

ANGOLA — GENERAL

19/1/81 — 23/12/81

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has

satisfactorily completed

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student

in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of

Architecture (or Quantity

Surveying) in the subject

of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourne Prize

For the best work in fourth

year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

third year.

R A van Rosenfeld.

MPLA
shot
down
US pilot'

WINDHOEK. — Official reports from Angola indicated that a missing Zairese pilot, Mr Don McGimpse, 23, who disappeared about five months ago, had been shot down over the former Portuguese colony on September 4 last year, the weekend Windhoek Observer has reported.

The Observer, quoting reports from Luanda, said the description and registration number of a light aircraft leased by government MPLA forces over the southern Angolan town of Mucimedes fitted that of Mr McGimpse's plane.

MPLA sources said the plane had been shot down on September 5 last year, the day Mr McGimpse went missing.

The remains of the plane and the pilot, who was dressed in civilian clothes and had American coins in his pocket, were found about 100 km from the town, the Observer said.

It added: "There is little doubt the reports concern Mr McGimpse."

Mr McGimpse and another American flier, Mr Denny Thompson, were ferrying two light aircraft down the west coast to Windhoek or Johannesburg — where they hoped to sell the craft — when Mr McGimpse went missing.

The two men, who were both from Anchorage in Alaska, had taken off from Point Noire in the Congo.

Mr Thompson lost radio contact with the missing pilot about 100 nautical miles north of Luanda on September 5.

A wide-ranging search along the SWA coast was launched for Mr McGimpse by the South African Air Force, but was called off after a few days when there was no sign of him. Mr Thompson also conducted an extensive search for his friend for about a week in his own plane. — Sapa

ARCHITECTURE

Sanctions out 'in spite of SA raids'

14/1/81
STAR

LISBON — South African forces based in SWA/Namibia made a new series of raids into southern Angola during the unsuccessful Geneva talks on the territory, the Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

A South African Defence Force spokesman told the Star's Pretoria Bureau he did not want to comment on Angop's allegations.

"It must be emphasised that SWA security forces pursued terrorists responsible for acts aimed at the local population and have no interest in involving local Angolan forces in the conflict," he said.

Angola is not yet ready to demand a tightening of UN sanctions against South Africa even though it blames Pretoria for the failure of the Geneva talks and for making new military raids on Angola over the past few days.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, said yesterday he did not consider the collapse of the Geneva talks "a final breakdown."

NEW STEPS

New steps were needed to restart dialogue between South Africa and Swapo within the framework organised by the UN, he said.

Mr Jorge was speaking in Luanda shortly after the Defence Ministry issued a communique accusing South Africa of new attacks on Angolan territory.

The communique said that last Thursday, the day after the Geneva talks ended, South African ground troops, backed by

six Puma helicopters and a squadron of Mirages, attacked Angolan troops in Cuamato, about 40 km north of the border.

On Saturday the South African troops were still in the area and fighting continued, the communique said.

Both sides had suffered casualties. No figures were given.

South Africa had also stepped up its reconnaissance flights over Angola, penetrating as far as Lubango, almost 500 km inside the country.

The Defence Ministry said South Africa did not stop its flights over Angolan territory while the Geneva talks were in progress.

It listed five places where South African aircraft had penetrated Angolan air space during the talks.

CONCERN

It added that on the last day of the conference South African ground troops had made reconnaissance trips into Angola.

Mr Jorge stressed Angola would continue to help Swapo whatever happened.

Angola viewed the incoming Reagan Administration in the United States with concern.

"A Washington-Pretoria axis would be very serious, and if the Reagan Administration begins to be more sympathetic towards South Africa, the situation in southern Africa would become very tense, encouraging South Africa to harden its position on Namibia," Mr Jorge said.

Four SA planes downed - Angola

From The Guardian

22/1/81

LUANDA — Angolan forces had shot down three South African helicopters and an Impala Mark II fighter-bomber in the latest upsurge of fighting near the SWA-Namibian border, the Angolan Defence Ministry has claimed in Luanda.

In a new communique on the battles that began last Thursday and are still going on, the Ministry said Angolan troops were being rushed to Cuamato, a town about 40 km inside Angola, when they were surprised by a group of eight South African helicopters.

Three of the aircraft were shot down.

The South Africans then called up four Impalas one of which was also shot down, the communique said.

Two Buccaneers then bombed the area from 3500 m, out of range of Angolan anti-aircraft fire.

Last June Cuamato was seized briefly in a three-week South African invasion of the area where Swapo guerillas are at their strongest.

A spokesman for the SADF said today there was no truth in the report that South Africa had invaded Angola.

It was blatant propaganda by the Angolan government, he said.

Diplomatic SWA deal sought by Angola

Argus
24/1/81

~~SECRET~~
5

Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — Angolan leaders still want to achieve with Western powers a diplomatic independence settlement for South West Africa, holding out hope that Cuban troops could leave Angola if the issue is solved.

Unlike many other African representatives angered by the apparent failure of a recent conference in Geneva, leading officials of the Angolan Government and the ruling MPLA party seem intentionally to be avoiding demands for United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

And they suggest that a settlement in SWA could mean a pragmatic relationship with the South African Government in spite of its universally abhorred apartheid policies.

SECRET

Mr Lucio Lara, secretary of the MPLA, says that if we have no more direct conflicts with South Africa conditions will be created for discussion and a way of getting on in spite of apartheid.

And Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge — believed to be the most senior Angolan

official at a secret meeting with South African Government representatives on Ilha do Sal last year — says bluntly that Luanda has told the United States: 'When the threat from South Africa disappears we won't need the Cuban presence here.'

WALDHEIM

The meeting in the Cape Verdes is understood to have precipitated proposals that led the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, convening the Geneva meeting.

Mr Jorge, speaking to New York Times writer Anthony Lewis in Luanda, appeared optimistic that Pretoria would still accept the United Nations formulation for an independence settlement in the territory.

In a dispatch from the Angolan capital Lewis quotes Mr Jorge as saying: 'We were disappointed in South Africa at Geneva. But we do think it was an important step to sit together with the South Africans and talk.'

He added: 'The South Africans are beginning to change, not the change that we want, but they are convinced now that they must change.'

How they do it is their problem. We understand that they have their difficulties; they have their ultras.'

P F Duckley

Sixth Year

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Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

500 000 'starving' in Angola 5

Argus Correspondent
 PARIS. — Half a million people are threatened with starvation in Southern Angola, victims of the Marxist regime in Luanda, the socialist daily Le Matin reported here.

The guerrillas have disrupted agriculture in the Plano Alto region of Bie and Huambo provinces, the granary of the country.

try before independence, provoking a famine worse than in the Sahel, Ethiopia or Karamoja.

"The situation . . . is worse than we have ever met in Bangladesh or Cambodia. I have never seen anything like it," one Angolan told Le

Matin's correspondent Christian Casteran.

The International Red Cross, which has a team working in the area reckons 500 000 people face starvation.

"Adolescents are the worst hit. They are dying in massive proportions," a Red Cross worker said. While thousands die of starvation, many have not seen a doctor for two years. Since independence Soviet and Cuban doctors have arrived in the country but they have stayed in the big cities. They dare not leave the towns, the Le Matin reporter commented.

"Five years after independence the Luanda Government is not in control of the country," the report concluded.

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Mercenary claims:

'We shot women and children in sweeps against Swapo'

Nick Davies, of The Guardian, talks to a mercenary now in London, who claims he fought for South Africa in Angola.

LONDON — Trevor Edwards was leading his platoon through a patch of scrubland in Southern Angola last October, tracking a small group of Swapo guerrillas. Suddenly two children jumped up from behind some bushes and began to run.

"I said, 'Don't shoot them. There was one of our guys who started shouting to them in the local language. Then these other kids popped up and started to run as well so obviously I said, 'Put them out.' We started shooting."

"More and more of them kept jumping and running. Some of them were completely naked. They'd taken their clothes off to show they weren't armed. We shot this young girl. She must have been about five. And we shot her father. We shot about nine in all.

"I don't know how, but somehow this girl's mother and her sister didn't get shot. Well, we left them there and carried on with our patrol, moving on in block formation. She followed us:

this mother and her little kid.

"She followed us all day, just walked along about 100 metres behind us. She didn't cry, or say anything. Every time we stopped, she stopped. We went back and tried to shoot her away, but she just came back and followed us.

"This freaked me out. Every time you turned round, she was there. It started me thinking."

Apart from its effect on Trevor Edwards, the incident was pure routine for the men from 32 Battalion. It is an explicit part of the strategy of their secret war against Angola that civilians must be killed and their villages destroyed.

"Our main job is to take an area and clear it. We sweep through it and we kill everything in front of us, cattle, goats, people, everything. We are out to stop Swapo and so we stop them getting into the villages for food and water.

"But half the time the

locals don't know what's going on. We're just firing them up and it gets out of hand. Some of the guys get a bit carried away.

And Swapo still get by us and cross the cut-line between Angola and Namibia. It's not as if we are stopping them."

By Christmas Eve, the doubts that had set in when his platoon was followed by the bereaved mother had grown much stronger. He set out from his base at Bufulo on the Okavango River in Northern SWA / Namibia for four weeks leave.

But instead of staying in Cape Town, he got on a plane to London. "I had had enough of it and I just thought people ought to know what we have been doing out there."

32 Battalion of the South African Defence Force is a military counter-insurgency unit, manned by 1,200 soldiers who were supposed to have been killed by the Cubans in 1975, led by mystery officers from a base which

officially does not exist.

It was formed by South African military intelligence in late 1975 as Cuban soldiers and Russian weapons began to turn the tide of the Angolan civil war against the two pro-Western guerrilla armies, the FNLA and Unita.

The FNLA, which had fought its way to within 28 km of the Angolan capital of Luanda, was pushed northwards into Zaïre where President Mobutu offered them aid and shelter. The FNLA was led by President Mobutu's brother-in-law, Holden Roberto.

The South Africans plunged into the Angolan civil war that year, sending a South African-led column, whose troops included Unita soldiers and Portuguese mercenaries, far into the country.

But the two columns had to retreat when the MPLA, the eventual winner, defeated an FNLA force north of the capital

and turned the tide of the war.

But although the columns came out, South Africa had by no means given up. Pretoria produced its first sleight of hand in the following (northern) winter, while the world's attention was focused on the retreating FNLA in the north and on the fate of the budding band of British mercenary soldiers who had been flown out to try to save the day.

The demoralised FNLA guerrillas had little choice but to take up the offer. The South Africans offered them a home where they could take their families, and a chance to fight the war again.

They were marched south through Zaïre and then into South-East Angola and finally the Caprivi Strip, the desolate northern corridor of SWA/Namibia.

They built themselves huts and houses by the river, retrained and rearmed. Some of them got their families down from Angola. The world could see that the FNLA had been destroyed but, secret-

ly, life for 32 Battalion was just beginning.

Finding the right white officers for the unit was not so easy, and it remained in the control of South African intelligence officers until last year, when Robert Mugabe's election victory in Zimbabwe gave them the material for their next piece of conjuring.

When Mugabe won power hundreds of mercenaries were suddenly looking for work. The South African mission in Salisbury was busy all day as disenchanted foreigners queued up to see the military attaché.

Trevor Edwards was there. Like his colleagues he wanted to join a combat unit. That was why he had abandoned his steak bar in Kent in 1976. "I was getting fat and I'd always wanted to join an army. I just got on a plane and flew out to Salisbury."

He was given a trial in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, the all-white unit which led the assault on Angola. The world could see that the FNLA had been destroyed but, secret-

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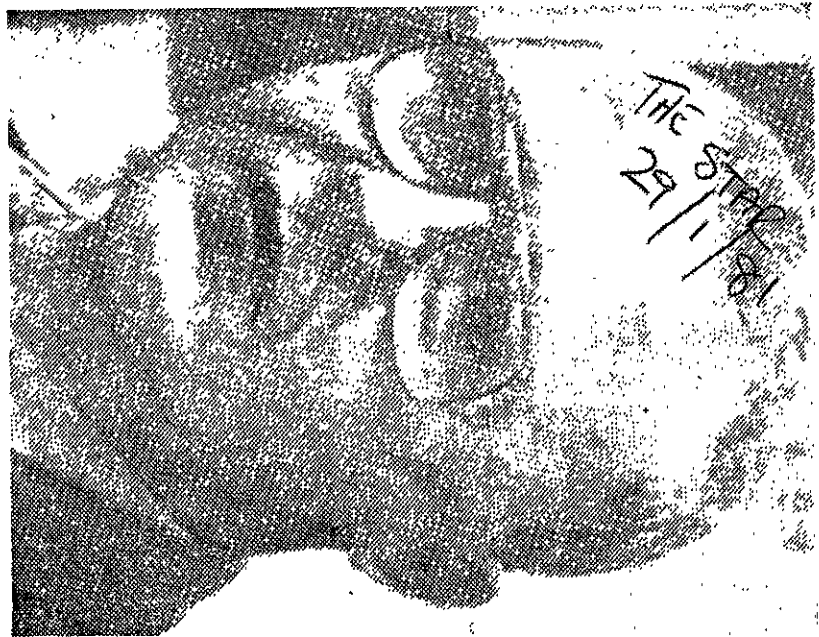
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power." The South Africans could not use their regular troops at Savate. They have been able to justify incursions in the past only when they could show that they were pursuing Swapo. "There were no Swapo at Savate. It was a base for Angolan Government soldiers and we knew that when we went in there." It was after this battle that the troops had to

December. Four weeks later, while Trevor Edwards was in London, Chamatu was taken. Edwards speaks affectionately of some of his colleagues. But "when it comes to killing women, hanging them and things, there are some of them who laugh about it. They take photographs of themselves with bodies. They don't see them as people, just as things that are there."

Angola's aggression

By Jonathan Steele of
The Guardian

Cuamato (Angola) — The small town of Cuamato lies about 40 km north of the SWA/Namibian border, set in the typical countryside of this almost invisible war — a dense covering of scrubby trees, mostly little more than the height of a man but thick enough to provide good cover.

In the rainy season, which lasts from now to April, a light sprinkling of grass emerges on the sandy soil. Cattle graze among the trees and in the occasional clearings marshbirds pick their way delicately across temporary pools and swamps which the sun, in the heat of the day, never quite manages to dry out.

In the late afternoon two weeks ago the whirr of rotor blades burst in on a settlement just west of Cuamato.

PINPOINTED

From the air, the stockade and half a dozen thatched huts must have looked like one of many similar settlements in a vast sea of green trees stretching to the horizon. But successful South African intelligence had pinpointed a military camp around the stockade.

Churning up the powdery earth, six Puma helicopters machine-gunned the village and South African troops leapt to the ground in a blaze of firing.

Their work seems to have been brutally efficient. Visiting the camp a week later we saw the burned out wrecks of seven lorries still close to their dugouts under charred branches, evidence that the defenders had been taken completely by surprise.

Boots lay at the entrance to foxholes where several men died as they took an afternoon nap. On a metal plate beside cooking pots there were two peeled onions.

A convoy of 100 Angolan troops in two landrovers and eight lorries, some of them equipped with anti-aircraft guns, drove us for over an hour

Despite all denials, it's clear SA wages systematic war on a neighbour, says UK journalist

claim



The South Africans sustained a number of casualties in the raid against Swapo but these were swiftly evacuated.

through the bush to reach the site.

Our escorts were taking no chances. At dawn two days after the attack reinforcements sent to the scene had been attacked by another team of eight South African helicopters.

The Angolans were cagey about what happened next. They claim to have shot down three helicopters and an Impala Mark II fighter-bomber, but when we asked to see the wreckage they said the South Africans had successfully winched it out by helicopter as they normally try to do in order to deny the Angolans a propaganda coup.

Finding out exactly how many people died in the attack was difficult. 14 soldiers and at least as many civilians, one officer told us. Another gave us a lower figure.

The relationship between the settlement — now a mass of ash around

dozens of cooking pots — and the camp was never fully explained.

What was clear beyond doubt was that the camp was entirely Angolan.

Swapo teams cross the border into SWA/Namibia invariably on foot. The movement is not motorised to the same extent as the Angolan army and has no trucks so close to the border.

Strewn around the camp, dusty and partly burnt, we found handwritten letters and fragments of political pamphlets. Without exception the language was Portuguese, not English, which is Swapo's lingua franca.

Fifteen minutes' drive away they took us to the Roman Catholic mission of Cuamato, which was partly staffed by Irish missionaries until the fighting intensified two years ago.

Two days after the attack on the settlement

South African helicopter gunships swooped down and shot up the mission hospital without landing. By instinct all the patients had been evacuated the previous day, after the attack on the nearby camp, and only one person was wounded.

The Angolans say that South African forces operate regularly inside the country. For the past two months all civilian flights to Ngiva, the capital of Cunene province, have been suspended.

Peasants are afraid to cultivate their fields and there are widespread food shortages in the entire border region.

Further to the north at Zangongo (formerly Rocadas) we saw the remains of the old bridge across the River Cunene which the South Africans blew up. Even further from the frontier, 240 km inside the country, the Angolans showed us where South

African sappers had destroyed the struts holding the zigzag road which snakes down the Serra de Leba, linking the town of Lubango with Mocimedes on the Atlantic coast.

In no way could the highway be called a Swapo-related target. Elsewhere in Angola, guerillas of Unita, the South African-supported movement which was defeated in 1976, still make sporadic attacks. They depend on South African logistical aid.

From the evidence which is gradually accumulating it is clear that South Africa is conducting a systematic policy of striking economic and military targets in Angola.

There can be no more doubt that the broad thrust of Angola's complaints that it is facing South African aggression is true, despite South African denials.

Officially South Africa

only admits to occasional attacks within Angola. It says they are aimed exclusively at Swapo.

Recently the South Africans have begun to concede in the communiqués that they sometimes kill Angolans although they still claim that this happens during engagements against Swapo.

On July 31 last year a reporter on the Cape Times who has close contacts with the military high command wrote that the lesson of South Africa's three-week long incursion into Angola in June was that an Angolan camp no longer meant "automatic safety for Swapo."

This was a change of policy, he said. In the past, he alleged, South Africa went to great lengths to avoid contact with "host country troops," stressing via pamphlet drops that South Africans had no

quarrel with Angolan civilians and soldiers, only Swapo.

One of the many consequences of South Africa's attacks against Angola is that its figures of alleged Swapo losses of men and equipment are valueless.

Unlike the Rhodesians, whose communiqués mentioned civilians killed when "caught in crossfire" often a euphemism for men and women and children indiscriminately gunned down — the South Africans never admit that their attacks involve civilian deaths.

This blurring of the distinction between civilian and military losses is compounded by the failure to distinguish between Swapo and Angolan casualties. What proportion of the 1500 Swapo people South Africa says it killed last year were really Swapo military forces becomes impossible to know.

Secret SA units 'killing and terrorising'—claim

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The level of suffering and destruction inflicted by South African forces on Angola is far higher than is publicly admitted, according to The Guardian.

South Africa's military operations in southern Angola have grown to such an extent that it is now waging a full scale war far from its own borders, the newspaper states.

Apart from increasingly frequent incursions into Angola with regular ground and air forces, the South Africans are also using covert units which, posing as anti-government

guerillas, are engaged in a brutal campaign north of the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola.

In the five years since the Angolan civil war the South Africans have repeatedly claimed their operations in Angola are conducted entirely by regular forces, specifically aimed at Swapo camps and installations and usually ordered only in direct response to Swapo strikes in SWA/Namibia.

Reports from Jonathan Steele in the Angolan war zone, where he has seen the devastation wrought by the South Africans, and from Nick Davies in

London, piecing together the story of South Africa's secret "Buffalo Regiment," paint a very different picture.

Davies's investigation, based on interviews with a British deserter from the "Buffalo Regiment," more formally known as the 32 Battalion, show South Africa has decided an essential part of its war is the deliberate killing and terrorising of Angolan civilians in any area where Swapo might find support or help.

A further refinement is the covert units of 32 Battalion pass off much of their dirty work as that of Unita, the Angolan libera-

tion movement defeated in the civil war but hanging on in Angola in unofficial alliance with the South Africans.

Steele's report makes equally clear, while the South Africans have attacked the few Swapo installations within their range, most of their recent assaults have been on purely Angolan targets — villages, roads, bridges and military camps.

The conclusion from the two reports must be not only that the restraint South Africa claims to be observing is pure fiction, but that the scale of suffering and destruction inflicted by its forces — regular and secret — goes

well beyond what has previously been publicly known.

In his tour of southern Angola Steele reports South African attacks are directed at least as much against Angola as against their official enemy, Swapo.

Within that larger campaign is the "secret war" — almost entirely directed against villagers — waged by, among others, Trevor John Edwards, the British mercenary who has told his story to The Guardian and to Thames Television, which will broadcast an interview with him tonight.

Edwards served with 32 Battalion for nine months,

came on leave to Britain at Christmas and then decided to desert to tell his tale. The result is the first account of this shadowy unit.

Unlike any other South African units, 32 Battalion is almost entirely composed of foreigners.

It has a few South African regulars, but most of its white NCOs are mercenaries, many of them British. Its ranks are filled with Portuguese-speaking black Angolans, all recruited from the FNLA — another Angola liberation movement which, like its ally Unita, was a loser in the Angolan civil war.

Dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms, un-

der strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using East European weapons, soldiers of 32 Battalion move into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCOs black their faces.

Asked yesterday to comment on Mr Edwards's story, the South African Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, said: "From what we have been told of the content, it seems to be such a concoction of untruth... we feel it is impossible to comment unless we have had a chance to analyse the full extent of the distortions published, even though unwittingly, in your newspaper."

Briton

claims

SA is using mercenaries in Angola

SADF dismisses allegations

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — An SADF spokesman said today that the SADF was obviously not prepared to attach any value to or even comment on the allegations on self-acknowledged deserter Trevor Edwards, who was obviously trying to commercialise on these allegations.

The spokesman said the producers of these reports apparently never took into account that there was a civil war in progress in Angola. South Africa had on occasions been directly and indirectly involved as a result of this war. Typical examples of what was going on were told by the hundreds of refugees who had come over the Angolan border during the past couple of years.

Even the international Press can testify to the atrocities against them. It therefore does not ring true that the refugees would run to those people who were terrorising them.

In this respect it can also just be said that South Africa repeatedly stated that it was not at war with Angola. It is South Africa's declared policy to avoid Angolan troops and civilians while tracking down and wiping out Swapo gangs, he said. Angolan forces that they would have to bear the responsibility if they became involved in these clashes. South Africa had never made a secret that they had crossed the Angolan border in follow-up or hot pursuit operations.

These operations are aimed against Swapo to make them answerable for the atrocities which they committed against the local population in South West Africa.

The SADF therefore found it strange that a television company in Britain was prepared to transmit such a one-sided report while the whole world was aware of the murders, landmine explosions and kidnapping of innocent and unarmed people in Gvumbo.

In this respect the SADF does not even have to provide concrete proof because everyone who has visited the operational area is aware of this.

Nick Davies of the Guardian talks to a mercenary, now in London, who claims he fought for South Africa in Angola.

TREVOR EDWARDS was leading his platoon through a patch of scrub-land in southern Angola last October, tracking a small group of Swapo guerrillas. Suddenly two children jumped up from behind some bush and began to run.

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She followed us all day, just walked along about 100 metres behind us. She

Force is a military conjuring trick, manned by 1200 soldiers who were supposed to have been killed by the Cubans in 1975, led by mystery officers from a base which officially does not exist.

It was formed by South African military intelligence in late 1975 as Cuban soldiers and Russian weapons began to turn the tide of the Angolan civil war against the two pro-Western guerrilla armies, the FNLIA and UNITA.

The FNLIA, which had fought its way to within 28 km of the Angolan capital of Luanda, was rushed northwards into Zaïre where President Mobutu offered it aid and shelter.

The South Africans plunged into the Angolan civil war that year, sending a South Africa-led column, whose troops included UNITA soldiers and Portuguese mercenaries, far into the country.

'For 32 life was just beginning'

But the two columns had to retreat when the MPLA, the eventual winner, defeated an FNLIA



TREVOR EDWARDS — self-confessed mercenary with a story of secret operations in Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA'S military operations in southern Angola have grown to such an extent that it is now waging a full-scale war far from its own borders, according to the Guardian (London) newspaper.

It says that apart from increasingly frequent incursions into Angola with regular ground and air forces, South Africa is using covert units which, posing as anti-government guerrillas, are engaged in a brutal campaign north of the border between South West Africa and Angola.

The war, says the Guardian, followed South Africa's decision to make Angola its front line against guerrillas of Swapo. In the face of South African assertions that operations conducted by regular forces hit Swapo installations in response to Swapo strikes on South West Africa, the Guardian claims South Africa is using a secret regiment — the Buffalo Regiment, more formally known as 32 Battalion.

It says covert units of 32 Battalion pass off much of their dirty work as that of UNITA, the Angolan liberation movement.

It says South African claims of restraint are pure fiction and the scale of the suffering and destruction inflicted by its forces — both regular and secret — goes well beyond what has been previously publicly known.

In his tour of southern Angola, Jonathan Steele reports that South

African attacks are directed at least as much against Angola as against their official enemy Swapo.

Within that larger campaign is the 'secret war' — which it claims is almost entirely directed against villagers — waged by, among others, Trevor John Edwards, a British mercenary who told his story to the Guardian and to Thames Television, which broadcast an interview with him last night.

Edwards claims that men of the secret battalion, dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms and under strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using East European weapons, moved into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCOs black their faces.

A typical operation as described by Edwards would involve a formation of one or two platoons moving through a village area gunning down men, women, children and livestock.

Asked to comment on Edwards's story, the South African Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, said: "From what we have been told of the contents, it seems to be such a concoction of untruth, to a large extent emanating from a single individual with the moral fibre of a deserter, that we feel it is impossible to comment on it unless we have seen the full text and have had a chance to analyse the full extent of the distortions published, even though unwittingly, in your newspaper."

Target of raid was 'beyond doubt'

she stopped. We went back and tried to shoot her away, but she just came back and followed us. This freaked me out. Every time you turned round, she was there. It started me thinking.

'We are out to stop Swapo'

Apart from its effect on Trevor Edwards, the incident was pure routine for the men from 32 Battalion. It is an explicit part of the strategy of their secret war against Angola that civilians must be killed and their villages destroyed.

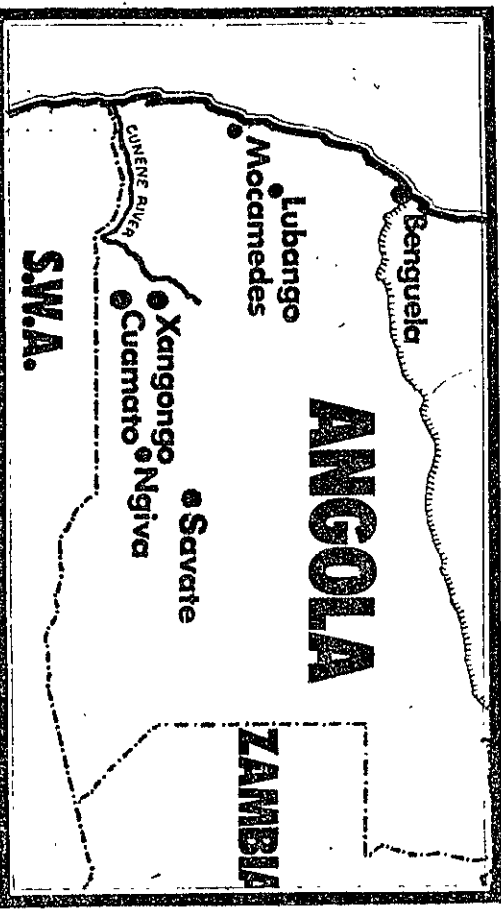
Our main job is to take an area and clear it. We sweep through it and we kill everything in front of us, cattle, goats, people, everything. We are out to stop Swapo and so we stop them getting into the villages for food and water.

But half the time the locals don't know what's going on. Some of the guys get a bit carried away. And Swapo still get by us and cross the cut-line between Angola and Namibia. It's not as if we are stopping them.

By Christmas Eve, the doubts that had set in when his platoon was followed by the bereaved mother had grown much stronger. He set out from his base at Buffalo on the Okavango River in northern SWA for four weeks' leave.

But instead of staying in Cape Town, he got on a plane to London. I had had enough of it and I just thought people ought to know what we have been doing out there.

32 Battalion of the South African Defence



MAP shows the towns and villages in Angola mentioned in the Guardian interview with Trevor Edwards.

bar in Kent in 1978.

I was getting into a rut, getting fat and I'd always wanted to join an army. I just got on a plane and flew out to Salisbury.

He was given a trial in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, the all-white unit which led the assault on the guerrilla armies.

He survived the training and became a corporal. It was a good life. The contacts were good. The kills were good. I enjoyed it.

'That day we lost 16 dead'

Trevor Edwards and 15 colleagues signed one-year contracts with the South African Defence Force last March. They waited a few weeks in Rhodesia before hiring a mini-van, stealing some weapons and going absent without leave across the border.

They then badgered their officers in Pretoria into contracting 32's administrative headquarters in Kunene in the Kavango.

The officers at 32 took their chance and agreed to take the mercenaries. They spent their first week at 32's Buffalo base finding their way around and learning pidgin Portuguese. Please, thank you, stand up, don't shoot.

On May 20 they set out for their first operation at Savate, 60 km inside Angola.

With a total force of 300 men — two companies and

they drove in South African-made Scammels from their reconnaissance base at Omani over the border and stopped 15 kilometres before Savate.

The next morning, the white officers blacked up their faces and led their men on to Savate. Each man was carrying about 36 kg of equipment, including six mortar shells.

As they approached the town, two platoons peeled off, one to the north and one to the south, to deal with possible reinforcements or anyone trying to escape.

The trouble was that our intelligence was lousy. We were expecting them to have a few companies in the town, but they had a full battalion. The assault force only got through on the third attack and it took us all that day and most of the next to clear the place up.

We had 16 dead, six of them white.

While 32 was taking Savate, two representatives of Unita were waiting at the tactical HQ down the road: one white intelligence officer and one black soldier. When the battle was over, they came up to claim the town for Unita.

The point is that Unita are a load of c... They hang around in the south-east where their tribe is and they can probably defend themselves, but they can't go out and take something like Savate. We do it for them because it improves their bargaining position, gives them more talking power.

'We just beat up the locals'

The South Africans could not use their regular troops at Savate. They have been able to justify incursions in the past only when they could show that they were pursuing Swapo.

There were no Swapo at Savate. It was a base for Angolan Government soldiers and we knew that when we went in there.

It was after this battle that the troops had to turn back from their journey home, to return to the scene of the battle and retrieve a white body, which might otherwise have disclosed their presence.

A week later the Angolan Government protested to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and blamed South Africa for the attack on Savate. South Africa denied having anything to do with it.

was unusual in that it involved a specific objective — 32's regular job is to go into the Angolan bush with a couple of companies and spend four or five weeks clearing a designated area.

Some of it is pretty heavy. Sometimes we take the locals for questioning. It's rough, we just beat them, cut them, burn them. As soon as we've finished with them, we kill them. We've got Angolan Government soldiers and taken them back to base for proper questioning.

Sometimes you have to do it to the children to make the adults talk. There was a 12-year-old boy. We wanted to know what was going on. We wanted his mother to talk, so we tied him up like a chicken with his wrists up behind his back, strapped to his ankles.

Then we played water polo with him, put him in this kind of dam and pushed him about, let him sink. Every so often we took him out. He wouldn't cry. He just wet himself. The mother didn't tell us anything. In the end we left him in the water and he drowned. I just don't like that sort of thing.

Some of our guys get very involved in it, talk about it all afterwards and keep going on about it. That's part of soldiering. But they're going too far and I don't enjoy it.

The strongest opposition to 32 comes from the MPLA. In my last operation, in December, they really f... us up, pushed us right out of the area. We had a lot of casualties.

Thirty-two's response was to call South African helicopters and beat a tactical retreat to Omani. There they spent a day relaxing and drinking while a South African paratroop company was called in to reinforce them.

We changed into regular SADF uniforms and went back in with this extra company. We swept through the area but we couldn't find them. They'd gone back to base in Cuamato.

That was in mid-December. Four weeks later, while Trevor Edwards was in London, Cuamato was taken.

Edwards speaks affectionately of some of his colleagues. But when it comes to killing women, hanging them and things there are some of them who laugh about it. They take photographs of themselves with bodies. They don't see them as people, just as things that are there.

CUAMATO (Angola).

The small town of Cuamato lies about 40 km north of the South West African border, set in the typical countryside of this almost invisible war — a dense covering of scrubby trees, mostly little more than the height of a man but thick enough to provide good cover.

In the late afternoon two weeks ago the whirr of rotor blades burst in on a settlement just west of Cuamato.

From the air the stockade and half a dozen thatched huts must have looked like one of many similar settlements but South African intelligence had pinpointed a military camp around the stockade.

Six Puma helicopters machine-gunned the village and South African troops leapt to the ground in a blaze of firing.

Their work seems to have been brutally efficient.

SURPRISE

Visiting the camp a week later we saw the burned out wrecks of seven lorries still close to their dugouts under charred branches, evidence that the defenders had been taken completely by surprise.

A convoy of 100 Angolan troops in two Land-Rovers and eight lorries, some equipped with anti-aircraft guns, drove us for over an hour through the bush to reach the site.

Our escorts were taking no chances. At dawn two days after the attack reinforcements sent to the scene had been attacked by another eight South African helicopters.

The Angolans were caged about what happened next. They claim to have shot down three helicopters, and an Impala Mark 11 fighter-bomber, but when we asked to see the wreckage they said the South Africans had successfully winched it out by helicopter as they normally try to do in order to deny Angolans a propaganda coup.

EVIDENCE

Finding out exactly how many people died in the attack was difficult. What was clear beyond doubt was that the camp was entirely Angolan.

Swapo teams cross the border into SWA invariably on foot. The movement is not motivated to the same extent as the

IONATHAN STEEL of the Guardian (London) reports

Angolan Army and has no trucks so close to the border.

The Angolans say South African forces operate regularly inside the country.

Further to the north at Xangongo (formerly Roçadas) we saw the remains of the old bridge across the Cunene river which the South Africans blew up. Even further from the frontier, 240 km inside the country, the Angolans showed us where

South African troops destroyed the struts holding the zigzag road which snakes down the Serra de Ieba, linking the town of Lubango with Mocimedes on the Atlantic coast.

In no way could the highway be called a Swapo-related target. From the evidence which is gradually accumulating it is clear South Africa is conducting a systematic policy of striking economic and military targets in Angola.

There can be no more doubt that Angola's complaints that it is facing South African aggression is true, in spite of South African denials.

1/02

5

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made
best use of bricks in his
design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award

For the best project in
structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund
For the Building Industry
Book Prizes

For the best student in each
year of study of the degree
course.

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize

For the best final year

student of the degree course.

W Kohne

A Prize

For the best student obtaining

first class pass for a

assertion in Building

management.

F Richardson

Angola war programme 'mistruth'

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, today slammed a British television programme on South Africa's involvement in Angola.

He told an anniversary parade at the Air Force Gymnasium that the programme was a total mistruth against the SADF.

General Viljoen said that South Africa's enemies did not have the power to tackle the country on a military front, so they tried to undermine its morale with programmes such as that on Angola.

The air force normally celebrates its anniversary on February 1, but it was decided to hold the parade today because the anniversary falls on a Sunday this year.

● See Page 17: Foreign Office concern on atrocity allegations.

BUILDING

The Star

All the facts all the time

S18M
30/1/61

IN war it is inevitable that innocents get hurt or killed, especially guerilla war in which the civilian population is the medium through which the guerillas move. In spite of this such waste of life can never be condoned by the armed forces of any society which claims to be defending the principles of democracy and civilisation.

Nor should the harsh reality and adrenalin of combat ever be permitted to transmute into a contempt for human life however much the civilians may sympathise with the enemy — as happened at My Lai in Vietnam. It was such contempt, at Wiliamo for instance, that largely led to the alienation of the Portuguese from the blacks in Mozambique and Lisbon's downfall there. The same happened in Rhodesia as the toll of civilians "caught in the crossfire" rose.

Now South Africa is being accused of the same callous disregard for innocents in its activities in southern Angola, with allegations emblazoned in chapter and verse across the pages

of a British newspaper and millions of television screens.

The Defence Force has been eminently sensible in relaxing the censorship provisions of the Defence Act to permit these charges to be published in this country, while vigorously countering them. To have done otherwise would have simply given them credibility. But it could have prevented the allegations from being made in the first place by giving far greater access to the operational area to observers, not only the Press. The best way to fight propaganda is to let the public see for themselves. The presence of a public spotlight is also the best way to avoid irregularities.

The Defence Force is now taking 40 foreign correspondents to the operational area to disprove the Angolan allegations. This is too little too late and means nothing. South Africa's own news media as well as outsiders should be represented there all the time. The best prevention against libel is a constant free flow of facts.

in third year.
For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
satisfactorily completed
For a student who has
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley
Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

allegations by mercenary

it came to killing civilians, intimidating civilians violently and just frightening the lives out of them. I couldn't handle it anymore."

After describing an incident in "Operation Butterfly" in which he and the group with him opened fire on children who were running away with their hands up, Edwards was asked the military justification for such action.

"Well, none really," he replied.
"It all just got out of hand. It was pretty typical

I suppose."

Edwards said he had been a sergeant in the secret 32 Battalion, whose ranks were composed of former FNLA troops.

It was led by English, French, German, American and Australian officers and NCOs, he said.

He described the battalion as a "foreign" unit where everything — "Terror weapons and communist weapons" — was highly secret.

"I had to sign an official Secrets Act paper or whatever," he said.

The battalion maintained 'troops in Angola every day of the year.'

In operation Butterfly Edwards estimated about 90 blacks had been killed, of which "quite a few" had been women and children.

He said all casualties were counted as "official kills," even though some of the victims were civilians.

Ambushes would be set up at night and anyone wandering by would "acti-

vate the ambush."

Asked if members of 32 Battalion were "encouraged to take a particular interest in looking for Cubans," Edwards replied: "Oh yeah. There is a bonus. A dead white is R2 000 and a captured white is R3 000."

To prove they had killed a white enemy, Edwards said, they would send the body back if possible, or "if you can't really send the body back you'd send the hands back or something like that."

UK Foreign Office concern at SA atrocity

ing's issue of The Guardian and repeated them on commercial television last night.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the reports "emphasise the urgent need to get a negotiated settlement on Namibia, the problem that is the root cause for the violence in the area."

Mercenaries became an issue in Britain when reporters found a rich vein of potential soldiers of fortune in the UK during the 1976 Angolan civil war.

South Africa House has

deed of concern to us. "We cannot condone any such activities by South African forces in Angola — and we condemn any action by mercenaries."

The spokesman would not, however, be drawn on comment on legal implications.

The atrocity allegations come from a British mercenary, Mr Trevor Edwards, who claims to have been part of the unit — 32 Battalion — which perpetrated them.

Edwards made his claims in yesterday morning's

LONDON — The Foreign Office has reacted to the publication in the United Kingdom of detailed allegations that members of an unconventional South African military unit are responsible for atrocities inside Angola.

"We deplore the violence in the area from whatever source," the official spokesman said yesterday.

"We continue to urge restraint on both sides.

"These reports are in-

strongly denied the charges in The Guardian.

In a statement similar to that issued to the South African Press yesterday, the embassy said 40 foreign correspondents were being flown to the operational area next week.

"They will be accorded every facility to go into and report on the serious allegations in The Guardian," it said.

The statement noted that the allegations were timed to coincide with "unfounded complaints to the Secretary-General of

the United Nations by the Angolan Government and a discussion in the Security Council of the recent report of the Secretary-General on the Geneva conference on SWA/Namibia."

Edwards, who claims to have spent eight months last year fighting with the South African Defence Force in Angola, says there were times when "it all just got out of hand."

Edwards told British Commercial Television last night he had deserted from the Defence Force at Christmas because "when

Jailed mercenaries in Angola 'fit and well' ③

The Star Bureau

LONDON — There are signs that the seven mercenaries imprisoned in Sao Paulo jail in Luanda for five years may soon be freed, according to British television reporter, Peter Gill.

This week Gill and a commercial TV film crew were allowed to visit the mercenaries, who include South African-born Cecil (Carl) Fortuin, and last night footage of the men, who are mainly British, was broadcast.

Gill said suggestions of an amnesty for the seven were not being contradicted by the Angolan authorities, and he believed the fact that a British television team was allowed to visit them was a hopeful sign.

With one exception the men, including Fortuin, looked fit and well.

CONDITIONS

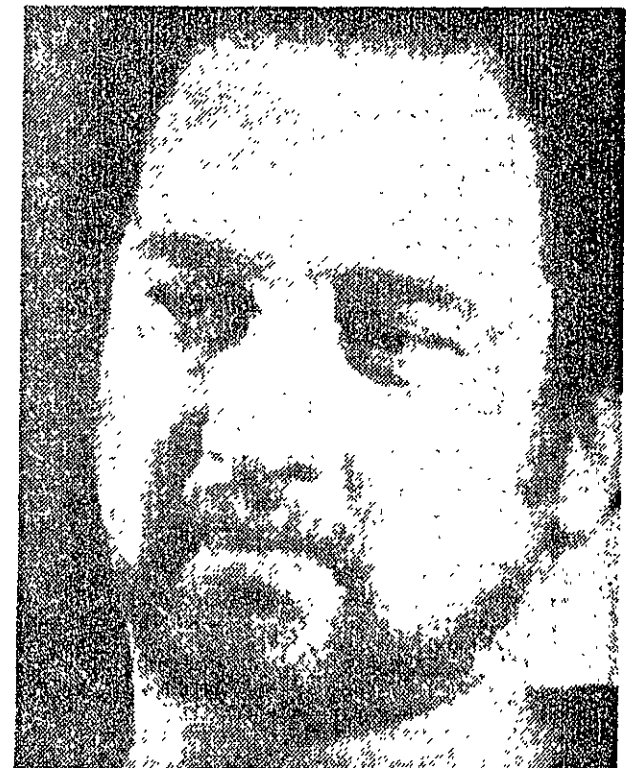
Talking of the conditions they face in Sao Paulo, mercenary Michael Wiseman said "In fairness the Angolan authorities give us the best they have here.

"Inside the prison we can do anything we want to do — the only problem is the food, though we eat the same food as the guards. Sometimes it's manageable, but sometimes it's very difficult to eat.

"As you can see, some of us are in better condition than others. This basically comes down to the food situation."

One mercenary, Colin Evans, who was thin-faced and hollow-eyed, said: "Really, it's my own fault because I haven't pushed myself, you know. I have lost a lot of weight. If I'd forced it (the food) down, I'd have probably been a lot better.

"Because at times it's been bad, at other times it's been presentable."



South African mercenary Carl Fortuin as he appeared on British television last night. Fortuin, being held with six others in a Luanda jail, appeared with them during an interview by British commercial television.

Another man, John Lawler, commented, "I'd just like to say one thing. You must remember for the crime we committed (the mercenaries were charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Angolan state) we got treated very well."

"We came here to fight against the Angolan people. We got condemned, and the treatment we get now is excellent. We were lucky."

Asked how they felt about their experiences five years ago, Michael Wiseman said:

"A lot goes down to recruitment. People think it's an adventure, it's fun — it's just a matter of fighting blacks with spears and bows and arrows. I still think many people are under this im-

pression.

"But today the Africans are as well equipped as you are, and some are much more experienced than you are."

The television team, the first from the West to be allowed to film the war from the Angolan side, was taken to a base near Namato which South Africa was said to have wiped out and which, according to Peter Gill, had clearly housed only Angolan soldiers and not members of Swapo.

Gill reported that the Angolans did not believe that South African intelligence was faulty. They thought the purpose of the raid was either to discourage Angola's support of Swapo or to attempt to destabilise the Angolan Government.

CHEMICAL

(Continued)

Malan Chemical Engineering Medals

For the best student
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Second Year (C)

A H Dabrowski

Third Year (S)

C L E Swartz

Fourth Year (G)

L Flach

Malan Prize for the Improved First Year Engineering Student

K W Strickland

S A Institution of Engineers' Silver Medal

For the best performance
project, design or
courses over the
curriculum.

P M Salmon

L T A Construction

For the final year
Engineering student
the best thesis.

G P Mitchell

S A Federation of Engineering Contractors

For the best final
showing construction

N Hvidsten

A Institution of Engineers Student Council Prize

For the best written
submitted in C E 21

C Watt

Soldier tells of raids in Angola

By Jonathan Steele of
The Guardian

LUANDA — A black Angolan who allegedly became a mercenary for South Africa told an international panel of lawyers in Luanda at the weekend he had spent two years in a South African-controlled unit which frequently raided Angola. Its instructions were to destroy schools, hospitals and houses and kill civilians and cattle.

Captain Jose Ricardo Belmundo said he served in 32 Battalion, based at Rundu in northern Namibia, whose operations against Angolan civilians and installations were described last week by a British soldier, Trevor Edwards.

The account provided by both men gives a clear picture of actions not restricted to Swapo and contrary to the South African Government's claim that its forces avoid Angolan targets.

HIGHLIGHT

Mr Belmundo's testimony was the highlight of the second day of hearings held by the International Commission of Inquiry into alleged crimes by South Africa.

The commission is presided over by Mr Sean McBride, a former United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia.

Wearing South African camouflage fatigues and a Captain's pips, Jose Belmundo answered questions from the panel for more than an hour.

Captain Belmundo said he was an Angolan who had gone into exile in Zaire in 1961. In 1975 he fought with the FNLA under Holden Roberto, financed by the CIA. After its defeat he went to Namibia and joined the South Africans.

He attended a two-year commando training course in Pretoria and Durban.

32 BATTALION

After promotion to Second Lieutenant, he joined 32 Battalion at Rundu in north-east Namibia close to the Angolan border under the command of a Colonel Carpenter. He became part of a small unit called Reconnaissance Command Number 5 which made scouting trips, raids and "cleaning-up" operations inside Angola.

"Large-scale operations took a long time," he said. "We would bomb villages, kill cattle, burn houses and destroy everything we found."

Captain Belmundo said he took part in several operations in Angola's Cubango province at the request of Unita, the Angolan rebel movement led by Jonas Savimbi.

IGNORANCE

From June 1979, he claimed, the battalion started using 155 mm howitzers. These guns were smuggled into South Africa from the United States in defiance of the arms embargo.

On some points Captain Belmundo admitted ignorance.

Asked by Mr McBride whether he had seen any use of napalm by the South Africans, he said he had not.

At the end of his testimony several questions were left unanswered. Why had he deserted after four years with the rank of Captain when he was earning about R800 a month? Why had the Angolans taken a year to produce him publicly? He is to face a Press conference later this week.

Earlier, in a report to the commission, the Angolan Government asserted South Africa's attacks on Angola had increased since June 1979.

CIVIL

Classic pre-revolutionary position 'already at hand'

South Africa is in the classic pre-revolutionary position and any conflict will, to a great extent, rage in the urban areas, according to General Hendrik van den Bergh.

The events at Sasol and Silverton had given a good indication of the tactics and strategy that were going to be adopted.

General van der Bergh said that the "hand of instigation" was already evident among "non-white scholars in the urban areas and this is part of an effort to win the minds of the non-white elite in South Africa."

Quoting from Mao Tse-tung the General said that without the participation of the intellectuals, the revolution could not achieve victory.

In Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi of the Unita movement and the FNLA's Holden Roberto had a head start against Augustino Neto's MPLA when it came to numbers.

COWARDLY

"When the free world deserted the battle in such a cowardly way, the writing was not only on the wall, the end result was already a fait accompli.

"Why? For the simple reason that the MPLA enjoyed the support of the majority of the urban elite in Angola."

The MPLA had won the struggle for the minds of the most dynamic component of the Angolan population, the urban elite.

He said that he had little doubt that the marxists had already progressed considerably with the preparation of what they regarded as the final assault against the last and most difficult stumbling block to their ideological ambition in south-



Unita's Jonas Savimbi.

ern Africa.

A marxist-orientated government had already been installed in Zimbabwe and there was a "real danger" that Sam Nujoma and his marxist-orientated Swapo movement might still achieve political power in SWA/Namibia.

One white politically governed territory in southern Africa after the other had "gone down the drain."

"Don't let us bluff ourselves. A political power battle between white and black has already started in South Africa," he said.

A study by Professor Crane Brinton of Harvard University of four of the world's major revolutions had outlined five major uniformities:

- ① Each of the societies was on the upgrade economically before the revolution.
- ② Each suffered from a bitter class antagonism.
- ③ There was a transfer of allegiance by the intellectuals.
- ④ Government machinery had become inefficient.
- ⑤ The old ruling class



Holden Roberto of FNLA.

in each case — or many individuals in that class — began to lose faith in the tradition or habits of their class.

WARNING BELLS

"Apply these five so-called uniformities in a pre-revolutionary society to present day South Africa and you will hear bells ringing," added the general.

"I am afraid that if the whites of this country do not act in concert and very decisively then they will, like the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, also lose their place at the table and they will have to settle for the crumbs on the floor."

The struggle could be defined as one involving a black and white power elite fighting for domination of one geographical area.

The Verwoerd idea had been to divide the geographical area into a collection of white and black states and to ensure a white part of South Africa where the black population would not predominate, said General van den Bergh.

The present National Government would ap-

pear, on the one hand, to support this view but it had accepted the urban black population as having an entity of its own.

Another question mark over present Government policy, he said, was its failure to come up with a concrete policy regarding the coloured people.

The Prime Minister was moving along a path of reformism which could finally lead to one man one vote — or violent confrontation, he said.

The Government was putting the territorial position of the white man in danger. "You cannot bring about a plural democracy if that pluralism is not, to a significant and meaningful extent, reflected geographically," he added.

FOOLS' PARADISE

"There are people in this country, and I specifically include the present Government, who believe that economic growth, more jobs, increased expenditure on black housing and education and training, will by themselves ensure stability and temper moderate black political aspirations.

"Those who adopt this attitude are living in a fools' paradise."

Quoting French writer Alexis de Tocqueville, General van den Bergh said that it often happened that when a people which had put up with oppressive rule over a long period without protest suddenly found the Government relaxing its pressure, they took up arms against it.

The most perilous moment for a Government was when it sought to mend its ways. The mere fact that certain abuses had been remedied drew attention to others which now appeared more galling.

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

SADF throws down gauntlet on 'atrocities'

7/2/81 SIMK (254) 5

The South African Defence Force yesterday challenged two men who have alleged to overseas media that the SADF committed atrocities in southern Angola, to produce factual evidence so that the men who allegedly killed civilians could be charged with murder in a court of law.

The challenge was made in a statement issued by the Defence Force commenting on allegations made to Agence France Presse and published in yesterday's edition of the Paris newspaper, Le Monde.

The statement described the report as "blatantly untruthful."

"In an obviously well-orchestrated campaign to discredit the South African Defence Force, another so-called member of 32 Battalion has come forward with allegations of atrocities supposed to have been committed by the SADF in southern Angola.

Following on the

statements of Lance-Corporal T Edwards, who promoted himself to sergeant for his interviews with the Guardian and Thames Television, someone with the code name of 'The Cowboy' has given an account of atrocities supposed to have been committed by

himself and members of 32 Battalion to Agence France Presse.

This blatantly untruthful story was published in Le Monde.

The SADF wants to make it clear firstly that no one answering to the description 'The Cowboy' has ever been attached to

32 Battalion

Secondly, the SADF categorically denies that orders had been given to eliminate all the civilians in the area and to destroy all the food and water as is alleged by the men.

This denial includes the allegations about killing humans, slaughtering the livestock and contaminating water by putting dead cattle into it.

If these allegations about the killing of civilians were true, it means that murder had been committed and the SADF does not condone murder, as our record in dealing with murderers clearly proves.

The SADF challenges Lance Cpl Edwards and 'The Cowboy' to come forward with factual evidence so that the men who killed the civilians as alleged by them could be charged with murder in a court of law.

"It must be emphasised again that the SADF's fight is against Swapo terrorists and them alone" — Sapa.

Prove it...

254
Wm
7/2/81

PRETORIA — The Defence Force yesterday challenged two men, who have alleged to overseas media that the SADF committed atrocities in southern Angola, to produce factual evidence so that the men who allegedly killed civilians could be charged with murder in a court of law.

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Yesterday's Defence Force statement said: 'In an obviously well-orchestrated campaign to discredit the Defence Force, another so-called member of 32 Battalion has come forward with allegations of atrocities supposed to have been committed by the SADF in southern Angola.

SADF challenges men to give evidence of alleged atrocities

'The SADF wants to make it clear, firstly, that no one answering to the description "The Cowboy" has ever been attached to 32 Battalion.

'Secondly, the SADF categorically denies that orders had been given to eliminate all the civilians in the area and to destroy all the food and water, as is alleged by this man.

'This denial includes the allegations about killing civilians, slaughtering live-

stock and contaminating water by putting dead cattle into it.

'If these allegations about the killing of civilians were true, it means that murder had been committed and the SADF does not condone murder, as our record in dealing with murderers clearly proves.

'The SADF challenges L-Cpl Edwards and "The Cowboy" to come forward with factual evidence so that the men who killed

the civilians, as alleged by them, could be charged with murder in a court of law.

'It must be emphasised again that the SADF's fight is against Swapo terrorists and Swapo terrorists alone.

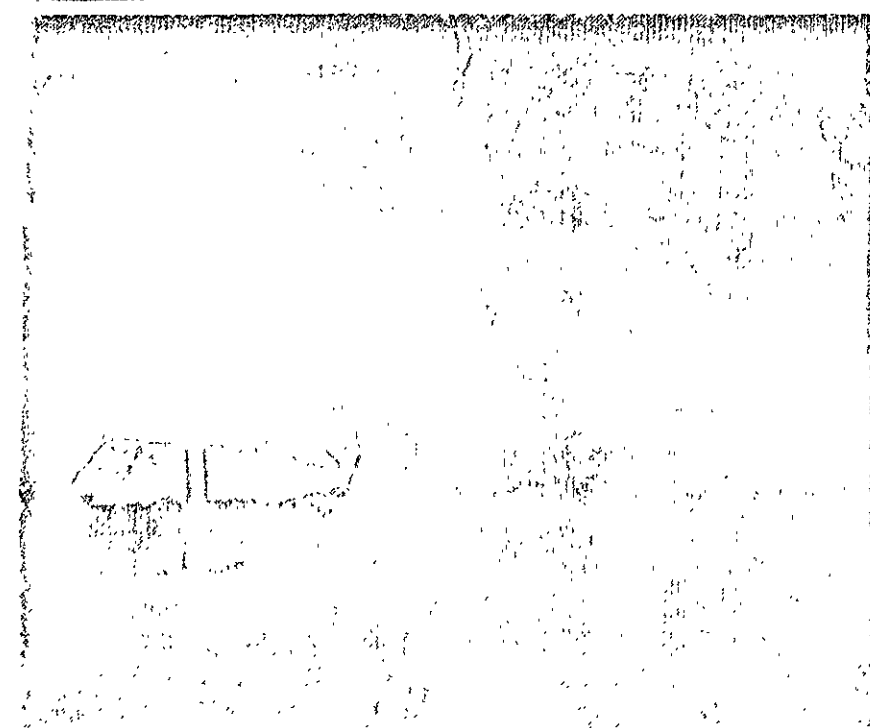
'During operations in Angola the SADF goes out of its way to avoid involving civilians and members of the armed forces of Angola in clashes,' the statement said. — (Sapa)

(5)

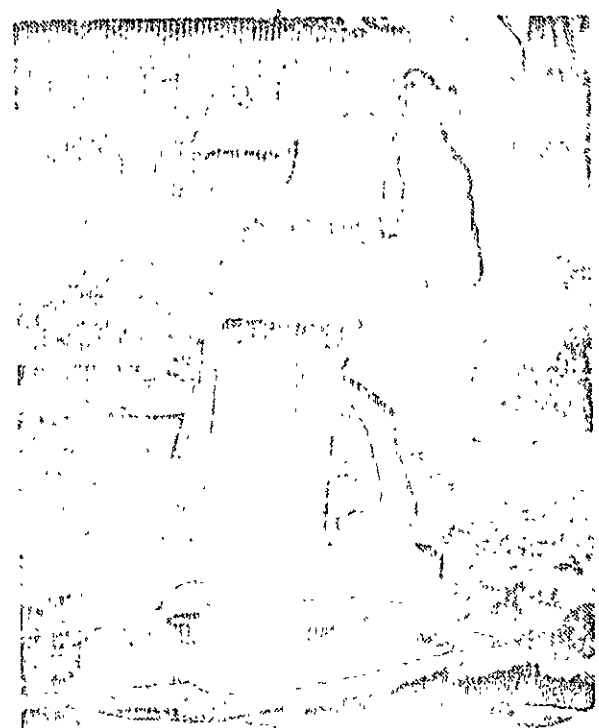
Star

16/2/81

BOTSWANA



view of the refugee settlement at Dukwe, near Nata, in northern Botswana.



Namibian refugees at a water point in the Dukwe refugee settlement.

The Star's Africa News Service

DUKWE (Botswana)

"We don't have to chase after the local girls, man, they're ours in any case."

This boast was made by a South African refugee at the refugee settlement at Dukwe, near Nata, in north-west Botswana.

It is this sort of arrogance that is making the 100 South African refugees increasingly unpopular in Botswana, according to officials.

The Botswana Government has confirmed having sent back four of them to South Africa because of their alleged involvement in crime. The refugees claim 19 have been sent back.

"Being sent back to South Africa is like being sentenced to death," one of them told me.

"But here it is a living death," said another.

Not only the camp's officials but the Botswana authorities and ordinary Botswana citizens are apparently becoming disenchanted with the South Africans.

Hospitality

There is some sympathy here for the South Africans — "big city kids" — not being happy in the relatively primitive conditions of a refugee settlement but they say there is no excuse for their behaviour in Botswana's towns.

The refugees molest local girls, become involved in fights and even in crime, claim officials.

Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, Botswana's Information and Public Service Minister, has said he wants to make it clear that while Botswana will remain a willing host to refugees, those who do accept this hospitality must also respect the authority of their hosts.

People cannot take up our offer of shelter and then start taking the law into their own hands," he said.

"We are not against refugees be they from South Africa or any other place. On the contrary, we welcome refugees and the world must know that.

"But there is a difference between refugees and trouble-makers."

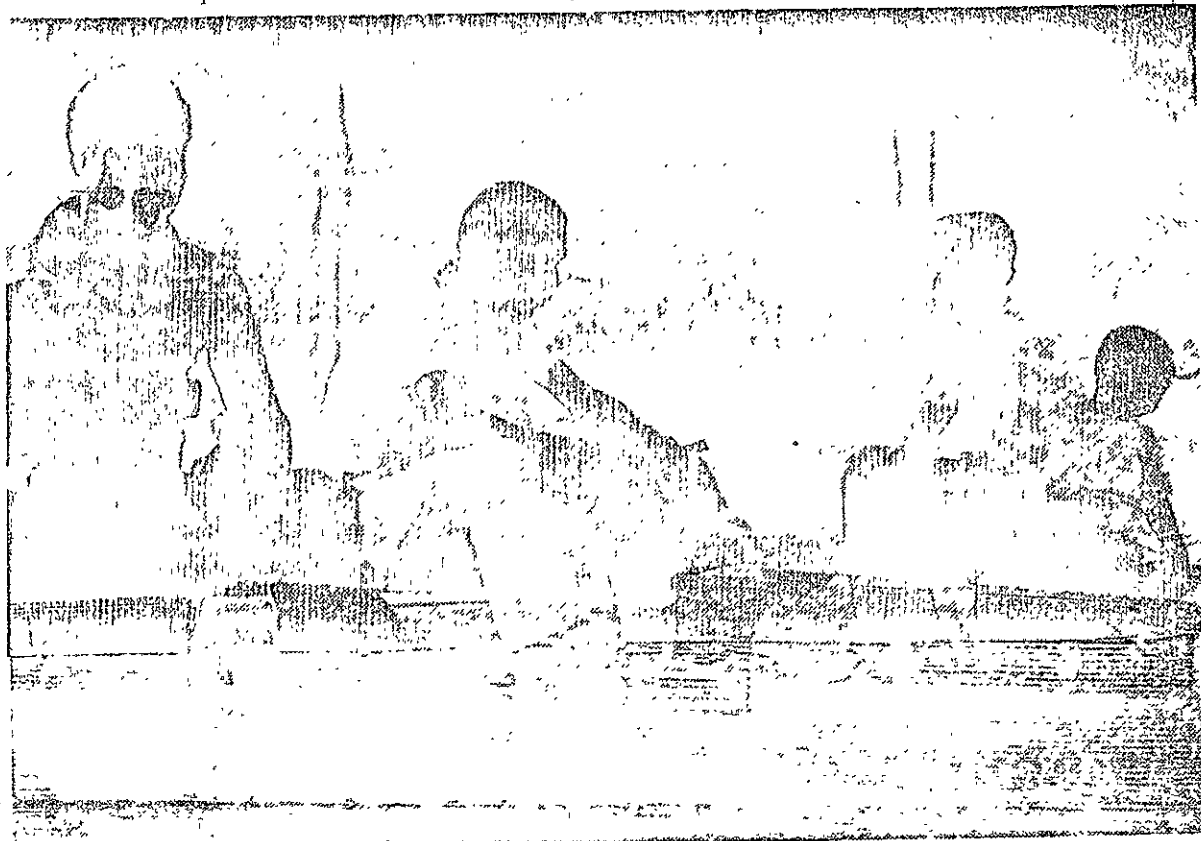
Element

He has warned refugees that if they stay out of the camp for more than 48 hours at a time they will be returned to the countries from which they have come. It was in terms of this ruling that at least four refugees were recently returned to South Africa.

At the Dukwe set-

SA refugees are unpopular

South African refugees molest local girls, become involved in fights and even in crime, Botswana officials claim. KEITH KUNWIET of The Star's Africa News Service reports on a visit to a refugee camp.



A group of Angolan refugees prepare their meal at the Dukwe settlement.

tlement I found that some of the South African refugees were indeed "big city kids" out of their element.

They were extremely suspicious and hostile at first and convinced I was "from Boss or Dons or whatever you call it."

Camp officials laughed at this. "South Africa is probably only too pleased to be rid of these people," said one.

Most of the 600

people at Dukwe appear happy. The 100 South Africans on the other hand are said to be in the middle of any trouble that's going on.

The reason for their unhappiness is clear. Far from the city lights, they have to live in tents and mud huts and their diet in the camp is anything but attractive to somebody used to urban life.

They get a five-Pula

(about R4) allowance every month, which is about half what a Gabonese prostitute earns in one night.

Every six months they get a five-litre container of cooking oil, and every two weeks one can of mackerel, a piece of dried snook, 70 gm of sugar beans, two cups of maize meal and a ration of coffee.

It is a sparse diet. They claim they are no longer getting candles. "So we sit in the dark of night while scorpions and snakes make our lives a misery," said one.

Evasive

They also claim they hardly ever get soap and when they do it is a hard blue soap meant for washing clothes.

The other refugees in the camp get the same amount of food and money, but the Angolans and Namibians supplement their income by growing crops and keeping goats on land set aside for them.

Land has also been set aside for the South Africans but they claim it is not their job to work for the upliftment of Botswana. They are too busy doing "other things."

They were evasive about what "other things" they were doing. But one of the

camp's senior officials said he had a shrewd idea what they were.

"They form little cells at night and then go to town to rob people and burgle shops," he claimed.

Angolan, Namibian and Lesotho refugees are said to give no trouble and are rapidly being integrated into Botswana society. Officials say the South Africans remain aloof.

Some Angolan refugees are producing garments on sewing machines provided by the camp authorities, while others are learning to speak Setswana.

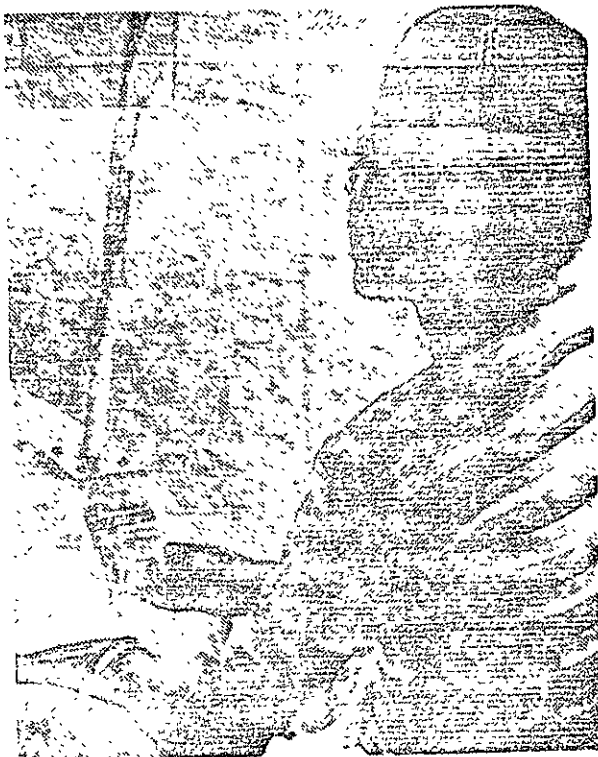
The South Africans told me they were not interested in doing this sort of thing as they were "in transit." To where was not made clear.

While the Angolans and Namibians are clearly people who have mainly fled from violence, the South Africans (certainly those I spoke to) were political activists who felt things were getting too "hot" for them in South Africa.

Yet those I spoke to made it clear that they did not all belong to the ANC and, indeed, they hinted there was bad blood between some of them and the ANC.

When asked to amplify on this they clammed up and said "We are all brothers."

16 AUGUST 1981

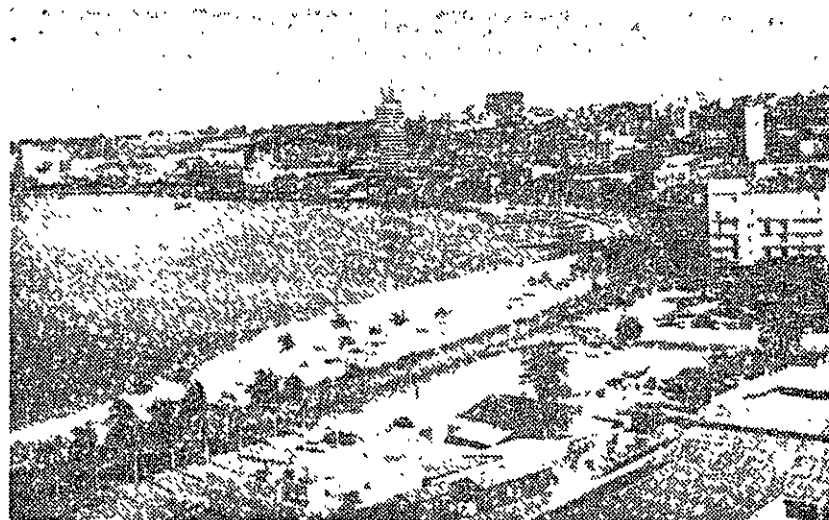


A young Angolan refugee learning to speak Setswana with the aid of a dictionary.

Queueing⁵ up for food

Angola is a potentially rich country, it has oil and other minerals and good agricultural land. But organisation and good distribution are chaotic.

Food is the biggest problem — 90 percent has to be imported. However the ruling party has made agricultural development its main priority and is embarking on a new approach to solve the country's economic problems. These reports are from The New York Times.



Luanda, peaceful and prosperous in the "old" colonial days. Now it faces the economic crunch.

LUANDA — A drive around this sprawling city any morning makes a visitor immediately aware of Angola's main problem: the distribution of food. There are lines outside the supermarkets waiting for the doors to open at 10 am. Some have been there since the midnight-to-6 am curfew ended.

There is enough food in Luanda: no one looks hungry. But it is a time-consuming struggle to find this item or that

from day to day: bread, salt, soap, fruit.

An American businessman says his biggest problem is absenteeism. "That's understandable," he went on. "To get food or clothes our employees have to stand in line. We're trying to help by arranging to have a store right at the plant."

Colonial

Shortages are not unusual in developing countries. But Angola has a special and overwhelming reason for its problems: the way Portugal ran the place as a colony and left it in 1975.

The Portuguese were not just a thin top layer

here, a colonial elite. They were the taxi drivers, the secretaries, the waiters and — crucially — the farmers. At independence 300 000 Portuguese pulled out, taking cars and trucks and whatever else they could move. Virtually no one was left who knew how to do anything.

A Western businessman who deals with the Minister of Industry said. "The Minister has no assistant — none. If someone is qualified, we need him at our plant more than the Minister does."

In 1975 about 90 percent of the population of six million was illiterate.

Foreign Minister Jorge said that since then 500 000 have been taught to read and write the official language, Portuguese — which some of them had not even spoken.

Officials of the marxist Government do not try to blame everything on the Portuguese. They all talk a good deal, with disarming candour and explicit examples, about their own mistakes.

In a speech last October the Minister of Agriculture, Manuel Pedro Pacavira, said that Angola had one of the world's great forest reserves but that the way things were going it

might soon have to import wood for coffins.

A potentially rich country, it has oil and other minerals and good agricultural land, but organisation and distribution are chaotic. The situation is said to be much worse in outlying areas than in Luanda.

Aid

A big question on people's minds — is the role here of the Soviet Union and its communist allies. The Soviet Union supplies most of Angola's weapons. East Germans and Cubans train the Angolan Army and are believed to play a significant part in the intelligence service.

But apart from substantial Cuban aid in building apartment blocks and in supplying teachers, the communist countries do not do much on the economic side. Fishing, the most visible Soviet economic activity is taking from Angola rather than giving. Soviet factory ships can be seen every day in the Atlantic right off Luanda, and there is evident resentment at their vacuum-cleaner methods.

"We have some of the best fishing grounds in the world," an Angolan said. "But it's difficult to buy fish, and you know why."

Hotels

Luanda is not exactly like other cities in sub-Saharan Africa. In look and feeling it is more nearly Mediterranean, doubtless reflecting the Portuguese influence here in south-western Africa.

It is a city of pastels and white. There are some tower blocks, put up in a false boom just before the Portuguese left. The charm lies in such buildings as the National Bank of Angola, a long, low fairy-tale structure in pink stucco with white columns and trim and a central dome covered in red tile.

The bank is on a palm-lined esplanade that runs along the harbour front. Across the water is a sandy peninsula that contains one of Luanda's two operating hotels, the Panorama, and, half a kilometre away, a shabby naval training station with a sign in Russian outside. The end of the peninsula is a beach. On Sundays it is crowded, and cafes offer drinks and ice-cream cones. Old foreign hands say the open cafes are a sign one of many, that things are improving.

The people as well as the architecture have something of a Latin quality: casual, irreverent. There is marxist rhetoric in official pronouncements and a bust of Lenin in party headquarters, but officials seem relaxed and joke a lot.

A striking aspect of the Luandan scene is the human colours — every shade from black to white. In the Government as in the general population faces look European or mixed or African.

The politics of colour is surprising. Jonas Savimbi, the guerilla leader who has been praised by American conservatives, is an advocate of black power and all-black politics. On the other hand, even critics credit the governing party with maintaining a multiracial system so far, but how long the Government's colour blend will continue is a question.

Workers need incentives

LUANDA — Mr Roberto Dalmeida, the Planning Minister, searched for the right word in English to describe the Government's new approach to Angola's economic problems. He chose pragmatic.

People have to be motivated to work, he said, and gave as an example small farmers, who owned their own land. When the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola took power in 1975, it nationalised only farms abandoned by Portuguese settlers and large company-owned tracts — about 15 percent of the land.

"We have been in a phase when small farmers wouldn't sell their crops for money because there was nothing to buy. To give farmers incentive to grow cash crops, the Government urgently needed to build up a transport system and get goods to the villages. The Portuguese had left almost no lorries behind in 1975, and of those bought since then, many had been wrecked. The Government intended to help small farmers by supplying seeds, fertiliser and

machinery through co-operatives. Until now agricultural investment had gone almost entirely into big state farms, Mr Dalmeida said.

Food is Angola's biggest economic problem by far — 90 percent has to be imported. When the Portuguese left, production plunged — and, as officials acknowledge — the new Government's socialist policies have not helped.

Today Angola grows less than a fourth as much cotton and coffee as it did before 1975 and probably less of the food staples.

At a special congress held in Luanda last December, the ruling party made agricultural development its priority. Mr Dalmeida said the aim was self-sufficiency in food.

One way of improving the economic situation is to hire more managers and technicians from abroad.

"The Government makes no secret of the need for foreign experts — not just executives but electricians, telephone workers, hotel managers and tyre makers.

A Brazilian company has a contract to

rebuild and manage Luanda's two operating hotels and another that is out of commission. French experts are going to advise the state farm managers on grain production and West German pilots fly the Angolan Airline's Boeing 707s and 737s. Volvo and Fiat and an East German company are training motor mechanics — and perhaps they will repair Luanda's mostly inoperative fleet of Mercedes taxis.

The big American company here is Gulf Oil, which pumps oil from offshore wells in Cabinda. Mr Thomas King, the Gulf Manager here, said he was optimistic about business prospects.

Gulf has 100 foreign regular employees here and 140, mostly Portuguese, under contract. It employs 350 Angolans and is starting a programme to train them for more skilled oil operations.

Texaco is re-negotiating a pre-independence oil agreement with Angola, and two French companies, Total and Elf, won concessions last year to explore offshore. Angola is considering whether to join the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Angola to let US oil firms explore

LISBON. — Angola will soon sign oil exploration contracts with foreign companies, which will cover 10 offshore blocks in the centre, and south of the country, according to Angolan officials in Lisbon.

Most of these contracts are with United States companies and the negotiations have been under way for two years, the officials said.

The Angolan authorities hoped the contracts would put pressure on President Reagan's

Administration to recognise the Marxist government in Luanda, they said.

Washington has refused to recognise the government of the ruling MPLA, which is backed by several thousand Cuban troops.

Until now, oil exploration in Angola has been concentrated in the north of the country and the coastal enclave of Cabinda.

Production in these areas was planned to reach 160 000 barrels a day last year, rising to 200 000 barrels a day by 1985, according to the Oil Minister, Mr Jorge Morais.

The 10 offshore blocks to be leased cover the whole Angolan coast from the present fields in the north to the border with South West Africa.

Officials said preliminary surveys indicated that the coast of central Angola was found to be particularly rich in oil.

Sonangol, the State-owned oil company which controls all oil exploration in Angola, said the drilling would start in southern Angola by 1983. — Sapa-Reuter.

CHEMICAL

to the student with the
work in Engineering
ldo
I Prize
first year student
ng the highest average

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort
Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson
Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland
Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.
J H Rens

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

White Angola rejects its claim that Swaps are attacking civilians; Swapo takes a hardline on capture of guerrillas

'Racists' send innocents to fight to death, says Angola

Ovambo civilian tells of capture by Swapo guerrillas

The group split at a place known as Otutu One party left for the Ovambo area to return later to Evale where the sections again met.

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Angola has told the United Nations that "racists" South African military generals are sending "innocent and young South African soldiers" to their deaths in southern Africa.

In a communique to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the Angolan Government complains of "unprovoked attacks by South African airborne and ground units in the first two weeks of February."

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An Ovambo civilian last night told the bush as a prisoner of about 100 Swapo insurgents training eastern Ovambo, Northern S.W.A., Namibia.

The man said the group which left for Ovambo was apparently being tracked by security forces which opened fire as they met at Evale.

Luanda authorities claim that in one surprise assault two military helicopters carried South African troops 250 km into Angola to destroy a strategic rail bridge between Moçimmedes and Lubango. The communique says the rail line supplies goods to the populations of Huila, Cuanene and Kuando Kubango.

And the Angolan Ministry of Defence appears to reject South African defence force insistence that its targets are Swapo strongholds. The communique stresses that every South African military action across the Angolan border is actually an attack against the people of Angola and its army.

The Angolan letter dated February 24, says: "South African troops still remain in Ovambo territory and it is expected these military acts will be intensified."

He said he was taken captive at a point by the Ovambo guerrillas who accused him of being a security force informant. The chance to escape came when security forces made contact with the group.

He said they tied his hands behind his back and, using a lever to tighten the bonds, tried to force a confession out of him.

non-responding mental patients respond, since the wider application of anti-TB drug therapy had reduced the pressure on their TB sanatoria, rendering a number of them redundant.

Further, Smith Mitchell had by this time acquired much know-how in the field of large-scale custodial care facilities.

In 1963 their first hospital opened at Randfontein with 700 beds.

By the following year nearly 5000 beds total were available at a further 2 institutions.

By 1976 12 500 beds were provided at 13 institutions throughout the country

17. Bopheleng and Madadeni Hospitals and Witrand Institution provided accommodation for the black retarded.

aid taking responsibility for a constant group of patients, and keeping them engaged in activities throughout the day. These programmes have, at the time of writing, been applied with varying degrees of success at many of the institutions.

For 1977 a discharge rate of 13% was claimed. Smith Mitchell is thus slowly being transformed from a purely custodial to a more therapeutic concern.

Although no detailed information was available, the impression was gained that Smith Mitchell had inherited the overcrowded conditions in its black wards from the "mother" hospitals.

No information regarding the profitability of the institutions was available. Apart from the 13 mental institutions, Smith Mitchell is comprised of a further 15 TB and geriatric sanatoria and medical/surgical clinics.

The total empire of the leading directors of Smith Mitchell embrace over 80 companies. Thus it was not possible to refute the claim made by the Swedish newspaper, Dagens Nyheter that,

U.S. invites Savimbi

UNITA president Dr Jonas Savimbi is to visit Washington to improve his standing and to help form the Reagan administration's South West Africa/Namibia policy.

Dr Savimbi will be received at a higher level than under the Carter administration, probably at the level of Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and is expected to see a wide range of State Department and Pentagon officials, Washington political and administration sources say.



DR SAVIMBI
Washington bound

Many new conservatives in the administration see the problems of Angola and Namibia as inextricably linked. They are anxious to assess Unita's support and effectiveness in Southern Angola before they decide how to deal with Namibia.

Dr Savimbi is expected to

see important members of the Africa subcommittee to discuss the effectiveness of Unita.

The Reagan administration regards Angola as a key to its review of policy towards the dispute over South West Africa/Namibia. While no decisions have yet been made about how to treat the United Nations plan for the territory — which was evolved by the Carter administration with four other leading Western governments — American policymakers are investigating the chances of co-ercing Cubans out of Angola by using tougher tactics than the Carter administration used.

If Dr Savimbi can show he is a viable military and political force in Angola he could become an important element in America's Southern Africa policy.

The new conservatives arriving in Washington since the election hope in any case to use the Savimbi's visit to build up a climate in which the Clark amendment could be repeated. Former Africa subcommittee

may sway
Unita's clout

Reagan views
on SWA

chairman Senator Dick Clark inspired that amendment — which prevents the administration from undertaking covert military assistance in foreign wars — to stop American support for Unita in the Angolan war in 1975 and 1976.

Some policymakers believe repeal of the Clark amendment would create a valuable new policy option for the Reagan administration, and increase the pressure on Luanda to reduce the number of Cubans in Angola.

Others believe the Cubans will depart when a Namibian settlement has been obtained. American conservatives want the administration to continue to refuse to recognise the Luanda government, put pressure on it to remove the Cubans and to pressure Swapo into a deal which gives the internal parties in Namibia a better chance.

They believe a bigger stick should be held over Angola, with threats of isolation and even assistance for Unita, if Angola does not cooperate.

Working against this proposal for American policy has been the visit of the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to Washington this week.

She supports the other members of the Western contact group, France, Germany and Canada, in pressing to complete the independence process under the terms of the UN plan.

President Reagan's insistence that he will consult firmly with the European allies on matters of common interest, and Secretary of State Alexander Haig's close friendship with the allies since his tour as Nato commander, will ensure that the allies' views will not be lightly dismissed.

for top talks

Angola's war-torn economy relies on oil and diamonds for survival

ANGOLA'S war-torn economy is relying on exports of oil and diamonds for survival, although most of the money earned is being spent on defence.

Faced with incursions by South African troops from without and by the anti-Government Unita guerrilla movement from within the country, the Government is spending more than 50% of its Budget on defence, according to Mr Lucio Lara, the No 2 figure in Angola's Marxist Government.

Apart from what it has to spend on Cuban troops stationed on its soil (estimated by Western experts at between 15 000 and 19 000 men) and vast quantities of arms bought from the Soviet bloc, Angola is paying heavily for war damage to its agriculture and transport system. Chaos reigns in both.

Potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, Angola is now importing at least 80% of what it eats. Before its independence from Portugal in 1975, it bought only 5% of its food abroad and was a major commodity exporter.

The Unita movement led by Jonas Savimbi has been able to disrupt Angola's main transport artery, the 1 300 km Benguela railway linking the copper mines of Zaire and Zambia with the Atlantic port of Lobito.

This not only deprives Angola of precious foreign exchange revenue, but also directly affects the distribution and production of food in a country where President Jose Eduardo dos Santos admitted in a recent speech, people are still dying of starvation.

In recent weeks, South African forces have confronted Angolan soldiers during raids on Swapo bases in southern Angola. The clashes have given rise to fears of an escalation of the conflict, with the possibility of both countries being dragged into a conventional war. What are things like in the country five years after independence? Is its economy strong enough to withstand a drawn-out struggle with South Africa? **RICHARD WALLIS** reports:

In 1973, the last normal year of production, Angola exported 120 000 tons of maize. In May 1980, the official news agency Angop quoted a Yugoslav agricultural expert as putting Angola's annual maize imports at 200 000 tons. In March this year, the Government forecast the total 1981 crop of the staple food would be less than 18 000 tons.

Angola's huge food imports are one of the consequences of the guerrilla war. It is largely because of these imports and the breakdown of the normal transport system that the port of Luanda is choked.

There are usually 50 to 80 ships anchored in Luanda Bay, waiting to unload. Most of them are on charter to the national shipping line Angonave and Angola has to pay heavy demurrage charges for ships that the company admits are being used as "the most expensive floating warehouses in the world".

The port of Luanda lacks adequate facilities to handle vast quantities of bulky imports. Often a ship's medical officer will declare a cargo to be unfit for human consumption because of the delay in unloading and it will be thrown overboard off Luanda, according to shipping sources.

The only part of the port that appears to work efficiently are the military berths where crates of weaponry with Soviet markings are unloaded daily by the armed forces. The burden of importing

enough food to feed about seven million people and hundreds of thousands of refugees returning from Zaire is too heavy for Angola and the Government makes no secret of food shortages.

On September 3, the country's only newspaper, *Jornal de Angola*, quoted an official report as saying it was obvious there was a lack of meat, potatoes, fruit, fish and manioc throughout the network of retail food shops.

Even more serious was an article on the problems of coffee production in Kwanza-North province, east of Luanda, last August. It quoted a local official as saying the state coffee agency had not had enough food for the plantation workers since February and was behind with salary payments.

Small farmers were turning to growing other crops and because of a lack of spare parts not enough lorries and tractors were operating on the plantations, it added.

From having been the world's fourth largest coffee exporter in 1973, with most of its production going to the United States for use as instant coffee, Angola's commercial coffee production last year slumped to less than 10% of its pre-independence level. Even so, this was a considerable improvement on the two previous years.

A yearning for security and Luanda's privileged position as regards food supplies have en-

couraged an exodus from the countryside, creating further headaches for the Government.

Shortages have led to what is virtually a breakdown of the money economy, which is being increasingly replaced by barter trade. In Luanda's luxurious Panorama Hotel, a waiter refuses a tip. "Please give us something worthwhile," he says.

In the fishermen's huts outside the hotel, cigarettes or sap will buy a fish that money cannot. But in the public markets, which are in theory under Government control, onions, tomatoes or bananas fetch fabulous prices, far beyond the means of any normal wage-earner.

To be able to afford them, the average worker has to get something that is valuable to somebody else and thus supplement his income.

When goods that are in short supply do appear in the State-controlled shops, a worker who has been lucky enough to hear about it will leave work early to join the queue, armed with his ration card.

Despite the chronic economic difficulties, Angola is riding an oil boom. Oil production has risen since the country became independent and Angola's exports of low-sulphur crude are financing most of the war, the food imports and a gradual if painfully slow economic recovery.

The main factor delaying further drilling by Western oil

companies to boost Angola's present output of 140 000 barrels a day seems to be the shortage of offshore drilling rigs brought on by a worldwide rush to find crude, according to oilmen in Luanda.

Oil already accounts for over 80% of Angola's export earnings, according to an official report issued last May. The other main source of foreign exchange is diamonds, whose production is being assured by a company half-owned by De Beers, the South African diamond concern.

Some of Angola's economic problems stem from attempts to impose a state-controlled Marxist-Leninist system rapidly on an African society. Some of the fail in farm production is apparently due to smallholders switching to subsistence farming from production of cash crops for sale at a fixed price to the Government.

In spite of its ideological and military ties with the Soviet bloc, Angola's trade is still predominantly with the West and the authorities seem to have concluded that it is only with the help of Western technology that the country can develop its considerable natural resources.

More and more foreign technicians are being drafted in to work in Angola at a heavy cost to the Government in foreign exchange terms.

Western companies are fiercely jockeying for position, ready for the day when the economy will finally realise its potential.

But security is at present Angola's overriding concern and there seems to be no solution in sight to the other pressing problems as long as war continues to absorb most of the authorities' attention. —

Reuter

Star 3/3/81

The number of people off work grew steadily, while in the press the cancellation of public services and transport, while in the press the cancellation of business, disrupting bus-

10 demand.

growing in intensity. Chemists did a roaring trade in "remedies" like quinine, aspirin and cinnamon tablets and were soon permitted by the Magistrate to stay open at all hours to cope with the heavy

Desperate

The American-owned Cabinda Gulf Oil Company is pumping 160 000 barrels a day, with a target of 200 000 by 1983. Other Western oil companies with concessions are exploring.

Assets

There is potential wealth in diamonds, iron ore, coffee. But oil revenue alone keeps Angola solvent.

Its economic assets give Angola a singular position in its part of the world — independence from South Africa.

Despite their political differences with the white-controlled colonies, other nearby countries are economically dependent on it.

Mozambique relies on wages earned by its people much resented.

the following

The South Africans conducted punishing raids on Swapo bases and refugee camps inside Angola, and Luanda claims on purely Angolan facilities and villages — an accusation denied by Pretoria.

Luanda officials say the raids continue. Refugee agencies say 400 000 Angolans — who fled the incursions, and attacks by anti-MPLA, South African-backed Unita guerrillas — are in a desperate condition.

Westerners reckon that military spending takes a quarter of the Government budget.

Angola buys large quantities of weapons from the East, paying with cash or with fishing concessions that are much resented.

It is also believed that the Government makes payments in hard currency to the Cuban troops and to Soviet and East German advisers.

The military burden comes on top of an economic mess. Despite rich resources, living standards are abysmal for most Angolans.

Luandans line up for hours waiting for food stores to open. An official complained that 3 000 000 pairs of shoes were imported last

Decisions

The economy does not produce or distribute basic necessities. When the Portuguese fled in 1975, they took just about everything that moved and they left almost no trained Angolans.

Officials admit, however, that MPLA socialism still has not delivered the goods.

Party leaders and resident foreigners speak in almost identical phrases

to try to wind down the conflict with South Africa by diplomatic means and to turn to Western businesses for help with the economy.

The key to easing military pressure in the south is international agreement on a Namibia independence formula.

South Africa refused at the Geneva conference to go along with the plan drafted by the "Western Five."

Some African politicians reacted to the set-

"The war made them dependent on the East," a veteran resident said. "But the economic dependence of the past five years has shaken them. They want Western businessmen, Western products, Western techniques."

Mr. Lara was asked whether there was something incongruous about a Marxist regime working with Gulf Oil and other capitalists.

He replied, "We have agreements with Gulf, and it respects them. So — no problem."

Then he mused aloud about a book he had read recently, "Strangled Africa" by René Dumont, a French agronomist.

He studied the distressed economy of Zambia

There are two ways

ominously predicted :

In fact, at a mass meeting on the overcrowding problem in September 1917, Canon Lavis had African locations at Ndabeni and the Docks.

BLACK OCTOBER : CAPE TOWN AND THE SPANISH INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC OF 1918.

In the nineteenth century, serious epidemics have been no stranger to Cape Town. In 1713 smallpox killed nearly 4 of its population in six weeks and 42 years later, the disease returned in 2000 victims.

Cape Town, in the latter part of 1918, was booming. As a major port and transit station, four years of war had seen it prosper. Its population had grown by leaps and bounds since its incorporation of other Peninsula municipalities in 1913, and in 1918 it was jam-packed with people of all races, crammed into inadequate and insanitary houses in

THE thawing in relations between Angola and the West is due partly to Angola's realisation that only the West can bring pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

This is the opinion of Guardian reporter Jonathan Steele, who has recently returned from a visit to Angola and is the author of most of the articles in an eight-page supplement on Angola published by the Guardian on Monday.

In the past five years Angola claims to have suffered 970 civilian deaths and 85 soldiers killed as a result of South African attacks. It says the number of South African raids has increased considerably since June 1979.

Angola says the purpose of the raids, according to the South Africans, is to press Angola into denying sanctuary to Swapo.

The Angolans say they will never do this, and there is certainly no evidence in Luanda that they will.

'Nevertheless, the Angolans seem to recognise that Swapo is nowhere near to winning on the ground,' writes Steele.

The best way to end the war in the short term is through diplomatic pressure on South Africa, which only the West — if it were willing — could apply.

'Once the war in Namibia is over, Angola can reduce the economic drain caused by the need to pay for Cuban and Soviet military aid, which is estimated to eat up half the country's foreign exchange.'

Some observers have described the thawing of relations as an Angolan 'opening to the West.' But the phrase is rejected by Angolan spokesmen themselves.

Mr Lucio Lara, senior surviving member of the MPLA, says: 'At the beginning the West abandoned us. They discriminated against us. We appealed to our friends and we received, from Cuba in particular, an immense amount of human help.'

'But in spite of all their willingness they could not help us with everything.'

West, Angola edge closer

5
Argus
4/3/81

The number of Cubans is decreasing.'

Mr Paulo Jorge, the Foreign Minister, says: 'We don't share the notion that there is an Angolan opening to the West. What is happening is a materialisation of the principles of our foreign policy.'

'We want relations with all countries of the world

principles, we will not hesitate to accept them. There is no doubt that in certain areas of technology the West is more advanced than the socialist countries.'

In another article on Angola, Steele says that while the country's birth as an independent nation was more painful than that of any other country in sub-Saharan Africa except Zaire and Zimbabwe, Angola is more fortunate than either of those countries. It has oil.

Angola also has a large territory, a small population and a generally favourable climate with good agricultural and cattle-raising conditions.

This provides the basis for an economy the Angolan authorities dream of:

Self-sufficient in food, while enjoying healthy dollops of foreign exchange to help to pay for education and services.

But the authorities are faced with huge problems, the two biggest of which are the total breakdown of commercial agriculture and the lack of trained cadres.

Angola's ruling MPLA-Labour Party has as its first objective to assert its political control over the entire country. Its second aim is to restore production, at least to pre-independence levels, and its third is to provide basic education and health facilities.

The South West African issue is an indirect factor in the thaw in relations between the West and Angola, reports The Argus London Bureau

on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference. Parallel with that we base our policy on the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems.

'We have preferential relations with the socialist countries because of our ideological agreement, but we also want a diversification of the technical and economic help we need.'

'If a particular Western capitalist country or company wants to approach us, and we see advantages, provided they are in conformity with our prin-

Reagan plans to repeal ban on aid to Unita rebels

SLM 12/3/81 (237) (S)

From the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has alerted Congress to expect a proposal as early as next week for repeal of the five-year-old ban on covert or overt US assistance to the rebel forces in Angola.

Presentation of such a proposal, which has been drawn up by the State Department for early transmission to Capitol Hill, would spark off huge controversy here and abroad.

It would be widely seen as the first step toward US involvement in the Angola situation and as signalling a preference for military confrontation over political negotiation.

A senior State Department official told reporters final decisions had not been made on legislative proposals to be sent to Congress along with revised foreign assistance totals.

While that is literally true, according to informed sources the State Department is recommending that the prohibition of Angolan rebel aid be repealed and officials expect that President Reagan will approve the move.

The ban on aid to Angolan insurgents was adopted in 1976 under the sponsorship of Senator Dick Clark to halt further CIA involvement in Angola by the Ford Administration after Cuban troops with Soviet aid, had turned the tide of battle in the civil war.

The Ford Administration strongly resisted the Clark Amendment.

The Carter Administration at times also favoured lifting the ban but said it had no intention of resuming aid to Angolan rebels.

OPPOSITION

A measure repealing the Clark Amendment passed in the Senate last year under the sponsorship of Senator Jesse Holms but died because of strong opposition by Congressman Stephen Solarz and others.

Mr Solarz says he will mount a vigorous fight against any effort to repeal the Clark amendment.

Lifting the restriction on US involvement in Angola, he says, would be completely contrary to the United States' larger interests in Africa and would fatally compromise the chances of obtaining the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola through negotiated means.

The thawing in relations between Angola and the West is due partly to the realisation that only the West can bring pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. JONATHAN STEELE of The Guardian reports.

LONDON — The thawing in relations between Angola and the West is due partly to Angola's realisation that only the West can bring pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

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"We appealed to our friends and we received, from Cuba in particular, an immense amount of human help.

"But in spite of their willingness they could not help us with everything. The number of Cubans is decreasing."

Mr Paulo Jorge, the Foreign Minister, says: "We don't share the notion that there is an Angolan opening to the West.

"What is happening is a materialisation of the principles of our foreign policy.

"We want relations with all countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference.

"Parallel with that we base our policy on the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems.

"We have preferential relations with the socialist countries because of our ideological agreement, but we also want a diversifica-

Angola thaw with West



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"There is no doubt that in certain areas of technology the West is more advanced than the socialist countries."

In another article on Angola, Steele says that while the country's transition to independence had been painful, Angola was fortunate in that it had oil and good agricultural conditions.

The authorities wanted to be self-sufficient in food, while enjoying healthy dollops of foreign exchange to help to pay for education and services.

But they were faced with major problems, including the total breakdown of commercial agriculture.

"The heavy emphasis in the West on Angola's Cuban and Soviet connections has tended to obscure the fact that Angolan trade is still overwhelmingly with the West, dominated as before by exports of oil and diamonds," writes Steele.

"Angola is also anxious to get Western technological assistance and credits, and its two major hotels in Luanda are full of Western businessmen and technical advisers sweating it out in austere and humid conditions but attracted by the realisation that Angola will soon be one of the richest markets in Africa."

● See Page 33, Referring.

RDM 17/3/81

Ex-Angolan troops 'now SWA citizens'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Military authorities yesterday said the former Angolan troops now fighting in the crack counter-insurgency 32 Battalion in the South West African border war, are SWA citizens.

A London Daily Telegraph correspondent, shown the battalion in action on the border last week, reported that it consisted of "about 1 100 men, of whom 80% are Portuguese-speaking black mercenaries who fought with the defeated FNLA".

The Defence Force denied that the men were mercenaries. A spokesman said the Defence Force took exception to the remark.

According to a Defence Headquarters spokesman in Pretoria, the former Angolans fighting with 32 Battalion had crossed into SWA and decided to stay there. They were therefore considered citizens of SWA.

When the "Mail" Africa Bureau asked a spokesman for

the Administrator-General's office in Windhoek about the citizenship of the men who had joined 32 Battalion from Angola, he said the SWA territory force should be consulted on this.

At present there was no such thing as "full citizenship" of South West Africa.

Residents of the territory were instead required to carry identity cards with their fingerprints on them. These are different to the South African Book of Life.

Any person who carried the card and had been resident in the territory for one year was entitled to vote in elections.

People born in SWA who travelled overseas used South African passports.

Normally a person had to be a permanent resident of South Africa for five years before he could apply for a South African passport.

The Portuguese-speaking black Angolans who had crossed into SWA to join 32

Battalion had adopted that territory as their own and were regarded as South West Africans or Namibians, a Defence Headquarters spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

"They are naturalised citizens of South West Africa," he said.

Asked how the 1 000 soldiers had become naturalised SWA citizens, the spokesman said they had moved into SWA with their families, and they had adopted the territory as their country.

"They have joined the Permanent Force and have been issued with South African Defence Force identification cards. We regard them as naturalised South West Africans.

"I could not care about international opinion regarding their status. These people are not regarded by us as nationals of any other country," the spokesman said.

There was a stigma attached to the word "mercenary", he said.

By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

In one of the deepest penetrations yet into Angola, the South African Air Force yesterday hit a major Swapo orientation camp near Lubango, about 200 km north of the SWA/Namibia border.

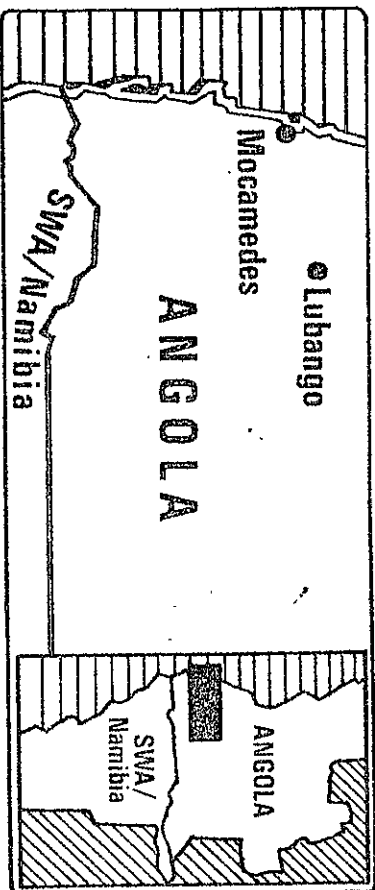
The camp, understood to be the Tobias Hanyeko training base, can hold up to 1 000 recruits and lies just west of Lubango, formerly Sa Da Bandeira, next to road and rail links with the Angolan port of Mocimedes.

The raid was announced by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen who said all SAAF elements returned safely to their bases in SWA/Namibia.

The strike came after repeated warnings to Angola and followed "murders and deeds of terror perpetrated against innocent inhabitants of SWA/Namibia," said General Viljoen.

Apart from the an-

SADF hits camp deep in Angola



nouncement of yesterday's attack, no further details were released by the Defence Force.

The raid was one of the deepest into Angola — even deeper than last year's "Smokeshell" raid.

The base was also used by guerrillas before infiltration into SWA/Namibia, General Viljoen said.

The significance of the attack is how deep the SAAF penetrated to strike at the important Swapo nerve centre.

The camp is spread over a large area and is considered "very big" in terms of Swapo structures in Angola.

It was named after the first Swapo member who died in the bush war when he attempted to infiltrate SWA/Namibia by crossing the Kavango River.

General Viljoen's statement concluded: "South Africa has repeatedly warned that all terrorist bases will be located and attacked, even if they are in a neighbouring country.

"These countries should therefore expect such action."

All aircraft returned safely to their bases in SWA/Namibia

US anxiety at Angolan strike



President Ronald Reagan

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Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has said in a public statement that it views the escalating violence in SWA/Namibia with the "utmost concern."

Although South Africa's anti-Swapo raid into Angolia this week was not mentioned in the statement, it is clear that the warplane strike provoked the Americans to speak out.

This is the first time that the Reagan Administration has criticised South Africa — even indirectly — for its actions in the troubled territory.

At one of his regular briefings for journalists, State Department spokesman Bill Dyess said: "We do not believe that there is a military solution to the conflict in Namibia. The United States supports the path of negotiations leading to a set-

tlement of the issues and to Namibian independence.

"We therefore view the pattern of escalating violence by the parties to the conflict in Namibia with utmost concern."

Observers noted that South Africa was not "condemned" for the air raid as it might have been in the Carter Administration's time. However, there was no doubt about the Reagan Administration's disapproval.

There was no official US reaction to reports of a border clash between South Africa and Mozambique yesterday.

According to one source in the Reagan Administration "The Mozambique incident is still unclear to us. We have had too little to go on."

Western Air Command in SWA/Namibia has confirmed that South African Air Force planes carried out a successful strike against a Swapo base far inside Angola on Tuesday.

The raid was on a Swapo base near Lubango, a town about 200 km from the border between Angola and SWA/Namibia. Military authorities are tight-lipped on further details about this raid, one of the deepest into Angolia so far.

South Africa is to protest in the strongest terms on what it considered the "murder" of a South African soldier on the Mozambique border yesterday, a top Defence Force official said today.

The SADF spokesman refrained from commenting on whether retaliatory action would be taken. "But we will certainly use the existing channels to register a protest against the Mozambique Government," said the official.

Reacting to the incident which happened just north of the South African border with Mozambique at Ponto do Ouro, where the borderline is ill-defined, the spokesman

said the issue was the killing of Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen (23) of De Deur.

The spokesman said the Defence Force had not reacted to the incident earlier because they were "maintaining civilised standards."

The Defence Force had not released news of the death of Corporal Viljoen because it worked on the principle of informing the next of kin in such cases. "But we will certainly have to rethink this approach," he said.

Commenting on the fact that Mozambicans had made a political capital from the incident by displaying the body of the dead soldier in Maputo, the spokesman described the step as "uncivilised and shocking" and would not further the international cause of Mozambique.

The nine-man group which included Corporal Viljoen, was walking on

the beach and it was within hearing distance of the Mozambique soldiers.

Part of the group had mentioned to the Mozambicans that one man, Corporal Viljoen, had been sent up a dune as a look out, before he was shot. "There was no retaliation and after the shooting began, the South African group withdrew to report back," said the spokesman.

He added that the South Africans were not in a military formation.

The stepmother of Corporal Viljoen told The Star's Vereneging Bureau chosen how to die, I am sure he would have chosen the way he did."

Mrs Hester Viljoen said Petrie had always had a keen sense of adventure and that she was sure he himself would have chosen to die this way.

Petrie, a clerk at the Railways in Port Shep-

stone was posted to the Natal Border at the beginning of March to do a month's border duty. He was unmarried.

Corporal Viljoen was the son of Mr C H L Viljoen of Plot 221, De Deur, Meyerton, and Mrs R van Tonder of Oslo Beach, Port Shepstone.

Earlier AFM, the official Mozambican news agency, said two white South African troops were shot and killed yesterday during a six-hour battle inside Mozambique.

The chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said it was declared policy not to get involved with the armed forces of neighbouring states even where the SADF attacked terrorist bases in these countries.

"If it is, however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspiciously and innocent-

US anxiety over strike into Angola

▶ from page 1

ly wander across the border they are heading for a serious crisis and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as deeds of open hostility.

"The present development will without a doubt, heighten tension on the border. That country and its undisciplined military commanders who caused the incident, will have to accept responsibility for this," Gen Viljoen said.

The Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, has described the killing as "cold-blooded murder or attempted murder by undisciplined soldiers who should be made to answer for their actions."

Opposition political parties have been shocked by the shooting.

● Mr Vause Raw, the New Republic Party leader, condemned the shooting as a "shocking act of irresponsibility from a country being kept

from starvation, and its harbours open, by South Africa."

● Mr Ray Swart, PFP Natal leader, said: "I am appalled at this incident which highlights again the immense problems along our borders." He called for immediate top-level negotiations between the two governments to ensure "there is no repetition of this incident."

● Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, blamed the situation on the Government "for taking a meek attitude towards the Mozambique Government."

Mr Marais said that while South Africa was propping up Mozambique with cheap food, terrorists had been regularly crossing the border committing acts such as the Silverton bank siege, the burning of Sasol and shooting at police stations.

"Mozambique should be made to realise that if it wants food it must change its attitude, or it will have war."

TABLE II

Date	No. Inpatients Resident at State Mental Hospitals				Rated Bed Capacity at State Mental Hospitals				No. Admissions to State Mental Hospitals			
	Total	Black	%	White	Total	Black	%	White	Total	Black	%	White
1919	5 007	2 552	50	2 455	4 644	2 361	51	2 283	49	-	-	-
1919	5 771	2 993	52	2 778	5 762	3 050	52	2 712	48	-	-	-
1925	6 915	3 967	56	2 948	6 437	3 639	57	2 798	43	1 750	1 900	1 000
1925	10 971	5 073	46	5 214	10 821	5 015	47	5 806	53	1 250	2 450	1 200
1935	11 726	5 978	51	5 784	10 974	5 078	46	5 896	54	1 450	2 600	1 150
1935	14 439	8 056	57	6 383	12 494	6 095	48	6 400	52	1 800	2 820	1 020
1945	15 794	9 117	59	6 774	12 843	6 389	49	6 454	51	1 600	2 750	1 150
1945	17 094	10 038	59	7 056	16 142	8 189	51	7 953	49	1 700	2 850	1 150
1955	18 919	11 577	60	7 342	17 149	9 373	55	7 774	45	1 900	2 950	1 050
1955	20 214	12 563	60	7 651	15 149	7 305	48	7 844	52	2 900	2 900	1 350
1965	21 957	13 879	63	8 054	17 509	8 747	51	8 662	49	7 250	11 900	4 650
1976	23 849	15 598	66	8 251	18 563	11 720	65	8 543	35	19 900	14 200	5 700
1976	16 751	8 158	48	8 593	15 873	6 740	42	9 133	58	27 746	39 700	(4)
(2) This row of figures reflects numbers of patients resident in all mental hospitals and institutions (central and provincial hospitals, and licensed institutions.												
(3) This row of figures reflects the rated bed capacity at provincial, 'homeland' hospitals and licensed institutions in addition to those at state mental hospitals.												
(4) The figure 39 700 is the number of admissions to all mental institutions for 1976.												

Support for Unita a disaster, Reagan is warned

The Star Bureau
By John D'Oliveira

WASHINGTON — President Reagan was warned today that support for the Unita rebellion in Angola would be a "prescription for disaster."

The warning came in a leading article in the Washington Post, one of America's most influential newspapers.

It reflects growing liberal and moderate fears that the new Administration may decide to give open support to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerilla movement in south and central Angola.

The Washington Post referred to signs that President Reagan would first try to resolve the situation in Angola before he tried to solve the problems posed by SWA/Namibia.

It said this was the correct choice.

There was much genuine antipathy in Africa to the Soviet military presence in Angola where the Cubans were not merely a shield against South Africa but also a sword the Angolan Government wielded against its Angolan rivals.

Some people within the Administration were arguing in favour of support for Savimbi "the anti-communist, nationalist challenger to the Cuban-supported Angolan Government".

The Post commented: "Offering such support would make the United States, again, a military partner of South Africa — a prescription for disaster."

ESCALATION

"It would thrust the Angolan Government, which has been reaching out to the United States, back into the Cuban-Soviet grasp.

"It would escalate the war and hobble the effort at political reconciliation that must be the core of any sound American policy."

The Post said some quarters suspected the Reagan Administration intended making Angola its "African El Salvador" — an anti-communist demonstration project.

are all medical university professors - there are scientists, sociologists etc. to give perspective. A director is appointed for each institute controlled by the M R C and he decides on the type of research work.

Of the 'outside' research funded by the M R C, only 16,7% of money given in 1977 was for public health research (nutrition, bilharzia, recuperational diseases, etc.) whilst basic research received 30% of these funds. This research, no matter how esoteric, is funded by the M R C which considers one of its main functions to be the later publication of these research findings overseas to establish South Africa as a bastion of medical research and advancement. It is felt by some

1.4 Medical Research

Medical Research in South Africa is funded by the Government and the private sector, although it is not known exactly what proportion each controls. There are two main medical research sectors - that financed by the M R C and research done at university medical schools. All State expenditure on medical research goes through the South African M R C - it is funded by a parliament grant which is part of the Department of Health Vote. In 1975/76 the budget of the M R C was R4,2m, of which R3,4m was a parliamentary grant (0,5% of State Health expenditure). The M R C allocates 40% of its funds internally to its own institutes of research (of which there are approximately 30), whilst the balance finances 'outside' research, mainly at medical schools. (6)

"To believe that, you have got to think the Reagan people are awfully stupid."

Getting the Cubans out of Angola was a worthy project.

"The way to do it is not by hooking up with a racist regime that black Africans hate in order to promote an insurgency in a country whose government wants friendship with the United States."

"The way to do it is to help produce a political settlement that will lead the Angolans to order the Cubans out."

HARMED

And in Salisbury, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has warned that relations between Zimbabwe and the United States could be harmed if the Reagan Administration supported South Africa's policies of apartheid and regional hostilities.

"I trust that our voice will be heeded," he said. He was speaking at a luncheon in honour of the visiting OAU chairman, Dr Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone.

Mr Mugabe described as "extremely repugnant" the aggressive and hostile posture of South Africa which he said was directed at preventing the consolidation of Zimbabwe's independence and the attainment of economic liberation.

difficult to get from universities because for funds between institutions. According to an administrator

Constitute

researchers in receipt of M R C grants that M R C funds are available to university researchers with the attitude that it is for their academic advancement and pursuit of the knowledge

Thus

Clashes: SA isash at Mozambique

RPM 19/3/81

By DON MARSHALL, Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH AFRICA last night reacted angrily to an incident on the Mozambique border this week in which a young national serviceman was apparently shot and killed by Mozambican forces.

And at the same time Western Air Command in South West Africa confirmed SA Air Force planes carried out a successful strike against a Swapo base deep in Angola on Tuesday. Mozambique claimed earlier yesterday that its forces had killed two South African soldiers taking part in a raid into Mozambique — but South Africa immediately claimed that a group of SADF men were lured into an ambush after wandering inadvertently across the border.

Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria announced that Corporal Petrus Jacobs Viljoen, 23, had probably been shot and killed by Mozambican soldiers in an incident on the Natal border with Mozambique on Tuesday. The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, last night reacted strongly to the soldier's death and said in a statement that the incident would without doubt heighten tension on the border between South Africa and Mozambique. Earlier, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported that Mozambican forces sta-

Earlier, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported that Mozambican forces stationed at Ponta do Ouro, a tourist resort in the extreme south of the country, killed two white South African soldiers after a group of about 50, most of them black, had crossed into Mozambique.

The body of one, a radio operator, was taken back to South Africa, but the other was left behind and taken to a hospital in Maputo, AIM said. It said fighting began at 8.30am on Tuesday when a Mozambican navy patrol stationed at Ponta do Ouro spotted the South African troops and alerted the border guards.

"The Mozambican report claimed South African reinforcements — a company of about 150 men and two assault cars — arrived in mid-morning and tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponta do Ouro and on the Catembe road leading to Maputo, but were forced back.

Mozambican Navy units, frontier guards, police and militia became involved in the fighting, which ended when the South Africans withdrew at about 3pm, AIM said. It reported one Mozambican soldier wounded.

The SADF mentioned only one South African casualty in last night's statement.

"The incident occurred while Corp Viljoen and a few of his comrades unsuspectingly and probably innocently crossed the border at Ponta do Ouro while walking on the beach, where there is no indication of where the border is.

"The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were lured into an ambush and attacked without warning," the statement said.

The Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, last night threatened to retaliate against neighbouring countries who shot South African soldiers who "innocently wandered" across borders.

He said it was South Africa's declared policy not to get involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbours.

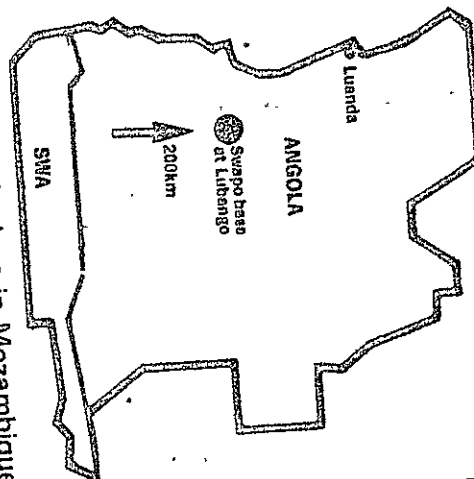
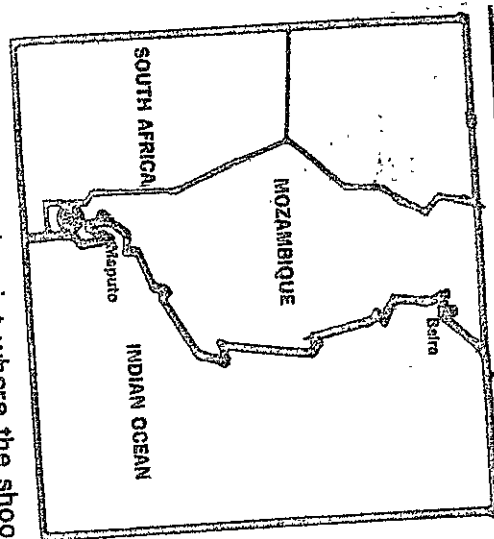
"If it is, however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across borders, they are heading for a serious crisis and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as acts of open hostilities.

"The SADF has so far not killed or injured any soldiers of Mozambique as a result of thorough planning and careful execution of operations against terrorists in that country.

"The present development will without doubt heighten tension on the border," he said.

From Windhoek, PETER KENNY of the Rand Daily Mail's Africa Bureau reports that Brigadier Bosman Huyser, Officer Commanding Western Air Command, confirmed yesterday that the Air Force carried out Tuesday's strike on a Swapo base near Lufango, a southeastern town about 200km from the Angola/SWA border.

The military authorities were tight-lipped about further details. Gen Viljoen said earlier that the South African forces had returned safely to SWA.



The graphics pinpoint where the shooting incident took place in Mozambique and where the South African Air Force struck in its raid into Angola.

SAAF planes blast Swapo base

WINDHOEK — South African Air Force aircraft were used in the attack on a major Swapo training camp in Angola on Tuesday, and first indications were that it had been "very successful", according to the OC Western Air Command here, Brigadier Bosman Huyser.

He said the attack on the camp, on the outskirts of Lubango (formerly Sa Da Bandeira), was launched at lunch-time on Tuesday when most of the Swapo men were usually in their camps.

As a result the attack came as such a surprise that little anti-aircraft fire was encountered, he said.

He would not say what type of aircraft had been used, nor could he give any statistics of casualties on the Swapo side. He confirmed that all aircraft had returned safely to base.

Advisers

The South West African Broadcasting Company said there were indications that there might have been Soviet, Cuban and East German military advisers in the camp during the attack.

The SWABC report said first indications were that heavy casualties had been inflicted.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said that the attack "follows murders and deeds of terror against innocent inhabitants of SWA/Namibia".

He said that South Africa had repeatedly warned that Swapo bases would be located and attacked even if in neighbouring territories. Such countries should therefore expect such action.

"These operations are always conducted against confirmed terrorist bases," he said.

● The Cape Times Defence

To page 2



From page 1

Reporter comments: Local military observers agreed the target must have been an important one to justify such a deep raid — the deepest raid the SADF is known to have made into Angola since it withdrew after the incursion of 1975-6.

Till now the deepest known raid has been the one on the then Swapo forward operational headquarters at Cassinga, south east of Lubango. Later rebuilt south of Cassinga, the headquarters was destroyed by a ground raiding force in June last year at the start of the Smokeshell operation.

From the practical point of view it is preferable to physically overrun a base such as the one at Lubango — as was the case with Smokeshell — in order to ensure its total destruction, but an air attack makes more sense in this case.

It is almost impossible to take a large ground raiding force over 200 km of execrable roads and retain any element of surprise.

● In Washington a State Department spokesman, Mr William Dyess said, the United States "views the pattern of escalating violence by the parties to the conflict in Namibia with utmost concern". — Own Correspondents and Sapa

Political commentary by A. H. Heard, G. E. Shaw, R. A. Norval, J. V. Scott, W. P. Harris and M. P. Acott. Headlines and sub-editing by A. J. Moth, L. Raubenheimer, W. Odendaal and T. Stefano. Cartoons by A. Grogan. All of 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.



Reagan seeking free hand in Angola

Washington
The Reagan Administration has asked Congress to repeal a 1976 law banning aid to rebel factions in Angola. It is a move that, according to one source, "will reverberate through Africa."

Secretary of State Alexander Haig had earlier told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the law was "an unnecessary restriction" on the President's ability to carry out his responsibilities.

The law prohibits American aid for military or paramilitary operations in Angola unless specifically authorised by Congress. It is known as the Clark Amendment.

At the same time, the State Department announced that Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the pro-Western Unita guerilla movement in Angola, would visit the United States next week at the invitation of a private organisation.

However, the State Department added that Dr Savimbi would be invited to meet Administration officials.

James Buckley (a former conservative Senator) formally asked the House Foreign Affairs Committee for the repeal. Mr Buckley said the United States was presently reviewing its African policy "in consultation with all interested parties."

The request will provoke a storm of reaction from liberal congressmen and from black Africa.

Already representative

Stephen Solarz, former chairman of the House Africa Subcommittee is on record as saying the repeal of the Clark Amendment would be "crazy and counter-productive."

"If I did not know any better, I would think this plan had been hatched in the Kremlin," he said. — The Star Bureau, Sapa-Reuters.

● Page 17: US and UK in discord over Angola.

First step

The Clark Amendment was passed in reaction to the ill-fated United States involvement in pre-independence Angola.

While Administration spokesmen stressed the request was a matter of "principle" rather than "policy" — it will be widely interpreted as the first step towards an aid programme for Dr Savimbi's rebel movement.

If the Reagan Administration does intend reviving American aid for Savimbi, the implications for United States relationships with Africa and for future policy in southern Africa are profound.

After weeks of rumour Under Secretary of State

S. Tribune 22/3/81

Edwards should be tried

--SADF

he had about these alleged atrocities, and bearing in mind he signed this document, he should have come immediately to us and we would have been able to investigate conclusively said Colonel Kobus Bosman, head of Defence Public relations.

Colonel Bosman suggested a link between Edwards' revelations and the United Nations debate on South West Africa/Namibia a few weeks later.

All SADF members in the operational area, Edwards included, were obliged to sign an undertaking against involvement in atrocities, he added.

Asked why it had taken the Defence Force so long to produce the document, Colonel Bosman said Edwards' file had only just reached him from South West Africa/Namibia.

The SADF rigorously investigated any atrocity allegations, he said, adding that, because of Edwards' absence, it had been impossible to investigate his charge as thoroughly as the SADF would have liked to.

Edwards should return to South Africa to testify on his allegations and stand trial for his own involvement, Colonel Bosman said.

TREVOR EDWARDS, the British member of South Africa's top secret 32 Battalion who alleged he took part in South African Defence Force atrocities in Angola, contravened a written agreement if he did so, according to a Defence Force spokesman.

A document, apparently signed by Edwards in which he undertakes not to involve himself in any atrocities and misdeeds, was presented to the Press by the Defence Force in Pretoria yesterday.

Edwards was the major source of atrocity allegations against the South African Defence Force which were published in the British newspaper, The Guardian, in late January.

"If Edwards had the honourable feelings, he says

average R8,77

can cash wages,

Comparable

cash wage bill

is for coloured

employees into white,

lateral census

startlingly

a week or less.

earned R10 a

R8,69

Mean:

Wages (weekly, R)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	4	3,08
2,51 - 5,00	22	20,00
5,01 - 7,50	34	46,15
7,51 - 10,00	33	71,54
10,01 - 12,50	20	86,92
12,51 - 15,00	6	91,54
15,01 - 17,50	0	91,54
17,51 - 20,00	7	96,92
> 20,00	4	100,00
total	130	

Distribution of workers according to cash wages (R per week)

TABLE 7

Return and testify, SADF urges 32 Battalion soldier

S Express 22/3/81 (255) (5)

SOLDIERS MUST SIGN PLEDGES NOT TO HARM ANY CIVILIANS IN ANGOLA

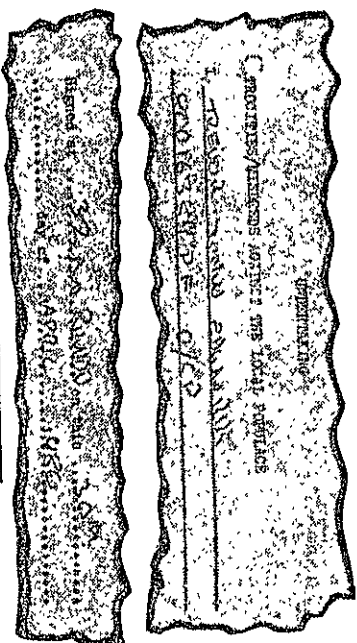
ALL members of the controversial 32 Battalion of the SA Army were made to sign an undertaking that they would not commit acts of atrocity or misdeeds against the Angolan population.

This was revealed at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday following allegations in the international media that battalion members committed atrocities against Angolan civilians.

Newsmen at the conference were given copies of the undertaking signed by Trevor John Edwards, the British corporal who deserted 32 Battalion in January and gave graphic accounts of alleged atrocities to British newspapers and ITV.

The undertaking, signed by Edwards at Rundu on April 30, 1980 reads:

"I, Trevor John Edwards 80016389PF O/CP hereby state that I have been thoroughly informed about the critical role of the local population in a Revolutionary War, and that I realise that revolutionary practice aims at creating frustration and anger amongst the se-



BY DESMOND BLOW Military Correspondent

curity forces with the object of encouraging retaliatory measures and atrocities.

"I am also aware that such actions can only serve the terrorist cause and must be avoided at all costs.

"I therefore undertake to refrain at all costs from misdeeds against the local population during my operational service and to strictly apply the rule of maximum force against the enemy and maximum friendship towards the local population.

bothering him, then he should return to South Africa to give evidence against those he says did commit them.

"In view of the undertaking which he and all other members of 32 Battalion signed, his duty was to report what he alleged occurred to a senior officer. In that way justice could be done."

The spokesman said that when reports were made about alleged atrocities the military police were told to investigate the allegations. The findings were then sent to the Attorney-General of S.W.A./Namibia for his decision or to the AG in the area where the soldiers launched the attack.

"A number of soldiers have been found guilty of murder and jailed."

He said it was not known whether the allegations made by Edwards that 32 Battalion shot women and children were true, "and we cannot find out whether it was true unless Edwards returns."

"Our only other source would be the men he accuses, and they will simply deny it — so we reject his allegations until they can be proved."

The spokesman said he was suspicious about Edwards' allegations because they were made a week before the United Nations debate on S.W.A./Namibia, and "received the utmost publicity".

"I wonder if he did it to save his conscience or for fi-

and testifies.

"But we intend to stamp out any atrocities which do occur. This has been proved by the trials held in the past in camera," the spokesman said, adding that the cases were held in camera for security reasons.

"Atrocities are committed in all armies and are taken seriously by the authorities, but this is even more so in a revolutionary war," he said. "It is vital to have the local population on your side."

"We feel so strongly about this that we make all soldiers in the operational area sign the undertaking and they are left in no doubt as to the seriousness of such a crime."

"We are fortunate that in the South African Defence Force there have been very few such incidents, but the Defence Force will not tolerate them and stamps them out immediately."

The spokesman added: "If Edwards himself was innocent of the alleged atrocities, as he claims, and his conscience is

they can be proved."

The spokesman said he was suspicious about Edwards' allegations because they were made a week before the United Nations debate on S.W.A./Namibia, and "received the utmost publicity".

"I wonder if he did it to save his conscience or for financial gain?" he said.

He revealed that Edwards, a registered male nurse, had joined the SA army on April 17, 1980 on a year's contract. Twelve days later he was sent to the operational area.

He confirmed that Rhodesian soldiers had joined the South African army and served in 32 Battalion as well as other units.

"But we never recruited them. They applied to join the SA Defence Force and some were accepted and some were rejected."

He denied that foreign soldiers in the SADF were mercenaries. "They earn the same pay as South Africans and they have their families in this country."

Atrocity pledge revealed

ALL MEMBERS of the South African Army's 32nd Battalion had to sign an undertaking not to commit acts of atrocity against Angolan civilians, a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper yesterday quoted an Army spokesman as saying.

The paper said the army statement came after recent British Press allegations that battalion members killed and tor-

tured Angolan civilians.

The 32nd battalion is said to be the SADF's crack unit in its strikes against Swapo guerillas in northern Namibia and Angola.

The Army spokesman reportedly showed newsmen copies of the undertaking signed by Trevor John Edwards, a British corporal who deserted the battalion in January and gave details of alleged at-

rocities to the British Press.

The document, dated April 30, 1980, states: "I, Trevor John Edwards 80016389 PF O/CP . . . undertake to refrain at all costs from misdeeds against the local population during my operational service . . ."

The Army spokesman said Corporal Edwards should return to South Africa to testify. — AFP.

(5) ~~224~~

SOWETAN 23/3/81

BACKGROUND

Controversy builds up over US visit by Savimbi

The Star Bureau
By John D'Oliveira

WASHINGTON — While the battle lines have been drawn in Washington over the Clark Amendment, the controversy is building up over the planned visit by the leader of the UNITA rebel movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

The State Department yesterday refused to say which of its officials would meet Dr Savimbi. It confirmed that it had informed African governments — including the MPLA government in Angola — of its planned repeal of the Clark Amendment.

The Clark Amendment was passed in 1975 to prevent the Ford Administration from taking any covert or overt military action to help UNITA in its

battle for control of Angola.

The Washington Star commented in a leading article today that nothing so far more clearly telegraphed a departure from the Carter Administration's foreign policy than the administration's head-on attack on the Clark Amendment.

The House Africa Subcommittee, dominated by

Liberal Democrats, announced it would get former Senator Dick Clark, the liberal Democrat from Iowa and the man who pushed the Clark Amendment through Congress, to give evidence at a hearing on southern African affairs.

A spokesman for Freedom House, the New York-based organisation sponsoring Dr Savimbi's visit could only say that

Dr Savimbi would arrive "this week or next week." Last week the Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance, former conservative Senator James Buckley, told Congress the Administration wanted the repeal of the Clark Amendment.

At the same time, the State Department confirmed that Dr Savimbi would be visiting Washington soon.

They did so at a time when the Reagan Administration was coming under heavy pressure from its conservatives to help Dr Savimbi, thus proving to the Russians that the United States could also play guerilla games in Africa.

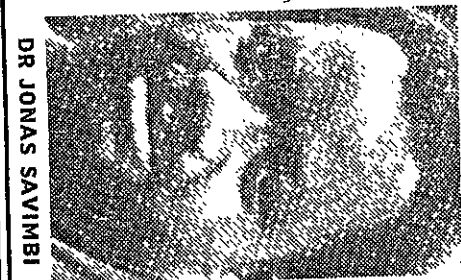
Congressional liberals — to whom the Clark Amendment is almost an article of faith — are planning a determined defence.

Earlier this year, the House of Representatives beat off an attempt by ultra-conservative Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican from North Carolina, to have the Clark Amendment watered down.

But since then, the Senate has fallen into Republican hands and Republicans have increased their share of seats in the House.

The Star Tuesday March

In general terms, Congress has become greatly more conservative. A great deal is at stake for America's liberal politicians.



DR JONAS SAVIMBI

They believe the repeal of the Clark Amendment will lead to United States aid for Savimbi — and to the destruction of everything liberals have been fighting for in African-American relations for decades.

Portugal ROM 25/3/81 watches (337) (222) 5 moves to aid Unita

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — The Portuguese are keeping a close watch on President Ronald Reagan's moves to open the taps on United States military aid to the anti-Marxist Unita guerrillas in Angola.

Anxious not to disturb its own problematical relations with its former colony, the Lisbon government is not at all keen to be seen in favour of the Reagan policy switch in that part of the world.

And when Portugal's Foreign Minister, Mr Andre Goncalves Pereira, goes to Washington this week for talks with the US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, he will make the point strongly.

Underlining this, he has already said publicly that because Portugal — unlike the US — has recognised the Marxist government of Luanda, there can be no official Portuguese support for Unita.

This was essentially what the Angolans were wanting to hear when Lisbon's ambassador in Angola was called for talks with the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, last week.

The ambassador is believed to have reassured the Angolans that the Portuguese government would do nothing to damage bilateral relations on the delicate subject.

This partly contradicts moves in the past year by the Centre-right and Right. The Social Democrats and Christian

Democrats who, with the tiny Monarchist Party, make up the ruling Democratic Alliance coalition, have shown themselves favourable to Unita contacts.

This has angered Luanda and dogged the development of normal relations between Angola and Portugal. In spite of the government attitude of non-interference in Angola's internal affairs, and the official clampdown on Unita activities in Portugal, strong sympathy for the guerrillas continues to be shown on many levels in Portugal.

And Unita spokesmen continue to operate almost unhindered, though its headquarters are now in Paris.

Government sources here are also sceptical of the chances of success for any Reagan attempt to send massive arms shipments to the Unita rebels.

One official said: "We know from 13 years of experience in that bush that the war against the guerrillas cannot be won militarily. There has to be political negotiation."

The Portuguese feel that the Americans may be misjudging the Angolan situation, and certainly are worried about the escalation of the war in southern Angola and the possible reinforcement of Russian and Cuban troops in the country.

There will also be inevitable repercussions for the future of the deadlocked South West African peace plans, with all the effects this will have on stability in the region.

Angola: Reagan faces tough battle

(3/29) 5:10 PM 75/3/61

The Star Bureau
Washington

President Reagan has received notice of sharp opposition in the House of Representatives on his move to repeal the Clark Amendment.

The Clark Amendment dates from US involvement in Angola's civil war and is a firm Congressional "no" to further American involvement.

If Mr Reagan's administration cannot persuade

both the Senate and the House of Representatives to agree to its repeal, his emerging Africa policy will receive a severe jolt.

The President's move to strike it from the statute book led to a clash in the House of Representatives Africa Sub Committee yesterday — heralding the opposition he can expect when repeal legislation reaches the House.

Mr Reagan's proposal has been widely viewed as a wish to aid Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement in Angola.

African leaders have already expressed concern at the implications not only for Angola but also for a SWA/Namibia settlement and US relations with South Africa.

Today the acting Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Lannon Walker, stressed at a sub-committee hearing that repeal of the amendment was a purely constitutional issue.

"We do not believe the President should be restricted in this way," he said "It means he can never do anything whatever in that one country for all time.

"From a simple presidential point of view, this is an extraordinary and unnecessary restriction that the new administration would not like to see in place."

Congressman Stephen Solarz, former chairman of the Africa Sub-Committee and a vocal activist on southern African issues, promised firm opposition to any repeal.

Vietnam

"If we're talking about an abstract principle," he said, "why not ask for an end to restrictions on Vietnam or Cuba? Otherwise it belies the sincerity of your argument."

Mr Solarz, recalling that Mr Reagan spoke during his election campaign about helping Unita, added: "Should Congress not prudently assume that if we remove the Clark Amendment, the President would take advantage of his new-found flexibility to aid Unita as he said he would?"

Mr Walker insisted: "The question of providing assistance to Unita is a separate issue, subject to the policy review that is still going on."

He said the administration was "quite aware" of reaction by various African leaders.

Sub-Committee chairman, Howard Wolpe, said "The administration could have done nothing more to arouse anxiety (about its Africa policy) than to propose repeal of the amendment at this time

"In the context of other signals it reinforces the perception of a detrimental tilt in Africa policy."

Black anger in UN rising over 'open support'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Anger is mounting among Black African members of the United Nations over the recent meeting between South Africa's military intelligence chief and the United States ambassador to the world body, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick.

The chairman of the General Assembly's anti-apartheid committee, Mr B Akporode Clark, today termed the meeting an "outrage" and said it had deeply harmed Mrs Kirkpatrick's credibility.

Mr Clark, of Nigeria, made his remarks as the black African group at the UN issued a statement expressing concern at the "open support which the new US administration has declared for the racist South African regime."

The statement was drawn up before the State Department confirmed yesterday that Lieutenant-General P W van der Westerhuizen had met Mrs Kirkpatrick when he was in the United States earlier this month. It mentions the general meeting unnamed officials, however.

Black African diplomats said today America could now expect to come under fire from both Africa and the non-aligned world generally when the UN Security Council meets next month to consider

the Africa bloc's demand for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The General Assembly voted unanimously this month, with the US and other major Western powers abstaining, to refer the sanctions demand to the Security Council because of South Africa's failure to adhere to UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia.

The statement condemning the US shift in policy towards South Africa was delivered at a Press conference by Mr Ferdinand Oyono of Cameroon, chairman of the UN Africa group.

He said support for South Africa could have dangerous consequences.

The new American attitude, said Mr Oyono, coincided with increased armed incursions by South Africa against Angola, Mozambique and Botswana, "the abduction of freedom fighters from neighbouring countries, the visits of South African military agents to Washington to hold talks with high officials of the American administration and the call for the repeal of the Clark Amendment."

The amendment bars American aid for dissident groups in Angola, but Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita group in that country, is due in Washington this week for talks with American officials.

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — The Portuguese are watching closely the moves by United States President, Mr Ronald Reagan, to open the taps on United States military aid to the anti-Marxist Unita guerrillas in Angola.

Anxious not to disturb its own problematical relations with the former Portuguese colony, the Lisbon government is not at all keen to be seen in favour of the Reagan policy switch in this part of the world.

And when Portugal's Foreign Minister, Mr Andre Goncalves Pereira, goes to Washington this week for talks with the US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, he will be making the point strongly.

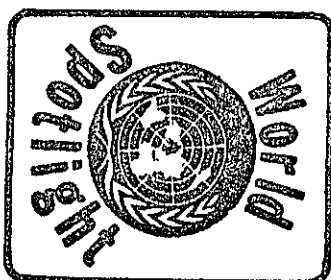
Underlining this, he has already stated publicly that because Portugal, unlike the United States, has recognized

Unita: Portugal eyes Reagan's moves closely

the Luanda government, there can be no official Portuguese support for Unita.

This was essentially what the Angolans were wanting to hear when Lisbon's ambassador in Angola was called to the Foreign Ministry for talks with Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, last week.

The two men discussed the US administration's new attitude towards Angola and the ambassador is believed to have reassured the Angolans that the Portuguese Government would do nothing to damage bilateral relations on this delicate



subject.

This stand by Portugal's right-wing government in part

contradicts various moves over the past year by the political parties of the centre right and right regarding Unita.

The Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats, who together with the tiny monarchist party, make up the ruling democratic alliance coalition, have both shown themselves favourable to contacts with the anti-government guerrilla force in Angola.

Their actions have angered Luanda and continued to dog the development of normal relations between Luanda and Lisbon.

In spite of the government attitude of non-interference in Angola's internal affairs, and the official clampdown on Unita activities in Portugal, strong sympathy for the guerrillas continues to be shown on many levels here. Unita spokesmen continue to operate virtually unhindered in the country although the movement's headquarters are now in Paris.

On another plane, government sources here are also openly sceptical of the chances of success for any Reagan attempt to send massive arms shipments to the Unita rebels.

The Portuguese feel the Americans may be misjudging the Angolan situation and certainly are worried about the escalation of the war in southern Angola and the possible reinforcement of Russian and Cuban troops in the country.

US officials in meeting with Savimbi

WASHINGTON — United States officials had a secret meeting in Morocco recently with the leader of Unita, the guerrilla group opposing the Cuban-backed government of Angola, the State Department disclosed yesterday.

Officials said the meeting between acting assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Lannon Walker, and Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, was part of an administration review of Southern Africa policy.

The disclosure came as a White House spokesman, Mr. Larry Speakes, announced that Mr. Chester Crocker, assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, would leave soon for Southern Africa to explore ways to settle problems in the region, and to express US distaste for apartheid.

No details of the trip were given, but officials said Mr. Crocker planned to leave within a week, and would visit South Africa and the so-called front-line states of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Mr. Walker acknowledged the Morocco talks with Dr. Savimbi in response to a question at a Congressional hearing.

He said Dr. Savimbi had decided to postpone a visit to the US, where he has the sympathies of many conservatives.

Asked about the Morocco meeting, officials said there

was a broad-ranging discussion on the problems of Southern Africa as part of the Reagan administration's overall review of policy in the area. Mr. Walker said it was important to hear from all parties.

Meanwhile, United States policy is that it seeks peaceful and revolutionary change in Southern Africa, including in South Africa and Namibia. Under Secretary of State Mr. James Buckley told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He said the administration wants a repeal of the Congressional restriction forbidding US military and paramilitary aid in Angola.

This restriction, the so-called Clark Amendment of 1976, "constitutes a unique and unusually all-encompassing restriction on US policy options toward an individual nation," he said.

In a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, acting Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. Lannon Walker, said the region south of Zaire was of growing strategic, economic and political importance to the United States.

Mr. Walker testified on behalf of a \$185-million economic and security aid program for seven African nations: Zaire, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

— Sapa-Reuter-UPI

10 black states 'are secretly helping Unita'

5 STAR
3/4/67

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Ten African countries are secretly helping Unita guerilla forces in a bid to overthrow the Angolan Government and oust a growing number of Cuban troops, a Congressional committee has been told.

Arnaud de Borchgrave, a prominent world-affairs journalist, was called this week to give evidence before the House of Representatives Committee on Africa, which is probing US policy on Angola.

He said: "Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has spent the past two months visiting friendly African and Middle Eastern leaders.

"There are now 10 African regimes which, while

officially recognising the MPLA regime in Luanda, are covertly helping Unita. There is an eleventh which does not recognise Luanda."

Mr De Borchgrave, a conservative with good access to southern African leaders, has visited Angola behind Unita lines twice in recent months.

He said his first-hand observations belied reports that South Africa was the principal supplier of Unita's weapons.

Unita's most effective weapon was the Soviet Sam-7 shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile — and it had 37 of them.

Thirteen were captured from Cuban forces and 24 obtained through a friend-

ly Middle East country on the international black market and "not paid for by South Africa."

Cuban forces no longer moved by air in the south of the country because too many Antonov transport planes had already been shot down.

Mr de Borchgrave said Cuban officers captured by Unita told him that — contrary to lower Western estimates — there were as many as 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

ROTATE

"The way they have increased their presence is that every time they take 90 men out, they rotate 100 back in," he said.

Under intensive questioning by Congressmen, Mr de Borchgrave declined to name the African countries he said were helping Unita. The details were given to him in confidence and he could therefore not tell the committee, he said.

DECLINED

Mr De Borchgrave said his information was corroborated by three West European intelligence services but he declined to specify which ones.

"I can tell you that one of the 10 countries has gone public, namely Togo. For the rest, all I can give you is my word of honour."

Mr De Borchgrave also declined a request that he give the information at a closed session of the committee.

In the objective assessment of depression considerable reliance was placed on non-verbal cues ; whilst these may show cultural variation it is also true some vernacular languages in Africa do not distinguish clearly between anger and sadness (Leff 1973)(26).

i) Patients: There were 12 women and 9 men. Six of the men were aged 40 - 50 years whilst the remaining 3 were aged 31 years, 33 years, and 34 years respectively.

The ages of 2 of the women were not recorded but the ages of the remaining 10 ranged from 17 years to 60 years ; there was a 17 year old girl and a 43 year old woman but 5 of the remaining 8 were aged 20 -35 years and 3 were over 50 years.

ii) Presenting Symptoms:

One male patient was admitted to hospital in a stuporose condition associated with malnutrition and dehydration but the remaining patients all had somatic complaints. Pain was the commonest symptom ; the site of the pain was the chest in 6 cases, the abdomen in 3 cases, the head in 3 cases, the limbs in 2 cases and the back and shoulders in one case. One lady of 55 years who had had chest pain for some 2 years had been admitted to a general hospital for investigation.

Five other patients complained of symptoms which could be attributed to the somatic manifestations of anxiety ; these included shaking, weakness, dizziness and palpitations.

These presenting symptoms were very similar to those found in the previous survey where abdominal pain, chest pain and headache were the most common. Only one patient denied any subjective depression ; however most of the others attributed their depressed mood to the physical symptoms of which they complained.

Dissociative features occurred in 9 patients, 3 men and 6 women. These consisted of disturbed behaviour in one patient (laughing to himself, clapping his hands for no reason), talking nonsense in 2 patients, hallucinations and subjective feelings of confusion in 2 patients, amnesia in 2 patients, hemiparesis in 1 patient and paraparesis in one patient.

/...10

it is interesting to note that the dissociative defence appeared more common in this group than the projective defence described elsewhere. (Wintrob 1966)(27) (Field 1961)(28).

iii) Severity of Depression

Five patients were rated as severely depressed ; all expressed suicidal ideas. Seven patients were rated as moderately depressed ; six of these patients expressed a wish to be dead but had not entertained thoughts of killing themselves.

iv) Other Clinical Features:

a) Feelings of uselessness and worthlessness.

These were expressed by two patients one moderately and one severely depressed

of self-blame which

(29) (Diop 1967)(3)

acculturation and

responsibility (Ge

b) Apathy

This w

them there was ass

only reported twi

c) Loss of Libido was reported by 5 patients, 3 men and two women.

In 3 cases this was associated with loss of appetite.

d) Anxiety Symptoms.

These were also very common and were reported by 14 patients,

11 of whom had palpitations; 5 of the 11 patients had dyspnoea associated

with palpitations and in 3 of the 5 there was waking during the night in a

typical panic attack. Other anxiety symptoms included dizziness in

3 patients, shaking in 2 and mild hypertension in 5. One of the

hypertensive patients had been treated with debrisoquine.

/...11

Angolan embassy in UK

London Bureau

LONDON. - Angola, whose leadership continues to rely on the support of a Cuban army with backing from Russia, is soon to open a major embassy in London. Diplomats are due to move in next month.

Their mission, long awaited by Whitehall, represents an important step forward for the policies of President Eduardo dos Santos in turning to the West as well as the Eastern Bloc for economic co-operation.

The arrival of the embassy will demonstrate also the complete thaw in diplomatic relations with Britain which were put into cold storage when Angola won her independence from Portugal six years ago.

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Savimbi in hush hush trip

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Unita Guerilla chief, Dr Jonas Savimbi, is on a tour of Western European capitals and planning to visit the United States, according to a Unita spokesman.

Speaking in Morocco, Dr Savimbi's base during his absence once a year from Angola, the spokesman refused to disclose Dr Savimbi's itinerary.

He said Dr Savimbi "still plans to go to America in the near future but is waiting for a more appropriate moment."

Observers in Lisbon believe he was referring to the Reagan administration's plans to "tilt" towards South Africa.

RDM (5)
27/4/81
**'No need
for Cuban
troops if
SA leaves'**

NEW YORK. — The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paolo Jorge, yesterday reaffirmed his conviction that Cuban troops would not be needed in his country if South Africa withdrew from South West Africa and ceased cross-border raids.

Mr Jorge joined nearly two dozen other Ministers from black Africa in pressing the UN Security Council to adopt mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa to force it out of SWA.

As he waited for yesterday's council session to begin, Mr Jorge said: "If Namibia becomes independent and there is no more aggression from South Africa, we don't need the presence of our Cuban comrades."

There are, according to Western estimates, up to 20 000 Cuban troops bolstering the Marxist-led Angolan government in the face of continued guerrilla operations by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces, which until 1976 received aid from the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

On Saturday Mr Jorge complained to the Security Council that Angola had been subjected in recent years to 1 600 reconnaissance flights, 290 air raids, 56 helicopter raids and 27 land attacks with more than 1 800 killed and about 1 000 wounded. He estimated the damage caused by these South African raids at R600 000 000.

● In Windhoek, the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Rev Peter Kalangua, said yesterday the UN independence plan for SWA was not dead yet, but that it would have to be amended in order to keep it alive. — Sapa-AP.

28/4/81 31m

Loud 'no' to Reagan call to lift Clark Amendment

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Members of the House of Representatives Africa sub-committee have overwhelmingly rejected the Reagan Administration's call for the repeal of the legislation prohibiting American military involvement in Angola.

Voting today all seven members of the committee voted to retain the so-called "Clark Amendment" on the American statute book.

Under Both President Jimmy Carter and Presi-

dent Reagan, White House policy makers have resented the amendment because it places a limitation on American options which does not apply to any other country.

While the Administration has insisted that it seeks the repeal because of this matter of principle, many of its opponents have put the request into the context of a Reagan election promise to help Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement in Angola.

Both here and in black Africa there have been

claims that the Administration wants to rid itself of the Clark Amendment restrictions in order to "destabilise" Angola and see the marxist government replaced by a friendly Savimbi regime.

Administration spokesmen have vigorously denied this and it is understood that Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State designate for Africa, went out of his way during his Africa trip earlier this month to assure Africa that the United States was not planning help for Dr Savimbi.

We'll insist the Cubans leave Angola, says DTA

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would insist on the removal of Cuban and East German troops from neighbouring Angola before the United Nations independence plan for South West Africa could be put into operation, the DTA president, the Rev Peter Kalangula, said yesterday.

He said their presence constituted a threat to the peace and stability of SWA and that the DTA would never agree to any proposals allowing them to remain on the territory's borders.

Mr Kalangula also suggested that an alternative to UN Security Council Resolution 435, which would still involve the world body, might be more acceptable at present.

He emphasised, however, that Resolution 435 was not yet dead and that a peacefully-negotiated settlement could still be found within the framework of the UN plan.

Nevertheless, the plan was proving unworkable because of the UN's obvious bias. The DTA would therefore welcome any new proposal.

The five-nation Western contact group involved with the SWA question — France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and the United States — is reported to be busy drafting new proposals for the territory's independence.

Mr Kalangula said no plan on the destiny of SWA could be implemented without the DTA's endorsement.

He also confidently predicted that the DTA would win any free and fair elections leading to the territory's independence. — Sapa.

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DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

NO.	ALT.	65+	45-64	25-44	5-24	1-4	0-1	W				A				S				B			
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399	0,19	1,04	0,25	0,06	0,02	0,16	1,99																
315	0,15	0,72	0,13	0,03	0,02	0,13	2,2																
198	0,56	1,61	0,75	0,17	0,07	0,76	9,81																
159	0,45	1,98	0,45	0,20	0,08	0,79	6,60																
3792	3,33	5,48	3,30	1,14	0,21	8,27	55,55																
3146	2,69	2,78	1,37	0,78	0,21	7,48	51,04																
3472	1,66	5,45	2,15	0,36	0,20	3,56	29,36																
2593	1,61	2,93	1,27	0,45	0,22	3,42	27,05																

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

Famine grows in Angola's war-torn south

STAR
2/5/81
5

By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

The deteriorating war situation in southern Angola between Unita and the MPLA Government forces has created a serious famine with deaths being reported almost daily.

And while relief — provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross — is being stepped up, the security situation is hampering efforts by the ICRC to work in the hunger-affected areas.

Reports from the southern Angolan province of Huambo, where Unita has been especially active in recent months, reveal that Unita guerillas have unrestricted access to the capital of Huambo, formerly Nova Lisboa, and commit acts of sabotage in broad daylight.

Unita is also still carrying out raids on the Benguela railway line, so that often it is inoperative.

BROCHURE

The plight of thousands of Angolans has been highlighted in an article in an ICRC brochure published in Geneva.

The report says "grave security problems" are affecting the ICRC's attempts to bring relief, as well as contributing to the "tragedy of the displaced people" in the highlands of the area known as Planalto.

The ICRC estimated that about 90 000 people in the provinces of Huambo and Bie, some living in isolated regions, have

been directly affected by the war.

ICRC teams operating in the region travel in mine-proof vehicles. Propaganda is painted on roads in the countryside asking people to "respect the Red Cross."

Last year the ICRC spent about R1,7-million on its relief projects which include feeding schemes and medical treatment.

The organisation is expected to increase its budget for this programme to R5-million this year.

The ICRC, which until now has been looking after 30 000 "deslocados" (displaced persons) in Huambo, said it was also aware of the urgent needs

of the people in Bie province.

"Ironically, the same problems which contribute to the tragedy of the displaced persons, namely isolation and security problems, also blight the ICRC's attempts to bring relief."

Another problem was that because of the collapse of the infrastructure transport for relief supplies had to be brought in from outside.

In March this year the ICRC leased a Hercules aircraft to fly essential goods from Lobito to Huambo. A second aircraft was leased to improve the organisation's links between its Luanda headquarters and field staff in southern Angola.

S Angola war creating famine crisis

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The worsening war situation between Unita and the MPLA Government forces in southern Angola has created a famine of crisis proportions with deaths being reported almost daily.

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railway line which is often inoperative.

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Angola cement project

RDY 7/5/81

(5)

LISBON. — Angola's State-controlled cement company, Cimangola, is to raise annual production to more than a million tons by 1983 with the help of an \$8 500 000 Danish loan, says the Angola news agency.

A Cimangola's director, Mr Joao Garcia, said the loan formed part of a \$31-million programme to enlarge the company's Luanda factory.

Cement production would rise to 650 000 tons a year in 1982 and 1 100 000 tons the following year.

he agency did not give current production figures of Cimangola, which is 53% owned by the State and 47% by the Danish company, Danida.

Angolan cement production in 1973, the last year before independence from Portugal, was 768 000 tons.

According to Mr Garcia, Cimangola's expansion plans include the construction of a floating quay and an automatic cement transport system. — Sapa-Reuter.

CIA aiding Unita claim

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The CIA was still secretly aiding Unita in Angola and this was proved by the capture of an American spy plane last February, the Mozambique weekly magazine Tempo has claimed.

The magazine says the plane was captured in Angola's southern province of Cuando Subango. Its pilot was identified as Jeffrey Harrison Tyler, said to be a veteran CIA officer.

The magazine says his job was to provide support for Unita groups operating in Cuando Cubango. He used the plane to gather information for Unita and to carry weapons, military instructions and propaganda material.

US pilot faces Angola charges'

MAPUTO. — Angola has captured an American pilot and plans to charge him with spying for the CIA and passing on information to anti-Angolan rebels, according to the Mozambique weekly news magazine, Tempo.

Quoting Angolan sources, it said Mr Jeffery Harrison Tyler was a veteran CIA officer who worked in Iran as an adviser to the Shah's secret police before the revolution there, and also in South Korea.

Mr Tyler was arrested by Angolan authorities in February while trying to fly a light airplane out of the Cuando Cubango province in southern Angola, the magazine said.

Quando Cubango is thought to be mostly controlled by Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas.

The article said Mr Tyler used to overfly Angolan and Cuban positions in southern Angola and passed on the information to Unita forces.

It said such CIA activity in Angola was strictly forbidden by the Clark Amendment passed by the US Senate.

Attempts by the Reagan administration to have the amendment repealed have been defeated.

Tempo said Tyler's actions showed that "President Reagan is quite prepared to act outside the framework of American Law". — UPI.

Angola Boeings

LISBON — Angola's national airline, TAAG, will buy three new Boeing 737 medium-haul airliners to cope with growing domestic traffic, says the Angolan news agency. It quoted TAAG's director-general of administration, Mr. J. Jacinto, as saying the company would take delivery of the first of the jets in November and the other two in May and November 1982.

He said TAAG had set up a commission to study the replacement of its four Boeing 707 airliners used on international routes. — Reuter.

Angola holds ^{RDM} pilot ^{2/5/81} after ^(S) crash ⁽²⁾

NEW YORK. — A United States pilot has been held in an Angolan prison since his single-engine plane landed on a road, apparently by accident, in February, according to a US spokesman.

Mr Geoffrey Tyler, 31, is in Sao Paulo Prison in Luanda, said Mr Jim Overly, head of the Angolan desk at the state department. "We know that he is in good health."

The pilot's mother, Mrs Marge Tyler, of Seabrook, Maryland, said: "He has done nothing wrong. Why can't anybody do anything?"

Angola has no diplomatic relations with the US. On a trip through Africa last month, Mr Overly and other officials asked Angolan Foreign Ministry officials to see Mr Tyler and requested his release, but there was no response.

Last week, a magazine in Mozambique reported that Angola was planning to charge Mr Tyler with being a CIA spy and helping pro-Western Unita guerrillas who are seeking to overthrow the Marxist Angolan government.

State Department sources said the magazine, "Tempo", was a mouthpiece for the ruling Marxist party in Mozambique and had a reputation for questionable accuracy.

Mr Tyler had been living in Lakeland, Florida, and was working as a pilot for Globe Aero Ltd., a company which ferries light aircraft to overseas purchasers. He had made 25 previous ferry trips to South Africa.

Globe Aero's president, Mr Phil Waldman, said Mr Tyler had been en route to Cape Town in a single-engine Piper Cherokee when he disappeared on February 4.

"It's almost impossible to say what happened," said Mr Waldman.

He said one of his firm's pilots forced down in Angola last year had been held for six months, and because of that, Globe Aero had filed a flight plan with Angola for Mr Tyler's trip.

Mr Tyler's course from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to Windhoek, should have kept him about 63km off the Angolan coast, Mr Waldman said.

Two Americans convicted in

US Government 'not allowed' to aid anti-MPLA groups

(5) ~~SECRET~~
4/15/81

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee this week rejected a Government request for the lifting of a ban on aid to anti government movements in Angola, a move which is likely to lead to heated debates on US foreign policy.

Earlier, the committee called for strict limitations on military aid to El Salvador and Argentina, while seeking to tie such aid to a return to democracy and respect for human rights in those countries.

Edward Derwinski, an influential Republican committee member, said after the vote on Angola: "I think we'll have a predictable floor furor."

Democrat Stephen Solarz gave a further taste of future

debates by describing the committee's votes as a "major repudiation of the administration's emerging policies on El Salvador, Argentina and Angola."

President Ronald Reagan and his administration see the lifting of the so-called Clark Amendment on Angola, as a question of principle, giving the government the total freedom of action in foreign affairs, which it lost after the US defeat in Vietnam.

The Clark amendment was voted by Congress in 1976 with a view to preventing US involvement with non-communist Angolan liberation movements at a time when Cuba had intervened alongside the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

US set for showdown over Angola aid ban

RDM 15/5/81 (5) (337)

WASHINGTON. — The United States Government seems to be heading for a confrontation over the ban on US spending on military actions in Angola.

On Wednesday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 10-2 to remove the prohibition, which would mean repeal of the Clark Amendment preventing the US spending any money on open or secret military or paramilitary operations in Angola.

The decision, if ratified, would give President Ronald Reagan the flexibility he seeks for his Africa policy.

However, on Tuesday the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee over-

whelmingly voted to retain the ban, and if the full Senate goes along with its Foreign Relations Committee, a fight in the House appears certain.

Recently the House and Senate committees have approved foreign aid amendments on El Salvador and Argentina that were partially or entirely opposed by the State Department.

The Administration contends that repeal of the Clark Amendment should not be seen by black Africa as a signal that the US wants to begin providing aid to Unita guerrillas seeking the overthrow of the Cuban-backed Angolan Government.

It regards the repeal as a

matter of principle, since it feels that aid restrictions on countries like Angola, Argentina and Pakistan undermine the President's foreign policy authority.

In lieu of the Clark Amendment, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Mr Charles Percy — a Republican — and Senator Paul Tsongas, a Democrat, proposed requiring the President to report to Congress before taking actions such as those prohibited at present.

The acting Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Lannon Walker asked for an outright, unconditional repeal of the amendment, but told the

panel there was nothing in the Percy-Tsongas proposal that "gives us any problems".

Under the proposal, the President, if he decides such aid is necessary to national security, would have to submit a report to Congress including:

- A detailed statement of the supporting reasons;

- Details of the amounts and type of aid and the identity of the proposed recipients.

- A "determination that substantial progress" has been achieved towards South West African independence and that no US aid funds will be used to prevent a settlement of the SWA issue. — UPI

Unita guns spiked

... as smugglers
walk into trap

S. Tribune
17/5/81

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: The 1 300 guns seized by American customs officials at Houston airport, Texas, this week were possibly destined for the Unita forces fighting in Angola.

The weapons could first have travelled through South Africa.

American law enforcement and intelligence sources said that they had no doubt that the guns — worth about R1 million — would have come to South Africa first.

"The arms were destined for Johannesburg but they could have gone anywhere from there," said US customs agent Charles Conroy in Houston. The Unita forces of Jonas Savimbi in Angola were the obvious place for the final destination, he said.

Inquiries this week in Austria, Germany, South Africa, Britain and the United States have revealed a story of corruption and double-dealing involving forged documents, political connivance and a variety of intelligence services.

The men behind the arms deal were two British arms dealers — John Parks, 43, from Eastleigh, Hampshire, and Peter Towers, from Wiltshire.

Parks and Towers bought an end-user certificate — a document which would enable them to buy and export weapons — from an unemployed former Sudanese Government official.

When arrested they had a purchase order for the guns, allegedly issued by the South African Government's arms procurement company, Armaments Corporation Limited (Armcor). This document will be an exhibit in the court case.

A Defence Force spokesman said: "It is known SADF policy not to comment on any allegations about the acquisition or sale of weapons."

Fatal mistake

The front for the operation was a firm called Servotech, registered in Lichtenstein, although Parks and Towers used offices in Hamburg.

Armed with their phoney end-user certificate and with large amounts of finance, they approached a small Viennese charter airline, Montana Fluggesellschaft, and asked it to fly rifles from Houston, Texas, to South Africa.

The airline owner, Hans Jorge Stuckl, 41, a former Austrian Airlines pilot, approached the Austrian authorities for approval for the flight. He was told that approval would be given provided they were hunting rifles and did not break the arms embargo.

Servotech then said that the cargo would be metalware and there were no further problems against approval.

"You can't afford to be choosy when you run a small charter business in these days of recession," said Mr Stuckl.

The smugglers then made a fatal mistake. They applied to the office of munitions control in Arlington, Virginia, for an export licence for the weapons they required. They produced their fraudulent end-user certificate from the Sudan.

Probably unknown to these men, the US Government agency receives about one such crooked application a week. Checks in Khartoum showed the certificate was false.

The Americans decided to ensnare the smugglers. The hook was baited irresistibly when the office of munitions control issued an export licence.

The shopping list was impressive: 796 M 16

S. Tribune 17/5/81

FROM PAGE 1

Unita
guns
spiked

dealer was a former border patrol agent. He tipped off the authorities.

Three customs agents established a fictitious company, Merlin Trading Company, and approached Towers, saying they could get his arms by pulling strings in the US Government.

Towers allegedly told the Merlin men he was buying the guns for Armcor and gave them a letter of credit for 15 million dollars drawn on a Dallas bank.

"They just handed the money over to me," marvelled a customs agent. "It was going so good, it was kind of scary."

The guns were to be bought from Colt in Hartford, Connecticut, who co-operated in the plan. They were driven to Houston by a policeman.

Towers and Parks flew from London to Houston last Tuesday to complete the deal.

The Austrian plane's captain, Manchester-born George Bellamy, had planned to leave in the afternoon, flying to South Africa via Cape Verde. When he saw the notice indicating his shipment of firearms he decided to wait until dark.

At 6pm the arms lorry arrived. Everybody in the cargo terminal area was an agent.

"We were posing as truck drivers, cargo loaders. Everywhere you looked were law enforcement personnel but the Britons didn't have a clue," said one customs officer.

All the goods were loaded on the plane. Towers, Parks, Bellamy and the Austrian crew members were arrested.

"Sorry gentlemen, you're under arrest," said a customs officer.

"They had half-quizzical looks on their faces," said agent Claude Smith. "It was like they were asking 'hey when is the joke over and when are you going to take these handcuffs off me?'"

The men now face charges of violating US neutrality and of conspiracy.

At a court hearing this week they were deemed as international vandals.

COMMENT

POLITICAL comment in this issue, unless otherwise stated, is the responsibility of Ian Wylie, Political headlines and posters by John Hendry. Both of 85 Field Street, Durban.

RDM 26/5/81

Top Cubans shot down, says Unita

PARIS. — Unita has claimed in a communique that its guerrillas shot down an Angolan Government transport plane earlier this month, killing 10 high-ranking Cuban officers.

Unita said the plane was shot down on May 16 in Cuando-Cubango province. "The plane was carrying high Cuban military officers in preparation for a new offensive against our position in Cuando-Cubango

province."

The communique was signed by Brigadier Demosthenes Chilinguita, chief of the Unita armed forces.

"There were no survivors, and the casualties included 10 Cuban officers, among them Colonel Manuel Gravitti and Lt-Col Radame. The incident thwarted the enemy plan for the offensive," it said.

Unita also claimed to have

shot down five small helicopters — two Soviet-made and three French-built — between April 24 and May 16.

"On May 15, our forces seized the enemy garrison at Galanga, 125km north-west of Huambo," the communique said.

"In the battle, the Angolan regime lost 112 soldiers and seven Cubans. Sixty vehicles were destroyed."

In activities from April 17 to May 17 along the Benguela Railway from Luso to Lobito, Unita said, it destroyed 16 locomotives, 70 rail trucks, 53km of line and two bridges.

It claimed 120 government soldiers and 24 Cubans were killed.

None of the claims in the communique, distributed by the Unita office in Paris, could be verified independently. — Sapa-AP.

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

3 000 Angolan exiles now Botswana citizens

GABORONE. — About 3 000 Angolan refugees in Botswana had been granted Botswana citizenship, a government spokesman said in Gaborone yesterday.

The spokesman said the refugees had come to Botswana before Angola's independence

and were living in the Etsha district in north-western Botswana.

About 472 other Angolan refugees, who came to Botswana after the country's independence, were settled at the Dukwe Camp. Some were self-employed, while others were

employed by the private sector.

Five of the 472 were prepared to go home after being interviewed by the Second Secretary from the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in Lusaka, Mrs Luis Jose Oliveira, the spokesman said. Angolan refugees were still coming into Botswana. — Sapa.

1980 MAY 5

I was in jail with



Van der Mescht

S. T. H. by PETER HONEY
6/9/81 Tribune Africa
News Service

OSHAKATI: A Portuguese-speaking refugee, one of 85 who slipped into northern South West Africa this week with a security force convoy returning from Angola, says he was in prison with the South African prisoner-of-war, sapper Johan van der Mescht.

The grey-haired man, who did not want to be identified because he still has family in Angola, said he met Van der Mescht while spending three years in Luanda jail for political reasons.

He said he had been imprisoned on June 28 1978 but would not specify the "political reasons".

In jail he had become friendly with Van der Mescht and had even taught him to speak Portuguese.

The man said he had recently been released on parole, having to report to the police every 14 days.

town of Xangongo on August 24 he had seized the opportunity to escape.

Sapper van der Mescht, who is the only South African prisoner-of-war, was captured by Swapo in Owamboland in March 1978.

He has a wife and daughter in South Africa.

Also in Oshakati yesterday, the refugee mother of a 15-day-old baby this week told of her day of fear while hiding with her child on a river bank as the first South African bombs rained down on an Angolan tank emplacement near Xangongo.

Mrs Paula de Fatima Calenge sat on a tractor trailer on which she and her baby had crossed the border into South West Africa a week ago. Speaking through an interpreter, she told of how the South African attack had begun.

It was August 24 and she was at home, having returned with her new baby from hospital the day before.

Her husband, Nico, burst into the room and said there was about to be an attack. He had seen a light aircraft circling overhead, dropping pamphlets which warned the civilians to leave.

Before they had left the house, however, they heard the first mortars dropping on a Swapo base outside the town.

They grabbed some food and clothing and fled to the Cunene River, where they hid in a sandy hollow on the river bank.

Mrs Calenge estimates they stayed there about seven hours while the fighting went on around them.

"We did not see anyone being killed but saw many South Africans moving along the road to the north."

The most intense fighting took place at about noon when South African fighter bombers were brought in to knock out a Fapla tank emplacement which was putting up

QUOTE

I taught Johan to speak Portuguese
— Angolan political prisoner.

strong resistance to the north of Xangongo.

Towards evening the shooting had ceased, and the family returned to their home.

The South Africans had by then occupied the town, and the Calenge family joined the small group of refugees.

Now part of a group of 85 refugees living in army tents pitched on a children's playground in Oshakati, the Calenges are preparing for a new life with little more than the clothes they wear.

Although the baby has not yet been christened, he has already had his baptism of fire.

SA blamed for killings in Angola

CT 8/6/81
M1 S

Defence Reporter

ANGOLA yesterday accused South African troops of killing 31 people, most of them civilians, in a series of recent over-the-border raids — but a spokesman for the SADF last night suggested that the dead were actually casualties caused by the Unita insurgent movement.

He added that it had long been policy to act only against Swapo members on raids into Angola, and by accusing South Africa the Luanda government was able to ignore the fact of Unita's operations.

Military sources yesterday claimed Unita insurgents were particularly active in Angola at present, although this has not been indicated in any official bulletins.

Sapa-Reuter reports that an Angolan Defence Ministry communique quoted in Lisbon said South African troops had killed 31 people, including at least 22 civilians, in their latest attacks across the northern SWA/Namibia border.

The communique, the latest in a long series giving details of alleged South African raids into Southern Angola, listed at least 14 military actions by South African forces between May 26 and June 3.

The official news agency Angop quoted the communique as saying the most serious of these attacks was the machine-gunning of a road convoy by two South African Impala fighters which killed 20 civilians and wounded four on May 31.

"The racist government of Pretoria, openly supported

by the Reagan administration, thus daily steps up its criminal actions against our people, proving the profoundly warlike and fascist nature of its regime," the communique said.

The raids described by the Angolan Defence Ministry consisted mainly of sabotage actions such as the mining of roads or the blowing up of bridges and tunnels by South African forces taken across the border either by helicopters or armoured cars.

Also denounced were alleged raids by the South African Air Force. All actions had been concentrated around Angola's southern border and particularly the town of Ngiva, formerly Pereira d'Eca.

The SADF spokesman noted South Africa had "often said our military actions in Southern Angola are aimed only at Swapo terrorists, and that the Defence Force goes out of its way to avoid Angolan soldiers and civilians during such actions".

He added these facts were "apparently ignored by the Angolan government, which also conveniently forgets that at present there is a civil war in progress in Angola".

Military sources claimed last night that it suited Angola to blame South Africa for civil war casualties because the Luanda government could then ignore the existence of Unita.

One source said there had already been cases in which Unita had claimed responsibility for downing aircraft or demolishing bridges, but the incidents had been blamed on Pretoria.

Angola focuses on SWA ^{5/6/81} ^{Star} ⑤

LISBON — An important meeting of all Angola's diplomatic envoys, chaired by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, has expressed support for new efforts to find a nego-

tiated solution to the problem of SWA/Namibia.

The three-day meeting was the first such conference of Angola's diplomatic representatives since the death of Dr

Agostinho Neto.

Envoys stressed the need to "wage an energetic struggle in the international forum against puppets in the pay of Pretoria." — Sapa-Reuter.

DISEASE CATEGORIES AND TREATMENT - THE FOLK MODEL

Home	Herbal	Dutch	Patent (a)	Patent (b)
1. Respiratory tract Malt, honey & olive oil Cod liver oil Flame) & camphor oil Honey, egg & bors druppels Hot lemon	Berg kruid van die Pirel Al's (wormwood) Buchu Wild dagga Wild garlic Kruisbint Blue gun leaves Gansse keurtjie flowers	Turlington Honey tea Bors druppels Tinct. benz. co Gronemaars Kruisbint Kraamp druppels Hearlemans (k) Kalmes root	Sterns cough mixture Extract of lettuce "Chamberlains" Red lemon Bells lung tonic Pura bala rub Krogs inflammation oil Eucalyptus oil Oline - great chest & lung remedy Vicks vapour rub Watkins menthol camphor	At least 9 different brands of chest, lung, throat medicine in one supermarket. Vicks vapour rub
2. Gastro-intestinal tract: Flour water (d) Brandy, sugar, boiling water, cloves Egg, red lavender, al's & olive oil in cloth round stomach Olive oil, coconut oil & red lavender rub (c)	Al's (d) Red lavender (c) Buchu (k) Kruisbint Olie boom poultice Cloves Kruisbint-roer-ay-nie Kalmes root	Essence of aloes, ginger, rhubarb Tinct aloes Wunderbroon Jasica ginger Gronemaars Kraamp druppels Hearlemans (k) Kalmes root	At least four simple purgatives in one supermarket, all in Enos Andrews Rennies Milk of Magnesia Warm Syrup Glycerine & boric.	
3. Rheumatic/arthritis Camphor & meths rub	Buchu & spirit rub Guava leaves & celery Willow leaves Kruisbint-roer-ay-nie	Wundergreen Wintergreen Deep heat Embrocation	Deep heat Wunderbal balm	
4. Headache Nil	Nil	Gronemaars Disprin Codis Watkins pain pills Beserol	At least four "pain" pills or powders.	
5. Sprains, strains and bruises. Scalp Note: Also rubs as in 3. above.	Buchu & vinegar rub	As for 3. above	Three antiseptics Vaseline	
6. Antiseptics Hot compress (for boils)	Wild dagga	Wunderbal camphor (for boils)		
7. Physical & miscellaneous. Green bean (ears)	Al's, buchu & wild dagga (achache)	Wt dulcifies (heart) Flao tea (measles) Dr Williams Pink Pills + Vicks + Santogen Multivite ^a	Eysene Foot powder Sticking plasters Multivite Nerve pain remedy	

Notes: + for asthma. * used in various combinations. Infused and drunk.

General notes.

a) Number of remedies mentioned by informants in each class

1. Respiratory tract - 27
2. Gastro-intestinal tract - 27 (note that opening and closing herbs may be used in combination for "stomach ache")
3. Rheumatic/arthritis - 9
4. Headache - 5
5. Sprains, strains and bruises - 7
6. Antiseptics - 3 (it is probable that informants had others, but did not think of them as medicines)
7. Physical and miscellaneous - 7 (a meaningless figure).

b) Al's, buchu, Kruisbint and wild dagga were mentioned in many contexts and are used in various combinations and forms - as infusions to drink, poultices for a sore stomach, and in rubs. Buchu and Kruisbint were described as being "good for any illness".

Unita hits at MPLA

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

A RECENT military operation by MPLA forces to re-take large towns in southeastern Angola from Jonas Savimbi's Unita group had to be abandoned when the expeditionary force was ambushed while crossing a strategic river. Unita sources announced yesterday.

Unita soldiers grouped at the Comba River, 50km from the central Angolan town of Mavinga on May 22, to ambush the advancing MPLA force which was to spearhead the operation, code-named Ransom.

At least 48 MPLA soldiers were killed and 30 vehicles were either destroyed or seized by Unita.

Unita claimed two helicopters were shot down. One T-34 tank was destroyed and eight Howitzer field pieces were seized.

Unita losses in the action were said to be less than 10 men killed or wounded.

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ARMS TRADE

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The arms aboard the Boeing 707 seized by United States officials at Houston last month were destined partly for Angola's Unita movement, led by Jonas Savimbi, and partly for one of the 11 armed movements in Chad, according to authoritative sources.

Certainly they would be of little use to the South African army — which is not to say a South African organisation may not have played an "agency role" in obtaining arms for Angolan and Chadian dissidents.

One military source almost sneered when asked if SA could have used the arms — 796 M16 rifles, 350 M16 carbines plus a variety of grenade launchers and pistols. "The South Africans have better weapons than that," he said, "but they would be ideal for a guerrilla movement."

An invoice for the arms from SA's Armaments Corporation (Armsecor) has been mentioned during the American investigations which led to the indictment of two Britons, John Parks and Peter Towers, for breaching the US arms embargo and its neutrality laws.

Observers point out that Armsecor could have been asked to obtain arms for Unita and a Chadian group — probably former Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North, which is opposed to Chad's forced merger with Libya. However,

er, no official confirmation of this could be obtained from Armsecor or the SA Defence Force.

SA, of course, has a vested interest in opposing the Marxist Angolan government.

Whether it would be wise to get involved in the murky political violence of West Africa is another matter entirely

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The problems of 'linkage'

Jonas Savimbi's insurgent Angolan movement, Unita, is intimately bound up in US plans for a settlement in SWA/Namibia. But Savimbi and his lieutenants are nervous about the US manoeuvres — and that is not surprising.

The Reagan administration sees a "linkage" between a SWA/Namibian settlement and US hopes for getting the Cubans (and Soviets) out of Angola. The idea is that the Angolans are suffering great damage from SA strikes against Swapo and from Unita's insurgency, while SA is having to spend lives and money hunting down Swapo guerrillas. Both would like the situation changed.

A settlement in SWA/Namibia through elections (whether or not Swapo wins

them) would leave little excuse for the Cubans to stay in Angola while that country could obtain its much-needed peace by giving Unita a role in government.

If Unita jibbed it could be brought into line through US pressure on its shadowy backers, according to a leaked memorandum from US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, to Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The idea is not as simple-minded as it sounds. Angola is keen on a SWA/Namibian settlement and on peace within its borders. Defence is already eating up a quarter of its total budget while a reported half of its foreign exchange income is said to be going to Cuba and the Soviet bloc to pay for troops and arms.

A measure of Luanda's desperation is contained in a recent interview with the ruling MPLA's chief theoretician, Lucio Lara, published in the *New York Times*. Angola, Lara said, would like to settle its conflict with SA by diplomatic means and a SWA/Namibian settlement would create conditions for talks with Pretoria and a *modus vivendi* between the two countries.

This was a surprising overture to "racist" Pretoria from the top ideologue of an avowedly Marxist government. Hardly surprisingly, Lara's statement was closely followed by rumours of high-level contacts between Pretoria and Luanda. The trouble is that at this stage neither trusts the other.

Once SA has agreed to a SWA/Namibian settlement and withdrawn its troops from the territory it will no longer be in a position to put military pressure on Angola or to continue its alleged arming and training of Savimbi's men. SA could then face a Swapo-ruled Namibia armed and protected by Cuba and the Soviets while Unita would face extinction.

Similarly, if Luanda sent the Cubans home on the strength of an SA agreement to settle, but before a troop withdrawal, and the settlement subsequently broke down, Angola could be naked before SA military pressure and any renewed Unita offensive.

Unita would also be suspicious of any

Unita is said to receive secret financial backing from some large multinational corporations, and is also reported to have the covert support of up to 10 black African states, plus Morocco. It may also receive some Israeli support — particularly in the supply of SAM 7 hand portable anti-aircraft missiles captured from the Arabs.

Any general settlement in the region would therefore need Unita's agreement — although Crocker seems confident he could obtain it through pressure on the movement's suppliers.

If, however, the Reagan administration can obtain not merely the miracle of a SWA/Namibian settlement but a regional settlement involving peace in Angola and a Cuban troop withdrawal, it will deserve to be seen as an international magician. That is exactly what it is setting out to do through its "linkage" of the SWA/Namibian and Angolan problems.

deal calling on it to make peace and accept a role in government while Cuban troops were still in Angola? Such a proposal would be seen as a deadly trap for both its leadership and fighting men

In the event of SA's withdrawal Unita could have little option but to accept whatever peace terms were available — that is if one accepts Luanda's version of the movement as a SA puppet that would

be deprived of arms, finance and sanctuaries by a SWA/Namibian settlement.

Washington does not seem to accept this version. Intelligence studies are reported to have concluded that whatever SA's role in arming Unita, the movement would retain a capability for survival and for continuing a guerrilla war even if deprived of help from Pretoria and of sanctuaries within SWA/Namibia.

What is meant by a deflationary gap is where in a fully emp AD with a constant price level and therefore unemployment

To close the deflationary gap you can increase govt exp. The deflationary gap. Or you can cut taxes while keeping creating a budget deficit. This will create unemployment you will then get inflation.

The balance budget multiplier would be involved in govt exp. [G], while keeping tax rates constant. Aim for a balanced budget or a budget deficit. For example, the govt pumps money into housing, which has a multiplier effect on the economy, but supply jobs to the building.

deal calling on it to make peace and accept a role in government while Cuban troops were still in Angola? Such a proposal would be seen as a deadly trap for both its leadership and fighting men

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the problems of silicosis to the medical world at large. The first international conference on silicosis, organised by the International Labour Office at Geneva, was held in Johannesburg in August 1930. Here representatives of many nations converged to exchange their views with South African experts who had accomplished so much in the field of silicosis. At this conference South African medical and mining experts brought a wealth of experience to bear on the problem. Of the twenty-six papers read at the conference, nineteen were presented by South Africans who had examined many of the aspects of the problem encountered in the Transvaal. (179)

Star 22/6/81 Angola blames US for attacks by SA

LISBON — Angola yesterday blamed the United States and other unnamed Western countries for alleged South African attacks in recent months.

Angola's ruling MPLA said hundreds of civilians and soldiers had been killed and wounded in South African raids during the last six months and that whole villages had been destroyed.

A statement after a special three-day meeting of the party's central committee said this was due to the "arrogant, reactionary and militarist policies of the new US Administration and the complicity of some Western countries."

The official news agen-

cy Angop said in Lisbon these countries were supporting what it called "groups of Angolan puppets."

They tried to justify their action by presenting it as a counterweight to the aid given by Angola to Swapo, Angop said.

Angola's official media normally use "Puppet" to refer to the pro-Western Unita movement.

Angop said the party statement said three bases in SWA/Namibia — Dodge City, Delta and Omega — were used to launch raids into Angola.

Troops at the bases included South African soldiers, foreign mercenaries and "Angolan puppets," it said. — Sapa-Reuter.

obtained from periodic dust sampling may be important in indicating the attendant risks in a given situation. (174)

In this paper the emphasis has been placed on understanding silicosis and its manifestations in a wider context than that of the Transvaal gold mines. There are several reasons for doing so. First, it is important to realise that, when the hazards of silicosis on the Witwatersrand were recognised, doctors in the Transvaal, the majority of whom were of British origin, had to draw on the limited experience and understanding of the problems of metal ore mining from Britain and the Empire, particularly Australia. From 1900 to 1911 four commissions on the topic of silicosis had been held in Australia, one in Cornwall and three in South Africa, including the medical commission on silicosis and tuberculosis. (175) It is interesting to observe that by 1911 in the United States of America there had been no official investigation into the incidence of occupational diseases, this despite the fact that serious conditions prevailed in some of the mines in Missouri, Utah and Nevada. (176) South African doctors had therefore to draw on the experiences of miners and engineers who had worked in metal mines elsewhere, and to work out their own epidemiological investigations — which although unsophisticated by the standards of today — nevertheless provided useful information on safety methods for allaying dust and the improvement of health care on the mines. It is a sad reflection on the various governments of the Transvaal and mine management that few of the valuable suggestions recommended by mining engineers and doctors during 1903 to 1910 were actually implemented during this particular period, when the prevalence and mortality of the disease (in the absence of improved mining conditions), remained high for some time. (177) Although management had been praised by various commissions for its attempts to introduce dust allaying methods on the mines, Richard Barry, a mine manager, in private correspondence with his uncle John X. Merriman, a former Prime Minister of the Cape, denied this:

...even today the efforts to eradicate it on a great many mines are of the very flimsiest nature. We cannot entirely absolve the Miner from blame, but we who are supposed to know better should have started upon a serious campaign of education on practical lines long since. (178)

However, doctors practising in the Transvaal were to play a major role in bringing about an awareness and understanding of

Nujoma accuses UN holds Israelis of talks on training Unita legality of SWA

NAIROBI. — Guerrilla leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday Israelis were helping South Africans to train Unita guerrillas in the fight against Angola's Marxist government.

Mr Nujoma, president of Swapo, which is fighting for South West Africa's independence from South Africa, did not divulge the source of his information.

Nor did he give any details, beyond saying the alleged training was being carried out in Walvis Bay.

Addressing a news conference before the Organisation of African Unity meeting tomorrow, Mr Nujoma referred to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), the Western-oriented army operating in Angola.

"They are burning villages, destroying bridges and other economic infrastructures," he said of South African military operations in SWA.

"They are also in charge of training the Unita bandits in Walvis Bay, along with the Israelis."

The Council of Ministers of the 50-nation OAU is meeting for the eighth day to prepare a summit conference of OAU heads of state to be held from Wednesday to Saturday.

Condemnation of South Africa and calls for it to get out of SWA are expected to dominate the summit's private proceedings.

But divisions are likely to arise over the presence of Libyan troops in Chad and Morocco's war with the Polisario Lib-

eration Front over the future of Western Sahara.

Asked to expand on previous allegations that South Africa is using foreign mercenaries in SWA, Mr Nujoma said he was thinking of the South African 32nd Battalion.

"All these battalions are composed of mercenaries, mainly from Portugal, Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, Canada and Italy," he said.

He said he expected a more understanding attitude on the SWA problems from French President Francois Mitterrand's new government.

He called on France to suspend nuclear co-operation with South Africa, to stop supplying spare parts for French-made military equipment and to withdraw French technicians and specialists from South Africa.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night: "Swapo are obviously following the line of propaganda taken by the Angolan Government in blaming South Africa for everything that happens in their country instead of admitting the acts are perpetrated by Unita, which is engaged in a fierce war of independence against the Marxist government."

Referring to the allegation that mercenaries comprised the 32nd Battalion, the spokesman said: "We have repeatedly stated that this battalion is not made up of mercenaries but members of the Permanent Force of the South African Defence Force." — UPI.

Own Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — A renewed United Nations effort to mobilise international legal opinion against the South African presence in South West Africa began in The Hague yesterday.

The three-day legal symposium, sponsored by the UN Council for Namibia, has been called to mark the 10th anniversary of the International Court of Justice ruling against South Africa.

On 21 June 1971, the court ruled South Africa's occupation of South West Africa was illegal and that other countries were obliged to refrain from acts implying recognition of South African rule there.

This week's symposium is being held in the Palace of Peace and was opened yesterday by representatives of the United Nations and Swapo.

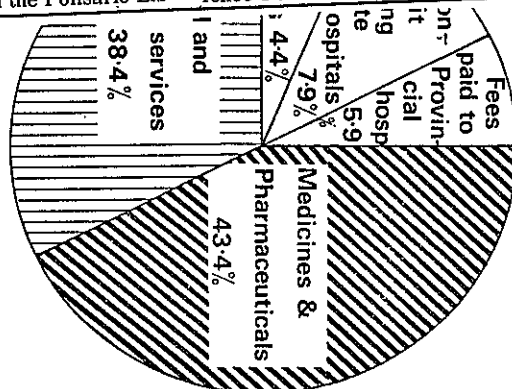
In his opening address the Pakistani chairman, Mr Shamshad Ahmad, expressed the hope that the discussions would strengthen the legal basis of the council and that the conclusions would persuade the international community to take concrete measures to implement the council's main decree concerning the exploitation of SWA resources.

Some observers see this gathering as a last warning by the United Nations before legal action is taken against the trade in SWA minerals.

Yesterday's deliberations concentrated on SWA uranium and the alleged illegality of Western purchases and use of the mineral.

MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH EXPENDITURE AS A PROPORTION OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

TABLE 2



South African Reserve Bank: Private consumer spending in South Africa, 1951 to 1959. Annexure to early Report.

Figure 1: BREAKDOWN OF THE PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA ON HEALTH SERVICES (1959)

R68m US 'carrot' loan for Angola

Star 10/7/81

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By Andre Meyerowitz
The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — A massive American loan to Angola may be the "carrot" for help in putting drive into the initiative for a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

The US Export-Import Bank, which is Government-funded has agreed to advance Angola 85-million dollars (about R68-million) in credits to finance offshore oil development.

The loan is the first such American financing for Angola since Portuguese rule collapsed there in 1974. It comes in spite of the Reagan Administration's open opposition to Angola's marxist Government.

It is seen in some quarters here as a signal of American willingness to reward Angola for any help it may give in obtaining a SWA/Namibia settlement.

The loan agreement was signed in Washington by

Ex-Im Bank officials and by Mr Jose Carlos Victor de Carvalho, the governor of Angola's Central Bank.

It will help finance a project to double oil production from wells off Cabinda so that they can yield 200 000 barrels a day by 1985.

The Reagan Administration has said it will refuse to recognise the Angolan Government as long as the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops there are not sent home.

State Department officials insist that the loan agreement represents no departure from US policy towards Angola.

But they do say that Luanda has shown a willingness to co-operate in negotiations on the SWA/Namibia problem.

● Ten days ago a commercial syndicate led by Morgan Guarantee Trust agreed to advance 50-million dollars (about R40-million) in private loans for the off-shore venture.

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LTA Prizes

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in any year of study.

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(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

80 13/7/81
**Red labour
 leaders sign
 Angola pact**

LISBON — A delegation of Russian trade union leaders has left Angola after signing a five-year co-operation agreement with the country's labour movement, the Angop Angolan news agency said yesterday.

The delegation, led by the president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Mr Alexei Shibaev, spent five days in Luanda.

Angop also reported that the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mr Stefan Andrei, was in Luanda for a meeting of the Angolan-Rumanian mixed commission.

The commission has been meeting in the Angolan capital since last Wednesday to discuss economic, trade and technical co-operation, it said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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LTA Prizes
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 II : A R Low Keen
 III: No award

The Committee of the Western
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 For the best all-round student
 in any year of study.
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URBAN &
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 PLANNING

QUANTITY
 SURVEYING
 (Continued)

Angola reopens Zaire border post

LISBON — Angola has announced it has reopened a northern border post with Zaire for the first time since its independence in 1975 and said this enabled 600 000 Angolan refugees to return home.

The official news agency Angop yesterday quoted an Angolan official as saying at the reopening of the Noqui — Matadi post, 150km east of the Atlantic coast, that his country wanted "peace, tranquillity and security" on its long border with Zaire.

The figure for the number of Angolan refugees in Zaire is the highest so far given by the Angolan Government. Last month Angop quoted an official of the UN High Commission for Refugees as saying there were still 250 000 Angolans in Zaire.

The civil war in Angola in the months before and after the Portuguese colony became independent led many people to flee to Zaire, particularly from the northern coffee-growing region where the unsuccessful National Front for the Liberation

of Angola (FNLA) had recruited most of its supporters.

Angop said the reopening of the post was one of the consequences of the late Angolan President Agostinho Neto's visit to Zaire in August 1978.

Zaire accused Angola of backing invasions of its southern copper-producing provinces of Shaba.

Relations between pro-Western Zaire and pro-Soviet Angola have steadily improved since the Mobutu-Neto meeting — Sapa-Reuters.

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in any year of study.
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Surveyors' Prize
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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
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QUANTITY
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(Continued)

Four killed
in Cabinda
ambushes

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Anti-communist, separatist insurgents in Angola's oil-producing Cabinda enclave claim they have killed four government soldiers and wounded six others in two recent attacks.

In a communique, the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (Fle) said its forces "killed four (soldiers), wounded six, set afire two trucks and captured some light weapons of Russian manufacture" in ambushes on May 9 and 14.

The communique was dated June 6 in Cabinda.

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greatest promise at the end
of the first year.

M P Morkel

15000 Cubans (Star 24/7/81) 'moving in (S) on Unita'



Dr Savimbi

By Keith Kiewiet and Peter Honey, The Star's Africa News Service
Windhoek

The head of Unita's armed forces has said in Lisbon that a huge force, including 15 000 Cubans, is being massed in the Lubango area of Angola for a major offensive against Unita "this week."

At the same time, the officer commanding the SWA territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, has said that security forces were prepared to step up their efforts to counter Swapo activities.

The terrorists have stepped up their efforts by operating in larger groups," he said. He warned that the security forces could also hit back harder if they wanted to.

Unita says it obtained information about the massing of troops from documents that were taken out of a helicopter shot down by Unita earlier this month.

According to the documents the Cubans were once again prepared to play an active role in the bush war. They have played a "back-room" role for the last year, according to Mozambican sources.

If the Unita information is correct the planned anti-Unita offensive will be the biggest single front in Angola since the civil war shortly after independence.

Mozambican sources, while conceding that a major offensive might be planned against Unita, thought that it was unlikely that so many men would be deployed in a single front.

The logistical problems of waging a war in the sparsely inhabited and drought-stricken areas of southern Angola would, it is pointed out, pose great difficulties.

It appears logical that Unita is also suffering from the famine and drought and the anti-Unita offensive might have been planned with this in mind.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, has conceded for the first time that South Africa co-

(Star 24/7/81) 'Big push by Cubans on Unita'

from page 1

operates with his organisation on "certain matters."

He told The Washington Post that South Africa has undertaken to treat badly wounded Unita guerillas and also to supply medicines, trucks, fuel, food and "miscellaneous items" — and to buy ivory and diamonds from Unita.

He has, however, denied that South Africa supplies his organisation with weapons and that Unita and South Africa conduct joint military operations.

Discussing the issue of co-operation with South Africa — as far as can be determined for the first time on the record — Dr Savimbi said Unita knew of the implications of its co-operation with South Africa. It knew how bad this co-operation was for the Unita image.

"It hurts me . . . but I want to stress that we are against apartheid.

In a continuation of the fiercest security force fighting this year, 43 more armed Swapo members were killed in the past week and caches of medical supplies and landmines were destroyed.

The latest military activity brings the number of deaths in the bush war to about 900 this year. Swapo losses are said to be 748 while reported security force deaths are about 30.

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INSIDE SAVIMBI'S ANGOLA

26 JUL 1981

S. Tribune

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THE white-smoked, gauze-masked surgeon removed the patient's appendix after a two-hour operation. He smiled his thanks to his anaesthetist and seven other surgery assistants.

The operating theatre was a mud-walled, grass-roofed hut in the middle of the vast forests of southern Angola where for the past year a rebel army led by 46-year-old Jonas Savimbi has occupied a territory twice the size of England.

Despite the support of Cuban troops and Russian arms the Marxist government in Luanda, Angola's capital, has failed to dislodge him and today Savimbi runs what is virtually a state within a state.

Even more remarkably none of the surgical team in the hospital, where 160 operations were completed in the first six months of 1981, are qualified doctors. The surgeon, Martins Kayotela, was senior theatre nurse for 20 years in a Canadian Protestant mission hospital in central Angola until 1976.

Civil war

In the civil war of 1975-76 which followed independence from Portugal Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) lost to the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The MPLA, backed by several hundred million rands worth of Soviet arms and the help of 20,000 Cuban troops, smashed Unita's poorly equipped army and drove them south.

Two thousand South African troops who had fought the Cubans and MPLA withdrew from Angola and the United States cut off arms supplies to Unita.

Savimbi led his people, including "Doctor Kavotela", on a long march into the heart of Angola. Many died of starvation and exhaustion, but since then Savimbi has clawed his way back from the dead with the support of people like Kavotela and many other Angolans.

Savimbi's highly sophisticated organisation, which now poses a serious threat to the Angolan regime, extends well beyond bush hospitals.

Nerve centre

The elephant grass huts also house the military nerve centre for a planned drive northwards this year by Unita's army into Angola's heartland.

In the huts at Savimbi's general headquarters 65 km north of Angola's border with Namibia black Angolans sit before banks of elaborate electronic equipment monitoring radio and telegraph communications between every major Cuban and Government military post in the country.

Savimbi, who is the most wanted outlaw in the land, quickly shares most of his enemy's closest secrets. Throughout his working day his aides bring him summaries of important intercepts. He initials them before they pass on to other members of Unita's high command.

Complex monitoring operations require secretaries to type up the scrawled reports of decoding experts. Secretarial schools are provided in Savimbi's mini-state.

Watchful eye

In yet another grass hut I watched 20 African women learning to touch type under the watchful eye of their instructress, 25-year-old Miss Anna Kuliposa, who was sent by Unita on an advanced secretarial course in Paris from 1977 to 1979.

During their six-month courses Miss Kuliposa's students also study shorthand, Portuguese, French and English.

On a 650 km three-week journey through Unita-held areas of Angola, from which I have just returned, I also saw primary schools, agricultural schools, adult literacy centres, armaments maintenance workshops, vehicle maintenance centres, Protestant churches, Roman Catholic churches and farms.

On July 1 I watched Savimbi rise to address

the 700 soldiers of a newly-formed battalion drawn up on a parade ground in southeast Angola.

Dressed in combat uniform with a general's three stars on his beret and shoulder flashes, he strode round the parade ground talking fast and energetically in the kind of booming voice Western politicians must have needed before the invention of the microphone.

He gestured frequently, emphasising his points with a silver-tipped ebony walking-stick, for three hours he talked non-stop, switching between three languages — Portuguese, Ovimbundu and Chokwe — and by the end he was bathed in sweat.

Heavily built

Tall, heavily built, with the poise of a man used to commanding attention, he also has a penchant for dramatic gesture.

At one point he plunged into the middle of a platoon and emerged with his arm round the shoulder of a young recruit barely 16 years old.

"This young boy is away from his mother and father for the first time in his life," he announced. "He gets no pay in our army — only his food, uniform, boots, rifle and the chance to fight for Angola's freedom. You officers therefore must not neglect his needs. You are now his mother and father."

The burden of Savimbi's speech was that Unita's army was going to reach Luanda and achieve final victory.

The first objective was Menongue, a strategic town 480 km north of Angola's southern border which Savimbi is currently besieging. "Menongue, Menongue — that is our starting point," he said. "Luanda is our destination... let us make 1981 the year of the intensification of the war."

He went on to warn that when they did reach Luanda they would be judged by the appearance they presented to the outside world: "You must remember three principles — unity, compassion and efficiency. We insist that your authority originates in your compassion and efforts at unity. The difference between us and the MPLA must not be in our symbols but in our behaviour and in our lives."

Savimbi's troops respond to this kind of appeal by giving him intense loyalty. All Unita's senior leaders, who were with Savimbi when the movement was formed in 1966, are still there. So are most of the technically-skilled Angolans who had served in the Portuguese administration and joined Unita in 1975.

Savimbi's military strategy is based on four distinct groups of fighters — regular soldiers organised in infantry battalions of 600-750 men; Guerrillas operating in groups of 15 to 120; Militias guarding villages and reporting on enemy activities and saboteurs in MPLA-held towns.

Weapons

The serious organisation of the battalions began in 1979 when China gave Unita 550 tons of weapons and after 500 officers began returning from specialist training in Morocco.

Another 100 Unita officers are in Morocco now on advanced training courses. Other Unita officers are training in a black African state and an Arab African state which Savimbi declined to name.

Savimbi said he aimed to field 15 operational battalions, totalling more than 10,000 men with support artillery, by the end of the year.

The main task of the battalions is to secure the "liberated zones" under total Unita control against enemy counter-attacks. Through these zones wind trails which are Unita's equivalent of Indochina's Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Slashed through virgin forests, avoiding established tracks long since mined and denied to both sides in this deadly serious but little known war, the Savimbi Trail penetrates more than 320 km northwards into Angola from the Namibian border.

I travelled to a town, Mavinga, on the Savimbi Trail more than 240 km

FRED BRIDGLAND, Reuter's former Central Africa correspondent, Scottish Journalist of the year, and chief foreign leader writer for The Scotsman, has just returned from a gruelling three weeks in the guerrilla-held forests of southern Angola.

Bridgland made worldwide headlines with the exclusive story of South Africa's entry into the 1975-76 Angola War and he has been one of the closest observers of Angola for the past seven years. He assesses the ability of the guerrilla leader, Jonas Savimbi, to strike northwards to achieve his final aim of toppling the Cuban-backed Angolan Government.



Unita leader Jonas Savimbi from photographer Cloete Breytenbach's book Savimbi's Angola

inside Angola and was surprised by the apparent absence of effort by the MPLA/Cuban forces to lay mines or mount ambushes.

There were neither attacks by MIG-17s or 21s stationed to the north, nor forays by spotter planes.

Less than a month before my visit to Mavinga Savimbi claims Unita won its biggest victory in 15 years of fighting.

In the Battle of Lomba River, 64 km northwest of Mavinga, on May 28 between two MPLA brigades totalling 2,500 men and 3,500 Unita soldiers, Savimbi said that 512 enemy soldiers were killed for 15 Unita dead.

I said these figures seemed difficult to believe. He replied that Unita knew from radio intercepts that the operation was being directed by an incompetent MPLA commander, Lieutenant Colonel Mundo Rial.

From past experience they knew Mundo Rial rarely had adequate reinforcements and when Unita guerrilla companies harassed the advancing MPLA companies from the

flanks he failed to provide helicopters to lift the wounded.

Savimbi felt that the MPLA column's morale was collapsing. On May 28 he ordered his battalions

two Sam-7 surface-to-air missile launchers.

He particularly valued the captured Soviet-made Sam-7 launchers. He said he had been quoted a price of R3 million in the

trains, bridges and stretches of line.

Here Unita claims the Cubans and MPLA are confined to the towns by night while Unita controls the countryside with the support of the rural population. Chilinguita said the village militias, armed only with rifles, number between 9,000 and 12,000. They provide a self-replenishing well from which guerrilla and regular army recruits are constantly drawn.

Chilinguita said: "They (the villagers) receive the MPLA with songs during the day, but during the night they give information to Unita. We tell the local population to receive the MPLA to say they are with them and that they no longer have anything to do with Unita."

The third area of Unita operations is in what Savimbi calls the disputed zone. Savimbi has sent unarmed guerrillas of the small Seles tribe, around Novo Redondo, and the big Kimbundu tribe, in Luanda's hinterland, to win acceptance for Unita's policies from a population

"OUR people go unarmed into the villages initially. They talk to the people and they must be very patient until a stage has been reached when they are willing to feed and protect our guerrillas."

to attack. Many of the MPLA troops simply dropped their weapons and ran, said Savimbi.

"It was just a matter of pursuit, there was no resistance at all. They were easy prey for our infantry, it was like shooting birds."

Savimbi assembled the big weapons haul Unita claims to have captured at the Lomba River for inspection. Polish and Czech trucks, armoured cars, field artillery, mortars and

international arms black market for three Sam-7 launchers with 25 missiles

The price included delivery.

Units' guerrillas — about 8,000 strong, according to Colonel Demostenes Chilinguita, Savimbi's field commander — operate in central Angola in a zone which includes the economically strategic Benguela Railway which Unita has kept closed for the past five years with attacks on

Avoid clashes

"Only then do we send arms, and even then our commanders and political cadres are under instructions to do everything possible to avoid clashes with the enemy. There have been clashes, but we have to build up our political base more firmly among the people before we launch a full guerrilla campaign."

In the fourth Unita operational area clan, intelligence and plant mines and bombs in the MPLA-occupied towns.

Forty-five Unita saboteurs have been convicted and executed, some of them publicly in Luanda, Lobito, Huambo and Menongue over the past two to three years.

High in the current pentagon of Unita heroes are the "Munongue Eleven". Sentenced by a court in Menongue to about 25,000 on March 17 this year to spend within 48 hours for terrorist activities they managed to escape when fellow prisoners passed them spoons with which to dig through their cell walls.

At Savimbi's general headquarters they said that the government as teachers, male nurses and civil servants had collected intelligence, pamphlets, laid mines in tracks used regularly by MPLA and Cuban military vehicles and planted bombs in the local military radio station.

Savimbi, articulate in half a dozen languages, speaks with intense passion on the problem of peasant political recruitment. He received his own guerrilla training in China in the mid-Sixties and frequently refers to the basic lesson he absorbed at Nanking Military Academy — that a peasant can only be won by guerrillas if he is helped and treated with respect. He cannot be coerced.

Savimbi said: "It was one of our biggest achievements last year to get the Seles and Kimbundu to begin coming voluntarily to join Unita."

"Our people go unarmed into the villages initially, and they must be very patient until a stage has been reached when they are willing to feed and protect our guerrillas."

And that is what they said they have done over the past two years, achieving battle victories which complement the growing sophistication of the civilian administration.

I spoke to two Soviet interpreters and recorded the conversation to check later. One, a pilot, and the other, an aircraft engineer, said they were captured by Unita guerrillas after they had to surrender their plane. A political base more firmly among the people before we launch a full guerrilla campaign."

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Mojona said he had signed on at the age of 16 after being promised he would be able to teach in an "internationalist assignment". After only 19 days he was on his way to Angola where he was given a month's infantry training before being assigned to a regiment — not to teach, but to fight.

In his parade ground speech Savimbi told the new battalion that Unita had whites and Negroes (mixed blood) members and that "our unity, compassion and love must embrace all racial categories".

But he had a word of encouragement for the bachelors: "Many whites believe in the inferiority of blacks. You must work and prove you can perform any task."

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Morale low

They said morale was low among the local population because of food shortages and long queues outside the enemy stores. Among the Cubans morale was low because many had come to Unita expecting to fight in Havana and they had found themselves fighting South Africans rather than black Angolans.

Savimbi is planning his military thrust to take advantage of this low morale. While food shortages have resulted in a crisis for the MPLA, he says another cause of poor morale is compulsory military service in a war for which the conscripts have no heart.

Of two MPLA prisoners of war I interviewed one, private Celestino Segundo, 23, said he had been pressed into the army during a sweep for recruits through his home town, Lumbele, in 1978.

Losing

My visit to Mavinga, 250 km north of the Namibian border, showed that it was firmly in the hands of Unita's 327 battalion although the MPLA has never admitted losing it.

Mavinga will be the pivot of the drive northwards by Unita. Savimbi said he already had the towns of Menongue, Cuito Cuanavala and two of his regular battalions.

The fall of any of these will be a sign that Savimbi's threatened offensive towards the north has to be taken seriously.

He has so far assembled a fleet of 120 trucks, captured from the MPLA, to take his men and supplies up the Savimbi Trail, though ideally his senior officers wish they had 500.

Deserters

Private Samuel Mario, 24, said he had been given draft papers to complete and ordered to report for military service when his number was read over the radio.

Two Cuban deserters spoke of low morale in the Cuban ranks. Privates Miguel Edade, 21, and Angel Paulo Wojena, 19, both from Orianeta (formerly Orian) in the province of Matale, the site of a hydro-electric dam in southwest Angola, last November 18.

They said it was a straightforward decision to abandon the Cuban regime. Cuban troops suffered food and clothing shortages there were sharp differences in the privileges enjoyed by the officers and the ranks, and duty tours were extended arbitrarily.

Conflict

He said Unita obtained diesel fuel from Namibia in exchange for ivory and diamonds but he said any military co-operation with Pretoria, saying that the war was waged in southwest Angola against Swapo was a totally different issue from his own avowed conflict.

He backed the independence of Namibia, "People find it hard to believe but we are for it because it is just," he said, "the Namibian people have the right to freedom."

"We also believe Swapo would win an election there because they undoubtedly have the support of the people."

"But we Angolan people deserve our independence, too. No one cares to remember that the struggle in Angola got out of hand because no one wanted to respect the agreement with the Portuguese to have elections. No one has the courage to say we need a fairer rule and elections for Angola."

"We believe the MPLA will eventually negotiate with us — it is a question of forcing their hand."

At the same time he launched a diplomatic initiative largely designed to remind President Reagan of his election campaign promise to resume US aid to Unita.

He said: "We know the least 18 independent African countries would like to see American involvement in Angola diplomatically to get the Cubans out of Angola."

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United States continued to resist demands during the weekend to support a United Nations Security Council condemnation of South Africa's latest raid into Angola.

The American Government appeared to isolate itself from its allies in the Security Council as South Africa warned Angola it would pursue Swapo "wherever and whenever we can find them" if incursions into SWA/Namibia did not stop.

After two days of consultations and speeches on a complaint by Angola about the raid the Security Council remained deadlocked on the wording of a statement on South Africa's action.

White House still won't condemn raid

The United States, it was reliably learned, had refused to approve a draft resolution condemning the South African raid. Instead the United States supported a demand for South Africa's immediate withdrawal from Angola.

The US attitude differed sharply from the views of Britain and France.

Both firmly rebuked South Africa.

The United States delegate said the South African raid must be viewed in the context of violence in southern Africa.

He said foreign military advisers were still in Angola six years after independence and Swapo guerrillas were being supplied with arms shipped into Angola.

Observers at the UN said America's not condemning South Africa could have repercussions in the Western contact group of five nations trying to find an independence formula for SWA/Namibia.

South Africa's chief de-

legate to the UN, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, told the council on Saturday the time had come for South Africa's neighbouring states to choose between peaceful co-existence or escalating violence.

He said the South African operation into Angola had been aimed solely at Swapo. South African troops had not sought a confrontation with their Angolan counterparts.

Mr Eksteen said South Africa still wanted to extend "a hand of friendship" to its neighbours, as it had done in the past. "However, we have been equally adamant that such co-operation cannot take place if our neighbours allow terrorists to use their territories as refuges."

African members of the UN remain sceptical about attempts by the West, and particularly the United States, to devise a settlement formula for SWA/Namibia.

Most UN member states support Swapo. African states especially, are wary of any moves that might prejudice the chances of Swapo winning a "free and fair" election or of moves to introduce clauses that might inhibit a Swapo government's power if it won an election.

Angola's high price for aid from Reds

LONDON — Angola, once the second richest country in Africa, has learned to live with shortages.

"What really galls the man in the street," said a Western diplomat, "is watching a fleet of Russian trawlers fishing off the coast when there is no fish in the shops of Luanda."

Angola pays a heavy price for its help from the Eastern bloc. Since the ruling MPLA declared independence in 1975 after a bitter civil war, thousands of Cubans, Russians and East Germans have been providing everything from military strength (17 000 Cuban troops remain a contentious issue within the MPLA).

But while South Africa makes regular, often devastating raids across the border and provides support for the dissident Angolan guerilla group, Unita, the Luanda Government has little alternative but to rely on outside help.

Visiting businessmen and Western diplomats are frequently told Angola would like to improve its links with the West. Western technicians run the oil business, which accounts for nearly 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings and Angola has been a cautious but regular borrower in the capital markets.

But under President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who became leader after the death of Agostinho Neto in September 1979, there has never been any real doubt about who Angola sees as its best allies.

Last week's South African incursion has only strengthened the resolve of the Angolan Government to keep the Cubans in place.

Yet the Government badly wants a solution to the SWA/Namibian question. It has continued to give full support to Swapo in its fight to win independence for the territory, but Swapo has attracted South African wrath.

In addition, South African support for Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces — one of three groups which battled for power after the Portuguese pulled out — has made them a thorn in Luanda's side.

The extent of Unita support is contested, but it has enough military muscle to keep the Benguela railway line running from the southern Zaire mining province of Shaba to the port of Lobito almost permanently out of action.

In the rest of the country the MPLA Government has established itself. Following last December's party congress, President dos Santos, formerly Minister of Planning, asserted himself as the country's undisputed leader.

Now he has the tricky job of charting a course between economic pragmatism and increasing Western involvement, and maintaining the momentum of socialist revolution.

The civil war left the economy in tatters. The departure of more than 500 000 Portuguese meant the country was short of technical expertise and undermined the distributive trade and manufacturing industry.

A few have returned but most trained manpower comes from the Eastern bloc.

Yet the economy bounced back remarkably quickly, thanks largely to buoyant world prices for Angola's oil exports. Angola produces about 160 000 barrels a day and mining, including oil, accounts for more than 50 percent of foreign exchange holdings.

In 1974 Angola was self-sufficient in food and was the world's fourth largest coffee producer. It is now a net importer of food.

The biggest single project underway is to triple Luanda refinery capacity to 4-million tonnes of crude a year. Many of the industrial projects are going to Western companies. From The Financial Times, London.



A 14.5 mm anti-aircraft gun burns on the back of a Russian-made Gaz truck after being hit by South African fire in Xangongo. Three soldiers stand by, relieved that the battle is over.



A Russian T34 tank burns in the bush near Xangongo in southern Angola. Xangongo fell after a short struggle and was of particular importance to the success of Operation Protea in which three task forces swept the area in search of Swapo.

Bugs helped Luanda lose

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Angolan Government, bitterly frustrated at its failure to win effective world condemnation of last week's South African incursion, claims that Pretoria was able to monitor internal communications in Luanda and use the resulting knowledge of Angolan intentions to mount a crushingly well-timed counter-propaganda campaign.

Even while Ministers and officials were debating the contents of their next statement — usually by telex — it is said that the South Africans were preparing appropriate denials and alternative versions of events.

The most clear-cut example came on Thursday when the South Africans started a stream of announcements that they were beginning to withdraw troops.

At the time, the Angolans were still collecting information and arguing about the wording of a statement, which finally went out on Friday night, claiming that large areas were still subject to air raids and heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

But when it reached the media the "South African withdrawal" headlines were already 24 hours old.

The battle of words continued at the weekend with the Angolans still lagging. They declared the southern provinces Cunene, Huila and Kuanza Kubango, scenes of the fiercest fighting, a "disaster zone" and appealed for international aid.

The South Africans meanwhile, took a hand-picked group of journalists and showed them local footballers playing happily against a scratch South African Army team.

Unofficially, the Angolan Government is arguing that South Africa has achieved its major objective — to wreak self-destruction in the region north of the SWA/Namibian border that it effectively the "demilitarised zone" that South Africa wants as a precondition to a SWA/Namibian settlement.

Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen has brushed aside such dramatic interpretations.

SA's illegal attack valueless, says Times

The South African raid into Angola was not only dangerous and illegal but also valueless in contributing to a solution of the problems of the area, says an editorial headed "Wrong way to stop Russia" in The Times today.

The Star Bureau

Military measures against Swapo are almost certainly doomed to failure in the long run, says an editorial in The Times today. They have been tried repeatedly since 1975 and have neither discouraged Swapo nor brought a settlement nearer.

"On the contrary they have tended to exacerbate tension and confirm Angola in the belief that it

still needs Cuban troops and Soviet weapons for its protection.

"This latest attack by South Africa will have the same effect and is unlikely to be regarded by Swapo as causing them anything more than a temporary setback."

The paper says the episode is particularly worrying because it suggests that South Africa is now more confirmed than ever in its opposition to the

political settlement which, until January, was being negotiated in Geneva.

But the paper warns that if the South Africans have come to believe they can count on unconditional support from Washington, they ought by now to be having second thoughts.

"Mr Reagan must now be coming to see that his admirable desire to get Soviet influence out of Africa will not be served

by joining forces with South Africa in military confrontations with black nationalists.

"This merely sucks in more Soviet support for the nationalists. In the long run it is African nationalism itself that will defeat Soviet penetration."

An SWA/Namibian solution is now the most urgently needed settlement, says The Times. In pulling away from it

South Africa seems to have drawn the wrong lessons from Mr Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe.

"The proper lesson that in Africa an electoral victory by an ostensibly marxist movement does not necessarily further Soviet interests. In Namibia it could even do the opposite — although there is no guarantee — by removing the main reason for the Cuban presence in Angola."

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von During

For the second best student in the
Building Construction.

1975. — UPI.
independence from Portugal in
the struggle against Unita guerril-
las since the country gained
(Popular Movement for the
Liberation of Angola) has been
backed by Cuban troops in its
The MPLA government
Huambo and Cuando Cubango.
the regions of Benguela, Bie,
take place at the end of July in
revealed an offensive would
Plans found in the wreckage
Tomaz Felicit.
found dead was Cuban General
Among the nine officers
from the town of Huambo.
near the Cussava River, 10km
helicopter, shot down on July 17
been found in a Soviet-built
reported that assault plans had
Angola's Total Independence)
Unita (National Union for
in Paris said yesterday.
statement from Unita's office
in Angola, a
offensive against anti-commu-
nism guerrillas in Angola, a
PARIS. — Fifteen thousand Cuban troops are planning an

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

28/1/81
Cubans
plan attack
on Unita

Angola blames SA for deaths

20/4/81
5

PARIS — Angola said yesterday 49 civilians and four soldiers were killed in repeated South African raids on its territory during June.

A statement issued by the Angolan embassy in Paris said the South African aggressions included 175 reconnaissance flights, nine air-strikes, three helicopter infantry landings, five cross-border infantry raids, five air force strafing runs and three kidnappings of Angolan citizens.

It said the attacks were carried out in the southern Angolan provinces which border South West Africa.

Commenting on the statement, a spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria: "As has repeatedly been stated, the South African raids are aimed at Swapo terrorists only and every possible effort is made to avoid contact with Angolan armed forces and civilians during the raids."

"It is obvious Angola deliberately blames South Africa for raids carried out by the Unita resistance movement in southern Angola."

"This helps them keep up their pretence of being in control of the whole of Angola without having to admit to Unita's successes. — Sapa."

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QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Angola ^{8/1a} blames ^{30/7/81} SA for ⁽⁵⁾ problems

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A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria:

"As has been stated repeatedly, the South African raids are aimed only at Swapo terrorists and every possible effort is made to avoid contact with Angolan armed forces and civilians during the raids.

"It is obvious that the Angolan Government deliberately blames South Africa for raids carried out by the Unita resistance movement in southern Angola. This helps them keep up their pretence of being in control of the whole of Angola without having to admit to Unita's successes."

At a Communist Party

rally in Lisbon, Mr Lucco Lara, Angola's Secretary for Organisation, told thousands of cheering Portuguese that Luanda would not forsake Swapo and the ANC, despite South African attacks "day after day."

Standing beside Portuguese Communist Party chief Alvaro Cunhal, Mr Lara admitted to a crowd of almost 10 000 that the marxist party's young cadre "had made many mistakes."

But he blamed Angola's increasing economic and social problems on "South Africa's constant and increasing attacks" and on "Washington's growing support of Pretoria's policies."

Mr Lara, who is often described as Angola's second most powerful man after President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, said South African attacks had increased since Ronald Reagan entered the White House and claimed there were "mounting indications the American CIA is once again working closely with South Africa's Boss."

More than 50 percent of Angola's budget was spent on the war effort which also absorbed the country's youth, cadre and transport facilities, he said. — Sapa-Reuter, Own Correspondent.

Angola alleges 30/7/81 major invasion

LISBON — South African armed forces based in SWA/Namibia have launched a major military operation in southern Angola, occupying seven towns, the Angolan News Agency Angop said today.

An Angolan Defence Ministry communique said South African troops and mercenary forces launched what it called a major invasion in the first half of July and now occupied positions up to 100 km inside Angola, Angop added.

But the Minister of Defence, General Malan, today denied South Africa was invading parts of Angola.

"The report is nothing more than a planned attempt to divert the attention of the group of five nations on the eve of their continued discussions on South West Africa," General Malan said.

He said the country's forces were not engaged in any large-scale operations in Angola, although certain follow-up and hot pursuit operations are constantly carried out against Swapo terrorists in southern Angola.

The Angolan communique said the invading forces consisted of an infantry brigade, a motorised infantry battalion and two mixed battalions of South African troops and mercenaries.

The forces had penetrated Angola's southern Cunene province in the area of Ngiva and were backed by helicopters and Impala jets, according to the communique, issued in Luanda yesterday.

The South Africans had established their headquarters at Mulamba about 40 km north of the SWA/Namibian border and their air force had complete control of the skies of Cunene province, it added.

● Page 10: Angola blames SA for problems.

Waiting for peace ⑤ FM 31st July 1981

A special correspondent, who was in Angola recently, filed this exclusive report for the FM.

Angola's oil, diamond and coffee wealth puts it in that small category of Third World countries in a position to buy itself out of the trap of underdevelopment. Its problems can be tackled and overcome — given time and peace. Angola is being given neither.

Military turmoil in the south has destroyed the economic life of that largely cattle-producing zone. Sabotage incidents in factories, harbours and on the important Benguela rail line have affected production and made reconstruction and planning difficult. The multitude of refugees from the countryside in the central provinces is both a drain on precarious resources and an unresolved political threat.

At root, the problem, as Angolans see it, is SA — and behind it Reagan's US. They discover Pretoria behind Unita which they allege is trained and supplied by SA. Even so, the internal and external forces favouring the government are substantial. Despite President Ronald Reagan's hard line, there remains a strong business lobby for Angola in the West which wants normalised relations because it is a reliable trading partner and is actively seeking foreign investments (in non-strategic and non-extractive industries such as cement, timber and brewing).

It is oil, more than any other single product, that has guaranteed its ample foreign reserves and made it Western friends. The main fields are off Cabinda (70% of all production) and on the border of Zaire, as well as around Luanda. Exploitation in the next 10 years should mainly concentrate on these parts.

In mid-July the US Export-Import bank signed a \$85m loan with Angola to finance the further development of oil fields by Gulf Oil and Sonangol.

The state owns whatever finds are made, according to a 1978 oil law. As the Petroleum Minister Jorge de Morais recently said: "Concessions are a thing of the past." Foreign oil companies must be associates of the state-owned Sonangol company.

There are two types of agreement: joint ventures, in which the state holds a minimum of 51%, and production sharing agreements where the percentage is variable but always in the state's favour.

These start at a minimum of 60% to the state and 40% to the foreign company. On the issue of sovereignty "we are absolutely intransigent and make no concessions," says De Morais.

Yet it is a policy which continues to attract foreign oil companies. The best-known agreement, on Cabinda oil, is with Gulf. But Angola also has deals with Brazil's Petrobras (guaranteeing 15 000-20 000 barrels per day of crude), Texaco, Elf-Aquitaine and others. This situation will change as Angola itself acquires oil technology and know-how.

It is the sixth largest producer in Africa and has reserves to move rapidly up the league table. But, as with its diamonds, it is in no hurry to exploit its resources. Production last year was around 160 000 bpd, expected to rise to 200 000 bpd in 1983.

As the organiser of the energy co-ordinating committee of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), Angola is now drawing up plans to make all southern African countries less dependent on SA as far as their energy needs are concerned and by 1985 to

make them "fully independent of Pretoria's influence," according to the Oil Minister.

Diamonds are another major foreign exchange earner: last year production was around 1.4m carats. The best year was 1972 when 2m carats were mined and since then diamond prices have about doubled.

In all, Angola has proven deposits of 34 minerals, 14 of them strategic. Now all geological studies made during Portuguese rule have been evaluated with Soviet aid and priorities for their exploitation have been set.

Steel industry

Angola's extensive iron ore deposits (around half a million tons were produced last year) could — given peace — become the basis for a steel industry in the south of the country. The Cassinga deposits would be used, together with hydro-electric power from the Cunene and the good mining port of Mocimedes with its rail link.

Of the cash crops coffee is the most important, but harvests, as with other cash crops, are still patchy and far below colonial levels.

Angola's manufacturing sector, in common with other underdeveloped countries, is not large and has been hard hit by the exodus of skilled Portuguese. In addition in 1975-76, during the war, 85% of its factories were paralysed. The major problem today is the maintenance of equipment or its replacement after deterioration after years of standing idle.

Angola's transport and communication infrastructure is at a low level both because of lack of development during the Portuguese era and because of the destruction during the war, when 80% of the bridges and 90% of transport capacity were destroyed. Of 28 000 lorries, 2 500 were left after hostilities.

The single most important piece of infrastructure is the Benguela railway, which should provide a direct and easy link between the copper mines of Zaire and Zambia and the port of Lobito, as well as being a major internal distribution and communications link. Today it is operating along its length but traffic is intermittent because of sabotage. Colonial traffic was about 100 000 t a month and the present level is claimed to be about half that.

The poor infrastructure and distribution has a major effect on the lives of the



Searching for minerals in Angola . . . priorities set

people. While food levels may be adequate in some regions, in others malnutrition is rife. Angola has many pressing problems but none more so than the supply of food. Even in Luanda food is rationed, and long and unproductive hours may be spent queueing.

The solution is to encourage the peasants to produce a surplus and to improve distribution. This entails bringing the peasants into the cash economy by providing them with consumer goods. But solving these problems also means breaking the inertia of the bureaucracy, inherited

from the Portuguese and still in many ways unconvinced about the MPLA's programme.

But the assault on elements in this social stratum — the so called "counter-revolutionary petty-bourgeoisie" — may also have to wait for peace.

Bush to meet seven African leaders

Cuban link to Namibia underlined

5
10/11/82

BY GEORGE



"I hear Mr Reagan's sending his Veep on a Bush tour."

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—On the eve of a seven-nation African trip, Vice-President George Bush underlined his Administration's belief that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was vital to a Namibian settlement.

Mr Bush left Washington today on a journey that will take him to Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Zaire in two weeks to discuss economic and human rights issues with the countries' leaders.

He took with him a party which included Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ms Loret Ruppe, Director of the Peace Corps, and Mr Fred Wetters, the Africa expert on the staff of the National Security Council.

At a briefing before his departure, Mr Bush said Southern African problems would feature prominently in his discussions with African leaders.

He said he did not believe a Namibian settlement was possible without the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — but he stressed that there was continuing dialogue between the Western contact group on Namibia and Angola on this issue.

"The dialogue will continue. The contact group is alive and well and united," the Vice President said.

IMF loan

He said the United States wanted to be a catalyst for peace in Southern Africa. "One of the things I am determined to convey to the African leaders we meet, is the depth of this commitment on our part."

Questioned about how he would explain or justify the Reagan Administration's support for a R1240 million International Monetary Fund loan for South Africa, Mr Bush said:

"I expect the issue will come up and I will explain that we do not believe that economic isolation is the answer to the human rights situation in South Africa."

Asked whether his visit was intended to give momentum to the stalled Namibian negotiations, Mr Bush countered by saying that he did not think the present negotiations were "devoid of forward movement."

Also in response to a question, Mr Bush said that he expected that Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would want to raise with him the issue of tensions with South Africa — but he did not want to speak further on the subject.

Angola 'will not forsake the ANC'

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

LISBON. — In the first post-independence rally of its kind, Angola's No 2 leader told a cheering Portuguese Communist rally of thousands that Luanda would not forsake Swapo and the ANC, despite South African attacks "24 hours upon 24 hours."

Standing beside Portuguese Communist Party chief Alvaro Cunhal on Tuesday night, Lucio Lara, the MPLA's secretary for organization, admitted to a crowd of almost 10 000 in Lisbon's sports pavilion that the Marxist party's "young cadre had made many mistakes."

But he primarily blamed Angola's increasing economic and social problems "on South Africa's constant and increasing attacks and on Washington's growing support of Pretoria policies."

"24 hours upon 24 hours the South Africans aggrus," Mr Lara, a tall, Ho Chi Minh-bearded man, said.

"They bomb anything that moves... (in southern Cuando-Cubango and Cunene provinces), bicycles, ambulances, trucks and tractors — everything."

Here on a four-day visit at Communist Party invitation, Mr Lara, who is often described as Angola's second most powerful man after President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, said South African attacks had increased since Ronald Reagan entered the Washington White House and claimed there "were mounting indications the American CIA is once again working closely with South Africa's Boss."

He said more than 50 per cent of Angola's budget is spent on "the war effort," which also absorbs the country's "best youth, cadre and transportation facilities."

Despite these difficulties, Mr Lara said Angola would not abandon its support for Namibia's Swapo and South Africa's ANC insurgent movements.

He claimed that, though the war effort had slowed the country's reconstruction, two million people were now enrolled in schools — four times the number in the last year of Portuguese rule and "great advances" had been made in medical care.

The first Angolan political leader to address a public rally in Portugal since Angola gained independence in 1975, Mr Lara was also received by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

12. * 'TROIILUS AND CRISEYDE' - CHAUCER Mon. 11.15 a.m.

Lecturer: Mrs. N. H. Farquharson

The course will examine historical, philosophical, formalistic, and psychological approaches which include the medieval traditions of love and medieval Christian teaching. There will be an examination of the fundamental conviction and the Romances le

Prescribed Books:

Robinson, F.N: The

Recommended Books:

Kaminsky, A.R : Ch
 Spearing, A.C : Cr
 Brewer, D.S. : Ch
 Spearing, A.C. & T.E.

TERM II.

A. PERIOD OPTIONS

13. ROMANTIC POETRY

Lecturer : Mr. T. J.

This course will be an introduction to the English Romantic poets. A selection of poems from the works of Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats will be studied in detail and attention will be given to the poetic and philosophical traditions which can be traced through them.

Prescribed Books:

Texts will be drawn from the English II compulsory course set works and from the Norton Anthology.

- b) Certain seminars will be set aside for the specific purpose of comparing the two writers under the headings

tradition and spontaneity
 'free verse', and

Unita 'losing support'

Savimbi 5/8/81
LONDON — Jonas Savimbi's Unita army consists of no more than 300 fighting men, the movement has almost no support in its former strongholds, and the few thousand people still controlled by Unita in the bush are starving.

This picture, painted by a British commercial television team which spent three weeks in Angola in June and July, contrasts with the claim made recently by President Ronald Reagan that Unita controls more than half the country.

The Granada Television World in Action programme, The Agony of Angola, which was screened on Monday night, also drew parallels between Vietnam and Angola.

Mr Roger Morris, a former White House policy adviser said: "Angola certainly presents the same kind of temptation to policy makers that Vietnam presented in the 1960s.

Referring to the 1975 war in Angola in which South Africa invaded the country in support of Unita, supported in turn by American aid, American government critic Mr John Stockwell, who in 1975 was leader of a CIA task force set up to stop the MPLA, said: "The United States was leading the way at every step of the escalation of that war."

The programme, illustrated in part with chilling pictures of the victims of what were alleged to be South African atrocities, claimed that the United States and South Africa saw the continued presence of Cubans in Angola as "a threat they want to remove. For them the defeat in 1976 wasn't the end of the

war for Angola, and they're determined to try again," it said.

President Reagan wanted to supply Unita with arms and was seeking a free hand from Congress to intervene in Angola — a move that would bring it back to the frontline of a new cold war, a frontline that white South Africa "sees as part of its survival plan," the programme said.

The programme claimed that for Unita and its "South African allies" the enemy was anyone outside their control, which was now most of the Angolan population.

ON THE RUN

According to Mr Stockwell: "It is claimed that he (Mr Savimbi) controls 50 percent of the country and 60 percent of the population. In fact, he doesn't control the tiniest part of the country he's a guerilla on the run. There is not one population centre that he can go into and say 'this is mine'."

Mr Stockwell added that although Mr Savimbi belonged to the tribe in Angola that makes up 60 percent of the population, he was not the hereditary chief of the tribe, and did not control it.

Mr Stockwell also said there was no truth in the claim that Mr Savimbi had 30 000 to 60 000 troops under arms. "Not possible. Three hundred maybe, and believe me, I've been in there and counted noses."

The programme included interviews with people who claimed to be refugees at a camp at Cassinga which was said to have been bombed by South Africa in May 1978.

The programme claimed that more than 600 people, mostly women and children,

died in the attack.

One woman interviewed by World in Action said: "We were at the morning assembly and we saw some planes coming. Suddenly they started dropping bombs and something hit my arm. I saw that it was cut off."

"I saw the paratroopers killing women and children and even bayonetting pregnant women. And I saw some children being beaten against the trees and a pregnant woman being stabbed in the stomach."

Most time last decade. Most time the poets of the Great War, and poetry after the Hitler War. The poetry of the Thirties will also be considered.

Prescribed Books: (see page 15)

Angola gives ^{6/8/89} ^{Staw} ⁽⁵⁾ military warning

Own Correspondent

LUANDA — Angola has called on Britain, West Germany and France to press South Africa to withdraw the troops which invaded Angola last month.

If the three Western countries could not intervene, then Angola would be forced to call on its allies to help militarily.

The Guardian reports in London today that Angola's appeal for action by the three members of the Western contact group in SWA/Namibia who have embassies in Luanda was delivered directly to the three ambassadors yesterday.

South Africa has denied Angolan claims, made late last week, of a major invasion with air support.

The ambassadors were

told that Angola's call on its allies for help would be made under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, allowing individual and collective legitimate self-defence.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said today that the Minister of Defence, General Malan, had stated on July 30 that South African forces were not involved in any particular or largescale operation in Angola.

General Malan also said certain follow-up and hot-pursuit operations were constantly being carried out against Swapo terrorists in Angola.

South Africa did not have to apologise for these actions.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment-
ments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within
the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case
(supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Britain rebukes SA over Angolan fighting

By DAVID JACKSON
London

BRITAIN has delivered a stiff rebuke to South Africa over the "escalation" of fighting in Angola, and has urged the Republic to show restraint in the region.

The unexpected rap on the knuckles came at a meeting between the South African Ambassador, Mr. Marais Steyn, and the Deputy British Foreign Secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour.

Mr. Steyn had originally approached the Foreign Office to complain officially about an Independent Television documentary screened in England this week.

The film alleged that South Africa was behind Unita activities in southern Angola and that South African troops had bayoneted women and children.

Surprised

But Sir Ian — deputising for Lord Carrington, who is on leave — used the occasion to warn South Africa that in Britain's view interventionist policies in neighbouring black states could force these countries to turn to Cuba and the Soviet Union for military aid.

Diplomatic observers were surprised at the sharpness of the British rebuke.

But it reflects growing British concern about instability in Angola, particularly inasmuch as it could effect the South West Africa independence negotiations.

A Foreign Office spokesman later confirmed that Sir Ian had "called for restraint" to be shown by parties involved in the fighting and "urged on the ambassador the importance of encouraging stability and prosperity in other countries in the region, including Mozambique and Zimbabwe".

Observers say the British view is that, while it accepts that much of Swapo activity in the region is deplorable and provocative, it is concerned about what it sees as increases in South African military intervention in recent weeks.

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Lowe assured the TBHB that this gift would be "money well
spent".

SA accused of building up 'a new Vietnam' in Southern Angola

LONDON. — Last week I watched an Independent Television film posing the question whether the Americans weren't helping the South Africans to build up "a new Vietnam" in Southern Angola.

It was certainly an ominous film, even if one allowed for the large dollops of propaganda it included. And the very question of its being "another Vietnam" has scary propaganda echoes of whether the Americans stay or pull out, scary for Americans, even more scary for those who have to live in or comparatively near to those parts.

For me the film seemed to provide the grimmest signs of a change for the worse in Southern Angola's fortunes that I had encountered in 30 years of desultory acquaintance with the area.

The first time I passed through in the beginning of the 1950s on a long truck journey to Zaire, it seemed to have got lost somewhere in the colonial past. The only official activity among its Portuguese administrators was an endless taking of statistics — people, cattle, crops, trees, cases of malaria and sleeping sickness. There was also a leisurely bit of railway development going on, extending the line from Mossamedes westwards, and building the first of some rural villages on the Upper Kunene to house an expected influx of poverty-stricken immigrants from Portugal.

Things were far more interesting down there about 20 years later in the last months of Portuguese control — nobody knew they were the last months, but the Portuguese administration had been spurred into activity by guerilla attacks and more modern notions of colonial development. There had been big mining developments, a vast programme of dam-building



and hydro-electricity schemes was in progress, and a belated attempt was being made to provide a good deal more education for the blacks.

I also remember this time fairly vividly because I nearly lost my life in South Angola then. — no doubt a matter of little importance to anybody but myself. Flying south in a light aircraft down the Kunene from Sa da Bandeira (that prettiest of all Portuguese towns in Africa) towards South West Africa with myself and two cheerful Angolan civil engineers, the pilot mistook a ploughed field for a temporary landing strip. For a while I seemed to be whirling round like an atom in a cyclotron, but emerged under a baobab tree with nothing more lethal than a black eye and a bump the size of a toucan's egg in the middle of my forehead. Nobody else was hurt.

The point of this story is that I expected us to be stuck in one of the wilder and remoter parts of the continent, but as soon as I had recovered my glasses I discovered that what I thought to be an annoying buzzing in my ears was a large well-dressed crowd of black people. What's more, most of them seemed to be literate, highly articulate in Portuguese, and they produced a tractor out of the bush to drag our miraculously undamaged aircraft to a spot more suitable for taking off. All this served to correct my growing suspicion that if there was anything really going on in the spread

of education under the Portuguese it was limited to only a few show-places in the bigger centres.

I don't believe that the Angolan Information Office could have staged the incident.

Since spending that relatively tranquil period wandering about in Southern Angola — we even drove towards the south-east in search of guerillas and never saw a sign of any — I've realized that it was simply the calm before the storm. Soon there was to be the disastrously-handled hand-over to independence, the civil war, the invasion and retreat by the South Africans, the coming of the Cubans, the ousting of the Portuguese Angolans, the struggle between government and Unita guerillas in the area, the daring build-up of raids into the country by the South Africans. Each new report tells of the growing miseries of the people on the ground and in the kraals.

The Independent Television film last week showed bewildered, hungry, ragged people in scenes of unbelievable distress in the aftermath of fighting. The Unita forces were accused of dragging great droves of people into the bush in their retreat and taking all their food before abandoning them. The South Africans were accused of the wholesale slaughter of people, especially at Kas-singa, where 600 men, women and children were shown about to be buried in a mass grave. The Angolans claim that the number of killed, wounded and crippled from Southern African raids on Southern Angola is now mounting almost daily.

One is reminded of the sort of propaganda that was put out following the discovery of mass graves in Mozambique. South African forces or

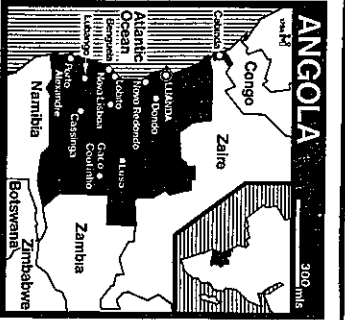
South African-supported guerillas are said to have rounded up black Angolan villagers and bayoneted them, including pregnant women and children. At some stage or another the propagandists in any struggle always strew battlefields or massacre sites with hundreds of bayoneted children and pregnant women.

An ex-attorney-general of the USA, Ramsey Clarke, and an ex-CIA man named Stockwell, once in charge of American machinations in Zaire and Angola, are produced to show Washington's designs to destabilize that part of the world while Cubans and Russian advisers remain there. (Ramsey Clarke is not, perhaps, a good witness to put before British audiences because he recently tried to intervene in the H-block suicide crisis, unwanted and unasked.) Stockwell estimates that the Savimbi Unita forces today have greatly dwindled, don't control anything but a few villages, and certainly are not backed by half the Angolan population, as President Reagan recently said.

Opposite view

One also gets the opposite point of view, too. Newspaper and television accounts have been given by reporters and cameramen who claim to have spent weeks with Savimbi's forces, showing their organization and planning. One even tells of how Savimbi and his men have sophisticated listening devices which "listen in" on Cuban and Angolan military plans and messages. The Cuban and so-called "frightened and ill-disciplined" Angolan army troops are said to kill and beat up villagers and steal their food. They are probably said to bayonet every pregnant woman for miles around as well.

One thing is fairly certain:



that the ordinary black Angolans in the south are leading lives of steadily increasing misery.

Whatever side you choose to believe in the growing propaganda war spreading out to the world's media in the competing provision of facts, horrors, charges and counter-charges in print, sound and picture, the intensity is growing, just it grew around Vietnam and Kampuchea, around Algeria, Israel and the PLO, Mozambique, and around the Rhodesian guerilla struggle which ultimately became the Zimbabwean civil war.

Whoever it is that wants to see the belt of states above the Limpopo from Atlantic to Indian Oceans drawn into slaughter and chaos, bloody disorder and violence, it is in the long-term interests of nobody living in Southern Africa, and still less of their children. The \$10 billion worth of arms recently purchased for Africa can sustain a state of social bedlam for long enough to spread social and spiritual ruin very wide — not to speak of economic ruin.

CONTENTS	
1. INTRODUCTION	1.1
2. THE SITUATION	2.1
3. THE PROSPECTS	3.1
4. THE CONCLUSION	4.1

CONTENTS

d:

LONDON: Fixed at 396.50 dollars at 10.30 am.

ZURICH: Opened at 394.00 to 397.00 dollars.

HONG KONG: Closed at 396.84 dollars. Monday closing prices in dollars:

NEW YORK: 397.30.
FRANKFURT: 394.98.

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ANGOLA SWA/NAMIBIA

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ployed at Labango and
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port of Mocimboa, in a
defensive role.

Usually reliable and in-
formed sources have as-
yet been unable to con-
firm the scope of these
claims.

But sources have confir-
med that Soviet-made
SAM-3 and possibly SAM-6

General Lloyd said, yes-
terday that Swapo's mili-
tary arm, the People's
Liberation Army of Nami-
bia (PLAN) was using the
Fapla bases nearer the
border as protection

against security force at-
tack.
These deterrent
weapons (of Fapla) ham-
per our air operations.
Our air force cannot oper-
ate freely to support our
ground troops and Swapo
uses this as protection."

Both sides have tried to
avoid contact.
The South African
forces have even dropped

against security force at-
tack.
These deterrent
weapons (of Fapla) ham-
per our air operations.
Our air force cannot oper-
ate freely to support our
ground troops and Swapo
uses this as protection."

pamphlets to the Angolan
army, urging it to stay
out of the fight.
General Lloyd said yes-
terday when referring to
the possibility of Cuban
assistance to Swapo:
"What the form of this
help will be we'll have to
see.

"We hope and trust
that the Fapla forces
won't involve themselves
in our operations. We
don't wage war with them.
We wage war against
Swapo.

"But if Swapo flees to
Fapla and Fapla protects
Swapo then we will unav-
oidably have to cross
swords."

He restated his determi-
nation to continue cross-
border raids and to root
out Swapo bases in south-
ern Angola.

General Lloyd said also
security forces were pre-
paring "to act against
stronger forces than just
Swapo's."

The 1959 amend-
ments within
in Smith's case



Savimbi's stronghold stands firm

slowly 11/8/81
(5)

By Richard Harwood,
Washington Post
Foreign Service.
CUANDO-CUBANGO, ANGOLA — A few thousand feet below us, great swatches of forest mottle the desolate savanna plains of southern Angola.

It is a place of hide armies.

One is there now: the anti-government force of Jonas Savimbi. We are coming to see him and his war.

Just now, 30 minutes before touchdown on a dirt airstrip in the bush, the nerves are acting up. All day, through a long, clandestine flight in a battered Viscount cargo plane, we have monitored the sky for Angolan MiGs and their Czech and Cuban pilots. Even a near miss from a rocket would take this old tub down. It will be good to get on the ground.

Our pilot, a greying Portuguese bantam rooster — middle-aged like me — makes a lovely landing. It is winter here; the sandy strip is dry and hard. Nightfall is near.

It was easy to imagine coming in to the sound of gunfire. We come in to the sound of music. Two dozen boys and girls, waving red and green Unita flags, sing in the beautiful a cappella harmonies of Africa as we get off the plane. The words, in translation, are banal propaganda slogans, but the melodies are sweet.

Jonas Savimbi, doctor of philosophy (Lausanne University) president of Unita (the Portuguese initials for National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola), commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (Fala), is waiting for us. He is full-bearded, a big imposing man in a green beret, carrying a slender black cane, his symbol of com-

mand. His uniform is a dark green field jacket, with green trousers tucked into combat boots. At his side is Miguel Puna, Unita's secretary-general. They could pass for twins.

Around them and scattered in the bush on either side of the airstrip are Unita soldiers, many of them in ankle-length greatcoats of brown and green. The coats are products of Eastern Europe, like the weapons the men are carrying — AK 47 rifles, grenade launchers, pistols — and like the big cargo and troop trucks parked at the strip. This is the booty of war evidently captured from the forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the reigning government in Luanda, 1120 km north-west of this forest lair. We are near the village of Luengue, 160 km north of the frontier with the South African-controlled territory of Namibia.

We assemble in a circular grass hut. Savimbi is there with a half dozen lieutenants. With me is an Englishman, Fred Bridgland, the only other journalist on this trip of fools. He is writing a biography of Savimbi and is a great admirer of the man. Savimbi hopes for a new convert in me.

The whole purpose of this mission, he explains, is to carry his message and the reality of his situation to America to persuade opinion makers and the new administration that Unita is a strong and viable option to the marxists in Luanda, that he is not a puppet of the South Africans who give him certain aid and comfort and that he will, in any case, prevail.

The talk goes on. God willing, it will end soon. Our day began at 4 am in another country, which will remain unnamed under the terms of the agreement made to get on this trip. We have flown for many hours, have intruded on the air

space of other nations and have dined on one slice of bread and three sardines. It is no time for heavy conversation.

After a while we are led to huts. The African sky is an immense tapestry of winking diamonds, a beauty to make the heart ache.

We awake to a glorious day. It is bright, clear, cool; sweater weather. Birds chatter outside my hut. We are in a grove of trees — mopane, ironwood and a species the Africans call "The Cry of Blood" because it secretes a crimson sap. Wildflowers bloom.

This is my first chance to observe a war of liberation — rebellion, if you prefer — from the guerilla side.

The Portuguese called this part of Angola "The Land at the End of the Earth."

They ignored it for five centuries in their development plans. Even today there is not a single road in the entire region, an area of thousands of square miles. It is infested with the tsetse fly and, thus, is unsuitable for cattle or farming. The sandy soil is poor. Water is scarce. The few inhabitants huddle along the Luengue, Cuito, Cuando and Cubango rivers.

This is Jonas Savimbi's domain, the territory he calls "Free Angola." We will learn in the days ahead that the Portuguese were right. For all its raw beauty, Free Angola is a harsh and cruel place. You must be very durable to survive in good humour here and Savimbi is that. He has been out here making war and politics for the better part of 15 years.

From the debacle of 1976, when his troops were defeated by the marxist MPLA movement that now controls the government in Luanda, he is reincarnated, if not as a lion at least as a figure to be reckoned with seriously.

The demoralised band of 3 000 or 4 000 guerillas

who fled into the bush five years ago has been transformed into an effective fighting force.

Unita claims 15 000 guerillas now, operating in fighting groups of 30 to 150 men in every province up to the 10th Parallel. Here in the south he has raised, trained, equipped and put into the field 10 conventional combat battalions. He promises to have 15 in action by Christmas.

Savimbi gives an impression of great confidence and candour as we begin our conversations this morning in what I now mentally call "The Throne Room." What he wants from me is very clear — to communicate to the world outside his views and his assessment of the Angolan situation. He wants the world to know he's alive. These are the things politicians always want from journalists. Savimbi is simply a little more open about it.

This is his case, distilled and paraphrased from several hours of questioning and discussion:

First, we are seeking a democratic Angolan government, chosen in free elections. No elections have ever been held in this country. The MPLA was not elected. It was put in power by the Soviet Union and its Cuban mercenaries. There are now 36 000 Cubans in Angola. Their only purpose is to keep this government in power. If that is not the case, why will they not agree to elections?

Why did the Organisation of African Unity and the West insist on free elections in Zimbabwe and why do they insist on free elections in Namibia but do not insist on free elections in Angola? Is black majority rule something that matters only when it is blacks against whites?

Second, we are fighting to liberate our country from Soviet and Cuban domination. We got rid of Portuguese colonialism only to fall under new

colonial masters. That is what we are fighting and in the process we are fighting communism. Does that not deserve the support of the West?

Third, we are going to succeed, not by a complete military victory, because we cannot defeat the Cubans and the Soviet Union. But we will succeed when the MPLA cracks, when it becomes obvious to all that they cannot govern. That is beginning to happen. The economy is a disaster. They must import food to survive when, always before, Angola was a food exporter. They produce no iron ore because we have taken the mines. They provide no services to the people because we have made it impossible for them to administer a government except in a few cities.

The morale of the people and the MPLA Army is very low. If an election were held now, Unita would get 60 percent of the vote. We are willing now to negotiate with the MPLA to create a transition government and we would put off elections for one to three years while the country recovers from this war. But then elections must be held. The Cubans and Russians must go home.

Fourth, our forces are growing stronger. Our battalions have modern weapons — SA7 (ground-to-air) missiles, 81 and 82 mm mortars, recoilless cannon, anti-aircraft guns, Stalin Organs. You will see them. Most of these are Soviet weapons that we have captured. We have shot down Russian planes and many helicopters. You will see them. We have Russian prisoners. You will meet them. We have liberated most of this province, most of Moxico province and half of Cuene province. We will show you. We control territory containing 2.5-million people (of 6.6-million in Angola) and we continue to move to the populous



Jonas Savimbi ... no longer a mere guerilla leader.

areas in the north and west.

But in the end, a military solution is not part of our strategy. Eventually, the MPLA must negotiate. There will be a political solution.

As Savimbi talked, I realised how difficult this job would be. A reporter is not a tape recorder or a mere bearer of claims and messages. He is supposed to evaluate, and seek proof of what is offered to him. How do you count 15 000 guerillas scattered over a vast countryside, much of which is inaccessible? How do you take a census of 2.5-million Angolans?

INSIDE
BACK PAGE

BRIEFING

Confident—that's Jonas Savimbi



● From Page 1

supposedly under Unita control or take an opinion poll of Angolan political preferences? How do you measure MPLA morale or the state of the economy from the wild remoteness of the bush? Those things cannot be done. All that is possible is to record and react to a narrow range of experiences that will be largely preselected by Savimbi. On that bracing note, we begin — the British journalist and I.

There is a programme this afternoon. The 600 men of the 360th Battalion have completed four months of basic training and are awaiting a combat assignment. Like most of Savimbi's regulars, they have been

recruited from guerilla units. It will be interesting to see how they shape up.

We drive a few miles to the battalion's bivouac. The troops are lined up in company formations on a dusty parade ground. The uniforms are khaki shirts, brown wollen trousers and canvas field caps in the style of the French Foreign Legion. They were supplied, we are told, by Morocco, a constant ally of Savimbi.

Out of the bush now come the ubiquitous Savimbi choristers, the group that met us at the airstrip. They are singing again and swaying in a conga line. Near the grass reviewing enclosure, a marimba band is playing. Villagers line the parade ground.

The parade goes off nicely. The troops are not as elegant or fine-tuned as Britain's Coldstream Guards, but they have a lot of élan. They are proud of their equipment, especially the heavy weapons section with its mortars, rockets, heavy machine guns and SA7 missile launchers. All the weapons are of Chinese or Soviet manufacture with one exception; some of the 81 mm mortar rounds are of US origin.

Finally there is music — singing. It is as much a part of the lives of these troopers as eating. You can hear them soon after their day begins at 5 am and you can hear them at night as late as 11 pm. Today, the battalion gives us a concert. The voices

of 600 men singing in harmony is moving, but then I've always been a sucker for the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. One of the songs, with appropriate gestures, tells how the MPLA robs the villagers. Savimbi loved it, so there were many encores.

The programme ends with night and the cold coming on. It is dark by 6 pm. That immense African sky is lighting up again. I have never seen so many stars with such clarity. Meteors flash across the sky-like tracer bullets, which seems appropriate. Tomorrow we go north to the combat zone for another fragment of reality.

TOMORROW: How Unita won its spurs.

As to the onus provision -

In terms of subsection (4)(a), once it is proved that the transaction, operation or scheme in issue would result in the avoidance, postponement or reduction of tax, it is, until the contrary is proved, presumed that the sole purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the transaction, operation or scheme was the avoidance, postponement or reduction of tax. Subject to this presumption, all the four requisites listed (a), (b), (c) and (d) above must, however, coexist in order to justify the Secretary in invoking s103(1) of

(d) the avoidance, postponement or reduction of the amount of such liability was, in the opinion of the Secretary, the sole or one of the main purposes of the transaction, operation or scheme.

(11) has created rights or obligations which would not normally be created between persons dealing at arm's length under a transaction, operation or scheme of the nature of the transaction, operation or scheme in question; and that

of the nature of the transaction, operation or scheme in question; or

SADF move to end war fears

RDM 6
12/1/4

By DON MARSHALL

DEFENCE Headquarters last night moved to quell the war psychosis developing in South Africa after reports of a build-up of military forces taking place on both sides of the South West Africa-Angolan border.

Responding to an inquiry from the Rand Daily Mail, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said Angolan and Swapo forces had gradually deployed certain sophisticated weapons, sup-

plied by the Russians, in southern Angola.

"There has been no sudden unexpected build up over a short period," the spokesman said.

'Exaggerated'

"There is also no need to spread panic. The situation in Angola can also not be compared with the 1975 Angolan War where only a limited number of South African forces were deployed."

The military headquarters spokesman said certain Press

reports had exaggerated the situation in the operational area and had contradicted the tone and content of Monday's statement on the situation by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Missiles

In his statement, General Malan said it was imperative to enhance the defence of the northern border of South West Africa to meet possible threats from Cuban and Angolan forces.

He made his statement after General Charles Lloyd, General

Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, had disclosed that South Africa was preparing "militarily and logistically" for conventional war on the border.

General Lloyd told a Windhoek Press conference the security forces had information about an early warning radar system and the availability of ground-to-air missiles in Luanda and Mocimboa in southern Angola.

He said that as long as Swapo was the only enemy force the chances of a conventional type of war developing between South African forces and those supporting Swapo were remote.

Biggest build-up since Angola war

Argus
12/8/81

5

SWA

THE war situation on the Angolan-SWA border in recent weeks has signalled an important new phase with an unprecedented conventional military build-up, the biggest since the 1975 Angolan war, according to strategists.

**CHRIS
VAN GASS:**
Argus
Correspondent,
Johannesburg

Although they do not see an immediate conventional war developing in the near future, they have warned that the employment of ground-to-air missiles inside Angola — just as in Lebanon — could be the catalyst which could spark such a confrontation.

The deployment of the missiles as a conventional offensive deterrent by Angola, both to counter ad hoc penetration by South African forces and to give Swapo greater protection, has been met in recent weeks with a 'show of force' by South Africa.

Their comments followed the statement of the General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, who said South Africa was preparing militarily and logistically for conventional war on the border.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has said no specific significance should be read into General Lloyd's statement, but added that because Swapo was getting increasing support from the Angolan Government and Cuban instructors 'it was imperative that we

enhance our defence in SWA so that we will not be caught off guard if the situation escalates due to the direct and aggressive intervention by Angolan forces and Cubans.'

The Director of the University of Pretoria Institute for Strategic Studies, Dr Mike Hough, said the threat of a conventional war, increased by the introduction of the missiles and the pledge of direct support of Swapo by MPLA, Cuban and East German forces, was the 'logical conclusion of the insurgents' strategy.'

Another worrying aspect, he said, was the recent stock-piling of more sophisticated weapons such as tanks and aircraft supplied by the Soviet Union, which added to the tension.

He said that it was obvious that the continued Cuban presence in Angola was subject to a quid pro quo — and they have now been called upon to play a more direct role.

'Should the missiles manage to down South African aircraft, resulting in retaliatory action, this could be the trigger for a more direct and conventional role of Angolan, Cuban and other forces,' said Dr Hough.

He felt that the creation of a conventional deterrent such as the missiles had been forced on the Angolan Government because of the problems it had faced from Unita — and the regular pursuit of Swapo by South Africa on Angolan soil.

The Mayor of Claremont reported erected outside the municipal lions of the Cape Town sanitary lives noted the presence of even anxious, to enter the se it was confined to Africans. Driven away from one locality same state of affairs as existing idea of guarding their health by

Jun If the missiles also coming meant that Swapo could establish larger bases closer to the SWA border — which they have not been able to do since the new South African strategy of hitting them wherever they were — this could take on serious proportions.

'Because of the move by Angola, South Africa had, however, to prepare itself for the possibility of a conventional threat.

'It was because of this reason and the possibility of large scale action by the MPLA Government against Unita spilling over into SWA that South Africa had to present a show of force, which in turn also acted as a deterrent,' added Dr Hough.

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The battle that moulded Unita

By Richard Harwood,
Washington Post
Foreign Service

MAVINGA, Angola — The troop convoy north of Mavinga is two nights and a day on a mechanical bull.

The brutal Star trucks of Russian design and Polish assembly pound and smash through dense forests, fields of savanna grass and marshlands. There are rivers to ford. The sandy road is little more than a jungle track. Deep potholes, fallen trees and gullies are its signature. When the obstacles are too great we crash into the forest, knocking over small trees to cut a new trail.

On a straight line, the distance from our old

camp to Mavinga is less than 160 km, a two-hour drive. On this convoluted track, the trip takes 30 hours.

This road is Jonas Savimbi's logistical lifeline for his rebel forces, his Ho Chi Minh trail. It begins nearly 320 km south at the Namibian border where supplies of diesel fuel come in from South Africa. It ends about 80 km north-east of Mavinga, the scene of Unita's most substantial military victory and the northern-most outpost for Savimbi's battalions.

Mavinga itself could be the stage set for a colonial melodrama. It sits on a barren, dusty plain, surrounded by nothingness. I could imagine becoming very violent and depraved after a few years under this broiling sun. Joseph Conrad could do it

justice. The town's two streets are lined with orange trees, stucco buildings and houses with tile roofs. Most of them are gutted from the recent fighting. The orange trees are the only saving feature.

It is the second largest town in Cuando-Cubango province and has been an administrative and trading centre with a police barracks under both the Portuguese and the present government of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA), which vanquished Unita in a civil war during the mid-70s. To Unita it is a precious jewel, a tangible symbol of its capacity to attack and defeat in open country a modern army of Angolan troops backed up and supported by Cuban troops and Soviet logistical help.

Jonas Savimbi insisted that I come here to prove to myself — and the world — that Mavinga had fallen, an event that has never been announced by the MPLA government. That government has also repeatedly declined to allow Washington Post reporters to visit the country and to evaluate the MPLA accounts of the struggle with Savimbi, whom the MPLA claims is no more than a bandit capable only of sabotage actions. What follows is Unita's version of the battles for Mavinga:

An MPLA brigade of 2 000 men guarded the town and its 1 000-metre airstrip last September 19. Two other large contingents were in place 80 km to the west — 6 000 Cubans and government troops at Menongue and 4 000 at Cuito-Canavale.

Unita attacked in daylight with four battalions, about 2 500 men. They swept over the airfield, hit the brigade command post and after four hours had routed the MPLA and inflicted heavy casualties.

Graves now line one end of the airstrip. The ground is littered with spent munitions and abandoned gear.

In March and again about a month ago, major efforts were made by the MPLA to retake the town. Both failed. The relief forces were ambushed by Unita battalions 70 km west of Mavinga: 800 MPLA troops were killed by Unita's count. Its own casualties were light. Hundreds of weapons, large stores of ammunition and more than 70 trucks were captured in the Mavinga actions including the despicable iron monsters that brought us here.

The significance that Unita attaches to this series of engagements is hard to overstate. It proved to the troops and their commanders that they could function as a conventional army, not merely as hit-and-run guerrillas fighting from ambush. It proved that they had the command structure, the logistics, the communication and tactical skills to defeat forces with superior equipment and air support. A huge Antonov cargo plane, capable of carrying T62 tanks, was shot down in the fighting, along with a helicopter gunship.

The battles also proved that Unita could not only take but hold an exposed position in an area with heavy MPLA troop concentrations. The value of the captured arms and equipment is inestimable to any army with no other visible source of supply.

An MPLA soldier mans a town roadblock. Increasingly the MPLA and their Cuban "stiffening" are avoiding pitched battle with Unita.

Colonel Renato Mateus, Unita's intelligence and operations chief, gave me his perspective on the fight. Since 1979, he said, Unita has had 13 "significant" engagements with MPLA forces, resulting in 1 609 MPLA fatalities. More than 1 000 of those killed died in the Mavinga engagements.

His description of the battles closely matched the accounts later given to us by MPLA prisoners. The captured arms and equipment are on public display. The carcass of the Antonov still lies in the bush. A Soviet pilot and mechanic are in Unita's hands.

So there is no reasonable doubt that something important happened at Mavinga so far as Savimbi is concerned. There is also no doubt that something important happened so far as the MPLA is concerned. Specifically, Unita says, nearby Cuban

battalions refused to send helicopters to remove the wounded. In fact, Unita battle summaries of the last three years fail to note a single engagement with Cuban forces. This is consistent with other reports and with statements made to me by two Cuban deserters held by Unita.

The Cuban forces — whether 20 000 as the United States has claimed or 36 000 as Savimbi and the deserters claim — have largely retired from the fighting; they are garrison troops in the larger towns and cities or are assigned to the defence of such strategic assets as bridges, factories, the Gulf Oil facilities and the



Newly recruited Unita soldiers draw their weapons. One (centre right) has his helmet back-to-front. Today Unita is a cohesive military force, quite capable of fighting a conventional war.



INSIDE
BACK PAGE

BRIEFING

Mavinga — where Unita proved its strength

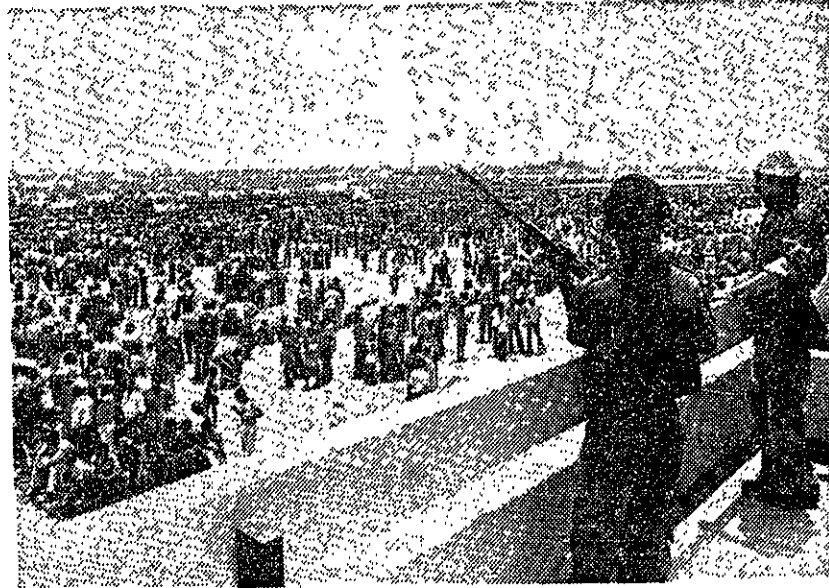
● From Page 1

diamond mines owned and operated by South Africans. The Soviets, too, seem to be playing only a supporting role, ferrying troops and cargo, for example, and even that role appears to have been curtailed since the loss of several planes to Unita missiles.

We leave Mavinga after another choral concert by the 321st Battalion and after acquiring our loot

bushels of oranges picked from the Main Street trees. The ride south to the operational headquarters of Brigadier Demosthenes Chilingulita. Unita's chief of staff, is another 10-hour horror. Ralph Nader is needed here to check out these Star trucks. They are in conspiracy with the organ transplant industry.

It is very late at night when we arrive at Chilingulita camp. A surprise is waiting. A surging mass of men lines the trail singing, dancing and emitting war cries. They are troops of the 275th and 210th Battalions.



MPLA takeover: guerilla forces supervise the arrival of marxist President Neto in Luanda.

veterans of the Mavinga action.

They lead us to a huge fire encircled by hundreds of soldiers. The singing resumes: patriotic songs, hymns to Savimbi, celebrations of battles past and to come.

Into the fiery circle, leap five dancers in masks and feathered costumes. They represent five of the major

tribes of Angola. Their dance is an ancient ritual of welcome to strangers. Each dancer competes with the others to win the hearts of the visitors.

Miguel Puna, our escort on this long trip, is ecstatic. He is an African chauvinist, a peasant down to his bones, a man contemptuous of Westernised African intellectuals and, I suspect, flab-

by white journalists. He could have danced all night.

I beg off again to Puna's displeasure. We have gone three nights without sleep. The troops are still singing and the dance goes on and I crawl into my bunker.

TOMORROW: Meeting the prisoners.

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Actions by Unita curtail Red Cross

Pretoria Bureau

The International Committee of the Red Cross has suspended a humanitarian action programme in central Angola because of the "security situation" in the area — an apparent reference to Unita activity which has hamstrung the MPLA Government.

The announcement that flights taking food and medical supplies to various places in the central Angolan highlands have been suspended was made in the latest ICRC bulletin, issued in Geneva.

The flights started on June 26 but were suspended in mid-July. They were introduced after it became dangerous for ICRC officials to continue using the roads in the area — considered a major region of influence for Unita.

It has also suspended plans to open a nutritional centre at Katchuingo, 100 km south of a town known formerly as Silva Porto.

The "security situation" is believed to refer to Unita activity in the area, which has made it impossible for Cuban-supported government troops to contain the military situation.

The suspensions are also thought to relate to a reported build-up of MPLA and Cuban forces, said to be poised to step up offences against Unita.

The ICRC action, suggesting widespread Unita activity in central Angola, has brought into question the veracity of a recent Granada television programme labelling Unita strength in the area as "minimal."

The World In Action programme, shown on British TV, blamed the hardships in south-central Angola on South African forces — which the South African Government has denied repeatedly.

The programme said Unita had only 300 troops in an area about the size of England.

But military strategists believe Unita forces would at least match the 15,000 Cuban troops in the country.

The ICRC said two of its centres had been opened to care for malnourished people "displaced by the war situation" — apparently referring to the removal by MPLA forces of people from Unita influence areas.

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Prisoners confirm Savimbi's claims

By Richard Harwood,
Washington Post
Foreign Service

**CUANDO-CUBAN-
GO, Angola** — We are deep in the south now, very near the Namibian border, I suspect. But Puna keeps us guessing about the geography. He is secretive and suspicious.

The trip from the north seemed endless. I have lost track of the hours and even the day. All I know is that my loathing for the Star trucks has been elevated to implacable hatred. I fantasize about blowing

them away with A-bombs or a secret ray gun.

I learn, purely by accident, on this long leg of our journey that Unita executed 15 MPLA prisoners about a year ago in retaliation for the public executions of Unita guerrillas by the MPLA, the ruling Popular Liberation Movement of Angola.

That is good to know for two reasons. First, I have been developing the journalistic version of the Stockholm Syndrome — the bonding between captives and their captors. In situations of this kind that is almost inevitable. We are totally dependent on these troops for food, water, transportation and for our lives. We get attached to the young

soldiers who protect us and sleep with us and see to our needs. I love their war names — Gingo, Big Rat, Long Journey, Lonely and Angola. Gingo is a very popular name with the troopers because in all the cowboy movies they have seen, the gringos win the gun-fights.

The other reason for knowing about the executions is a practical one. We are going to meet prisoners here: the Soviets today, the Cubans tomorrow and then the MPLA. I suspect they have heard about the executions, too, and that it focuses their minds.

Just before dark, the rendezvous with the Soviets is made in a clearing in the bush. They

arrive, of course, in a Star truck, surrounded by guards. They have not seen each other for a long time. They are held in separate camps and are conversing hastily as they climb down from the truck.

Mollieb Kolya was the pilot and Ivan Chernetsky was the mechanic on a huge Antonov 22 military transport plane when it was knocked down by a Unita SA7 last November 22. They crashed approximately 240 km north-west of here, on a troop ferrying mission from Mevengue to M Pupa, two of the MPLA's major outposts in southern Angola.

We begin with Kolya. The translator is Jimmy, one of our escorts and an accomplished linguist. I

don't know whether to shake hands with Kolya or stand off. Finally, I offer him a hand and he takes it.

He is a sad-looking man of about 40. There is something effeminate about him, although I can't pinpoint it. Maybe it is the long, silky eyelashes and the soft hands. His face is puffy.

He was flying at 100 metres he says, when the missile went into the right outboard engine. The wing caught fire. He had to go down. He picked out a clearing by the Cuito River and crash-landed safely. Four other crew members and his load of passengers escaped by running to the river and swimming across. He and Chernetsky, he said, were stunned by the landing and suffered back injuries. Thus, they were captured. He stands up to show me how a man with a bad back must walk.

I asked him which military unit he was serving with. With none, he said. He and his crew, he said, are civilians, employees of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline. They had been sent to Angola under a contract with the MPLA government to work with the Angolan national airline. He had been in Angola only three months before his capture, he said. In the Soviet Union he had never heard anything of a war in Angola and even in his first three months in the country, knew nothing of any war. He had heard rumours of some tribal unrest but that was all.

Why did he think he was ferrying troops between

military bases? "I didn't know who was on the plane or how many there were," he said. "I was in the cockpit. I never looked back there. They could have been civilians or they could have been troops."

Puna snorted loudly at that, saying, "You see what a liar he is." Kolya said he was treated with kindness by Unita. But he was sick of the food — maize-meal every day. He had no radio, no books, no writing materials, no one to talk to. His wife and two children are in Moscow and he misses them.

Tears filled his eyes. His voice quavered. "If I have to stay here for a long time I will die. If my government is not trying to help me, I will die."

I gave him writing materials and said I would mail a letter to his wife. He insisted I should deliver it to the United Nations or to the Soviet Embassy. Puna didn't like that idea but Kolya wrote the letter anyway. I never got it, and I don't know what happened to it.

Chernetsky is 47 and is a more stoic figure. He is from Kiev, he said, has worked for Aeroflot since 1957 and has been in Angola for two years. Like Kolya, he professes ignorance of the war with Unita and doesn't know why all the Cubans are in Angola. He says there are walking around Luanda, but he never talked to them, he said. "The are black like the Angolans."

His story differs from Kolya's on one significant

point. Of course they were hauling troops on the Antonov, he said. "Who else would we be carrying? There is nothing down there (at M Pupa) but military bases."

Chernetsky had few complaints about his treatment. He had once read a book by an American doctor who said a man who walks six miles a day will be healthy. So Chernetsky walks six miles a day.

Puna insists that they are both liars and that they are military men "very well-trained" in the art of disinformation. It seemed immaterial to me whether they were civilian or military, but to Puna it was a matter of great moment.

I'm getting sentimental in my dotage. As a running dog of capitalism, I went to bed hoping these godless commies would somehow soon get home to their families. But knowing Puna, I wouldn't bet on it.

Kolya and Chernetsky came back for a few minutes this morning. Kolya seems in a better mood. We take some pictures and say goodbye. There is another handshake and I wish them good luck.

After they have gone, the two Cubans arrive. They are young and very chummy with their guards. I find that unattractive and think about Garwood. Their stories so perfectly suit Unita's purposes that even if true they are not entirely credible in the telling.

Jimmy again does the interpreting. Miguel Garcia Enamorado is 21 and comes from Gramma



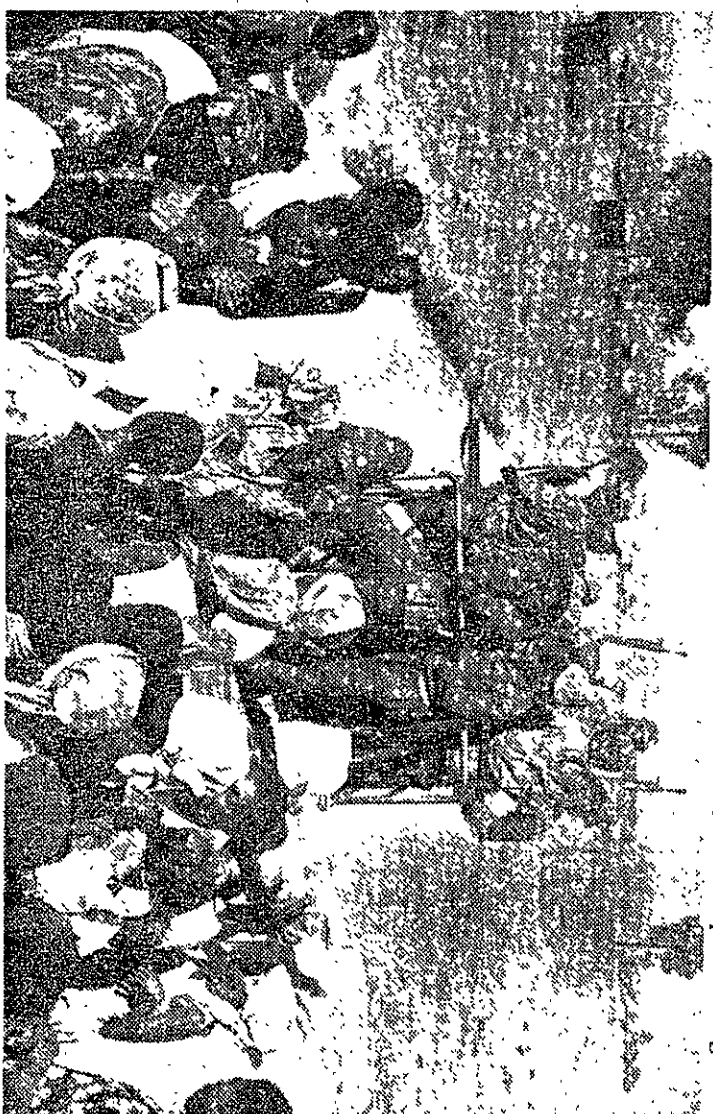
Jonas Savimbi arrives in Nova Lisboa, Angola, to take command of his Unita forces.

Province. It was once called for 45 days in 1978 and tells us, Angel Paulo various convoys that Chaco is 19 and comes from Bartolomez Maso. I

They tell us that when don't know if that's a town or a province. They joined the Cuban army on the same day, August 14, 1978, they were shipped out to Angola 19 days later on the vessel, 13 March.

Chacon, for reasons that completely elude me, says he thought he was going out as a kind of Peace Corps volunteer and that he intended to teach Angolan children. He ended up lugging a mortar for the 5893th Cuban Regiment at Matata. Garcia was a rifleman with Regiment 6535. He walked patrols

was to fight Angolans. Garcia tells me two defended village, he says, was bombed and strafed by 15 aircraft and was



Villagers greet a Unita patrol near Silva Porto, southern Angola.

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● From Page 1

Garcia, and Chacon deserted, they say, because they had come to hate Castro, they hated killing Angolans, they were contemptuous of the MPLA troops ("giving them a gun is like giving

coincide with Unita's: when things heated up they threw down their arms and ran and a lot of them were shot in the back. They are now ready, they say, to sign up with Unita. But Puna says that day is a long way off. He doesn't trust them yet. Unita regards these prisoners — the Soviets especially — as important propaganda symbols. I'm not sure why. It's certainly no secret to the world that the Soviets and Cubans are here in a big way. That some of them should be captured is inevitable. That may be one reason they are avoiding direct contact with Unita troops.

TOMORROW: A South African connection?

(d) the avoidance, postponement or reduction of the amount of such liability was, in the opinion of the Secretary, the sole or one of the main purposes of the transaction, operation or scheme.

As to the onus provision -

In terms of subsection (4)(a), once it is proved that the transaction, operation or scheme in issue would result in the avoidance, postponement or reduction of tax, it is, until the contrary is proved, presumed that the sole purpose, or one of the main purposes, of the transaction, operation or scheme was the avoidance, postponement

(ii) has created rights or obligations which would not normally be created between persons dealing at arm's length under a transaction, operation or scheme of the nature of the transaction, operation or scheme in question; and that

in question; or

ANGOLA TODAY

In his final article, Richard Harwood of the Washington Post, recently returned from "Free Angola," poses the question: What is Savimbi's South African connection? He concludes that SA aid to Savimbi's Unita forces is very limited and that there are no joint operations with SA forces — but there probably is an intelligence network on Swapo.

SAMATANGO (Angola) — I've been waiting for this day. It has been two weeks since I've seen Jonas Savimbi and I've got questions to ask.

We have seen that he controls a lot of territory here in the "Land at the end of the Earth." We have been able to move through open country by day and by night free of ambushes, air strikes and meeting engagements, that marvellous military euphemism for accidental contact with the enemy. We have seen his well-armed battalions.

“We are creating something out here in the bush, something you cannot imagine is possible from a black guerilla army”

We have seen prisoners and clinics and schools and collective farms, sufficiently well-planned that they produce tobacco to satisfy the cravings of the troops. What, I'm wondering is whether there is an external benevolence behind this enterprise. Specifically, where do the South Africans fit in? That's the burning issue among politicians and lobbyists and newspaper editors in West Europe, the United States and Africa itself. So let's get it out on the table.

Patience, we are told this morning. Savimbi will see us in due course. But first, there is another programme. For a change it is not a sing-along or a dance marathon. It seems designed, instead, to change the perceptions of two white journalists who, presumably, walk around with a lot of silly and racist pictures in their heads. As I read it, the statement Unita wishes to make is this:

"We are not African rabble or savages. We are intelligent and resourceful people who are creating something out here in the bush you cannot imagine is possible from a black guerilla army."

I am guilty of some of those perceptions. So is Fred Bridgland, my journalistic travelling companion from Britain. He finds it hard to believe that an African soldier can shoot down a Soviet aircraft with a Sam-7 missile, even though the weapon is as easy to operate as a shotgun. I find it hard to believe that a guerilla force

can develop the skills and discipline for conventional warfare. The guerrillas I saw in Zimbabwe two years ago were hopeless in that sense.

So Unita intends to respond to our racism or scepticism whichever is the case. Would we please visit the secretarial school where women are being taught touch typing and how to take dictation in English, French and Portuguese? Would we now visit a 120-bed hospital and watch a self-taught surgeon perform an appendectomy?

Next, we go along to the communications centre, where radio operators are trained and electronic intelligence is gathered. Just over there is the armoury, where our hosts repair captured weapons and manufacture rockets. Here is the vehicle repair centre, the blacksmith shop, the tinsmith, the teacher training school. For our spiritual sustenance we are taken to Protestant and Catholic church services, where both the gospel and Savimbi's politics are taught. Finally, for our entertainment, we watch a soccer game, exhibition by boys from the karate class and a snappy drill by the boy scout troop.

We did it all. The day is over and Savimbi at last agrees to a meeting. I ask Savimbi directly how he is financing this operation. He replies this way:

"What I can say is that from 1977 to 1979-80 we received a total of about R10-million from several

“South Africa agreed to sell Unita medicine, trucks, gasoline, food. They provide no weapons and engage in no joint military operations”

sources outside. From the end of 1979 and through 1980 and 1981 we did not receive any really substantial money, but we have been managing. The major suppliers of funds (Arabs) have stopped. The minor ones are still there but it is R500 000 or R250 000, not those (Arabs) who used to give us millions. They cut us off because they had no encouragement from any major power. But it is true that many people have given us money . . . independent African countries (Morocco, Senegal, the Ivory Coast), Arab countries (Saudi Arabia, Qatar) and others, not money to buy weapons, but to buy medicines and various other things. No Western-European governments have given money —

in Europe only individual friends and some companies."

I expressed scepticism that he could run a war and build an army over three years for R10-million. His reply was that Unita had no payroll — no one from the lowliest soldier to himself was paid. The uniforms were donated by Morocco and the weapons came from

“Are we to say, as Nyerere does, that black Africa must raise an army to fight the South Africans?”

three sources — a few items left over from the CIA largesse of 1975, 550 tons of material shipped in by China in 1978 and many, many weapons (40 percent of the total) captured from the MPLA.

Now, I said, let's speak on the South African question what is the connection? "We don't run away from that issue of South Africa," he said, "We know the implications. We know how bad it is for us, but we can talk about this issue objectively."

Beginning in 1978, he said, South African and Unita people began to co-operate on certain matters. Specifically, the South Africans agreed to allow Unita people to bring badly wounded troops across the Namibian border for treatment. They agreed to sell Unita medicines, trucks, gasoline, food and miscellaneous items. They also agreed to buy ivory and diamonds from Unita.

But, said Savimbi, South Africa provides no weapons and engages in no joint military operations with Unita. It is often suggested that they share military intelligence, and I believe it. I have no proof, but logic compels that conclusion: they share a common border, Namibia's, and by Savimbi's own statement do business through two trading posts run by South African intelligence agents. It is also alleged that Savimbi supplies information on the activities of Swapo.

The territory Savimbi claims to control adjoins the Swapo bases in Angola. Details maps of Swapo camps and units are kept up to date in Unita's intelligence centre here at Savimbi's headquarters. There has been bad blood between Swapo and Unita in the past. Savimbi now says he supports Swapo in its Namibian objectives and believes Swapo easily would win an election there. But just four years ago, Savimbi told

my Washington Post colleague, Leon Dash, of his implacable hostility to Swapo.

So there is at least a reasonable doubt as to Savimbi's true posture toward Swapo and his dealings with South Africa on that issue.

I have seen no evidence at all of direct military co-operation with the South Africans. It is possible and perhaps probable that certain joint military activities were conducted in the recent past when MPLA troops were dislodged from their bases along the Namibian border in the southern part of this province.

It is also possible — as the MPLA and other Savimbi critics have claimed — that many of Savimbi's "captured" weapons were turned over to him by South African troops. From the weapons I have seen that seems less plausible than some of the other speculations. The reason for that judgment is that a lot of these captured weapons are badly damaged. Trucks are shot half to pieces, radios are inoperable because they are shot through with rifle slugs and mortar fragments, mortars lack base plates, some artillery pieces have blown breeches. That is not the kind of stuff you would offer as military aid.

At our first meeting near the airstrip, Savimbi had referred to South Africa briefly and said that it "hurts me" to have any dealings with the South Africans. But tonight he is philosophical: "I want to stress that we are against apartheid," he said, "We don't agree with a government that has a constitution based on racial discrimination. But people in this region are bound to have some sort of relations with South Africa. It is inevitable if the South Africans liberalise their own system it will facilitate those relations."

"But are we to say, as Nyerere does that black Africa must raise an army to fight the South Africans? The consequences of that would be catastrophic for everybody in this region. We prefer dialogue on the South African issue. When people say to us you have contact and trade with South Africa, it is not something we need to apologise about. We all of us feel and hope South Africa will change its internal policies. But the contacts (in any case) will remain."

We talked of other things, a lot of them relating to the past and to Bridgland's particular interests as Savimbi's biographer. At the end of it — about 8 o'clock — Savimbi suggested we meet again before midnight. He has strange working habits, frequently holding meetings all through the night. We obliged and finished up well after midnight. As usual, I was long since ready for bed. But tonight, I grumbled less.

Savimbi's SA connection

Star

14/8/81

because in 24 hours I would be back at the airstrip, would get aboard that crippled plane and would head out in the direction of home. Even the prospect of another 12 hours on the unspeakable Star truck failed to break my spirit.

If I had known what was coming, I might have started walking south.

On the 4th of July I should be home with my family, waving the flag on some beer-drenched American beach.

It is not to be.

We arrived at the airstrip on the night of July 2 and well before dawn the following morning headed out to the aircraft. It was a two-engine Fairchild and I was pleased by that — the Viscount that brought us in here a couple of weeks ago gave me damp palms. There

“We, all of us, feel and hope South Africa will change its internal policies. But the contacts . . . will remain.”

were no lights on the dirt airstrip. But no one seemed concerned. The blackness was faintly — very faintly — relieved by people with torches at the far end of the runway.

Fred Bridgland and I got aboard and claimed two of the half-dozen seats. There were about 10 Unita people going out with us, including two litter cases, most of them had to sit on the floor.

The pilots ran up the engines to full power and began the run to takeoff. In an instant, the pneumatic pressure system blew out. The wheels retracted, the nose, belly's right wing and right engine smashed into the runway. The plane didn't flip. There was no fire. Another 100 yards and it might have been nasty. As it was, no one was hurt.

Over the next few days I spent a lot of time writing these stories and drafting the perfect SOS message to



BRIEFING

'No joint military operations with SA'

● From Page 1

my newspaper: "I need a little help from a few close friends. Air Charter to Luenge. Lear Jet preferred." It was never sent.

There was a lot of time to think about Unita and Jonas Savimbi and what it all added up to. I'm not an expert on Africa or Angola or on Savimbi. I have no "definitive" knowledge about the rights and wrongs of this war or how it will come out. There are only impressions and feelings of the gut. As reporters, we always come away from stories with the baggage.

The first thing I will take away — whenever that may be — is respect for the personal qualities of these people. Their capacity to endure, their courage, their ingenuity and their resolve have made a deep impression, partly, I suppose, because our own lives in the United States are easy and, in some ways, empty by comparison.

Every Western journalist who has encountered Savimbi comes away with the feeling that he is a remarkable man. He has the mark of Cain on him from the South African connection. He is nonetheless remarkable. No other African leader and few revolutionary leaders anywhere have fought so long against such odds. And he has not led from the comfort of exile but from the bush itself.

The South African question is more difficult because it is so charged with passion. If Savimbi's crime is trading with South Africa, then he is in the same boat with all the African front line leaders — Robert Mugabe, Kenneth Kuanda, Samora Machel and even the present MPLA government. They all trade with South Africa. But it is hopelessly complicated, I suspect, because of the military implications: racist South Africa supporting a war against a Black government.

In any case, Savimbi has that albatross around his neck and it won't go away. He uses a tribal proverb to justify it: "When a man is drowning in a river filled with crocodiles, he does not ask whose hand pulls him to shore."



Jonas Savimbi... still politicking and fighting. This picture was taken early last month and has just become available.

The Bible says the Lord created the earth in six days. It took Savimbi nine days to find an airplane to get us out of here. It came in late one afternoon... a rickety, oil-stained DC-4. It was the loveliest machine I have ever seen.

I stayed all night at the air strip, afraid to let the old tub out of my sight. We loaded up at 3 am and said the Hail Marys. I felt bad that the Soviets, Kolya and Cherniety, were not going with us. We rumbled down the runway and were airborne. So long, Gringo, so long, Big Rat.

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(11) has created rights or obligations which would not normally be created between persons dealing at arm's length under a transaction, operation or scheme of the nature of the transaction, operation or scheme in question; and that

Big SA push in Angola alleged

ROM 15/6/67
LISBON. — South African forces backed by jets and tanks were still occupying parts of southern Angola and pushing north after a major operation last month, the Angolan news agency Angop charged yesterday.

The agency quoted an Angolan Defence Ministry statement claiming South African forces were killing civilians, burning down houses and mining roads.

It said eight Angolan soldiers and six civilians had been killed and a number of others wounded since the beginning of the month.

Reinforcements had been brought in over the border with South West Africa and South African troops had fanned out from a base established at Mulemba, in Cunene Province, about 40km inside Angolan territory, Angop said.

They were advancing towards Cuvelai, about 200km from the border.

Swapo

In a telexed despatch to Lisbon, Angop said the South Africans were "maintaining a state of permanent aggression under the pretext of the right of pursuit against Swapo."

The SA Defence Force says raids into southern Angola are aimed at destroying Swapo bases.

Angop said last month that a South African brigade and two battalions had occupied seven towns in southern Angola.

In Pretoria yesterday, a spokesman for the Defence Force rejected the latest Angolan allegations as "hackneyed propaganda".

He called the report "another transparent attempt by the Angolan government to blame South Africa and the SADF for its own lamentable inability to enforce law and order in Angola".

"These allegations also appear to be an acknowledgment by the Angolan government that it is unable to control the activities of Unita," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

By former Jamaican Prime Minister, Michael Manley, writing in The New York Times

Angola: 'Don't blame Russia'

Historical turning points give rise to myths, and myths are an unsound basis for the understanding of world politics and the development of foreign policy.

For example, it is a myth that Cuba sent troops to Angola because Moscow ordered it.

All the available evidence suggests that Moscow attached overriding importance at that time to defense and the strategic arms limitation negotiations and was completely taken by surprise by the Cuban decision.

It is unlikely that Moscow would have risked American anger over Angola. The Soviet Union's subsequent decision to support Cuba in its self-assigned role is a completely different matter.

Commonsense and my own extensive conversations with Fidel Castro on the matter satisfy me that the Soviet Union did not order Cuba into Angola.

It is also a myth that Cuba spends its time plotting revolution throughout Latin America. Although undoubtedly loyal to their allies in the communist bloc, the Cubans

take a very sophisticated view of both world politics and the objective conditions that make revolutions possible. In any case, the Cubans do not believe that you can plot a revolution.

They would regard that as an exercise for children.

They believe that revolutions arise when a set of objective conditions, including gross oppression and a combination of forces capable of resisting that oppression, exist at the same time in the same place.

I cannot speak of the early period. I speak of the Cuba of at least the last dozen years. The Cubans, as marxist-leninists, believe in the ultimate triumph of communism

because of their view of the contradictions inherent in capitalism.

Moreover, President Castro is, myths aside, a man of extraordinary political sophistication, and being such, he is comfortable with pluralism.

Most important, because Cuba is a small country, the Cubans are insistent on the principle of non-interference in the affairs of others. Local communist groups operating in progressive countries are not, in fact, encouraged by the Cubans to stir up trouble.

I say this out of nine years of experience running a traditional, Western-style, two-party democracy with a powerful private sector, which nobody was trying to eliminate.

I also say this on the basis of conversations I have had with other heads of government in the Caribbean region.

However, the Cubans draw the line somewhere. If Angola makes an appeal to them in a case in which democratic and progressive legitimacy are threatened by fascism, the Cubans will respond if it is within their means to do so.

On the other hand, it is not true that the Cubans set out to persuade the Nicaraguan or Salvadoran people to fight for their own freedom. Support and paternity are not the same thing.

It is of particular interest that President Castro, along with Willy Brandt of the Socialist International, has worked

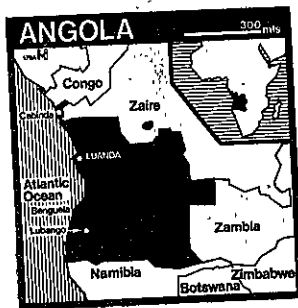
for months toward a political settlement of the Salvadoran problem. President Castro publicly supports either the broadening of the government to include the Democratic Front or the holding of elections. I know, because I was involved in some of the negotiations at various times last year.

The tragedy of today's situation is that the Reagan administration is busily reviving all the old myths upon which American foreign policy was based in the 1950s. Violent murderers like President Romeo Lucas Garcia of Guatemala and supporters of apartheid become "good guys." "Bad guys" are defined as those who are fed up with oppression and determined to do something about it.

The theory that sees Soviet and now Cuban expansionism at the root of popular activity misconceives the nature of popular revolutions, underestimates the quality of patriotism that inspires newly liberated people and misunderstands a new kind of internationalism among Third World countries, in which co-operation is seen as the answer to big-power domination and local tyranny alike.

Add to this Cuba's deep sense of ethnic connection to Africa and you will understand the decision to send troops to Angola and Ethiopia. A policy that flows from an analysis based upon myths is likely to be crazy. Action that flows from such an analysis is bound to be dangerous.

ANGOLANS ARE REFUGEES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY



Huge numbers of people in distress in Africa as a result of civil wars, invasions and natural calamities are in effect refugees in their own country. One of the largest groups of these people is in Angola. The war in the south, drought and famine have all hit them. ALISTAIR MATHESON reports on their plight.

IN ANGOLA 860 000 people are, to all intents and purposes, refugees. They have fled their homes in peril of their lives to seek shelter, sustenance, and often medical help.

But the niceties of definition demand that they are not classified as refugees, because they have not crossed an international frontier.

Instead, they are designated "displaced" and are not entitled to the same attention as a person who has sought asylum in a neighbouring country. But the predicament of the 860 000 is no less tragic or severe.

In a continent suffering from civil wars, invasions from hostile neighbours and natural calamity such as drought, the line to be drawn between those who are "refugees" and those who are "displaced" is often artificial.

Relief

In recent years hundreds of thousands of Africans, many of them mothers and children, have been in dire straits after fleeing their homes.

Their choice of sanctuary is guided by whether they think the food and relief they need will be available, whether it entails a border crossing is a relatively insignificant factor.

But the "displaced" often get overlooked in favour of the "refugees". Their plight is less newsworthy, the mechanisms for bringing them relief less well-established, their need to receive it less well understood.

The numbers of those displaced in Angola are among the highest on the continent. The process of their displacement began several years ago in 1975. The civil war and continuing hostilities uprooted many from their homes.

most of these displaced people are housed in temporary shelters, eating meagre rations.

Because the country's agricultural infrastructure collapsed during the civil war, food is extremely scarce.

Angola's population of almost seven million has known little peace, and certainly no prosperity since independence. The government has been unable to forge ahead with the urgent tasks of nation-building and restoring the shattered economy because of constant harassment by anti-government guerrilla bands.

Cripple

More serious have been devastating attacks by the South African ground and air forces on key communication targets in southern Angola aimed, says the government, at destroying the infrastructure so as to cripple the military wing of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo).

According to Unicef's representative for Angola, Alameri Bezzera de Mello, raids by the South African forces have regularly penetrated across the border into Angola.

De Mello is now helping provide emergency aid to some of the Angolan victims of the recent bombing and ground raids, as well as the much bigger problem of rearranging short-term aid for the 800 000 people in the Central Highlands whom the Government cannot feed at present.

Accounting translation currencies

the reporting currency at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction.

Example
On 1 October, 1979 plant was purchased from X Limited, a foreign company for FC 30 000.
Rate of exchange between the Republic of South Africa and currency of the foreign country was R1 = FC 3 on 1 October.

Porting enterprise
R10 000
R10 000
e gains and

change at the transaction date was re-gain or

Protect
The United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) has come to the rescue of those affected, taking responsibility for their immediate care and protection.
Many of the victims belong to the Ovimbundu, one of the largest tribal groups in Angola, whose homeland is on the central highland plateau in the provinces of Huambo and Bie.

More recently, widespread drought and famine hit much of central Angola, turning highlands into a barren land, devoid of crops. This area previously provided the staple food, maize, for the rest of the country.

Exile
He explained in Luanda that Unicef is working closely with the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). The Commission has a full programme in Angola in dealing with the formal "refugees" of whom there are already thousands in the country, as well as even larger numbers who are "returnees" — Angolans coming home from exile.

These Angolans are coming back, mostly from Zaire and Zambia, at the rate of 50 000 a year and are being resettled and helped back to a normal life again. At the same time thousands of refugees are arriving in Angola from Namibia. Some volunteer as guerrilla fighters with Swapo's military wing, Plan (Peoples Liberation Army).

Others are simply escaping the recent call-up instituted by South Africa in an attempt to conscript all black males over 16 to serve in the army opposing the Swapo guerrillas along the border with Angola.

Flee
The latest count for Namibian refugees in Angola is 50 000, with more 15-year-olds arriving daily, fleeing from the draft.
In addition Angola still has 18 000 Zairean refugees in camps in the north-east. These are families of the former Katangese gendarmerie who fought against President Mobutu of Zaire, in two abortive invasions of Shaba (Katanga) province.
The third group of refugees sheltering in Angola is the smallest. These are some 5 000 refugees, mostly political exiles from the apartheid regime, living in Benguela, Luanda or in Benguela. As with all refugees, the aim is to arrange for their eventual repatriation whence they came, but while many thousands of others have gone back to Zaire, there is no immediate prospect of return to SWA for that group, and even less for the South African exiles and political fugitives.

Raids
The advent of a protracted drought dramatically worsened the situation. Those sheltering in the forest had been able to survive on what they could cultivate, beg from others or be fed by guerrillas returning from foraging raids.
But the time soon came when the food gave out completely. In their thousands civilians emerged from the forest hideouts, emaciated, exhausted and nearly all severely malnourished.
Eventually they will be resettled by the Angolan government, but until long-term arrangements can be made to give them a secure future,

Seethe
As for the far larger group of 800 000 now being looked after under the Unicef-assisted programme, the Angolan Government is doing what it can for the return of some of the displaced to their home areas. It is hoped that the local people can help them to become reabsorbed.
This, however, is not possible for the bulk of the area placed, because the area is still seething with unrest. Many of them came from such that normal peasant farming is impossible. Probably Unicef will have to shoulder this burden for some time to come, unless alternative land can be found on which some could be resettled. — Gemini.

Introduction
By Mrs Senior waterstra

A business enterprise
(i) Carry out transactions in its own currency.
(ii) Carry on operations in branch or subsidiary countries.

In order to determine of the business enterprise necessary to:
(i) Convert the foreign currency transactions in order to the financial records,
(ii) Translate the results of the foreign branch or subsidiary order to incorporate the results of the foreign operations in its own financial statements.

Accounting Standards
Where more than one method exists for determining the results of foreign currency transactions or foreign operations, it is usual to look to the accounting standards in order to determine the most appropriate or "generally accepted" method.
In South Africa the Institute of Chartered Accountants have not yet published either an exposure draft or a statement of generally accepted accounting practice on the translation of foreign currencies.

3. Conversion of Transactions
3.1 Record of transactions
A transaction in a foreign currency is recorded in the books of the reporting company at the amount which the transaction takes in converting the foreign currency into the amount being determined.

Angolans willing to return body

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The Angolan authorities have said they are prepared to return the body of Lance-Corporal Wynand Spies (20), the South African soldier who was killed during a clash in Angola at the weekend.

According to a statement released to The Mozambique information agency, Aim, they will do so only at Pretoria's request.

Corporal Spies and Rifleman Cecil Charles McAlister (28) were killed in separate incidents in the operational area at the weekend, according to a South African Defence Force communique.

Corporal Spies, a member of the Permanent Force, apparently died during a follow-up operation and his body could not be recovered.

According to Aim, Corporal Spies was killed in a clash with Angolan soldiers. Some Angolan soldiers as well as civilians were killed in the clash, according to Aim.

EQUIPMENT

The South Africans, the Angolans have claimed, left behind military equipment after the clash.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force has declined to comment beyond a statement yesterday that the two men had died in the operation area and that one of their bodies could not be recovered.

The Cape Times was sceptical of the 'enhanced status' offered by Dr Malan but at the same time also expressed the opinion that the South African Party had for years held the view that the "Malays are South African and not Asiatic".¹⁴⁵ The Cape Argus concentrated on Barlow's glorification of the Lomax Ordinance, which he said was in operation in the Free State for 55 years and which ostensibly gave coloured people the right to return their own people to town councils. The Cape Argus wanted to know from him if a coloured man had ever been elected in a Free State town.¹⁴⁶ Gamiet's response to these attacks was that the Cape Malay Association was a non-political body and that their actions were prompted by their adherence to the principle of supporting the existing government.¹⁴⁷ After this conference, the Cape Malay Association gradually drifted into oblivion. In the 1930s its conservative approach to politics was no longer tenable. There emerged, in the Muslim community of Cape Town, a radical young intelligentsia, with Zainunisa Abdurahman and Dr Golaam Gool at the head of it. The Cape Malay Association lingered on until 1945 when it supported

coloured completely, founded council, founded primary concern of religious problems, the Moslems to political movements in respected for ostracism. used on the 12th condoned by motion

the Anti-CAD the Advisory Council its role was to on the 10th Feb years, was ultn confronting the Judicial Council issues as a res Cape Town. By its religious g It was, however May 1961, that "Islam", 149 that in the Cape Town



The Star's Africa
News Service

EVALE, Angola —
Evale, 70 km north
of the SWA/Namibia
border was occupied
by South African
troops for about 10
days nearly a year
ago as part of a
South African raid
known as "Operation
Smokeshell."

Now, according to the
Tempo journalists, the
greatest fear of the local
population is that the
South Africans will
return.

Few houses, they say,
have been spared from
the violence of attacks.
Most of the stone
buildings of this former
colonial administrative
post bear the obvious
marks of bombs or shells
— damaged walls,
smashed windows, col-
lapsed roofs.

"Our greatest fear," a
local typist, Frederica
Pascoal, told them, "is
that the next time the
health post will collect a
bomb. As you can see, it
is always full of people."

In the house most badly
damaged during the last
air raid, there are still
bloodstains and shreds of
victims' clothing. Among
these, the journalists say,
was the baby son of the
local commissar. Carlos
Kany-e-Piva. He is still
recovering from wounds.

The journalists were
told that on April 11 the
town was awoken from
its sleep at 10 pm by a
series of explosions. The
first of these apparently
threw Kakuasse Kapali,
the commissar's wife,
out of the bed where she
was sleeping with her
baby.

"I just heard a loud
crash like thunder," she
told the journalists.

According to the jour-
nalists, everybody in
Evale talks about the
"undeclared war between
Angola and South

Two groups of journalists, with different
ideological backgrounds, recently bisited the
war zones of southern Angola.

Two Mozambican journalists found that parts
of southern Angola, looked
like scenes out of a war movie.

The journalists, Airlindo Lopes and Kok Nam of
the weekly Maputo magazine, Tempo, concluded
that many innocent people have been killed or

injured as a result of the fighting.

Washington Post writer Richard Harwood
concluded after several weeks with the rebel
Unita movement that a political solution is
possible between Unita and the Angolan
government.

As an introduction to a five-part series the
Mozambican journalists today present their
views.

Misery and anguish in a war of lies



Destruction caused by alleged South African raids in Cunene province. Below, the tailplane
of a South African Air Force Impala which was shot down over the Cunene province some
time ago.

Africa." They claimed
they saw no Swapo bases
or Angolan barracks.
However, they do say
that everybody in the
area seems to know how
to use a gun and, they
make no mention of a
Cuban presence.

The town (population
2 000) has already suf-
fered three South African
attacks. The South
African Defence Force
has repeatedly said that
any attacks made into
Angola are against Swapo
bases and not against the
local population or the
Angolan army.

One of the attacks,
local officials told the
journalists, was during
"Operation Smokeshell."
Others, they claimed,
were more recent.

The situation in Evale,
the local officials said,
was an example of war-
time conditions suffered
by most of the people in
the Cunene province.
Places like Namacunda,
Maulila, Katengue,
Mupa, Cusmato,

Xangongo, among others,
are — it is claimed —
constant targets for
cross-border raids, air
and ground attacks, the
mining of bridges and the
destruction of property
and equipment.

The journalists found
the road to the provincial
capital, Ondjiva, to be
good but dangerous. They
were told ambushes,
mines and particularly
air raids "followed each
others heels." They saw
dozens of wrecked vehi-
cles of all kinds.

They travelled along
dirt track to avoid facing
the apparent danger of
the road. Vehicles in the
convoy they were in
travelled from bush to
bush — apparently in a
bid to avoid being seen
from the air.

They saw soldiers



INSIDE
BACK PAGE

The other side in the war of lies

• From front page

walking through the streets of Ondjiva carrying guns — as did what they presumed to be workers. These workers were apparently members of the local militia whose task it is to defend work places and homes.

Mr Jororimo Sindese, the provincial coordinator of the MPLA, was wearing a pistol in his belt when he met them.

Behind his desk was a Soviet machine gun. "We must be prepared for any eventuality," he told the Tempo journalists. "Here," he told them, "the war is deadly serious."

He told them that "constant South African attacks" on the only road from the north into Cunene badly affected the transport of supplies to the capital.

According to the journalists much of the road from Lubango to Ondjiva (about 400 km long) resembles scenes out of a war film — burnt-out vehicles, bullet-ridden road signs and bombed buildings.

The 200 km stretch from Cahama to Ondjiva was the most dangerous, they were told. They were told that there is an almost constant South African aerial presence of this stretch.

However, they covered this part of the road without incident.

They were told the following convoy was attacked and some of its members were wounded.

The Angolan authorities told the Mozambican journalists that although some of the attacks were carried out by Unita, the large-scale raids were exclusively the responsibility of the South African armed forces.



The room in Evale where Commissar Carlos Kany-e-Piva's son died during an alleged South African air raid in April.

Included in these raids, they were told, was one on Kassinga (May 1978) when over 600 people died, one on a factory in Lubango (September 1979) when 29 workers lost their lives and another on Serra de Leba in Huila province (October 1979).

The Serra de Leba was a tourist zone on the road from Lubango to Mocim da Praia. The attack, the journalists were told, took place late on a Sunday afternoon when families were returning from Atlantic beaches or from mountain resorts.

The journalists were told that helicopter-borne South African troops dynamited the bridges and the beginning and end

of the road and also blew up a rail tunnel. The Angolans told them 20 civilians were killed. They make no mention of others killed in this raid.

The Angolan military sources told the journalists that South African activity in Cunene has been on the increase since the beginning of this year.

They were told that more than 500 reconnaissance flights had been detected, there had been 10 air raids, four landings by airborne troops and six strafing incidents.

They were told 78 Angolan troops had died. However, they were not told anything about Swapo casualties.

They were told that in

March and April air raids were stepped up and that there were two major battles between the South African forces and the Angolan army near Cuamato.

Apparently in February helicopters buzzed the provincial capital for three days and then attacked a place three kilometres away (no mention is made of what this place was).

The journalists were told that 1800 Angolan civilians had lost their lives from attacks in the past three years and 3 000 had been wounded.

However, the journalists make no mention of Swapo or Cuban casualties.

A spokesman for the SADF said. The SADF is not prepared to comment on each particular allegation of this clearly one-sided report.

Some of the allegations can be identified in terms of place names and times but this is where identification ends.

The majority of the allegations are products of either imagination or are propaganda strategies.

Coming from a magazine of a Marxist-controlled country like Mozambique one can hardly expect the reporting to be objective and credible.

The SADF has never denied the operation zone to be a war stricken area. The negation of the root of the evil, that is Swapo which has a free hand in the southern part of Angola, is a classic example of misleading reporting by omission.

Similarly, the minimising of Unita influence and actions against FAPLA infrastructure and placing the Angolan embarrassment on South African account can only be described as deplorable journalism.

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BATTLE GOES ON, GLAIM ANGOLANS

Argus
12/6/67
(6)

SOUTH AFRICA'S claim that its troops are being pulled out of Angola was today strongly denied by Portuguese sources.

From Lisbon the Angolan Government said heavy fighting continued.

Angola reported that the South Africans 'were continuing their work of destruction and terror.'

It called on the Organisation of African Unity to help it to expel them.

The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said the troops were being pulled out after inflicting heavy losses on Swapo forces based in Angola.

Angola called this statement a 'purely diversionary act.'

In Johannesburg, military analysts said the strike force was expected to complete its withdrawal from southern Angola today.

In Belgrade the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma,

denied his guerrillas had been involved in fighting against South Africans.

'The Angolan Army has been fighting, Swapo does not fight in Angola, it fights in SWA' he said.

In Cape Town the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, today informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that South Africa was strongly opposed to a General Assembly special emergency session on SWA.

Note

Replying by letter to a note from Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said... 'this method of contriving an "emergency" to advance the cause of a particular political group makes a mockery of the envisaged session even before it commences.'

At the United Nations Security Council members have generally condemned South Africa for its armed incursion but differences arose about twinning this with criticism of Pretoria for launching the attack.

...degenerating by reason of their... they were compelled to

have the United States has demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African troops, but the US delegate Charles Licherstein also repeated a State Department assertion that the Angolan situation must be viewed in a wider context of violence in Southern Africa — a context which saw foreign troops stationed in Angola and Swapo guerrillas being supplied with arms from outside the country.

Accused

America has accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of aggravating conflict in Southern Africa, after the Eastern bloc had accused the US of encouraging South Africa to be aggressive in Africa.

A former British Prime Minister, Mr Ted Heath, currently visiting South Africa, has indicated in Cape Town that he accepts the Republic's explanation of a limited operation in Angola and that the country had not invaded Angola. — Argus Bureau, Sapa-Reuter.

...to an alarming degree and surrounded by... dangerous hovels tenanted by coloured folk...
...described the east end of Cape Town, around...
...from the Gardens to Waterside". 67
...It concluded that "It...
...poor whites...
...as pigs in a sty". The anti-...
...the canteens, the...
...described the area in the environs...
...entitled 'Unexplored...
...In January

sanitation helped keep alive the issue of slums in the newspapers, and the Council's insistence that (at least in theory) water should be laid on to all houses. 61 The campaign for better

Lies, says SADF on Angola report

THE Angolan Defence Ministry's poor and unsubstantiated propaganda efforts to accuse South Africa of attacking that country were so blatantly based on lies that it was pathetic, a spokesman of the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria last night.

He was commenting on reports by the Angolan News Agency that the country's Defence Ministry had said in a communique that 45 people had been killed in South African air strikes in the south of the country during the past few days.

The agency also said the Ministry had warned that South African regular forces, mercenaries and armed Angolan dissidents were massing on the South West African border. An attack on the provincial capital of N'Giva was imminent.

The SADF spokesman said South Africa had stated it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbours. It did not seek war with Angola and never attacked Angolan forces or settlements. The SADF did, however,

cross the Angolan border, but only to attack Swapo bases and fleeing terrorist gangs.

The spokesman said South Africa had repeatedly denied categorically it made use of mercenaries.

Regarding "armed Angolan dissidents", he said it must not be forgotten that the Angolan Government was fighting a civil war against Unita.

Expect attacks

South Africa was not involved in the civil war. It was only interested in defending the inhabitants of SWA against Swapo terrorists. If Angola chose to allow those terrorists to establish bases in Angola, it had to expect that the South African Air Force would attack those bases.

All the communiques of the Angolan Ministry of Defence could in all truth be described as very poor propaganda attempts — only a smokescreen employed to hide the unrest in Angola itself. — Sapa.

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10.9.6.2 DOUBLE SAMPLING

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"Take a sample of 200 items, accept the lot if the number of defectives found

When the decision to accept a lot is based on a single sample, the procedures are simple to understand and administer. They are shown in schematic form below. A typical example ($n = 200, c = 1$) is:

10.9.6.1 SINGLE-SAMPLING PLANS

Angola claims 45 dead as SA 'masses for attack'

LUANDA — Angola said at the weekend that 45 people had been killed in South African air strikes in the south of the country last week, and warned that an assault was imminent on the provincial capital of N'giva.

In Pretoria, an SADF spokesman rejected Angola's "pathetic" propaganda efforts in accusing South Africa of attacking it.

A communiqué by the Angolan Defence Ministry said South African regular forces, mercenaries and armed Angolan dissidents were massing on the SWA/Namibian border near N'giva, capital of Cunene province.

The Ministry listed South African air strikes in southern Angola since last Monday which had caused military and civilian casualties of 45 dead and 36 wounded.

The communiqué said emergency supplies to N'giva were being threatened by South African jets flying between Luanda 1600 km north of the border, and Lubango and Ondjiva.

AIR TRAFFIC

It said the flights were aimed at stopping emergency food supplies to Cunene and air traffic between Luanda and Lubango, capital of Huila province.

This would put a more serious face on the month-long "invasion," which would seem designed to wrest the south of Angola from the Government and put it under South African control, The Guardian's correspondent reports.

Among recent South African actions alleged in the communiqué was the bombing of two civilian

buses carrying people to the Chiulo mission hospital in Cunene, run by an Irish order of medical missionaries.

The bombing took place on August 17 when two Impalas dive-bombed a bus, killing 19 civilians and wounding eight, and on August 18 when a second bus was hit by Impalas, killing nine civilians and wounding 16.

Five of the wounded are in a critical condition, Luanda said.

The SADF spokesman in Pretoria said the Angolan Defence Ministry's poor and unsubstantiated propaganda efforts to accuse South Africa of attacking that country were so blatantly based on lies that they were pathetic, Sapa reports.

CIVIL WAR

He said South Africa had stated time and again it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbours. It did not seek war with Angola and never attacked Angolan forces or settlements.

The SADF did, however, cross the Angolan border — but only to attack Swapo bases and fleeing terrorist gangs.

The spokesman said South Africa had repeatedly denied it made use of mercenaries. "Our regular forces are quite capable of coping with the situation."

Regarding "armed Angolan dissidents," he said the Angolan government was fighting a civil war against Unita.

South Africa was not involved in the civil war. It was only interested in defending the people of SWA/Namibia against Swapo terrorists.

Managing file storage — what the Computing Service does

SA invading, *Spr 25/8/81* Angola *D 22M* tells the UN

LISBON — Angola said today two South African armoured columns, backed by air strikes, were driving into southern Angola and could start a war.

The Angolan news agency Angop said 32 South African tanks spearheaded two motorised columns which thrust across the border from SWA/Namibia yesterday and engaged Angolan forces on the road to the town of Lubango.

South African jets swooped in to pound Angolan positions, it said.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the Defence Force was not prepared to react to every allegation made against it.

South African forces have frequently crossed the border in hot pursuit operations against Swapo insurgents operating from bases in Angola.

The spokesman said South Africa had repeatedly stated it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbours.

It did not seek war with

Angola and never attacked Angolan forces or settlements, he added.

In an unprecedented move, Angop published the text of a telegram from President José Eduardo dos Santos to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, stating that Angola might take action to defend itself in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The article says "nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if any armed act occurs against a member of the UN until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security."

President Dos Santos told Dr Waldheim: "The situation is becoming serious and could provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences."

Angolan Embassy sources in Lisbon said the message was a warning that Angola was going to invite military aid from other countries to bolster its defences.

Angop quoted a Defence Ministry communique as saying that Angolan forces were fighting the invading South African troops.

President Dos Santos told Dr Waldheim in the telegram that over 45,000 South African troops, mercenaries and armed Angolan dissidents were massed along the SWA/Namibian border with the aim of occupying Angolan territory.

—Sapa-Reuters.

ANGOLA CLAIMS INVAADING

Chief Jeremiah Moshechhe. Sir

LISBON. — Angola said today that two columns of South African troops were advancing into the south of the country and warned that the situation could lead to a war of unforeseeable consequences.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, reported that two motorised columns crossed the border from South West Africa yesterday and were advancing on the towns of Xangongo (formerly Rocadas) and Canama.

Hot pursuit

A Defence Force spokesman denied an Angolan charge that South African planes struck last week across the border with Angola or that its troops were preparing to invade country.

Two motorised columns strike in south, says Luanda

the text of a telegram from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, stating that Angola might take action to defend itself in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

The article says: 'Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed act occurs against a member of the United Nations until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.'

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Bishop Gray was back until the placing the empty house. years before the wine estate, Zc

A young priest pupils were so was that their that they had aptitude: the

knew no English. For a start, they were taught the three Rs and received religious instruction, the Xhosa interpreter having to translate all the lessons. They showed surprising aptitude and diligence, and by the end of the first year the top group had progressed to English grammar and composition, and were tackling sums in arithmetic.

Angus
25/8/87
(5)

"Mr Southey, the Secretary, sent us to Port Elizabeth by a mule cart which conveyed the Governor's goods. The local magistrate took us to a hotel. We stayed

there. South African forces have frequently crossed the border in hot pursuit of operations against Swapo guerrillas.

The spokesman said South Africa had repeatedly stated that it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbours. It did not seek war with Angola and had never attacked Angolan forces or settlements.

In an unprecedented move, Angop published

And when we went to meet him after a short time, he asked us what we liked, what we needed. The Governor said not because he was forced to do so, but because he had a kind heart. He told us that he would do just that, and he did just that. He gave us all the things we needed, and we were happy with our kind

Tlali and Tsekelo were overjoyed to send them to England for further education. In 1857 they wrote to the Governor asking for their father's consent as indicated in a letter from children of Africa.

"Sir, Sometime ago you told us that we would write to our kind invitation of service.

We have done so and we hope our father is much pleased. He is sure that whatever we do, it will certainly be well done for it.

We have the honour to be your obedient humble servants.

At the Governor's request, Bantu arrangements were made to send Moshoeshe's two sons to St Augustine's, the Anglican Missionary College at Canterbury. But they returned home before this plan could be carried out and a younger brother, Jeremiah, was sent in their stead some years later. Nevertheless,

Warning

President dos Santos told Dr Waldheim: 'The situation is becoming serious and could provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences.'

Angolan Embassy sources in Lisbon said the message was a warning that Angola would invite military aid from other countries to bolster its defences.

Western experts estimate that between 14 000 and 19 000 Cuban troops are stationed in Angola, but the Angolan sources declined to say which countries Angola would ask to come to its aid.

Fighting

Angop quoted a Defence Ministry communique as saying that Angolan forces were fighting South African troops. The South Africans began their incursion yesterday, it added.

President dos Santos told Dr Waldheim in the telegram that more than 45 000 South African troops, mercenaries and armed Angolan dissidents, were massed along the South West Africa border with the aim of occupying Angolan territory.

The Defence Ministry communique said one of the advancing columns was composed of 32 tanks and 82 other vehicles. Both were backed by air force units. — Sapa-Reuters.

● A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria that the SADF was not prepared to comment on every allegation against it.

It was known that follow-up operations were continuously being mounted against Swapo — even across the border when necessary, he said.

Port Natal to Cape Town. One day we were pre-occupied when we were in Bokone. But those of these things,

one we went to his home. He gave us a kind of us, he had a kind of all our needs, and he did just that. And we

large offered to in 4th December they had received is the earliest Grey Collection.

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ted arrangements

for Cuneene Capital



● Worldwide condemnation of the incursion continued to mount, coupled with demands for an immediate withdrawal and calls for punitive sanctions.

'Exaggerated, incorrect,' says Prime Minister

SA forces deep in Angola—claim

Star 26/8/81 (5) 224

The Star's Africa News Service South African military forces have launched their biggest assault into Angola since the 1975 war, according to an Angolan Government claim.

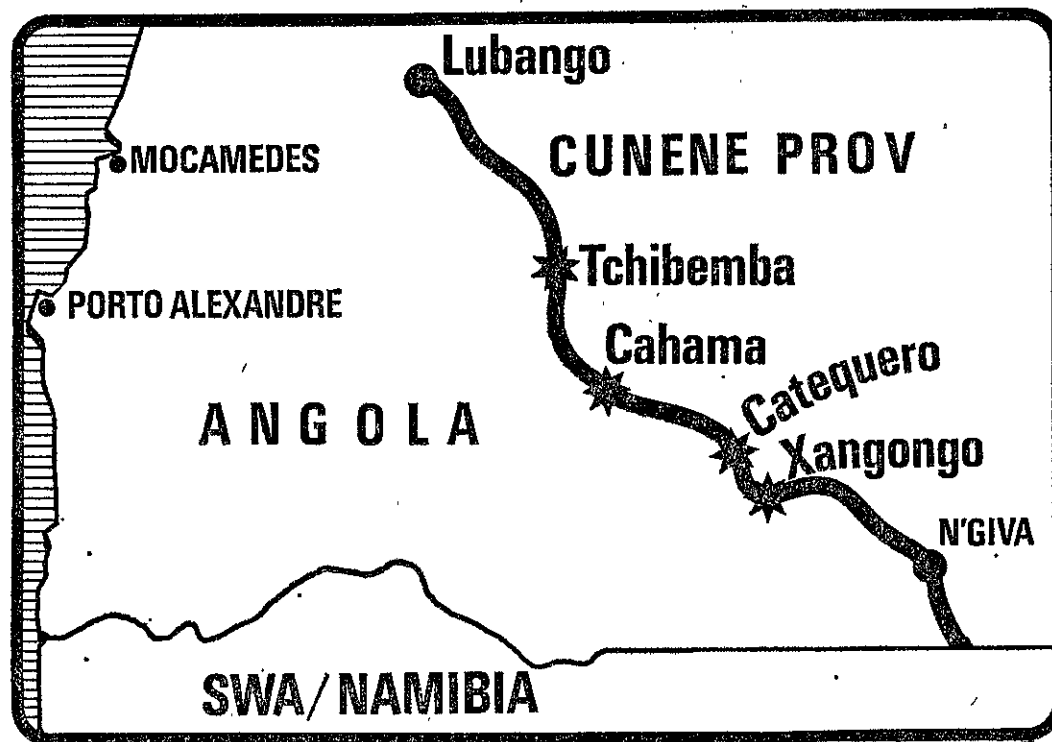
The Luanda Government has protested that South African tanks and motorised infantry columns have made a two-pronged thrust across the border from SWA/Namibia and are fighting nearly 200 km inside Angola. It would make this alleged attack the biggest since South African troops knifed deep into the country in 1975 in support of the Unita and FNLA forces fighting the MPLA for control after the Portuguese left.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament today that reports on the situation in Angola emanating from that country were "not only exaggerated but an incorrect reflection of the situation." The Prime Minister said South African troops could not just sit on this side of the border when terrorists were operative. It would have been a routine follow-up operation had the MPLA not interfered.

The South African Defence Force has refused to comment but it was confirmed today that four Security Force soldiers and 14 Swapo members had been killed in the past 24 hours.

Western governments and United Nations officials today appeared to be awaiting confirmation and further details of the Angolan claims before deciding how to react.

The Angolan Defence Ministry reports that its troops are engaged in fierce fighting with South African forces at Catequero, a village 190 km inside Angola on the main road north to Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira).



and 30 tanks was involved in fierce fighting around Xangongo.

It said the Angolan army's positions were coming under heavy bombing by South African aircraft which had, in addition, made reconnaissance flights as far north as Porto Alexandre.

The assertion that 32 tanks spearheaded the column that struck at Xangongo would make this an even bigger operation in some respects than the 1975 thrust, when only armoured cars are believed to have been used.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola yesterday called on United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim to end the alleged South African attack.

He warned that if a mass invasion of Angola materialised, he would have to invoke Article 51 of the UN Charter, which

Go Page 3, Col 3

Late Flash

UK tells SA: pull out now!

The Star Bureau LONDON — The British Government today called on South Africa to immediately withdraw its forces from Angola.

The Foreign Office called in South Africa's Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, to tell him: "We wholly deplore the latest South African action, the consequences of which could be highly dangerous for stability in southern Africa. We trust that the current action will be terminated."

The Foreign Office issued a brief statement to reporters after Mr Steyn's call. "We can't confirm precise details of the fighting in Angola. But it is evident that military activities have escalated in the last two days and there has been a substantial South African incursion into Angola."

'SA thrusts deep into Angola'

from page 1

allows UN member states to come to the defence of another member state if it is attacked.

Mr dos Santos's statement was seen in some quarters as a threat to bring the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola into action.

Observers recall that other countries, including Nigeria and Libya, have offered to send troops to fight against South African forces based in SWA/Namibia.

Announcing the Security Force and Swapo casualties the officer commanding the SWA territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said it was "inevitable" that insurgents would be followed and their bases destroyed.

General Lloyd did not say where the clashes in the past 24 hours had taken place.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had stated repeatedly that South Africa would do everything in its power to live in peace and good neighbourliness with surrounding countries.

"The countries have already been warned that good neighbourliness is ir-

reconcilable with support and accommodation of terrorists," he said.

"Terror against the local population cannot be tolerated, and it is inevitable that terrorists will be followed and their bases cleared out from wherever they operate," General Lloyd said.

Another 15 armed Swapo members had been killed since last Thursday,

he added. Two of the Security Force casualties were South African soldiers, and the other two were members of the SWA Territory Force.

The names of the Territory Force soldiers would be announced once their next-of-kin had been informed.

In what appears to be at least a partial mobilisation, all Angolan troops

have been ordered to report to their units, according to reports from Luanda.

A Washington Post correspondent in the Angolan capital said it was impossible to obtain independent confirmation of the Angolan reports of South African activity.

But he reported that all civil air flights to the southern part of Angola had been stopped. The ruling MPLA party's executive secretariat spent all of yesterday in emergency session, the correspondent reported.

According to the Angolan government claims, South African aircraft on Sunday bombed the towns of Cahama, 250 km north of the border, and Tchibemba, 400 km north, both of which are on the main road to Lubango.

● Page 31: PW accused of 'playing with fire' in Angola.

Luanda lodges UN complaint

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Angola has appealed to the secretary-general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to use his influence to stop South African "aggression."

But a message sent to Dr Waldheim from Angola's President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos stopped short of requesting a meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the matter.

In his message, President Dos Santos said 45 000 South African

troops were massed on the border between Angola and SWA/Namibia.

The message did not include charges made in Angolan Press agency dispatches that 32 South African tanks had spearheaded a two-pronged attack on Angola.

President dos Santos merely said there had been "military attacks and violations of our airspace and land territory by the racist military forces of Pretoria."

The "invasion" charges were dismissed by South African diplomatic sources as a propaganda exercise.

Two South African "motorised columns" are advancing northwards along the main road to Lubango, formerly Sa da Bandeira, Angolan News Agency reports have alleged. Lubango is where Swapo has its main training base, the Tobias Hainyeko Training Centre — named after the first insurgent killed in the bush war. Angola also alleges that South African forces have advanced up to Xangongo, formerly Forte Rocadas, and Catequero, which is about 50 km from the former Swapo base code-named Vietnam, which was attacked by the SADF in a major operation in 1978.

US deeply concerned by 'activity'

By John D'O...

WASHINGTON — In spite of a bland official reaction, a deeply concerned United States is vigorously seeking further information on the alleged South African "invasion" of Angola.

A spokesman for the State Department told newspapermen at a briefing today that the Administration had seen news reports about the fighting but that it had no confirmation of these reports.

He said the United States was "looking into reports of unusual military activity" on the Angolan border and repeated the almost standard statement that the United States was concerned about the escalation of violence "from any quarter."

However it is clear that the Administration is more concerned about the military action than the

State Department spokesman's statement suggests.

Although South African Embassy officials refused to comment on this, it is understood that the State Department asked for further information on the situation during routine discussions with a South African diplomat yesterday.

The "invasion" will feature prominently in major American newspapers today — with both

the Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times due to feature stories on Angola's claims on their front pages.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that African diplomats were claiming the fighting should be blamed on the United States because of the Reagan Administration's policy of encouraging better relations with South Africa.

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SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS ENTER FIGHTING

(Continued from Page 1)
SWA/Angola border with the 'objective of occupying part of the sovereign territory of Angola.'

In identical messages from the Angolan capital of Luanda to Presidents Castro and Mui, the head of the former Portuguese colony characterised the South African attacks as an invasion.

The defence ministry said yesterday six Mirage and two Buccaneer planes of the South African Air Force had destroyed two villages, one about 150 km from Lubango, capital of Hula province where some of the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola are reported to be stationed.

West view

Western Governments and United Nations officials today appeared to be awaiting confirmation and further details of the Angolan claims before deciding how to react.

The Angolan Defence Ministry reported that its troops were engaged in fierce fighting with South African forces around Catequero, a village 190 km inside Angola on the main road north from the border to Lubango (formerly Sa Da Bandiera).

The Ministry said a second motorised column of more than 80 vehicles and 30 tanks was involved

in fierce fighting around Xangongo.

It said the Angolan army's positions were coming under heavy bombing by South African aircraft, which had in addition made reconnaissance flights as far north as Porto Alexandre.

Tanks

The assertion that 32 tanks spearheaded the column that struck at Xangongo would make this an even bigger operation in some respects than the 1975 thrust, when only armoured cars are believed to have been used.

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola yesterday called on United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim to end the alleged South African attack. He warned that if a mass invasion of Angola materialised he would have to invoke Article 51 of the UN Charter, which allows UN member states to come to the defence of another member state if it is attacked.

Mr Dos Santos's statement was seen in some quarters as a threat to bring the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola into action against the alleged South African thrust.

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — South African military forces have launched their biggest assault into Angola since the 1975 war, the Angolan Government claims, and adds that its forces are fighting the South Africans fiercely.

The Luanda Government claims that South African tanks and motorised infantry columns have made a two-pronged thrust across the border from South West Africa and are fighting nearly 200 km inside Angola.

In 1975, South African troops knifed deep into the country in support of the Unita and FNLA forces fighting the MPLA for control after the Portuguese left.

The South African Defence Force has declined to comment on the Angolan claim, which has been taken up in the United Nations, that South African troops crossed the border on Monday.

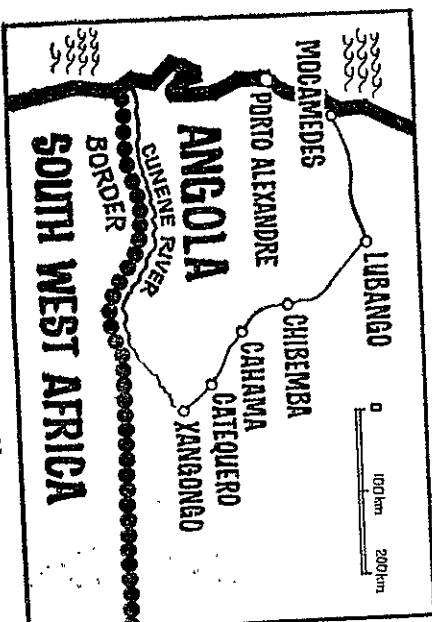
A Defence Force spokesman yesterday said only that security forces in SWA frequently crossed the border in hot-pursuit operations against Swapo insurgents operating from Angola.

New attacks

Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos said today new air and land attacks on Angola had been launched by the South African forces. He accused the Republic of trying to seize part of southern Angola, the Angolan News Agency Angop said.

The Angop report, monitored in Lisbon and Madrid, said President Dos Santos had repeated that 45 000 South African troops, 'supported by mercenaries and puppets' were massed on the

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)



SA 'playing with fire in Angola'

Argus
26/8/81
(5)

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Mr P W Botha is playing with fire in Angola, says the Financial Times in a leading article, adding that America should condemn the raids.

Mr Botha's policy threatens to involve both the Soviet Union and the United States more closely in the conflicts of Southern Africa, the paper says today.

'Western interests would assuredly not be served if the Russians were to play an increasingly active hand there.'

The Financial Times adds that Mr Botha's new policy will perpetuate regional conflicts which South Africa cannot win.

'The incursion into Angola heightens the need for Washington to define its policy towards Southern Africa. A clear condemnation of the raid into Angola is needed, followed by a determined search for a Namibian settlement.'

NO NEED

'There is no need gratuitously to drive Namibian nationalists into Moscow's arms or to reinforce Angola's links with Moscow.'

The editorial concludes: 'As for South Africa, Mr Botha won his election with the slogan that the country must adapt or die: So far it has shown few signs of adapting to the post-colonial era.'

For the Guardian, the South African Raid is one more indication of Mr Botha's 'forward policy' to contain the forces of African nationalism.

Part of that fight, paradoxical as it may seem, says the paper today in an editorial, appears to involve making it difficult for Angola to play a moderate role in the area.

WELCOME

The Guardian refers to the warm welcome given a US congressional delegation in Luanda recently, and adds that Angola's desire to normalise relations with America is underlined by its efforts to find a realistic solution to the South West African problem and its pledge that Cuban troops will be

Angola pays the price for backing Swapo

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — The Angolan Government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is once again paying the price for its support of Swapo, writes David Tonge in the Financial Times.

Since the breakdown of UN peace talks in Geneva early this year southern Angola has been subjected to relentless South African air and ground attacks on Swapo and Angolan targets.

In the early 1970s Angola was the second richest African country, behind only South Africa in terms of gross national product a head of population.

But now, six years after independence from Portugal, its Mediterranean-style capital, Luanda, has a run-down look: There are empty shops and frequent queues for food.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

But Luanda's handling of foreign companies has led Mr Melvin J Hill, president of Gulf Oil Exploration and Production, to describe the country as a 'knowledgeable, understanding and reliable business partner.'

Bechtel, Boeing and General Electric are among other US companies which have won contracts from Angola but in spite of their quiet urging the US Administration has so far avoided softening its stance towards the Angolan regime.

The Angolan government has long been wooing the West — and in Western Europe at least has found willing suitors.

Britain considers Angola 'an interesting and potentially exciting market' and praises the commonsense its leaders have shown in negotiations over the South West African issue.

withdrawn once independence had been achieved.

The steady escalation of South African attacks against Angola must push that country into a more extreme posture from which it will be less capable of aiding the transition to Namibian independence.

INSULT

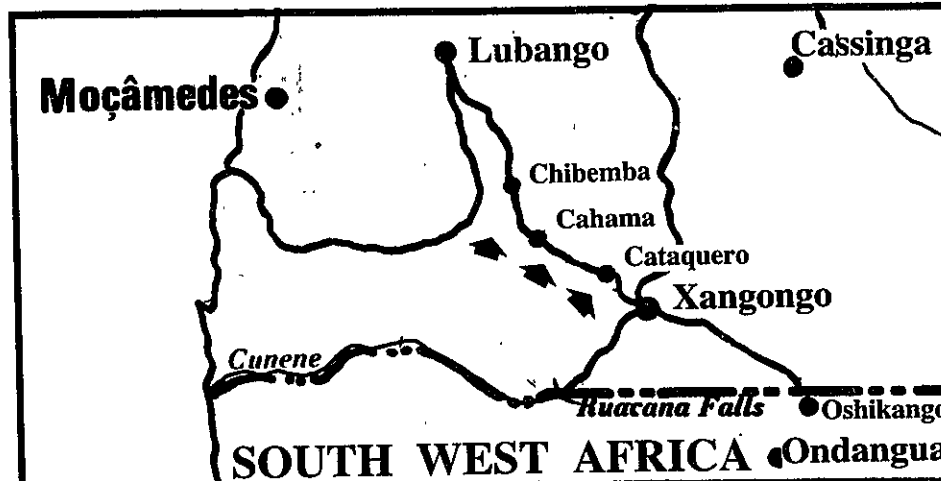
The Times (London) quotes in its editorial the viewpoint of African leaders that apartheid and the South African way of life are an intolerable in-

sult and that everything must be done to bring it to an end as soon as possible.

'The fighting in Angola, which appears to be more than merely the hot pursuit of guerrillas,' the paper adds, 'increases the possibility of an open confrontation.'

'The day when the West will be faced with an inescapable choice of sides is being brought closer, not least by the actions of the Pretoria Government.'

Angola raid report: Situation not clear



The arrows indicate the area of alleged confrontation. According to the Angolan news agency Angop, South African Air Force aircraft bombed the towns of Cahama and Chibemba, about 200km from the border, on Friday. Then the provincial capital of Xangongo (formerly Rocadas) was hit by an air raid and attacked by one of the columns. The other column occupied the village of Cataquero, 26km north-west of Xangongo, and clashed with Angolan troops.

'No comment' from SADF

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Department of Defence would not discuss details of an alleged raid across the Angolan border by South African forces yesterday.

The head of the Defence Force public relations department, Colonel Kobus Bosman, said yesterday that he could not be expected to react or comment on every claim by the Angolan news agency or other sources.

"According to their propaganda we have done 1 000 raids into Angola in the past eight months — that means about four a day. Am I expected to comment on every one of their claims," he said.

"However, it is common knowledge that we do engage in follow-up operations against Swapo, even if it does mean crossing the border. When we do, we try to avoid contact or confrontation with the Angolan forces."

Four security force men killed in 24 hours

From PETER KENNY
WINDHOEK. — Four members of the security forces and 14 Swapo armed insurgents were killed in the past 24 hours in the SWA/Namibia bush war, the General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General [Name], said last

night. Two of the dead members of the security forces were members of the South African Defence Force and two were members of the SWA Territory Force.

As soon as the dead members of the SWA Territory Force's next of kin had been

informed, their names would be released.

The names of the South African soldiers killed would be released from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, General Lloyd said.

He made no mention of where the men had been shot, whether it was in Angola or SWA/Namibia.

Since last Friday a total of 29 armed insurgents had been killed by the security forces.

He referred all inquiries on the alleged SADF raid by two motorized columns into Angola with air cover, to Pretoria as the allegations concerned activities outside the borders of SWA/Namibia.

On Monday

● Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced to Sapa last night that two South African soldiers had died in action against terrorists in the operational area on Monday.

They were Rifleman Floris Cornelius Smith, 18, and Rifleman Marthinus Godfried Stapelberg, 19.

Rifleman Smit is survived by his parents Mr and Mrs W C Smit of 15 Noordkant Street, Middleburg, Transvaal.

Rifleman Stapelberg is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs M I Stapelberg, of 12 Leeuspruit Street, Sasolburg.

Defence Reporter

HAS South Africa launched a Smoke-shell-type raid into Angola — or is the Angolan Government engaged in a propaganda war to aid the allies of Swapo?

This was the unanswered question last night as allegations of heavy fighting along the lower reaches of the highway to Luanda came from Angop, the official Angolan news agency.

Angola has warned that the incursion could lead to a wave of unforeseeable consequences.

No reference to the alleged raid was made by government speakers in Parliament yesterday.

The Cape Times London correspondent said the British Government yesterday declined official comment on reports that South African troops had invaded southern Angola.

Denounced

The alleged South African invasion was splashed across the front page of the Standard, London's evening newspaper and the BBC 1pm news, said 45 000 South African troops had pushed 120km into Angola and South African Air Force aircraft had made strikes up to 150km inside Angola. Both reports were sourced to Angop.

A Sapa-AP report from Bonn, said West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party yesterday denounced South Africa's alleged armed incursion into Angola, saying it demonstrated that the South African Government would "not support racial harmony".

A party statement signed by their foreign policy expert, Mr Georg Schlaga, said the incursion endangered efforts by West Germany and other Western powers to find a peaceful solution to the SWA/Namibia issue.

Late yesterday afternoon the Ovamboland airport of Ondangua was reopened to civil traffic after a one-day closure imposed, according to authorities, because of weather conditions.

Angop claimed, yesterday that two South African motorized columns of unspecified size, backed by South African Air Force elements, were in Southern Angola and advancing on the towns of Xangongo (formerly Rocadas) and Cahama.

Angop, monitored by Sapa-Reuter in Lisbon, quoted the Angolan Defence Ministry as saying one column was composed of 32 tanks and 82 other vehicles.

One column had clashed with Angolan forces at Xangongo, about 100km inside the border, and at the same time the town was pounded by air strikes. The other column had begun fighting with Angolan troops after it occupied the village of Cataquero, 26km north-west of Xangongo on the road to Cahama.

Angop said the incursion was preceded by intensive reconnaissance flights and the bombing of Cahama and Tchibemba, about 200km from the border, on Friday. It did not give any casualty or damage figures.

Local military observers said yesterday that if the Angolans were to be believed this was the biggest South African incursion into Angola since the Smokeshell raid in June last year.

Exaggerated

They pointed out Luanda's allegations were often exaggerated.

● The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on holiday in Austria, was notified yesterday of reports of the alleged raid, but the UN had no independent account of it, his spokesman said.

No communication on the subject had been received from the Angolan Government although there was word from Luanda that a message was being sent, the spokesman said.

Angola warns of SA war threat

26/8/81

6

LUANDA.

ANGOLA claimed yesterday that two South African armoured columns were in "violent combat" deep in its territory and warned the United Nations the alleged invasion could ignite a war "of unforeseeable consequences",

And last night Major-General Charles Lloyd, General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, announced that four members of the security forces and 14 Swapo insurgents had been killed in the past 24 hours.

Gen Lloyd warned: "Terror against the local population cannot be tolerated and it is inevitable that the terrorists will be pursued and the bases from which they operate wiped out."

In Pretoria, Defence Headquarters declined comment on the Angolan communique, which has made headlines in Britain, and pointed out that security forces "from time to time carry out hot pursuit operations across the border."

Quoting a Defence Ministry statement, the Angolan news agency Angop said two South African columns, one comprising 32 tanks and 82 vehicles, had thrust into Angola on Monday and advanced on the towns of Xangongo and Catequero, over 100km north of the border. Both towns are in the Cunene province, a major Swapo logistical centre.

Angop claimed the motorised columns engaged Angolan forces on the road to the southern town of Lubango.

South African jets swooped in to pound the government positions, it said.

'Captured'

The statement said one South African column had captured Catequero and the other was besieging Xangongo, while South African jet fighters bombarded the crossroads town.

It added that "up to this moment violent combat is underway" on both fronts, the statement said.

In a message sent to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola claimed South Africa had mobilised "more than 45 000" troops to occupy parts of southern Angola with the aid of "mercenaries and puppets (anti-government Angolan insurgents)".

He added "The situation is becoming serious and could provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences."

Angolan Embassy sources in Lisbon said President Dos Santos was warning that Angola might call in outside help when he referred in his telegram to his country's right under Article 51 of the UN Charter to "individual or collective self-defence if an armed act occurs against a member of the United Nations".

According to Western estimates there are between 14 000 and 19 000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

Air cover

Angola claimed the operations followed nine "bombing and strafing" missions in the area in the past nine days which it charged killed 45 soldiers and civilians.

Earlier this month, Gen Lloyd confirmed that Angola had an early warning radar and missile system which was hampering South African forces' air cover in their follow-up operations against Swapo insurgents.

At the time, General Lloyd warned that South Africa was preparing itself militarily and logistically for a conventional-type war against the Angolan and the Cubans inside Angola.

Other developments:

- A Western Air Command spokesman confirmed in Windhoek that all airports in the northern SWA operational area had been reopened to civilian aircraft except Ondangwa — which would remain closed because of heavy military traffic in the area;

- A spokesman for Dr Waldheim — who is on holiday in Austria — said he was notified yesterday of reports of a big South African drive into Angola, but the UN had no independent account of it.

- Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria listed the two South African soldiers killed yesterday as Rifleman Floris Cornelius Smith, 18, and Rifleman Martinus Godfried Stapelberg, 19.

PW accused of playing with fire in Angola

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr P W Botha is playing with fire in Angola, says the Financial Times in a leading article, adding that America should condemn the raids.

Mr Botha's policy "threatens to involve both the Soviet Union and the United States more closely in the conflicts of southern Africa," the paper says today.

"Western interests would assuredly not be served if the Russians were to play an increasingly active hand there."

The Financial Times adds that Mr Botha's new policy will perpetuate regional conflicts which South Africa cannot win.

"The incursion into Angola heightens the need for Washington to define its policy towards southern Africa. A clear condemnation of the raid into Angola is needed, followed by a determined search for a Namibian settlement."

MOSCOW

"There is no need gratuitously to drive Namibian nationalists into Moscow's arms or to reinforce Angola's links with Moscow."

The editorial concludes: "As for South Africa, Mr Botha won his election with the slogan that the country must adapt or die. So far it has shown few signs of adapting to the post-colonial era."

For The Guardian, the South African raid is one more indication of Mr Botha's "forward policy" to contain the forces of African nationalism.

Part of that fight, "paradoxical as it may seem," says the paper today in an editorial, appears to in-

Three heavyweight British newspapers today castigate South Africa for sending its army into Angola on what is claimed to be "more than hot pursuit operations." The question is posed: Will this action drive "Namibian nationalists" into the arms of Moscow thus hastening an East-West confrontation in southern Africa?

involve making it difficult for Angola to play a moderate role in the area.

The Guardian refers to the warm welcome given a US congressional delegation in Luanda recently, and adds that Angola's desire to normalise relations with America is underlined by its efforts to find a realistic solution to the SWA/Namibian problem and its pledge that Cuban troops will be withdrawn once independence had been achieved.

"The steady escalation of South African attacks against Angola must push that country into a more extreme posture from which it will be less capable of aiding the transition to Namibian independence," the editorial concludes.

The Times quotes in its editorial the viewpoint of African leaders that apartheid and the South African way of life are an intolerable insult and that everything must be done to bring it to an end as soon as possible.

"The fighting in Angola, which appears to be more than merely the hot pursuit of guerrillas," the paper adds, "increases the

possibility of an open confrontation.

"The day when the West will be faced with an inescapable choice of sides is being brought closer, not least by actions of the Pretoria Government."

The need to control the flow of the population towards urban centres is recognised by many countries. The Times concedes in its editorial on South Africa today before adding:

"But the action by the South African police against the shanty-town dwellers of Nyanga was not the action of a civilised government seeking to control its citizens: it was the action of a government which regards the people it rounded up as less than citizens."

"Beneath the velvet glove of Mr Botha's mitigating policies the iron hand of racial prejudice was showing."

QUESTIONS

"This raises questions about the basic sincerity of the Botha reforms."

The incursions of the South African army into Angola has brought such questions on to the centre of the world stage, says The Times.

The paper mentions some reforms Mr Botha has carried out, and a belief in Africa that Washington has a new soft line towards Pretoria.

It adds: "There is now a serious divergence of view between Africa and the West that could have damaging side effects. The crux of the matter is whether Mr Botha has changed the direction in which South Africa is heading."

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Clash with Cubans feared

SA TROOPS 'DEEP IN ANGOLA'

Sowetan 27/8/81

A DIRECT battle between South African forces and Cuban troops is feared if the alleged incursion by South African tanks and motorised infantry columns — reported to now be deep in Angola — reaches the proportion of an invasion.

Angola mobilised its armed forces yesterday after reporting the biggest incursion by South African armoured forces since the 1975 war.

Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, warning that the situation could lead to "a war with unforeseeable consequences," called for the United Nations to intervene to force the South Africans to withdraw.

The Angolan news agency Angop said the defence ministry in Luanda had ordered all military personnel to report to their barracks within 48 hours after two South African motorised columns crossed the Namibian border.

It said they were heading towards the provincial capital of Lubango, 300 km to the north.

TOWNS BOMBED

The South African troops are being given air cover by planes which on Sunday bombed and flattened two towns up to 400 km inside Angola, according to the An-

Reports from Sapa-Reuter-AP, Agence France Presse, SOWETAN Africa News Service, the London Guardian

golan defence ministry.

Other SAAF planes have flown reconnaissance flights in a broad sweep across the south up to the Atlantic seaboard.

The two towns said to have been bombed on Sunday are Cahama, 250 km north of the border, and Tchibemba, 400 km north, both on the main road linking the Cunene capital with Lubango.

FIGHTING FIERCE

Fierce fighting was reported around Catequero, a village 190 km inside Angola on the main road north, the furthest point South African troops have yet penetrated along the road.

Catequero is near where two civilian buses were dive-bombed last week, according to the Angolan defence ministry. The ministry said at the weekend that 28 people died in the attacks.

A second motorised south column of more than 80 vehicles and 32 tanks, the An-

golan say, is involved in fierce fighting around Xangongo.

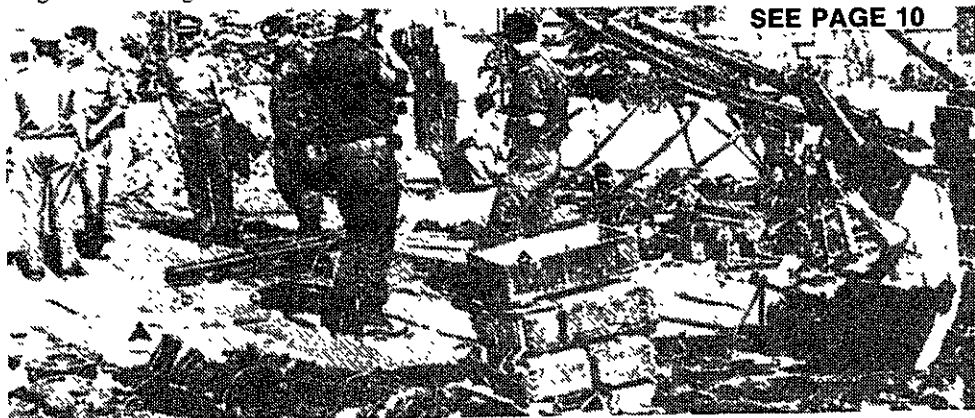
This was the same route used by South African forces when they entered the country in 1975.

The Angolan army's positions are coming under heavy bombing by South African planes, says the defence minister, while the ground forces are engaging them in close fighting.

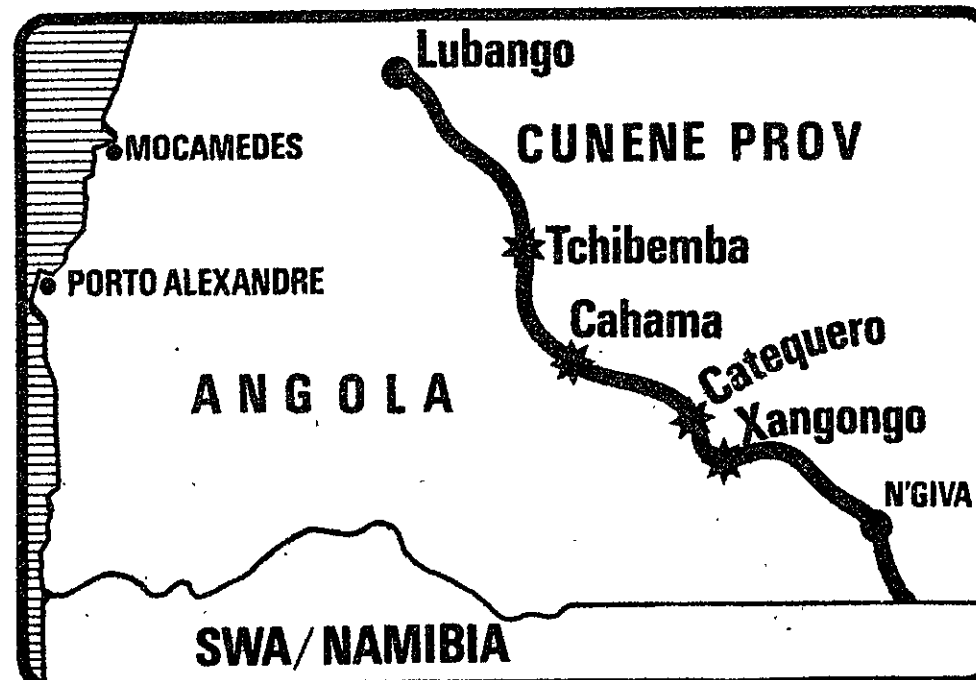
President Dos Santos repeated that 45 000 South African troops "supported by mercenaries and puppets" were massed on the Namibian-Angolan border with the "objective of occupying part of the sovereign territory of Angola."

In Angolan parlance "puppets" usually refers to members of the Unita rebel movement, which has been fighting the Luanda administration since independence in 1976.

SEE PAGE 10



Arms and ammunition captured in a previous raid into Angola.



Angola says a South African armoured column is engaged in fierce fighting at Catequero, while another is battling at Xangongo, in apparent attempts to reach Lubango, the provincial capital.

Report exaggerated - Botha

SOUTH African troops have clashed with Angolan forces, Prime Minister Pieter Botha confirmed yesterday.

But Luanda reports that South Africa had invaded Angola were a gross exaggeration of events, he told Parliament. He did not say where the clashes occurred.

Earlier SADF spokesmen declined to confirm or deny reports from Angola that South African troops, tanks and planes had penetrated deep into Angolan territory.

"As regards the wave of allegations from Angola, Mr Botha said, "it should be clearly stated that these reports about a large scale invasion into Angola are not only exaggerated but an absolute misrepresentation

of the real state of affairs."

"We will not stop our pursuits if these anarchists flee across the border," he added.

"The so-called invasion to which the Angolan authorities refer was simply one of these follow-up operations and it would

have been carried out without incident if the MPLA, as in the recent past, had not interfered."

He called on the Angolan government to "stop getting involved in operations which are not aimed at them, but against terrorism."

Invasion claim rejected by PM

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Reports about a South African military invasion of Angola were grossly exaggerated, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said here yesterday.

Mr Botha said South African forces had engaged MPLA forces but it should be made very clear that reports of a full-scale invasion of Angola were not only exaggerated but an absolute misrepresentation of the real state of affairs.

The Prime Minister was replying to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

He said that in ongoing follow-up operations against terrorists in southern Angola, MPLA forces had intervened against South African forces.

Appeals

"Security forces were, however, prepared for such intervention, defended themselves to good effect and at the same time succeeded in destroying several terrorist systems and arms depots.

In his statement, Mr Botha said: "The Government of South Africa has in recent times persistently made earnest appeals to her neighbouring states and other African countries to co-operate in the search for and achievement of peaceful economic prosperity, welfare and stability for all.

"At the same time the government also warned these countries and asked them not to harbour communist-supported terrorists who are operating against SWA/Namibia and the Republic of

South Africa and not to allow them to operate against us from their territory.

"As regards the wave of allegations from Angola, it should be clearly stated that these reports about a large-scale invasion into Angola are not only exaggerated but an absolute misrepresentation of the real state of affairs.

Cannot sit

"The SWA Territory Force, supported by the SA Defence Force, is still busy, in a persistent way, fighting terrorism and protecting the local population, especially Ovambo, against the deeds of terrorism.

"It is self-evident from this that we cannot sit on our side of the border and wait until terrorists cross the border to commit murder, plant mines and to intimidate.

"Besides this, we will also not stop our pursuits if these anarchists flee across the border.

"The so-called 'invasion' to which the Angolan authorities refer was simply one of these follow-up operations and it would have been carried out without incident if the MPLA, as in the recent past, had not interfered.

"The security forces were, however, prepared for such intervention and defended themselves to good effect and at the same time succeeded in destroying several

terrorist systems and arms depots.

"I trust the MPLA government will now take note of our request not to intervene and our ideal to live in peace with our neighbours. That they will stop getting involved in operations which are not aimed at them, but against terrorism, and to adhere to our request to enter into a dialogue situation with us.

UN session

"I also trust that the Angolans will not continue to make use of this opportunity to blame South Africa for everything organizations such as Unita are doing in southern Angola.

"The government is thoroughly aware that the United Nations has a special session on September 3 and it is clear that the date had a serious influence on the intensity of reporting and allegations from Angola, and the present Angolan over-reaction is then also in perfect harmony with the flood of allegations that have been made during the past 14 days against SWA/Namibia and the Republic of South Africa.

"South Africa is apparently still an easy scapegoat to carry all the blame for Angola's inability to keep its own house in order," Mr Botha said. — Sapa

5. CONTROL STATEMENTS

S.I. GENERAL

Control statements modify the normal sequence of execution. Some of these statements specify unconditional modification of the normal sequence; others contain a test that determines whether or not the sequence of execution shall be changed.

Execution of a program or procedure starts with the

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To page 2

UP-7536 Rev. 1

West presses for Angola pull-out

Page 27/8/81

AMID a growing international furor, Angola charged yesterday that South African forces had launched new attacks in a bid to seize part of its southern province and called on the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned countries to help end the incursion.

In a flurry of intensive diplomatic activity, Western governments contacted each other on the issue and appeared to be combining efforts to put a squeeze on Pretoria to pull out its troops immediately.

And in Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling Angola's "invasion" charges exaggerated, confirmed South African troops had engaged MPLA forces who "interfered" in follow-up operations against Swapo.

Meanwhile Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced the names of four more South African soldiers killed in action against insurgents in the operational area — bringing the total since Monday to eight, including two soldiers of the SWA Territory Force.

Replying to a special question from the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Botha told the Assembly Angola's claims were aimed at the special United Nations SWA debate on September 3, the Mail Political Staff report.

Destroyed

He said the "so-called" invasion was part of a follow-up operation against Swapo, and would have gone without incident "if the MPLA, as in the recent past, had not interfered".

Swapo installations and arms dumps had nevertheless been destroyed.

He reiterated that the Government had repeatedly warned neighbouring territories not to harbour terrorists.

Mr Botha's statement yesterday was the first official acknowledgement that South Africa had a task force in Angola. Angola has mobilised in reply.

However, he gave no details about the strength of the force, its targets, or how long the raid would last.

Meanwhile Britain, France and West Germany all summoned the South African Ambassadors to their Foreign Offices yesterday.

Members of the SWA "contact group" — Britain, France, the US, West Germany and Canada, contacted each other to discuss a joint approach.

A British Foreign Office statement "wholly deplored" the incursion, describing it as substantial and warning it could be "highly dangerous for the stability of Southern Africa".

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry summoned the South African Ambassador, Mr Johannes van Dalsen, told him it regarded the incursion as violating international law and asked for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

A demand for immediate withdrawal was also issued by Bonn, where the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, summoned the South African Ambassador, Mr Neil van Heerden, to protest against "the invasion of Angola by South African Forces".

Dismay

Mr Genscher, who discussed the issue earlier on the phone with the US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, said yesterday the South African action was "unacceptable".

At a meeting with Mr Genscher, the visiting OAU delegation conveyed the "dismay of African countries about a further delay in bringing peace and independence to Namibia".

In Washington, the South African Ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, was summoned by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

In a statement, the United States "deplored" the operation, criticising it in moderate terms that equally blamed Swapo, Angola and South Africa for the escalation of violence in the area.

US policy was aimed at fostering peaceful, negotiated solutions, the statement said. "In this context we naturally deplore this action just as we deplore any escalation of violence from whatever quarter."

In Lisbon, Portugal accused South Africa of violating Angolan sovereignty and expressed solidarity with Angola.

SADF Headquarters in Pretoria said the soldiers killed in action yesterday were: Captain Louis Harmsse, 27, married, of Bloemfontein; Lieutenant Johannes Gysbertus Roos, 24, single, of Klerksdorp; Sergeant Clifton Slacey, 21, married, of Cape Town; and Lance Bombardier Johannes Grobler, 20, single, of Lynn East, Pretoria.

First test of Swapo's 'protective umbrella'

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Like a stinging gust of August wind security forces swept across the Angolan border this week in the first major test of Swapo's new "protective umbrella."

Clashes with MPLA government forces and the probability of encountering a tough defensive network in southern Angola, were on the cards before the raid started.

It was known, for instance, that Security Forces would be confronted with an early warning radar system and modern anti-aircraft missile batteries installed recently in

key areas of southern Angola.

Military observers note that Swapo's armed wing, the Peoples' Liberation army of Namibia (Plan) is for this and other reasons an increasingly difficult target for Security Forces.

They say Plan has itself become more sophisticated in the course of the 15-year bushwar, making it a very different enemy to the one which started hostilities on SWA/Namibia's northern border in 1966.

Informed strategists have monitored a renewed Swapo effort since early last year to protect itself against the wrath of the Security Forces bent on a

higher rate of "seek-and-destroy" operations in southern Angola.

In June last year came the discovery by Security Forces engaged in "Operation Sceptic" that Swapo had created a Vietnam-style base area consisting of trenches and underground quarters stretching across several kilometres at a time.

This emphasised what seems to have become Swapo's principal fear in the conflict: South Africa's total air superiority which is reliably understood to have inflicted many Swapo losses.

Sources say Swapo base areas, such as the headquarters code-named "Smokeshell," were extremely difficult to identify from the air, thus hampering "soften-up" strikes before the ground assaults.

Swapo forces have also, in the last year or so, moved their bases away from the SWA/Namibian border and closer to those of the MPLA's army, FAPLA in an effort to escape security forces on more frequent "hot pursuit" operations.

"Swapo is virtually living in FAPLA's back pocket these days. It is very difficult not to bump heads with FAPLA now," one Security Force officer said recently.

TARGET AREAS

But Security Forces have been at pains to avoid such skirmishes, dropping pamphlets at target areas on major southern Angolan operations, telling the Angolans to stay away.

Sometimes they have not. — Security Forces and FAPLA clashed twice during operation Sceptic and again, though on a minor scale, at the town of Chitudo, a Swapo transit camp, on July 31 last year.

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said earlier this month: "If Swapo flees to FAPLA, and FAPLA protects Swapo, then we will inevitably have to cross swords."

The Times thunders

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's armed incursion into Angolan territory from SWA/Namibia is ill-advised and potentially dangerous, says The Times in an editorial today.

"Even if its objective is the sometimes excusable one of attacking bases from which guerrillas mount their operations, the South African action carries with it the very real risk of a wider conflagration," the paper adds.

"Even allowing for Angolan exaggeration The Times says, the latest South African action is of a scale and depth of penetration that has led to engagement with Angolan forces.

"To provoke a direct clash with regular forces of a neighbouring state in this way cannot be justified, especially when that state has an estimated 20 000 Cuban troops on its soil and the backing, ultimately, of the Soviet Union.

"The danger arises of a local war in which the competing interests of the

Great Powers might become involved. The British Government was therefore quite right to condemn the South African action, and to point to the dangers of regional instability."

Turning to a SWA/Namibian settlement, The Times says many African leaders believe that Pretoria does not in fact want such a settlement, since it fears a Swapo victory in unsupervised elections.

"But to try and impose sanctions at next week's special UN session is not the way to get Pretoria to change its mind. On the contrary, it would confirm South Africa's worst fears about the United Nations' lack of impartiality."

The paper says it is up to the United States to put pressure on South Africa to reconsider its attitude to a negotiated settlement.

"Unless Washington is seen to make that attempt, black Africa is bound to conclude that its own worst fears of American-South African collusion are justified."

PARIS — France is in final agreement with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that United Nations resolution 435 on Namibia must be implemented immediately and unconditionally. A French delegation led here today.

The 17-man delegation led by Jean-Pierre Lecoq, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris to meet French officials and members of the OAU. The delegation will meet with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jean-Pierre Lecoq, and other officials.

OAU drums up French support on Namibia

Mr. Ouko said that France along with other countries in the West, had refused to support the implementation of the resolution.

Speaking after the meeting with Mr. Chege, Mr. Ouko said the delegation had "reached a compromise" with the French Minister.

He added that he was

satisfied that it was the wish of the French government to assist Africa in implementing the resolution and avoiding further bloodshed.

Mr. Ouko was flanked by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Wilfred Mangwede, Nigerian Minister of State Ali Haba, Rwandan Foreign Minister Francois Nkurunziza and Algerian Ambassador in Ethiopia Mr. Alioune

OAU deputy secretary-general Peter Oni was also present, along with Colonel Mbitia of the Organisation's Liberation Committee.

Asked to comment on Angola's claims of a South African invasion, Mr. Ouko said he was "sorry" and that South Africa should "take warning" that "this habit of attacking African countries will prove dan-

gerous."

He added that the OAU was preparing a plan of action to protect the territorial integrity of independent African nations.

Asked if the OAU had a date in mind for Namibian independence, the Kenyan Minister said that this would rank high on the agenda of the September UN special session on Namibia.

He said that France was definitely taking part and was worried that after five consultations with its four Western contacts, partners, a consensus would be reached before the UN autumn General Assembly.

Pretoria: a new strategy?

27/8/87

LONDON — If Angola's claims of a large-scale South African invasion are accurate it would not be the first in this protracted and little-understood guerrilla war.

But it would indicate an important shift in the African strategy with potentially far-reaching implications for the stability of southern Africa as a whole.

By all accounts the South African troops who took part in the incursion into Angola during the 1975-76 civil war acquitted themselves well, suffering only a fraction of the casualties sustained by the Cubans who were helping the MPLA. So there is every reason to suppose that Pretoria is quite prepared to take on a combined Cuban-Angolan force again if it considers it sufficiently important.

TARGETS

Despite the latest Angolan allegations Pretoria still insists that the South Africans' sole targets are fleeing Swapo guerrillas and that SA troops are under orders not to engage Angolan forces or the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola except in self-defence.

But recent remarks by senior military men suggest that a bolder policy is now being pursued.

Both General Charles Diox, commander of the South African Forces in SWA/Namibia, and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, spoke earlier this month of the increasing difficulty of

distinguishing between Swapo and their Cuban and Angolan protectors.

General Diox warned that if Swapo turned to the Angolans and the Cubans for active combat support, "We shall unavoidably cross swords with them."

At the same time he claimed that the Angolans had installed radar-controlled land-to-air missiles along their southern border with Cuban and East German help.

If they exist, these installations and deep-living Swapo bases seem likely to be the main targets of the current South African strikes.

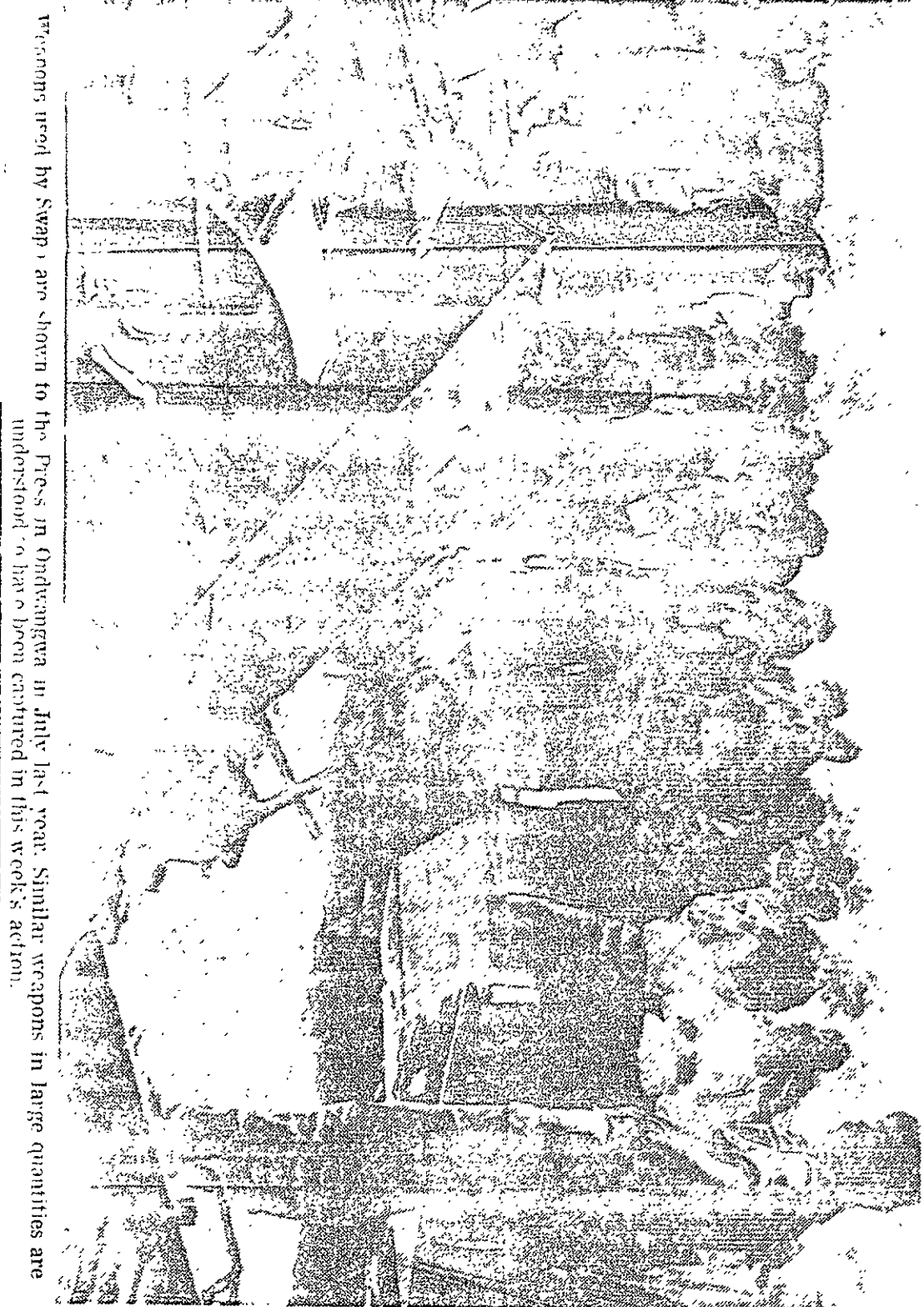
EMBOLDENED

It is possible that Pretoria has been emboldened by President Reagan's reluctance to voice open criticism of South Africa.

If the Angolan allegations turn out to be substantiated, President Reagan could find it increasingly difficult to maintain his policy of "constructive engagement."

On the whole it seems more likely that Pretoria has simply calculated, carefully but probably correctly, that the current diplomatic attempts to find a new approach to an internationally acceptable peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia will not get anywhere and that South Africa might as well make the most of its military opportunities while the political stalemate lasts.

— From The Times.



Weapons used by Swapo are shown to the Press in Ondangwa in July last year. Similar weapons in large quantities are understood to have been captured in this week's action.

Botha 'playing with fire'

British daily Press commentators have been unanimous in condemning South Africa for its latest incursion into Angola.

LONDON — Mr P W Botha is playing with fire in Angola, says the Financial Times in a leading article, adding that America should condemn the raids.

Mr Botha's policy "threatens to involve both the Soviet Union and the United States more closely in the conflicts of southern Africa," the paper said yesterday.

Western interest would assuredly not be served if the Russians were to play an increasingly active hand there."

The Financial Times adds that Mr Botha's new policy will perpetuate regional conflicts which South Africa cannot win.

"The incursion into Angola heightens the need for Washington to define its policy towards southern Africa. A clear condemnation of the raid into Angola is needed, followed by a determined search for a Namibian settlement.

"There is no need to gratuitously drive Namibian nationalists into Moscow's arms or to reinforce Angola's links with Moscow."

The editorial concludes: "As for South Africa, Mr Botha won his election with the slogan that the country must adapt or die: So far it has shown few signs of adapting to the post-colonial era."

For The Guardian, the South African raid is one more indication of Mr Botha's "forward policy" to contain the forces of African nationalism.

Part of that fight, "paradoxical as it may seem," says the paper in an editorial, appears to involve making it difficult for Angola to play a moderate role in the area.

The Guardian refers to the warm welcome given a US Congressional delegation in Luanda recently, and adds that Angola's desire to normalise relations with America is underlined by its efforts to find a realistic solution to the Namibian problem and its pledge that Cuban troops will be withdrawn once independence had been achieved.

"The steady escalation of South African attacks against Angola must push that country into a more extreme posture from which it will be less capable of aiding the transition to Namibian independence," the editorial concludes.

The Times quotes in its editorial the viewpoint of African leaders that apartheid and the South African way of life are an intolerable insult and that everything must be done to bring it to an end as soon as possible.

"The image of South Africa as an unpre-



THE WEAPON: That's how the British Press described PW Botha when he became Prime Minister in 1978 — a description that may appear more fitting than ever now.

judiced, Christian country, which Mr Botha has struggled to build up, was badly chipped last week when about 1 000 men, women and children were roughly rounded up near Cape Town and carried off in lorries and trains to the Transkei. . .

"This raises questions about the basic sincerity of the Botha reforms. The incursions of the South African Army into Angola bring such questions on to the centre of the world stage. . .

The viewpoint of African leaders, rep-

resented for instance at the Organisation of African Unity, is that apartheid and the South African way of life is an intolerable insult and that everything must be done to bring it to an end as soon as possible.

"The fighting in Angola, which appears to be more than merely the hot pursuit of guerrillas, increases the possibility of an open confrontation. The day when the West will be faced with an inescapable choice of sides is being brought closer, not least by actions of the Pretoria government."

OAU WARNS US

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity has warned the United States to choose between the four million white "racists" in South Africa and the 400 million people in independent Africa, and accused Washington of a "negative attitude" within the western contact group on Namibia.

"Collusion between the US administration and fascist Pretoria cannot prevent the inevitable victory of Swapo in the battlefield or at the ballot box," the OAU said in a message to mark Namibia Day yesterday.

It also rejected as unacceptable Washington's proposal of a constitutional conference in Namibia prior to an election,

terming it "a clear contradiction to the UN plan for an election of a constituent assembly."

The Pan African body fully endorsed the recent statement by UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, that there could be no question of renegotiating the fundamental agreements or of going back on agreements previously reached.

In a similar message, the Economic Commission for Africa meanwhile said South Africa's adamant refusal to comply with UN resolutions on Namibia constituted a grave challenge to the authority of the world body. It was also a permanent danger to peace in the region, it added. — AFP.

Watch raid politics, says Dr Mike Hough

By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's raid into Angola could have "grave" international political repercussions, rather than military consequences, a top strategist has warned.

The political situation after the raids, which also included clashes between the SADF and MPLA government forces, could be compared with that which existed after the 1978 Cassinga raids, said Dr Mike Hough, director of the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies.

It had become clear that none of the parties — including the Cubans and MPLA — wanted to become involved in a conventional-type war situation, he said.

The general feeling was that security considerations came before political considerations and such

action against Swapo was justified, despite its eliciting negative international reaction.

"But this action will have grave political consequences with the Front-line states pressing for a more hard-line attitude towards South Africa," said Dr Hough.

Dr Hough pointed out that South Africa had committed itself to a political solution of the SWA/Namibia situation which he felt was also the only solution to end the guerilla war.

"But we should get a solution before the possibility of a break-up of the Western Five contact group. If that should happen the search for a solution would be redirected to the UN. This could then be followed by the possibility of the Russians and Chinese becoming involved more directly," said Dr Hough.

Leaders criticise Govt on Angola raid

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has become the target of domestic criticism over its handling of news of its incursion into Angola.

Both the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, have expressed their disquiet about the way information has been made public.

Although cautious in their criticism, they point out it is easy for a situation to develop where rumour thrives.

Dr Slabbert said today: "The Defence Force cannot be expected to respond to every allegation concerning its military activities. Yet an intolerable situation will exist if it engages in large-scale military action — or is reported to be doing so by the international Press — and the average South African is not informed about the

true state of affairs."

Rumours and misrepresentations could thrive and this simply created a climate of panic and uncertainty.

"The Namibian/Angolan military situation is one brought with danger and the possibilities of escalating conflict are extremely high," Dr Slabbert said.

But Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition's chief spokesman on defence said publicising raids in advance could jeopardise the lives of people involved.

Mr Schwarz said Angolan claims of large-scale invasion had been made before and had often proved to be figments of the imagination.

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said the situation was reminiscent of 1976, when serious doubts about the Government had been created because it acted in secret.

"It affected South Africa's military prestige in Africa, her diplomacy in Africa and her position in the world. Yet the nation was not even consulted."

"Our position is that the Government must say to the country we are at war."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said his party was in favour of hot pursuit and pre-emptive action.

is result.
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worded. The 1959 amend-

Knockout punch for Swapo's bases

White House deploras violence

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States moved quickly today to defuse the situation on the SWA/Namibian - Angolan border to dissociate itself from the South African military action and try to keep the settlement talks on the rails.

In Los Angeles White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the United States deplored any escalation of violence from any quarter in southern Africa and that the United States would "not look with favour" on more Cuban troops being sent into Angola.

State Department spokesman Mr Dean Fischer said the South African military action had to be understood in its full context.

Swapo's cross-border raids on Namibia from Angolan sanctuaries are part of that context. The continued presence of Cuban combat forces in Angola six years after its independence and the provision of Soviet-originated arms for Swapo are also a part.

Similarly, South Africa's continued resistance to granting Namibia independence and cross-border raids such as this one are an element of the broader problem our policies seek to address.

"This incident underscored the need for present movement towards a negotiated Namibian settlement in accordance with United Nations Resolution 435."

The Star's Africa News Service

The South African military strike into Angola this week was aimed mainly at Swapo bases and supply lines but radar installations were also on the target list according to military analysts.

They believe the prime objective of the thrust was to destroy the supply lines and bases Swapo have been using to launch their incursions from Angola into northern SWA/Namibia.

At the same time the South African forces are believed to have tried to knock out radar installations capable of giving warning of South African air strikes against Swapo targets in Angola.

Casualties this week total eight with the announcement yesterday by Defence Headquarters that four SADF soldiers have died in action.

Earlier this week two SADF soldiers and two from the SWA Territory Force, were killed.

Although the Defence Force would not confirm it, it was possible that they had been killed in skirmishes against Swapo terrorists.

A Windhoek announcement yesterday said 29 terrorists had been killed by Security Forces since the middle of last week.

Death toll

The latest SADF men killed were:

Capt Louis Harmse (27) survived by his wife Mrs H Harmse of Perskeblom Street, Pellissier Park, Bloemfontein; Lieut Johannes Gysbertus Roos (24) who is survived by his mother, Mrs J. Roos of Buffeldoring Road, Klerksdorp; Sgt Clifton Stacey (21) who is survived by his wife, Mrs H C Stacey, of Petrey Lane, Ottery, Cape Town; and Lance Bombardier Johannes Grobler (20) who is survived by his mother, Mrs E A Grobler of Pappegaai Road, Lynn East, Pretoria.

The names of two of those killed earlier were also released yesterday. They were Rifleman Floris Cornelius Smity (18) of Middelburg, and Rifleman Marthinus Stapelberg (20) of Sasolburg. The names of two other soldiers killed will be announced when their next of kin have been informed.

Border war claims father and son

BLOEMFONTEIN — War has dealt a double blow to the Harmse family.

Yesterday it was announced that Captain Louis Harmse had died in the operational area.

In 1975 his father, Colonel Des Harmse, was killed in action in Angola.

Cradling her three-month-old baby daughter Melanie in her arms, Mrs Henriette Harmse said: "First his father, and now he is gone. Yet I am absolutely sure that it has not been in vain. Louis did not die for nothing."

"He was fighting for his country, his people, his family. For him, it wasn't a career — it was a way of life."

Captain Harmse would have been 28 next month.

"I think he knew he was going," said Mrs Harmse.

"He wasn't as keen to go to the border this time as in the past. I think he found it harder to leave because of the baby."

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UN move

In New York yesterday it was announced that United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had cut short his holiday in Austria because of the "grave developments" in Angola.

From London the three major European powers were reported to have brushed aside official South African attempts to play down its military operation and told South Africa to get its troops out immediately.

South Africa's ambassadors in London, Bonn and Paris were summoned to the respective Foreign Ministries yesterday to be told curtly that South Africa's "violation of Angola's sovereignty" endangered the stability of the subcontinent and had to end now.

They said this latest action by the South Africans was also jeopardising the SWA/Namibian peace efforts in which they are directly involved as members of the Western contact group.

See Pages 3 and 33

August 28, 1981

Sanctions now closer?

NEW YORK — The clash between South African and Angolan troops inside Angola this week will add fire to a coming United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria government, Western diplomatic sources predict.

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms.

The Africa bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to by-pass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council.

Although not officially announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence next Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations' history that such a session has been called.

Veto Power

During a Security Council debate on sanctions earlier this year, the three Western countries with the power of veto — the United States, Britain and France — refused to go along with demands for South Africa's isolation.

They argued that such a move would harden attitudes in the Republic and make a settlement in Namibia even more difficult to achieve.

The 50-nation Africa bloc had sought sanctions to "punish" South Africa for its failure to agree to a UN formula for Namibia's independence.

Western diplomatic sources maintain that the major Western powers will continue to argue against sanctions during the coming debate, although they foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern bloc and China.

Already it is reliably learned at the United Nations that France has tried to intervene, asking the African states not to call an emergency session but instead, to raise the Namibia issue during this year's regular General Assembly session, which starts on September 15.

Counter-Productive

France, according to diplomatic sources, pointed out the debate could be counter-productive to the current efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa and black Africa.

The request for the emergency session is

seen here as a carefully-planned diplomatic manoeuvre by the Africa bloc to put maximum pressure on South Africa.

Under United Nations procedure, an emergency session must be convened no longer than 24 hours after a majority of member states has asked for it.

Although the African states have requested the special session they are now delaying so that it only starts on the date they have set — September 3 — and ends just before the regular General Assembly session, when maximum attention and publicity can be obtained.

A UN spokesman confirmed this week that the Organisation of African Unity had requested some countries to inform their chief representative Kenyan Ambassador Charles Maima, whether they wanted a debate or not, instead of responding directly to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.



FLASHBACK: UN Secretary-general Dr Waldheim addressing OAU Summit.

'Attacks aimed at radar'

THE South African military strike into Angola this week was aimed mainly at Swapo bases and supply lines but radar installations across the border were also targets, according to knowledgeable military analysts.

They believe the prime objective of the thrust was to destroy the supply lines and bases Swapo have been using to launch their incursions from Angola into northern Namibia.

At the same time, the South African forces are believed to have tried to knock out radar installations capable of giving warning of South African air strikes against Swapo targets in Angola.

The existence of the radar installations and the problems they pose were disclosed earlier this month by Major General Charles LLOYD, officer commanding the SWA Territory Force.

General LLOYD said in Windhoek that early warning radar and missile installations had been set up at places like

Thirteen nations have so far told Dr Waldheim they want the special session and observers here predict Mr Maima would produce a list of countries making up a majority of member states on September 2.

The special session is important for the African states because it will enable them to test a "Uniting for Peace" procedure to see if it is possible to endorse international sanctions without Security Council approval. (The Security Council is the only UN body with punitive powers).

The "Uniting for peace" procedure was adopted at the time of the Korean war in the early 1950's and, basically, is designed to confer on the General Assembly peace-keeping powers normally reserved for the Security Council when the council has been hamstrung by vetos.

Besides the US, Britain and France, the other two permanent members on the council are the Soviet Union and China.

Mocamedes and Lubango.

Less sophisticated deterrent weapons had been deployed at Angolan army bases which formed an umbrella providing protection for Swapo forces.

"These air deterrent weapons hamper our air operations, our air force cannot operate freely to support our ground troops, and Swapo uses this as a protection."

The latest strike is seen as a continuation of the SADF's operations aimed at knocking out Swapo's operational bases in southern Angola.

Defence force spokesmen have emphasised that clashes with Angolan government forces are avoided in these cross-border operations.

However, Prime Minister Botha confirmed in Parliament that South African troops engaged Angolan troops who he said had "interfered" with operations against Swapo. — SANS.

SA TROOPS PULLING OUT

Angus 28/8/81 (5)

Eight security force losses, hundreds of Swapo killed

SOUTH AFRICAN security forces are pulling out of Angola after a major raid in which hundreds of Swapo terrorists were killed, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen announced in Cape Town.

From the statement, which admitted for the first time the extent of the clash between security forces and Angolan troops, it appears that the SADF had penetrated at least about 125 km into Angola.

Losses

'The security forces' total loss was eight members during the whole operation. Six of the names were issued to the media. The remaining two would be announced once next-of-kin had been informed, the general said.

He said advance groups were already back in South West Africa.

'Provided no further

'Supplementary to the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in the Assembly about the so-called Angolan invasion, I just want to make it clear once again that the Territory Force operation, supported by the Defence Force, did not come anywhere near the scale mentioned by the Angolan propaganda media.

'It is not our policy to disclose troop strengths and operational levels but it is necessary to point out that the fighting teams did not have a single tank in the follow-up operations.

Swapo depots

'The reference to 45 000 troops is totally laughable because it was not a fraction of this.

'What did happen was that a follow-up pre-emptive operation was carried out on Swapo installations and depots north of the SWA border, and while they were busy with that, it was brought to the notice of the Territory Force that important Swapo depots and an area headquarters were situated in the region of Xangongo.

'The fighting groups immediately advanced in that direction and another group was sent to cut off



General
Constand Viljoen

preparation for what they were planning.

'The South African troops repulsed the attack and afterwards continued their task of destroying Swapo depots where large quantities of ammunition and land mines were stored.

'Several other Swapo installations in the area were thereafter cleared up and destroyed while South African Defence Force doctors gave aid where

necessary to the injured and wounded. Fleeing terrorist gangs were followed, irrespective of where they went to hide.

'The security forces have completed their limited task and are now returning to their bases.

'Advance groups are already back in South West Africa.

'Provided no further attacks are launched upon them, necessitating self-defensive action, the process will be completed soon.

'The Swapo terrorists suffered heavy losses numbering many hundreds and huge quantities of equipment such as weapons, ammunition and land mines were destroyed or removed.

'After the Fapla attacks were repulsed, the security forces did not follow up and it is, therefore, unknown what losses they suffered.

The general's statement came as the United Nations Security Council prepared to hold a public debate today.

South Africa's UN mission circulated the text of a message from the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Angus 28/8/81 (5)
Pull-out

(Continued from Page 1)

Botha, inviting all council members to visit SWA.

His invitation seemed likely to be spurned since the UN views South African occupation of the territory as 'illegal'.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, cutting short a holiday in Austria, returned to New York yesterday and immediately met Angola's UN representative, Mr Elisio de Figueirido, as well as Security Council President Jorge Illueca of Panama.

P W Botha

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has called reports of an invasion 'grossly exaggerated.'

But he has said South African forces clashed with Angolan troops in 'follow-up operations' against Swapo.

Angola has meanwhile invited the ambassadors of Britain, France and West Germany stationed in Luanda, to see the fighting in the Cunene province for themselves.

Britain's envoy, Mr Frank Kennedy, is expected to accept the invitation.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, last night condemned South Africa's action. — Sapa and Argus Africa News Service.

● See Page 5.

Professor Martin West
Centre for African Studies
Cape Town

1981

(vi)

SA strike force 'on way out of Angola'

By Chris van Gass

Most of the South African forces which launched a pre-emptive strike against Swapo inside Angola have already returned to SWA/Namibia — after inflicting losses running into hundreds of lives.

The South African troops also engaged Angolan Government MPLA troops — who had been told not to become involved because the operation was against Swapo only.

This was disclosed in a statement in Pretoria today by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

He said the South African security forces' total loss was eight, and their names had been released to the media and next-of-kin.

General Viljoen said the security forces had completed their "limited" task and were now returning to SWA/Namibia.

Some advance troops had already returned and the evacuation of South African soldiers from Angolan territory was expected to be completed "soon".

General Viljoen said South African forces and members of the SWA/Namibia Territory Force had clashed with MPLA forces near Xangango

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transgressions into the net of the section and based on the decision in (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

while involved in an operation against Swapo installations.

A FAPLA (MPLA military forces) contingent had lain in wait for the South African troops and attacked, despite requests to them not to become involved because the security forces were intent only on attacking Swapo.

No tanks

The South Africans had warded off the attack and destroyed emplacements. Where necessary, South African medical personnel had given assistance.

After the security forces warded off the FAPLA attack, they did not do any follow-up operations — and could not say what the MPLA casualties were.

General Viljoen said Swapo had been dealt a sensitive blow, with losses running into hundreds of lives. Large quantities of weapons, ammunition and landmines had been captured.

General Viljoen said his statement had been issued to counter the "exaggerated publicity put out by Angolan sources."

The operation by the SWA/Namibia Territory Force supported by the SADF did not nearly reach the scale that Angolan propaganda had claimed.

It was not SADF policy to issue troop strengths and operational objectives, but he felt it necessary to point out that not one single tank had been used in the operation.

General Viljoen ...
Swapo losses.



CT 28/8/81 (5)

CLAIMS by Angola last night indicated massive damage to property and casualties running into several hundreds in the wake of the latest South African pre-emptive attack into the southern part of the country.

Angola claimed yesterday its forces had destroyed a South African tank, an aircraft and a helicopter, but a Defence Force spokesman speaking from Cape Town last night refused to comment on this allegation, although he described Lunda's reports on the fighting as "grossly exaggerated".

It was reported earlier yesterday that the Angolan Ambassador in Belgium, Mr Fernando Jose de Fraca Dias van Dunem, said in Brussels the South African incursion had left "several hundred" dead.

Mr Dias van Dunem said: "It would seem that several hundred people have been killed so far, both civilian and military."

He added that his information came from the Angolan capital of Luanda in "drips and drabs", and it was hard to give an overall figure because much of the area bordering on SWA/Namibia was desert and scarcely populated.

The ambassador stood by earlier Angolan statements — derided by military ob-

servers here — that an estimated 45 000 South African troops were involved. He said they had been accompanied by 34 armoured vehicles.

The 'South Africans had "completely destroyed" the town of Xangongo, formerly Rocadas, he said. The South African Air Force, he added, had destroyed the bridge over the Cunene River that links Xangongo with Lubango (formerly Sa Da Bandeira).

In Lisbon, the Angolan official news agency Angop quoted its country's Defence Ministry as saying Angolan forces had shot down a South African helicopter, yesterday destroyed a tank and inflicted other casualties in heavy fighting near the southern town of Ngiva (formerly Pereira d'Eça).

The commune said SAAF aircraft yesterday began bombing the town, about 30 km from the border with SWA/Namibia, while a column of South African armoured vehicles concentrated about 17 km away.

Later the Angolan Defence Ministry also claimed that a SAAF aircraft, of unnamed

Because the integer type variable `N` is used to compute `X` each time around the loop, the result will be exact. If statement, the result will be exact to the desired value as the procedure permits. This avoids any pitfalls that each time around the loop by a real

10	N = 0	
11	N = N + 1	
12	X = FLOAT(N) / 1E3	
13	Y(N) = 3.0 * X + 2	
14	IF(N.LT.102) GO TO 10	
15	STOP	
16	END	

(2) This program finds the values of y for $y =$ and 0.2 at intervals of 0.001, that is, $x = 0.200$. This gives 101 values of y , stored



To page 2

Operation:

For successive repetition of the same group of executable statements, the DO statement eliminates separate statements that set a starting value, increments this value after the group has been executed, and tests the new value to determine whether the group shall be executed again, as was done in the sample program of 1.6. The operation of a DO statement is shown in the following examples.

WITHOUT DO STATEMENT	WITH DO STATEMENT
$i = m_1$ label first statement of set DO n $i = m_1, m_2, m_3$ first statement of set IF (i, LE, m_2) GOTO m_3 $i = i + 1$ IF (i, LE, m_2) GOTO m_3 next week. But an American spokesman said the meeting with Mr. Haig should now be looked at "in the context of what has happened in recent days" in Angola.	DO n $i = m_1, m_2, m_3$ first statement of set IF (i, LE, m_2) GOTO m_3 $i = i + 1$ IF (i, LE, m_2) GOTO m_3 next week. But an American spokesman said the meeting with Mr. Haig should now be looked at "in the context of what has happened in recent days" in Angola.

The steps in the execution of the DO statement are as follows:

- (1) The control variable i is set equal to the value of m_1 .
- (2) The range of the DO statement is determined. If m_2 is less than or equal to m_1 , the range is from m_1 to m_1 . If m_2 is greater than m_1 , the range is from m_1 to m_2 .
- (3) After execution of the DO statement, the value of i is incremented by 1.
- (4) This new value of i is compared with the value of m_2 . If i is less than or equal to m_2 , the value of i is incremented by 1 and the first statement of the DO range is executed. If i is greater than m_2 , the DO range is exhausted and the next statement following the DO statement is executed.
- (5) If this DO range is exhausted, the value of i is set equal to the value of m_1 and the first statement of the DO range is executed.

The DO statement is used to execute a group of statements repeatedly. The range of the DO statement is determined by the values of m_1 , m_2 , and m_3 . The value of i is incremented by 1 after each execution of the DO statement. The DO statement is executed until the value of i is greater than m_2 .

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Pik invites Security Council to SWA

Political Correspondent

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night invited the entire United Nations Security Council to visit SWA/Namibia to establish the cause of instability along the Angolan border.

In a lengthy and aggressive letter to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, Mr Botha did not directly mention the South African incursion into Angola which resulted in a clash with MPLA Angolan Government forces.

Nor did he mention the urgent Security Council meeting requested by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

But, in an obvious reply to the request and to Angolan allegations, he blamed Angolan-based Swapo forces for deliberate attempts to destabilize the SWA/Namibian border region.

Mr Botha implicitly criticized Angola by saying South Africa was subjected to "subversion" under the protection of neighbouring governments and that governments giving sanctuary to terrorists were "as guilty as if they were accessories".

Responsibility

He said South Africa had "limited its operational response to Swapo targets" but would not accept responsibility for Unita's military feats in Angola.

Mr Botha said Swapo was backed by the Soviet Union and its satellite and deliberately aided by "vast numbers of Cuban troops and other foreign elements in Angola".

"The presence of such foreign forces in the area immediately bordering on SWA/Namibia poses a serious threat to the territory and its people."

In a possible hint as to one of the causes of the South African incursion, he said "sophisticated weapons systems supplied by the Soviet Union" were now being deployed in Angola.

"This situation is incompatible with the proclaimed desire of Angola to live in peace with its neighbours. In

From page 1
fact, it would seem to indicate that Angolan intentions are the opposite."

Mr Botha warned of "drift towards confrontation" in Southern Africa and said the Security Council had a duty "to establish the facts before giving judgment".

He promised that the South African Government would guarantee the safety of Security Council representatives and said South Africa had nothing to hide.

"Of overriding importance at this juncture is to establish the cause of the instability and conflict in the border area," he said, inviting all members of the 15-nation council to visit SWA/Namibia "for personal observation".

"The South African Government will make all facilities available to ensure Security Council representatives access to any and all parts of the territory and to any and all of those individuals or groups in the territory whom they would wish to interview. Only in this way can any factual finding be made," he said.

"The South African Government will guarantee the protection and safety of the Security Council representatives during the visit."

"We are making this proposal in an attempt to assist the Security Council. We have nothing to hide."

If the other parties involved in the matter were equally committed to a peaceful settlement process, there could be no reason for eschewing the proposed visit.

"At the same time it will be useful for Security Council members to visit the entire border area."

"Such a visit will enable the council to see for itself what is happening in that region and to assess by personal observation who is to blame for the disruption and breakdown of the socio-economic structure in Angola."

Appealing to all states represented on the council to accept his invitation, Mr Botha said it demanded so little "yet the result may be surprisingly rewarding".

Repeating accusations made in previous letters to Dr Waldheim about Swapo atrocities, he said "every grisly means possible" was used in the Swapo attempt to intimidate people in the territory.

"Despite their failure to achieve a foothold in the territory, the Swapo leadership persists with these tactics, sacrificing its members for

propaganda purposes. "Swapo deliberately provokes counter-operations against its actions in order to induce the Angolan Government to lodge complaints against South Africa at the United Nations, in the hope that UN action will be taken against South Africa. Which in turn would assist Swapo in its designs to achieve power through arms."

Asserting that South Africa had attacked only Swapo targets, Mr Botha said there was an understandable political embarrassment over the "resistive role" of Unita.

"South Africa is conveniently blamed for the military feats of this liberation movement. We refuse, however, to accept responsibility for the consequences of Unita operations."

Mr Botha appealed for understanding of the "Soviet encroachment" in Africa and condemned United Nations support for Swapo and the lack of any UN criticism of Swapo actions and tactics.

"It is a travesty that the United Nations, whose main function is the maintenance of peace and security, openly provides financial, moral and propaganda support to an organization which publicly proclaims its dedication to violence."

The UN seemed unconcerned that this violence was practised against a civilian population and continued UN encouragement of Swapo's campaign of violence was "deplorable".

Connivance

Mr Botha said the world was becoming "desensitized to the barbarity of Swapo's conduct" because of UN sponsorship of Swapo and ritual annual resolutions condoning all that Swapo did.

In an apparent reference to the coming special UN session on SWA/Namibia and the annual General Assembly session, he said connivance at Swapo violence would no doubt be repeated in future.

Calling on Dr Waldheim to encourage all UN organs to stop their support for Swapo, Mr Botha said no party in SWA/Namibia need conduct a struggle to secure its political objectives.

"All that has been demanded of South Africa in this respect, and more, has been agreed to."

He repeated "while there is still time to implement it," his offer of September 1978, that action against Swapo forces would cease the moment Swapo undertook to stop violence.

A crossing of swords

At midweek, Western governments and the UN were anxiously awaiting confirmation or otherwise of Angolan allegations that SA forces had crossed the SWA/Namibian border and were engaged in large-scale fighting along a route stretching from Xangongo to Lubango in the southern Cunene Province. The scale of hostilities was of particular importance.

The Angolan Defence Ministry claimed that a two-pronged assault had been launched, involving two armoured columns with 82 vehicles and 32 tanks backed by air support. In addition, Luanda said 45 000 soldiers had been mobilised on the frontier "to occupy part of the sovereign territory of Angola." President Jose Eduardo dos Santos called upon UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to take action to end the alleged incursion. A SADF spokesman dismissed the scale and import of the claims as "ridiculous."

Dos Santos warned that if a mass invasion materialised he would invoke Article 51 of the UN Charter permitting UN member states to come to the defence of a fellow state under attack.

Speaking in Parliament on Wednesday, Prime Minister P W Botha said that reports about a SA military invasion were grossly exaggerated. SA forces had engaged MPLA forces, he said, but it should be made very clear that reports of a fullscale invasion of Angola were an absolute misrepresentation of the real state of affairs.

He said that in ongoing follow-up operations against terrorists in southern Angola, MPLA forces had intervened against SA. "Security forces were, however, prepared for such intervention, defended themselves to good effect and at the same time succeeded in destroying several terrorist systems and arms depots."

"The government of SA has in recent times persistently made earnest appeals to her neighbouring states and other African countries to co-operate in the search for and achievement of peaceful economic prosperity, welfare and stability for all. At the same time, the government also warned these countries and asked them not to harbour communist terrorists operating against SWA/Namibia and the RSA."

Casualties

The SADF confirmed on Wednesday that four Security Force soldiers and 14 Swapo members had been killed in the past 24 hours.

At a Windhoek press conference in early August, General Charles Lloyd, officer

commanding the SWA Territory Force, revealed he was in possession of information regarding an early warning radar system and ground-to-air missiles at Lubango and Mocamedes in southern Angola.

This would make it difficult to operate against Swapo — against which the Security Forces have mounted intensified cross-border "hot pursuit" operations over the past 18 months. General Lloyd said that if Swapo went to Fapla (the Angolan armed forces) for protection — and this was given — "then we shall unavoidably cross swords with them."



Angola's Dos Santos . . . threat to invoke Article 51

A Defence Force spokesman told the FM this week that Lloyd was in no way suggesting a build-up for war; he was speaking in the context of "a contingency planning situation."

However, the latest Angolan claims were "not surprising," according to Michael Spicer, assistant director of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg. "The signs have been there for some time."

Spicer, an internationally-regarded conflict analyst, told the FM that what appeared to be occurring was "part of an overall tit-for-tat game which Pretoria has developed with ever-higher stakes. Previously, SA was prepared to take a

certain amount of rhetoric from the front-line states on the jaw. Now it seems to be saying, 'if you want to make a hostile speech, or engage in a hostile action, you must pay a price.' If anyone happens to be in the way, they could get hurt."

An overall aim of Pretoria, he added, could be to create a broad buffer zone in southern Angola — "a no-go area where SA is not going to tolerate Swapo activity."

David Willers, head of research at the SA Foundation, suggests a possible associated goal: "The idea would probably be to take out the more sophisticated equipment Swapo might have received from various sponsors. The timing is probably propitious for SA. The Namibia negotiations appear to be stalled; the Western Five contact group seems to be in disarray; and the policy of the Reagan administration is taking a globalist rather than regionalist view of communism, a departure from the traditional State Department line. Strategists in Pretoria might have been encouraged by this combination of circumstances."

Soft line

The US, if this analysis is correct, could then be expected to take a fairly soft line on any SA actions in Angola, the analogy being with Israeli strikes in Iraq and Lebanon.

Willers feels that "in contrast to, say, a year ago, the Angolan situation can't be seen in isolation from the rest of southern Africa. These Angolan claims have to be seen in the context of continued and widespread allegations of SA involvement with the MRM in Mozambique, and similar charges that it is playing destabilising role in Zambia and Zimbabwe."

Reports of the claimed incursion, Willers said, would be perceived abroad as indicating regional instability in southern Africa, whereas the perspective from Pretoria would be that any action it was taking would be to safeguard security interests in SWA/Namibia. SADF spokesmen have repeatedly stressed that actions into Angola have been for the protection of peoples under threat from Swapo.

Willers pointed to the possibility that the alleged incursion could heighten tensions within the Western Alliance. "The EEC, in particular, has moved to institutionalise its relations with Africa — through the Lome Convention, for example. It has also given support to the SADCC's attempts to duplicate logistical infrastructure to reduce dependence on SA."

Should SA return from any Angolan operation "with evidence of 'communist insurgency' — eg missiles, or even East German uniforms — this would reinforce Pretoria's and the US's perceptions that

there is indeed a 'communist threat' in southern Africa. But the EEC, and France in particular, does not see matters in that light. Their priority is regional stability, preferably through the creation and fos-

tering of peaceful economic initiatives.

"France's Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, for example, is already deeply dissatisfied with what he regards as SA's stalling on Namibia. And reporting to him is France's emissary-at-large in Africa, Regis Debray, an erstwhile and controversial revolutionary figure. France under Mitterrand would not wish to be associated with any US stance along the lines outlined above."

In a far-ranging article in the July issue of the SA Foundation publication *South Africa International*, two US strategists, Dr Peter Vanneman and W Martin James III, write of Soviet strategy in southern Africa: "The centrepiece of Soviet military activity in southern Africa is Angola. An estimated 200 to 500 Russian military advisers and up to 5 000 economic and cultural advisers are present. The Deputy Defence Minister Sergei Sokolov visited the country in December 1977 to set the stage for a Soviet takeover of all Angolan intelligence; and in 1978, 12 Russian generals assumed responsibility for military planning, which amounts to virtual command over the 14 000 Cuban troops there. Maintaining this force alone may cost the USSR up to \$2m a day, and there may be as many as 14 000 other Eastern bloc personnel in the country (including 2 500 from East Germany)."

The East Germans, they write, "represent the embryo of a force capable of challenging the superior weapons of SA."

What is occurring in southern Angola at present is the "crossing of swords" of which General Lloyd spoke in Windhoek.

Mr Robert Gibson has been a sales representative for many years for a company which manufactures and sells clothing and he also ran a small company, called R.G. Sales (Pty) Limited, in which he held all the shares and which had several agencies. R.G. Sales (Pty) Limited made a profit of R8 000 per annum on commission from these agencies.

Robert Gibson had recently been looking for a business which he could buy, his one criteria being that he wanted a business which would yield him at least R25 000 before tax or R15 000 after tax. He was approached by Kays Clothing (Pty) Limited, a company which had manufactured and sold clothing and had built up an assessed loss of R500 000. Kays had sold off its tangible assets and had retained only two salesmen who simply sold on a commission basis for a few overseas firms whom Kays had represented in the Republic for many years. The turnover of Kays was not large and it was estimated that it would derive taxable profit of R16 000 per annum from its existing agency business.

Robert Gibson decided to buy the shares in Kays as, although the profit was only R16 000, the assessed loss would apparently mean that Kays' profit was tax-free. He paid R1 000 for the shares (paid up value of R10 000) and R20 000 for the cession of the shareholders' loan accounts which stood in the books of Kays at R100 000. The price of R21 000 was determined by valuing the 0 and R15 000 for the assessed loss, but the made no mention of the breakdown of the price.

Control of Kays, he transferred the agencies from Limited to increase Kays' profit potential. As terminable on 30 days notice from either side, that they had no ascertainable value and Kays consideration for the transfer from R.G. Sales

Neither S 103(2) could be applied to disallow of Kays Clothing (Pty) Limited's assessed the expected profits of R24 000 (16 000 + 8 000) company;

(22 Marks)

ther Mr Robert Gibson could be taxed on any receives from Kays Clothing (Pty) Limited in the R100 000 loan ceded to him by the previous. Give reasons for your answer.

(8 Marks)

(10 Marks)

ANGOLA

ATTACK

SHOWS

SPLIT IN

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WEEKEND ARGUS
BUREAU

LONDON. — The most important aspect of the South African attack into Angola was a symptom of the state of the Western alliance, according to David Watt, director of the Chatman House Study Group, but writing in a personal capacity.

Watt said it was one of three examples in less than a month of major divergences over foreign policy opening up between the United States and the main European allies.

First was the American decision to go ahead with the stockpiling of the neutron bomb; second evolved from the downing of two Libyan planes by aircraft of the US Sixth Fleet.

Questions on both issues hung heavily in the European air, he writes.

OUT OF TUNE

The Angolan affair is rather different in that no immediate American action is involved. Yet much of what is now happening in Southern Africa flows from the changes in American policy towards that region which President Reagan's victory brought about and with which the European allies are

his present more aggressive policy towards his northern neighbours had he not been given to believe that Washington was now more interested in supporting an anti-communist South African Government than in anyone's objections to apartheid or even in a settlement of the Namibian question.

The American position in fact has more nuances than this South African perception implies — but not many.

Certainly it is a long way from the British, French and West German view of the matter which is based on the belief that South Africa's only chance of long-term survival lies in the interconnected policies of instituting real internal reform; of allowing Namibia to go its own way and of reaching reconciliation with her black neighbours.

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CONTRAST

The contrast between Lord Carrington's harsh denunciation of the South African incursion and the State Department's far more guarded depreciation was the outward and visible sign of difference, which months of argument between Washington and most of the other Western capitals had failed to resolve, says Watt.

The truth is, he adds, that European and American interests do not always march together, especially in the Third World.

Watt predicts that sooner or later the West will come unprepared to a really important confrontation in which the Europeans will face the impossible choice of pursuing their independent interests and doing serious damage to the alliance by outraging American public opinion or bowing to American pressure and doing equally serious damage to their alliance by outraging their own.

Southern Africa, the Israel-Arab conflict — these are just two issues which could lead to such confrontation.

REMEDY

The realisation that some new structure is needed is gaining ground, he ends. But the events of the past month show how far there is to go. — The Times (London) News Service.

Request for emergency debate an effort to bypass Western veto on sanctions

WEEKEND ARGUS BUREAU

NEW YORK. — The clash between South African and Angolan troops inside Angola this week and the anger of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will add fire to a coming United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed on the Pretoria Government, Western diplomatic sources predicted here.

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms.

The Africa bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to bypass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council.

Although not officially announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence next Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations' history that such a session has been called.

During a Security Council debate on sanctions earlier this year, the three Western countries with the power of veto — the United States, Britain and France — refused to go along with demands for South Africa's isolation.

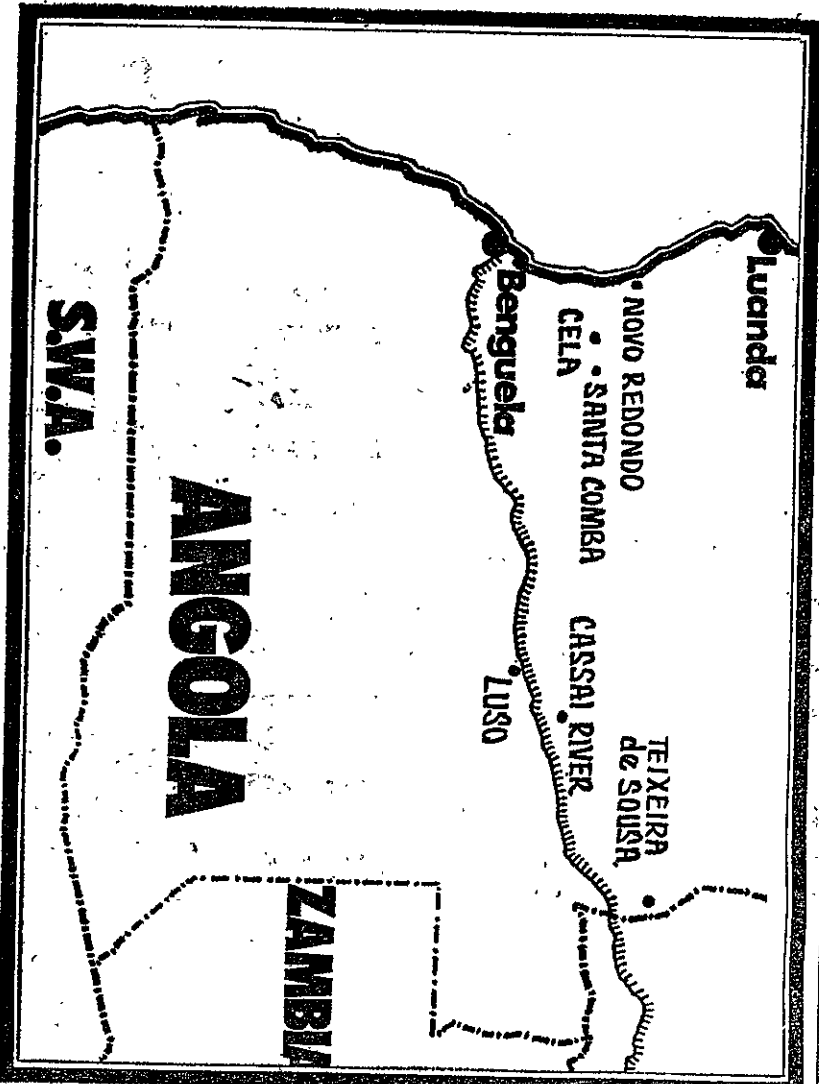
They argued that such a move would harden attitudes in the Republic and make a settlement in SWA even more difficult to achieve.

The 50-nation Africa bloc had sought sanctions to 'punish' South Africa for its failure to agree to a UN formula for SWA's independence.

AGAINST

Western diplomatic sources maintain that the major Western powers will continue to argue against sanctions during the coming debate, although the Western governments foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern bloc and China.

Already it is reliably learned at the United Nations that France has tried to intervene, asking the African states not to call an emergency session but, instead, to raise the SWA issue during this



President Jose Eduardo dos Santos

AFRICA MOVE 'PLAN TO PRESSURE' SA

year's regular General Assembly session.

France, according to diplomatic sources, pointed out that the debate could be counter-productive to the current efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa, and black Africa.

The request for the emergency session is seen here as a carefully-planned diplomatic manoeuvre by the Africa bloc to put

maximum pressure on South Africa.

Under United Nations procedure, an emergency session must be convened no longer than 24 hours after a majority of member states has asked for it.

Although the African states have requested the special session they are now delaying so that it only starts on the date they have set — September 3 — and ends just before the regular General

Assembly session, when maximum attention and publicity can be obtained.

A United Nations spokesman confirmed this week that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) had requested some countries to inform their chief representative at the UN, Kenyan ambassador Charles Mainga, whether they wanted a debate or not, instead of responding directly to UN Secretary-General Kurt

Waldheim.

Thirty-three nations have so far told Dr Waldheim they want the special session and observers here predict Mr Mainga would produce a list of countries making up a majority of member states, on September 2.

The special session is important for the African states because it will enable them to test a 'uniting for peace' procedure to see if it is possible

to endorse international sanctions without Security Council approval (the Security Council is the

only UN body with punitive powers). The 'uniting for peace' procedure was adopted at the time of the Korean war in the early 1950s and, basically, is designed to confer on the General Assembly peace-keeping powers normally reserved for the Security Council when the council has been hamstrung by vetoes.

Besides the US, Britain and France, the other two permanent members on the council are the Soviet Union and China.

and members of the African states will be asked to support the emergency session. The African states will be asked to support the emergency session. The African states will be asked to support the emergency session.

SA task in Angola completed — Viljoen

SOUTH AFRICAN security forces had completed their limited task in Angola and were now returning to their bases, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, announced yesterday.

In a statement released yesterday, he said advance groups were already back in South West Africa and "provided no further attacks are launched" against SA forces

the process would be completed soon.

"The exaggerated publicity and propaganda sent into the world by Angolan sources make it necessary to put this matter back into its right perspective."

General Viljoen said he wanted to make it clear that the territory force operation, backed by the Defence Force, was nowhere near the scale mentioned by Angola.

He said there were no tanks involved in the follow-up operation and the mention of 45 000 men was "totally laughable".

"What did happen was that a follow up/pre-emptive operation was carried out on Swapo installations and depots north of the SWA/Namibia border, and while they were busy with that, it was brought to the notice of the territory force that important Swapo depots and an area headquarters was situated in the region of Xangongo.

"The fighting groups immediately advanced in that direction and another group was sent to cut off Swapo escape routes across a bridge. The Fapla forces were warned, but had apparently, with premeditation, awaited the SWA/SA troops and attacked them."

After repulsing the attack, the South African troops continued to destroy Swapo depots.

"Several other Swapo installations in the area were thereafter cleared up and destroyed while South African Defence Force doctors gave aid where necessary to the injured and wounded. Fleeing terrorist gangs were followed, irrespective of where they went to hide," he said.

The general said Swapo suffered losses "numbering many hundreds" and "huge quantities" of equipment were destroyed. Losses to Fapla forces were unknown as security forces did not follow up after contact.

Nujoma claims force was defeated

BELGRADE. — Mr Sam Nujoma, head of Swapo, yesterday denied his guerillas had been involved in fighting against South African forces that swept into southern Angola this week.

"The Angolan army has been fighting. Swapo does not fight in Angola, it fights in Namibia," he said.

Mr Nujoma, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday from East Berlin, avoided a direct answer when asked if the South African raid had inflicted human and material losses on Swapo.

"Our determination and will to fight have not been affected," he replied.

He said it was "a lie" that South African troops were pulling out of Angola because their operation had been successful. "They are defeated, that is why they are pulling out," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

David Forreth reports from Salisbury that the Zimbab-

wean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, condemned South Africa's "unprovoked acts of aggression" against Angola.

Warning South Africa that Angola's allies could not remain idle while massacres of people by the "racist bandits" continued unabated, Mr Mugabe said Pretoria's latest "terrorist invasion" clearly demonstrated its intention to destabilise the region.

He has also told party rallies South Africa intended to repatriate former supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC) to sabotage Zimbabwe.

Referring to South Africa's recent decision to repatriate about 20 000 Zimbabwean workers when their current contracts expire, Mr Mugabe said that it was not true that the people being sent back were all workers.

3.19. ENDING A RUN AND POWERING OFF

1. At the end of a demand run the following command must be typed:

<CR> @FIN

this will sign off the run and print the accounting information as follows:

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RUNID: RRRRR ACCT: ANNNN-RMMM PROJECT: PRRRR
TOTAL: HH:MM:SS.SSS CPU: HH:MM:SS.SSS CBUPS: SSSSSSSS
CC/ER: HH:MM:SS.SSS I/O: HH:MM:SS.SSS WAIT: HH:MM:SS.SSS
SVAS USED: RRRR.CC SVAS REMAINING: RRRR.CC
IMAGES READ: NNNN PAGES: NNN START:
HH:MM:SS MM DD,YYYY FIN: HH:MM:SS MM DD,YYYY
*TERMINAL INACTIVE*

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2. Once the 'TERMINAL INACTIVE' message has been received another run may be started or the terminal disconnected from the computer.

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terminal message

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Swapo, expected to retaliate soon

Defence Reporter

SECURITY forces in SWA/Namibia can probably expect Swapo to attempt a spectacular headline-grabbing action once the dust raised by this week's Angolan raid has settled.

In September last year, almost exactly three months after the raid on Smokeshell, security forces in South West Africa/Namibia hunted down and killed 81 out of a 150-man Swapo force, led by a veteran insurgent named Kelola, in a four-day operation.

Subsequently Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, then GOC South West Africa Command, said he believed Kelola had been sent to carry out a spectacular mission which would help to restore Swapo's public image, which had been damaged by the Smokeshell raid.

The Kelola group had been in Ovamboland for 11 days before being detected and wiped out, during which time it was quiescent. Observers believed then that this was not inefficiency or reluctance to take action, but stemmed from orders to wait till the start of a conference in Paris which was due to be attended by Swapo and other organizations.

The observers felt Kelola might have been told exactly when to carry out his special task so that Mr Sam Nujoma, the leader of Swapo, could make a triumphant announcement at the conference.

A suitable "stunt" could have taken any of a number of forms, including:

- Murdering white farmers, which would ensure heavy media coverage and damage to local morale.
- Capturing security force soldiers and exhibiting them to the world.
- Making a determined assault on one of the smaller security force bases with the object of severely damaging or overrunning it.
- Launching a rocket or mortar attack on the military bases at Oshakati, Ondangwa or Grootfontein.
- Assassinating Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaders.
- Blowing bridges or setting off bombs in Windhoek, the territory's capital.

Kelola was unable to carry out his orders, however. He was betrayed to the authorities by members of the local population, and by the time the conference started he and his group were already under attack.

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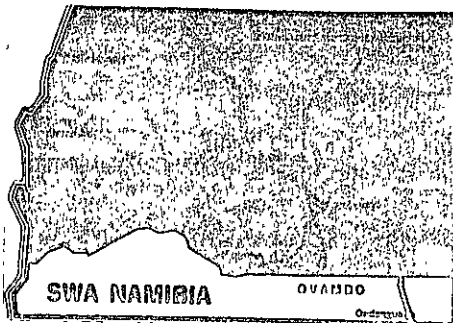
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EXPERTS ANALYSE LATEST SADF STRIKE INTO ANGOLA

Why did they do it?

The South African Government has adopted its customary silent stance on the latest Defence Force incursion into Angola. So Political Reporter CHRIS FREIMOND asked academics and authoritative observers to analyse the current operations and try to say why the SADF has again invaded across the South West African border and at what risk.



IN THE past week the South African Defence Force has been involved in what appears to be the most extensive military operation in Angola since the 1975 invasion.

Although the South African Government has said very little on the incursion, there have been widespread reports from overseas of armoured columns, backed by heavy airstrikes, penetrating deep into Angolan territory.

There has been sharp international reaction and repeated warnings that the operation could invite overt African and Soviet retaliation and plunge the entire region into a bloody war.

Why then, with such apparently high risks, did the SADF go in?

Top academics and students of strategy who were approached this week agreed that the operation was part of a multi-pronged politico-military approach to the SWA question.

● Militarily the strike was obviously aimed at crippling the logistic and administrative support of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — the military wing of Swapo — and at destroying recently erected radar and anti-aircraft installations

● The action cannot be compared in any way to the 1975 operations which were mounted on a different scale and for different reasons

● Politically the action coincides with dissension within the Western Five contact group, next week's United Nations General Assembly session on SWA, and it is probably setting the scene for a hand-over of greater powers to the SWA National Assembly and perhaps even another election.

Mr Deon Fourie, a lecturer in strategic studies at Unisa, said a crippling drought in SWA has made incursions by PLAN guerrillas increasingly difficult and their morale is said to be low.

Coupled to this, Angolan military commanders are reported to be divided on the issue of physical support for Swapo and there is said to be discontent among Cuban forces in the country.

Against this background and with growing South African Government concern over the recent installation of sophisticated ground and air defence systems in southern Angola, the military timing of the strike was obviously right.

Clique

There are reports that many mid-echelon members of Swapo believe they cannot win the armed struggle and want to revert to straight politics and take their chances in an election. They are being opposed by the military clique supported by Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma. A serious military setback could strengthen support for the non-military stand, Mr Fourie said.

The risks were difficult to determine. The Cuban troops were apparently reluctant to engage Unita forces so it was unlikely that they would willingly attack the SADF.

The Angolan forces were in a difficult position. The incursion was obviously embarrassing and humiliating, and for that reason had to be countered. But at the same time many were reluctant to become involved in what they regard as a fight between the SADF and PLAN.

Mr Andre du Pisane, a political scientist at Unisa who specialises in SWA, said the timing of the action was significant. It coincided with important developments at the United Nations and internationally.

A UNiting for Peace resolution could be passed by the UN General Assembly next week and at the same time there were divisions in the Western Five camp on which Pretoria was obviously capitalising.

Mr Du Pisane said he was convinced that there was about to be a transfer of executive authority in SWA to the National Assembly and there was a "definite link" between this and the military strike.

The operation was a continuation of the South African Government's "Geneva stance" that it was the dominant economic and military power in the region.

From a military view point the operation obviously had specific goals to destroy PLAN's infra-structure and logistic back-up and to put radar screens and anti-aircraft facilities out of action.

Another goal was probably to destroy joint Swapo-ANC training and political strategy operations which are known to have been causing Pretoria grave concern, Mr Du Pisane said.

He believed the South African Government was trying to destabilise the Southern African region to force the West to make "certain choices".

But an operation of this type was largely politically counter-productive. It was unlikely to generate legitimacy for the internal parties and would probably ensure a further entrenchment of Cuban forces in Angola.

It also made it more difficult for the Western Five to sort out their differences and adopt a credible stand, and would probably push the Frontline States even closer to the Soviet Union.

The head of research at the SA Foundation, Mr David Willers, agreed that the strike was obviously aimed at destroying sophisticated defence equipment and at smashing PLAN's logistics and infra-structure.

Pursuit

There has been growing Government concern at the build-up of modern ground and air defence systems in southern Angola because the SADF needed absolute air superiority in the region to continue its hot-pursuit policy.

The possibility had now arisen that the SADF would have to initiate an on-going operation to ensure that the defence systems were not replaced.

Politically, Government strategists obviously chose a time when settlement negotiations with the Western Five were somewhat stalled. The incursion would probably heighten tensions within the group.

The operation would also serve to further delineate the choices facing President Ronald Reagan in the region. He may be forced to come down on one side or the other, which is exactly what Pretoria may be hoping for, Mr Willers said.

Professor Gerard Totemeyer, a SWA specialist at the University of Transkei, said the incursion created the risk of a serious escalation of the conflict in the region.

The SADF could not continue to "impose on the sovereignty of any given state" without expecting some sort of retaliation.

Angola did not have the military might to counter the SADF and would have to rely increasingly on outside forces which could give the Soviet Union an opportunity to become more involved.

But the director of the Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, said the risks involved in the current operation were probably no greater than the risks inherent in the whole situation. But the action could increase tensions between the super-powers.

Thrust

He said reasons for the strike may have included the pre-empting a thrust by PLAN on the eve of next week's UN General Assembly session at which the SWA problem would be debated, and also an attempt to break PLAN in preparation for elections in the territory.

Dr Mike Hough, the director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said the operation could have serious international political consequences.

In a paper on the whole concept of "hot pursuit", Dr Hough said very few of the SADF's "hot pursuit" operations met even some of the requirements for a justification of this action as laid down in international law.

"In none of the cases did any agreement giving consent to hot pursuit operations exist between any of the governments concerned; the conditions of uninterrupted and immediate pursuit were seldom met, and the operations often covered a long time-span," Dr Hough said.

The political implications of such operations included boosting public morale; creating conditions conducive to a peaceful internal settlement and a possibly stronger bargaining position during negotiations.

From a strategic viewpoint the advantages of raids on guerrilla bases were obvious, but — in the South Africa context — the political gains were less clear.

"As in any counter-insurgency campaign it is ultimately preventive political action and not so much military action which is of greater importance. It is true to say that the best form of counter-insurgency is one which prevents an insurgency from getting under way in the first place," Dr Hough said.

The raid: What probably happened

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

WHAT really went on in Angola this week? The Angolans claim a massive invasion involving three-quarters of South Africa's total standing army, while South Africa indicates that most of the operation was carried out on the spur of the moment as a result of information received part way through the operation.

At this stage, the only way to understand the why and how of this controversial South African and SWA/Namibian pre-emptive raid is to reconstruct it from a barrage of exaggerated propaganda claims on the one hand and communiques remarkably sparse on facts on the other.

By last night, with most or all of the raiding forces back at base, just enough had been revealed to make such a reconstruction possible in the light of Angolan claims and facts released after previous raids.

This is probably how it happened:

The preparation: Over a period of months military intelligence personnel evaluate and cross-check information about Swapo bases and dumps inside Angola, collected by using everything from ultra-sophisticated technology to what is jocularly called the "Eyeball, Mark 1".

This is put together to form a detailed picture of the enemy's dispositions, weapons, munitions dumps, headquarters, likely intentions and fighting ability.

Tactics

Now planning starts. Targets, troop strengths, tactics, communications, routes of advance and withdrawal, air support, logistics ... all these and many other considerations have to be taken into account to cover as many last-minute contingencies as possible before or when they happen.

Casualty evacuation procedures are laid down so that any wounded can be flown directly from the battlefield to a base hospital and from there straight on to Pretoria if necessary.

There is also the political angle. What effect will the raid have on South Africa's international political situation? Even as they work, the planners know the raid might be called off at the last moment for purely diplomatic reasons — it has happened before, and can happen again.

Firepower

While the planners continue to update the plan, troops and vehicles are gathered for the operation. The emphasis is on speed and firepower in advancing, attacking and withdrawing, so there is little doubt about what is needed.

Tanks are out, for various practical reasons. The raiders will all use wheeled vehicles — Eland armoured cars mounting 90mm guns which can be used for scouting, skirmishing and giving supporting fire, and mechanized infantry riding in the Ratel infantry fighting vehicle, which can also give supporting fire with its 20mm gun.

The raiding force is organized into two or three groups so that they can work semi-independently if necessary; a total of perhaps 3 000 men or less — a far cry from

the 45 000 men the Angolans will subsequently claim.

Its commanders are regulars of the Permanent Force, leading elements which might be composed of anything from national servicemen or Citizen Force units of the SADF to indigenous troops of the South West Africa Territory Force. Their colour might range from pale blond to coal black.

Once the raiding force has been assembled, strict security measures go into effect. Men and equipment are segregated from the outside world in a camp somewhere in the bush a good distance from the actual jumping-off point; Telephone-calls are banned, outgoing mail is stopped.

At a given time the force leaves its base and heads for the actual jumping-off point.

The attack: Men, guns, and vehicles stream across the border and swoop on their objectives, a number of installations and dumps belonging to the South West African People's Organization, somewhere south of Xangongo.

While thus occupied, the SWATF igh command receives evaluated information that other important Swapo installations and depots are located in the vicinity of Xangongo, one of the region's largest towns.

The raiding force's commander alters his battle-plan on the spot and sends some of his fighting teams to attack the new targets. At the same time he dispatches a "stopper group" to capture a bridge — perhaps the big one over the Cunene River at Xangongo — and cut off the Swapo escape-route.

By this time the element of surprise has evaporated; Xangongo's civilian population has been evacuated and elements of Fapla (the Angolan armed forces) are in defensive positions.

Xangongo is softened up with a heavy air strike which causes widespread damage, and attackers and defenders fight a battle which results in a victory for the raiders.

Supply dumps

The Fapla forces withdraw; the raiders do not pursue them, but concentrate on demolishing a series of Swapo installations, including large supply dumps ("huge quantities" of Swapo weapons and munitions are destroyed or prepared for removal, according to General Constand Viljoen).

In the meantime other elements of the raiding force pursue Swapo bands "irrespective of where they went to hide", according to General Viljoen; perhaps up the north road leading to Catuquero, Cahama and Chibemba — where, the Angolans later claim, much havoc was wrought by the unwelcome visitors.

Fapla casualties are unknown; the raiders lose eight dead and Swapo "many hundreds", according to General Viljoen (the Angolans say "several hundred" civilians and military personnel are known to have died, but adds the figure may be higher).

The Angolans say they have destroyed a fixed-wing aircraft, a helicopter and a "tank" in "violent combat" around the town of Ngiva, a fair distance to the east (Mystery surrounds this contention, since General Viljoen makes absolutely no mention of such fighting.)

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TERMINAL MANUAL

Angolan clash: fanning the fire of sanctions?

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The clash between South African and Angolan troops inside Angola this week will add fire to a United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria Government, Western diplomatic sources have predicted here.

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a

week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms.

The Africa bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to bypass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council.

Although not officially

announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence next Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations' history that such a session has been called.

During a Security Council debate on sanctions earlier this year, the three Western countries with the power of veto — the United States, Britain and France — refused to go along with demands for South Africa's isolation.

They argued that such a move would harden attitudes in the Republic and make a settlement in SWA/Namibia even more difficult to achieve.

The 50-nation Africa bloc had sought sanctions to "punish" South Africa for its failure to agree to a UN formula for SWA/Namibia's independence.

Western diplomatic sources maintain that the major Western powers will continue to argue against sanctions during the coming debate, although the Western Government's foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern bloc and China.

Already it is reliably learned at the United Nations that France has tried to intervene, asking the African States not to call an emergency session but to raise the SWA/Namibia issue during this year's regular General Assembly session which starts on September 15.

France, according to diplomatic sources, said the debate could be counter-productive to the present efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa and black Africa.

Haig statement tilts at Swapo

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, spoke at a Press conference yesterday of Swapo inflicting bloodshed and terrorism on innocent Namibians.

He emphasised that an official US statement on Wednesday deploring South Africa's action in Angola this week was not directed just at South Africa but was in the context of all violence in the area.

Washington Africa-watchers take General Haig's remarks as something of a defence of South Africa's position on SWA/Namibia. This, they say, will please the South African Government not least because it comes from Cabinet level.

According to the report of the Press conference in the Washington Post, "Haig bent over backwards not to offend South Africa."

General Haig said: "Let me set the record straight in the context of the statement we made. We said we deplored any esca-



General Haig . . . accused Swapo.

lation of violence in southern Africa, regardless of its source.

"Clearly, any such escalation of violence inhibits and makes more difficult the peace process we are seeking to push forward with respect to the early independence of Namibia on the basis of UN resolution 435.

"But we have also said with respect to this particular incident that several factors have to be weighed in drawing value judgments — not just the

act of the South African Government but also:

① The fact that, in Angola today, six years after independence, there remains a large contingent of Cuban forces and Soviet advisers.

② That we have watched the shipment of quantities of Soviet armaments to Angola.

③ That these armaments have been used to refurbish Swapo elements that move back and forth freely across the frontier and inflict bloodshed and terrorism on the innocent non-combatant inhabitants of Namibia."

General Haig said all these factors had to be taken into account in considering the implications of this week's action and the inhibitions it presented to America in seeking a Namibia solution.

He confirmed that the US was continuing to strive for the territory's independence — "with some progress, I may add."

④ See Page 3.

SWA: Pik raps UN

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday informed the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that South Africa was strongly opposed to a General Assembly special emergency session on SWA/Namibia.

The emergency session has been requested by Zimbabwe, on behalf of the African group at the

United Nations, for next week — 10 days before the start of the regular General Assembly session.

Replying by letter to a note from Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said the events surrounding the initiative were rather strange.

"This emergency special session is envisaged to commence a mere 10 days before the 36th regular session of the General Assembly which already has

'the question of Namibia' on its provisional agenda."

He said the status of "emergency" was contrived because the session had been decided on several months ago.

"This method of contriving an 'emergency' to advance the cause of a particular political group makes a mockery of the envisaged session," Mr Botha said, — Sapa.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment-
ments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within
the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case

SA was defeated claims Nujoma

BELGRADE — Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, yesterday denied that his guerillas had been involved in the fighting against the South African forces that swept into southern Angola this week.

"The Angolan army has been fighting. Swapo does not fight in Angola, it fights in Namibia," he said.

South African army chief, General Constand Viljoen, said yesterday that Swapo had lost hundreds of men and huge quantities of ammunition in the military operation against its bases in southern Angola.

Mr Nujoma, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday from East Berlin, avoided a direct answer when asked if the South African raid had inflicted human and material losses on Swapo.

"Our determination and will to fight have not been affected," he replied.

He said it was "a lie" that South African troops were pulling out of Angola because their operation had been successful.

"They are defeated. That is why they are pulling out," he said.

Mr Nujoma called on the UN Security Council to "take up its full responsibility and punish the fascist South African regime by imposing comprehensive economic sanctions."

He said the raid had made meaningless the efforts of the five Western powers, to bring about a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia and he accused them of protecting Pretoria and their own economic interests.

Their proposals for constitutional guarantees for the region's white population before independence were "an insult to the Namibian people," Mr Nujoma said.

Now for the pledges — Ted

Former British Prime Minister, Mr Ted Heath, said in Cape Town he accepts South Africa's explanation of a limited operation in Angola and that it had not invaded Angola.

Nevertheless, the operation made a friendly settlement in SWA/Namibia difficult.

It was more important to concentrate now on trying to get a solution which would involve assurances on both sides, that South Africa would not cross the border into Angola and Angola would not harbour terrorists.

"This probably means the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola," Mr Heath said. — Sapa.

Cubans will fight back

LISBON — The Angolan government has asked member states of the Organisation of African Unity to help expel South African forces from Angolan territory.

And in Havana, Cuba announced that its troops in Angola would go into action if South African forces approached Cuban positions there.

An official note published in the newspaper Granma said: "If South African columns approach lines defended by Cuban internationalist combatants, our troops, fulfilling the obligation of solidarity of our country with the sister

US adds its voice to outcry over Angola raid

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United States joined other countries in the United Nations Security Council last night in demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

But the US delegate, Charles Lichtenstein, also repeated a State Department assertion that the Angolan situation had to be viewed in a wider context of violence in southern Africa — a context which saw foreign troops stationed in Angola and Swapo guerillas being supplied with arms from outside the country.

Last two SADF casualties named

The Defence Force announced yesterday that two members of the SADF had been killed in action against terrorists in the operational area.

They were Rifleman David Nicolas Janse van Rensburg (20) son of Mr and Mrs T J Janse van Rensburg, of 39 Sixth Street, Naboomspruit, and

Rifleman Etienne Marius Snyman (19), son of Mr and Mrs P L Snyman, of 8 Wilbers Road, Estera, Elsburg, Germiston.

These are the last two casualties of the eight announced by the Defence Force. The names of the other six have already been made public. — Sapa.

SA wants a 'no-man's land' — claim

LISBON — Angola accused South Africa yesterday of trying to establish a no-man's land between SWA/Namibia and Angola by carrying out military attacks this week in southern Angola.

The official Angolan news agency said the destruction of two villages and a bridge near the SWA/Namibia-Angola border, which had no connection with Swapo guerillas based in southern Angola, showed "South Africa's objective is much vaster."

An editorial, obviously written with the approval of the marxist Angolan regime, said South Africa's bombing of the provincial capital of Njiva, near the border, demonstrated that "reality cannot be confused with exaggeration."

South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, acknowledged earlier that South African troops had crossed into southern An-

gola and engaged Angolan forces, but he called reports of a large-scale invasion exaggerated.

He said the South African raids were aimed at wiping out guerilla camps.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, gave no immediate information on new fighting in its report monitored in Lisbon.

South Africa announced shortly after the Angolan news agency editorial that its forces were withdrawing after completing a "limited task."

"The heroic opposition from Angolan troops shows how reality cannot be confused with exaggeration," the agency said.

The mouthpiece for the Angolan government also said South Africa had been caught by surprise by adverse world opinion, including Western nations "embarrassed by the unhappy actions of South Africa," and described US reaction as ambiguous. — Sapa-AP.

The Security Council met to consider a demand by the Luanda Government for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

The meeting started last night after council members had failed to agree in private consultations on the text for a call for South Africa's withdrawal, coupled with a condemnation of the incursion.

The meeting is to continue today. A spokesman for the South African mission to the UN confirmed that his country's chief delegate to the world body, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, was flying to New York from South Africa to put the Republic's case.

The United States has already angered black African states by what has been described as its "soft" criticism of South Africa's incursion into Angola.

WITHDRAWAL

Mr Lichtenstein said the council should call urgently for an end to violence "from all and every quarter and from all parties" and demand the immediate withdrawal of South African troops.

But Mr Lichtenstein said the "surrounding circumstances" made the situation difficult in Angola. He cited the presence of many foreign military advisers six years after Angola's independence and the movement of arms into Angola to supply Swapo.

Presenting his government's case, Angolan delegate Elisio de Figueiredo claimed South African troops had committed atrocities in his country, including the rape of young girls and strafing a funeral party.

DETAILS

Mr de Figueiredo repeated details of the incursion already relayed to the United Nations by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos when he asked the council to intervene.

Without mentioning specific countries but clearly referring to the Reagan Administration in the United States, Mr de Figueiredo said South Africa was being supported by its "allies."

He said South Africa now wanted to send out a message to the world: "Pretoria has never been so strong, that it has regained its former level of support and patronage, and the rest of the world can go hang itself."

Two towns taken, 450 killed in Angola battles

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Help, we've been bugged, says Angolan government

RUSSIANS

S Tribune 30/8/81

5 1981

FLEE SA TROOPS

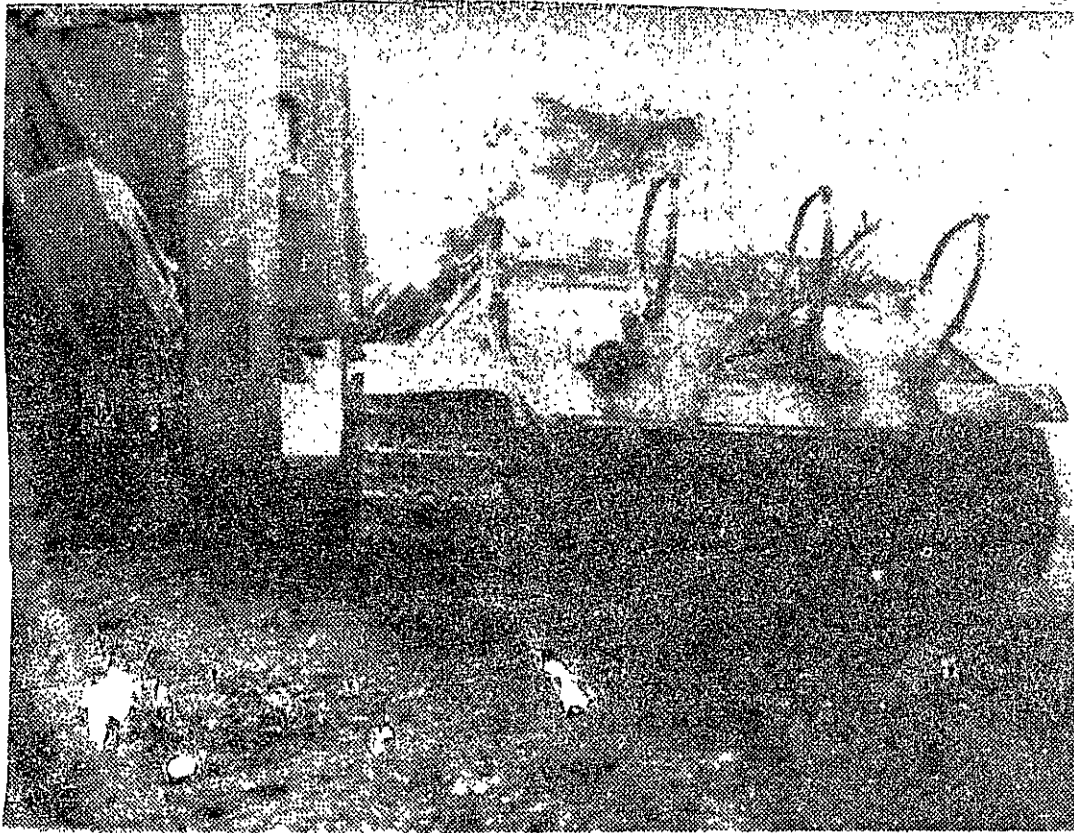
LONDON: Angola claims that South Africa mounted internal communications in Luanda and used its knowledge of Angolan intentions to mount a crushing well-timed counter-propaganda campaign.

Even while officials were debating, usually by telex, the contents of their next statement, it is said South Africa was preparing denials and alternative versions.

The most clear-cut example came on Thursday when the South Africans announced that they were beginning to withdraw.

The Angolans were still collecting information and arguing about the wording of a statement which finally went out on Friday night, stating that large areas were still subject to air raids and heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

When it reached the media the "South Africans withdrew" headlines were already 24 hours old.



One of the 18 Russian tanks destroyed by South African forces smoulders in the Angolan town of Xangongo.



South African troops regroup as a 14.5 mm anti-aircraft gun mounted on a Russian-made Gaz truck burns fiercely

By Arnold Kirkby
who went into Angola

ONDANGWA: A group of 20 Russian advisers, including an army officer, fled from a south Angolan town only two hours ahead of a South African battle group.

This was revealed when military correspondents this weekend flew into the Angolan war zone.

For the first time it has been disclosed that South African forces captured two Angolan towns and killed between 400 and 450 Swapo terrorists and Angolan soldiers in one of the most successful raids against terrorists.

Ten South African and SWA/Namibian territory force troops were killed in the action which started on Monday, August 24.

Civilians in Xangongo — 100 kilometers from the SWA/Namibian border — revealed after questioning by security forces that the Russians had left the town at about 9am on Monday.

The first wave of South African forces hit the town at 11am.

The SADF showed Pressmen documents, photographs and money which Lieutenant Derrugshro Bragurup left in his haste to get out of the house.

Among his possessions was a R10 note.

The security forces knocked out a number of radar installations, anti-aircraft guns and nine T54 tanks in and around Xangongo.

At Ondive, the capital of the Cunene province, it is believed that another nine T54 Russian tanks were wiped out.

At Xangongo, between 60 and 70 fully-laden Russian-made GAZ trucks were found with 20 mm anti-aircraft guns, ammunition and supplies.

The South African military authorities orchestrating the Angolan offensive, said that as little damage as possible was being done to the civilian sectors of the towns.

During the operation measures were taken to ensure the safety of the local population. Afterwards the locals were assisted in returning to their homes and were also given food and water.

The South African Medical Service took over the running of the local hospital in Xangongo and have four patients under treatment.

One young South African soldier was shot when he attacked a Swapo bunker.

He managed to pull the pin out of a hand grenade and toss it into the darkened hollow, killing a number of terrorists. The soldier died soon after.

Army officers also praised the power of South Africa's Ratel armoured troop carriers.

The bigger calibre guns proved very effective against the defences around the towns.

At the Angolan forces garrison in the town, the wreckage of a Buccaneer bomber, an Impala fighter plane and helicopter which were brought down by the Angolans and Swapo over the past three years, were on display.

The military authorities said they had proof beyond words now that the Russians were clearly behind helping both the Angolans and Swapo terrorists in the south of Angola.

They showed journalists propaganda, a defensive plan for Xangongo written in Russian and a number of charts.

There were also a number of huge signs posted up throughout the town condemning South Africa and pledging to continue the struggle.

SOUTH AFRICA'S military raids this week deep into southern Angola appear to signal a significant new perception of the SWA-Namibian war by Pretoria.

That's the view of the authoritative British magazine, The Economist, which says in its main international news story this week that the raids "reflect a growing belief that the war against Swapo is winnable".

The Economist says that earlier assumptions that there could be "no military solution" in SWA/Namibia, and that an internationally acceptable political solution would have to be negotiated now seem to have been revised.

This view is partially shared by The Times which reported this week that the raids indicate an important shift in South African strategy with potentially far-reaching implications for the stability of all Southern Africa.

Recent remarks by senior military men, reports The Times, suggest a bolder policy is now being pursued.

The Times says it is possible Pretoria has been emboldened by President Ronald Reagan's reluctance to voice open criticism of South Africa.

"On the whole, it seems more likely that Pretoria has simply calculated, crudely but probably correctly, that the current diplomatic attempts to find a new approach to an internationally acceptable peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia will not get anywhere, and that South Africa might as well make the most of its military opportunities while the political stalemate lasts.

"South Africa still cannot see any internationally acceptable settlement which would give them the assurances they want against Swapo domination of an independent SWA/Namibia.

"They show every sign of being prepared to weather the storm of world protest that will inevitably descend on their heads," says The Times.

ANGOLA RAIDS:



Ronald Reagan



Andreas Papandreou



Jose dos Santos



Fidel Castro

The military option in
the war against Swapo
seems to have taken
on a more significant
role with far-reaching
implications for
Southern Africa stability

commander-in-chief of
the estimated 18 000
Cubans in Angola.

Systems

Operation

Non-Academic

Academic

Secretary:
Director:

specific problem

Protest

There was, indeed, no shortage of international protest.

● The official Soviet Press vigorously condemned the South African incursions. Pravda, the Communist Party's daily newspaper, called the South African action "criminal aggression" and demanded immediate withdrawal from Angola.

Moscow's evening paper, Izvestia, suggested South Africa was launching punitive actions against Swapo with the connivance of other Western powers.

However, Angola's President Jose Dos Santos did not include a message to Moscow among his first appeals to stop the South African incursion.

Russia has maintained close links since Angola's independence.

Under the Soviet Union's treaty obligations to Angola, the Russians could theoretically be drawn into military confrontation with the South African forces.

However, in realistic political terms, both Angola and Russia are reluctant to invoke the military clauses.

The treaty of friendship and co-operation, signed in October, 1976 compels the Soviet Union to "strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Angola"

Threat

It also provides that "in the event of situations arising that create a threat to peace, the contracting parties shall establish contact with a view to co-ordinating their position in the interests of removing the threat or restoring peace."

Both Moscow and Luanda were conspicuously silent about this commitment.

President Dos Santos's messages, as the South Africans began their action against Angola, were addressed to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, and to Dr Fidel Castro in his capacity as current head of the non-aligned nations, and not as

● The clash between South African and Angolan troops will add fire to a coming United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against Pretoria.

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa Bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms.

The Africa Bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to by-pass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council.

Sanctions

Although not officially announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence on Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations' history that such a session has been called.

Western diplomatic sources maintain, however, that the major Western powers will continue to vote against sanctions during the coming debate, although the Western governments foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern Bloc and China.

France, according to diplomatic sources, pointed out the debate could be counter-productive to the current efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa, and black Africa.

Besides the U.S., Britain and France, the other two permanent members on the UN Security Council are the Soviet Union and China.

● The opposition Greek Socialist Party (Pasok), which is tipped to win Greece's October general election, also strongly condemned South Africa's military action. It called on the United Nations to take punitive action.

Andreas Papandreou, the anti-Nato leader of the party, said the United Nations was obliged to take all necessary measures for the withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola, and the restoration of peace in the area.

certainly also dash hopes of an early release for seven British mercenaries languishing in an Angolan jail according to Whitehall sources.

The mercenaries include South African-born Carl Fortuin, whose parents now live in Britain.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Luanda said: "So long as the attack by South Africa continues, their case won't be helped."

The seven Britons have been held in Luanda's San Paulo prison since 1976 after a trial which resulted in three other British mercenaries being sentenced to death and executed.

They had all fought against the MPLA during the civil war which followed independence.

Only two months ago, British parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Richard Luce, personally appealed to the Angolan President for their release.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "They have been receiving monthly consular visits since March, and have better food than the other prisoners."

Amazed

"They were last seen on August 13 when they were said to be in tip-top condition, though a little pale."

Throughout the week there was no feeling of siege or apnea in Luanda.

The city's day-to-day life went on — the markets busy with housewives concerned to get to the bread queue, young people on school holidays milling in the city centre and filling the cinemas.

But there was deep underlying concern at the scale of the current attack report Western correspondents in the Angolan capital.

The current attack coincided with Luanda acting as host city for hundreds of athletes from 11 Central African countries who have come for the second Central African Games.

Visitors for the Games were amazed at the festivities continuing while in the south the fighting appeared to be intensifying. Gaily flag-decked streets greeted them and seemingly endless football matches were being relayed live on television.

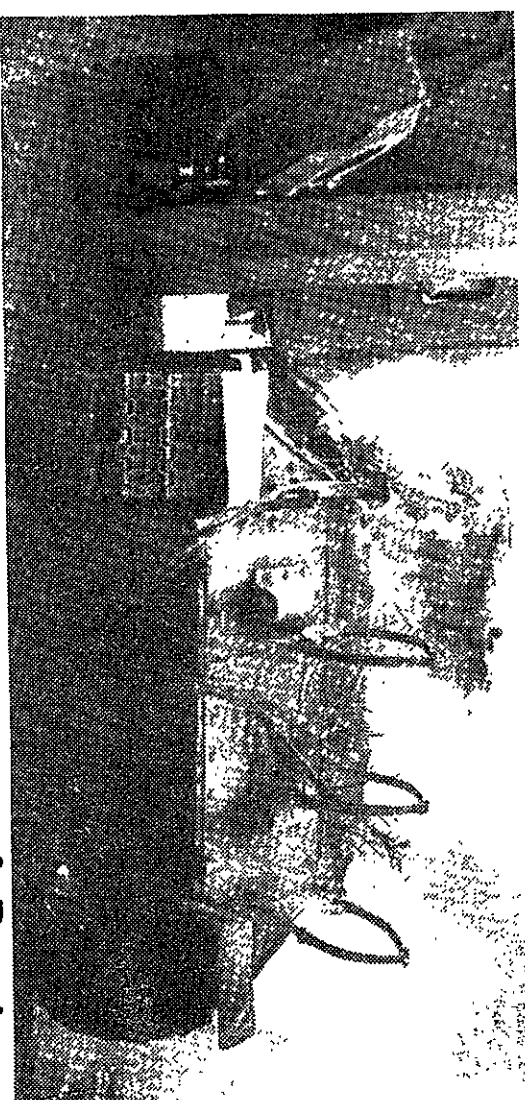
ANGOLA STREET: SAKINT 450

S-Times

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A Russian-built tank burns in Angola this week

MORE than 450 members of Swapo and Angolan soldiers have been killed in Operation Protea, the South African search-and-destroy mission against Swapo strongholds in southern Angola.

An undisclosed number of Fapla were taken prisoner during six days of fighting. Military sources said yesterday that the prisoners were being "processed" although none of them had been taken back to South West Africa.

Ten members of the South African and South West African forces have been killed so far in Operation Protea, said to be the biggest since Operation Savannah in 1975.

No South African or South West African POWs had been taken, the military sources said yesterday.

After six days of fighting, the combined South African and South West African forces began pulling out of

Officers at command headquarters at Oshakati in SWA said yesterday that clashes with the Angolan Government's army, Fapla — had been inevitable since the Angolans had begun to offer protective facilities to Swapo advisers.

Twenty-seven Russian advisers — 20 men and seven women — fled the town of Xangongo — formerly Villa de Rocades — shortly before South African armoured forces swept into the town on Monday morning, the first day of the current operation.

In their haste the Russians left behind personal possessions and a huge quantity of documents, which military intelligence sources say point to a growing Soviet involvement in the war situation in southern Angola.



By DON MARSHALL
Who was flown into Southern Angola by the SADF as South African troops were pulling out

SA-SWA forces kill 450 in S. Times 30/8/81 Angola strike

(From Page 1)

ties of Soviet-supplied equipment.

Several Soviet T-34 tanks and other armoured vehicles, several hundred Soviet heavy-duty trucks, small arms, ammunition and mines and many new anti-aircraft guns will be brought back to South Africa.

An entire Fapla-Swapo supply convoy of about 70 vehicles was captured. It arrived at Xangongo shortly after the enemy had been driven from the town on Monday morning.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF, has said that the operation did not "come anywhere near" the scale claimed by Angolan media.

"The reference to 45 000 troops is totally laughable because it was not a fraction of this," he said.

Although South Africa had wanted to avoid clashes with Angolan forces, military commanders said yesterday, it was inevitable that they had occurred because of Fapla's decision to offer protection to Swapo.

At a Press briefing at Oshakati yesterday, Brigadier R "Witkop" Badenhorst, operational commander of "Protea", said that since Operation Smokeshell last year it had become increasingly difficult for South African forces to get at Swapo bases in southern Angola.

Fapla has been offering protection to Swapo in the border area of the province of Namibia, which is a buffer zone between South Africa and Angola.

The attack on the radar was launched by fighter bombers which crossed the border and blasted these vital radar installations at Cahama, about 150km into Angola.

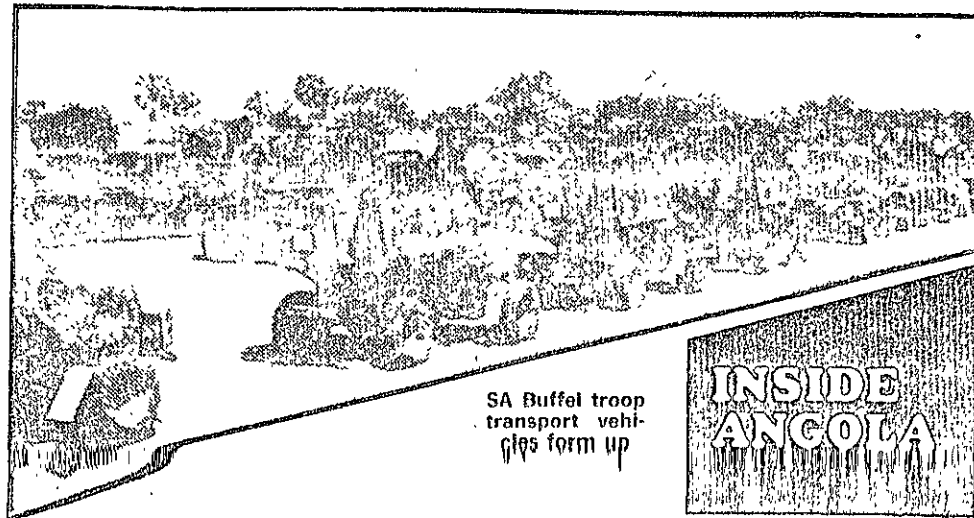
With the radar knocked out — and air-force officers refused to disclose how they managed to penetrate into Angolan air space to accomplish the mission — South African armoured, mechanised infantry and artillery forces crossed into Angola shortly before midnight on Sunday to launch a co-ordinated attack on key Swapo installations.

The task force crossed the border near the town of Tsumeb and moved along the Cunene River valley, but it was not until the vital communication highway between the Angolan and Swapo territories in the north-western region of Angola was cut off that the forces were able to move on.

At the same time a second task force sped northwards from the Angolan border overland and made for Xangongo, another strategic town in the operation because it overlooks the only bridge across the Cunene River.

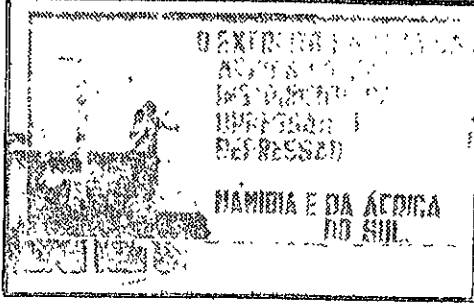
A third task force moved in an easterly arch to drive a wedge between Fapla forces at the town of Peka Peka, about 10km northeast of Xangongo.

During Sunday night, SAAF fighter bombers bombed Fapla installations with leaflets warning the Angolan forces of the imminent action and telling them not to get involved.

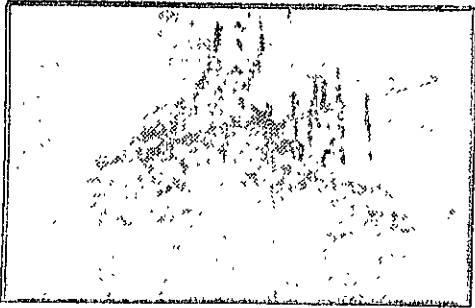


SA Buffel troop transport vehicles form up

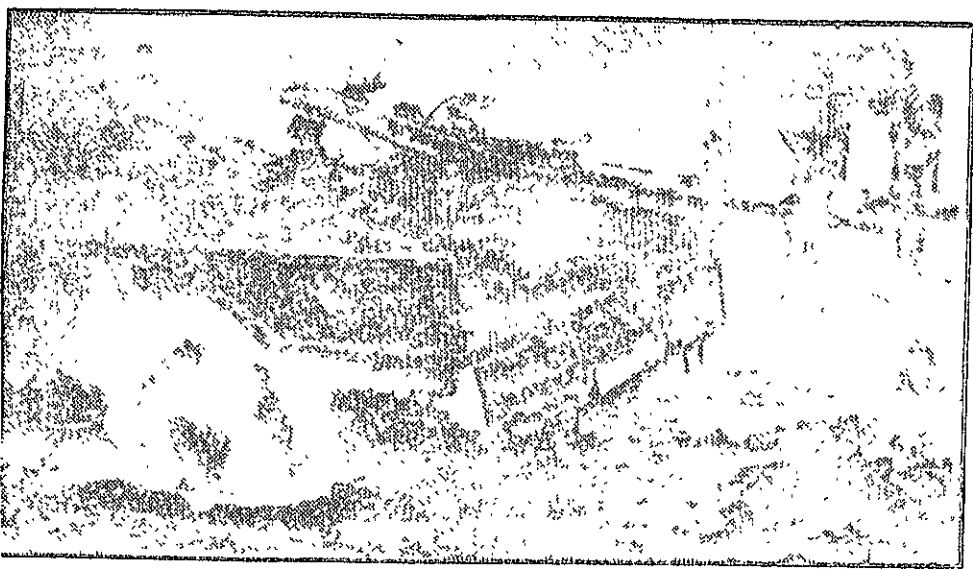
INSIDE ANGOLA



An anti-South African poster in the key town of Xangongo



Smoke rises from a Russian-built T-34 tank knocked out in the fighting



Captured 14.5mm anti-aircraft gun on the back of a Soviet-built transporter

unprecedented

The conventional phase of the operation was completed with the fall of the town of Ongiva, formerly Villa Pereira de Eca, on Friday, although counter-insurgency operations against pockets of Swapo fighters were still continuing in large areas of southern Angola yesterday.

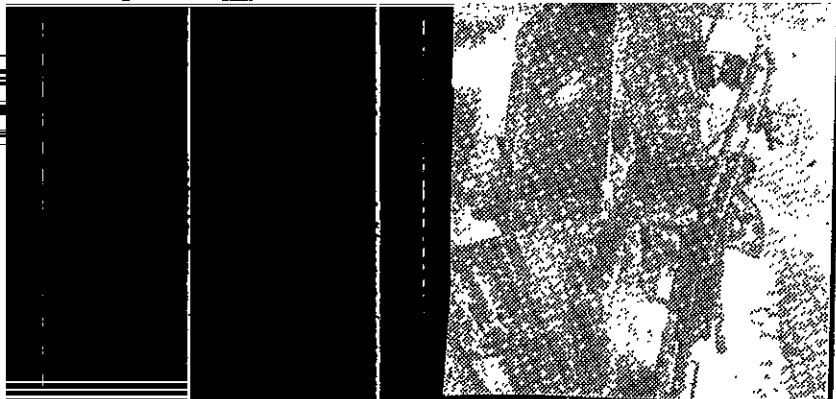
Several acts of bravery by national servicemen and citizen-force soldiers were reported to South African and foreign journalists who were flown to Xangongo, about 100km north of the SWA-Angolan border yesterday.

Soldiers spoke of an unidentified national serviceman who broke from cover while under fire to jump on to a T-34 Soviet tank and lob a handgrenade inside before it could fire on advancing South African forces.

The grenade exploded, killing the Swapo driver, and the tank was put out of action.

In another incident, a citizen-force captain is reported to have tossed a grenade into a bunker after he had been mortally wounded by a Swapo terrorist who was holding out below.

The South Africans and South West Africans were determined to wipe out the Swapo infrastructure before pulling out of Angola, and they have seized large quantities of arms and equipment.



Poster in the key town of Xangongo

Smoke rises from tank

SA Buffel troop transport vehicles form up

ANC men for sentence

HE case in the Pretoria regional Court against four African National Congress members has been postponed to September 15 for sentence.

The men are Norman Mogeni (22) from Gugulethu, Cape Town; Edward Mbundu (29) from Orlando; David Linda Mampane (20) from Middleburg and Eddie Balana Khumalo (30) from Soweto.

They pleaded guilty to being members of the ANC and furthering the organisations aims. They also admitted undergoing military training in foreign countries includ-

ing Russia, Zambia and Angola. They said they intended using this training in warfare and sabotage to undermine the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Mampane also pleaded guilty to collaborating with Johannes Shabangu, sentenced to death recently, to assassinate a policeman. He admitted he was in possession of a Makarov pistol and ammunition when he was arrested on August 1 last year.

The men were remanded in custody. Mr A G H Bouwer was on the bench.

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The government called on "all members of the Organisation of African Unity, support committees, humanitarian organisations and the international community" to grant "all possible aid to the populations of the zones affected by the racist attack" from Pretoria.

It said many people had been killed or made homeless, and that major material damage included the destruction of schools, hospitals, and transport

Czechoslovakia's Rude Pravo said: "The terrorist incursion was not a single act carried out by South African racists, but part of extensive coordinated steps in line with a policy originating in Washington with the purpose of achieving hegemony of American imperialism through confrontations, escalation of international tension and creation of hotbeds of conflicts in all parts of the world."

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria yesterday described the latest Angolan claims as "just another example of the mass propaganda that is being fed to the world."

He said it was clear the Angolan government and its news agency were doing everything possible to keep up a stream of such allegations in an attempt to hold the world's attention until the United Nations Security Council had taken a decision on the resolution now before it.

The claims also fell into the pattern of full-scale propaganda which was to be kept up until the session of the UN General Assembly on September 3, he said.

Referring to the specific claim that five South African planes had been shot down, he said this was just another example of the nonsense that was being told to the world.

A pull-out

Yesterday dismissed a statement by South Africa
ling out of Angola and said heavy fighting was

Report by AFP, Sapa-Reuter-AP.

against Namibian guerilla bases there.

But on Saturday, the SADF said they had struck deep into Angola, knocking out radar and anti-aircraft installations and killing at least 400 Angolan troops and Swapo guerillas.

Brigadier Rudolph Badenhorst, commander of Oshakati base, said South African ground troops had launched a four-pronged assault which reached as far as Xangongo.

CUBAN WARNS

Just as Gen Viljoen was announcing the South African withdrawal, Cuba warned South Africa that its troops stationed in Angola will be sent into action if South African forces approach their positions.

The text of the violently worded Havana statement warned that Cuban troops in Angola would join battle "if the South African force approached the positions they were defending".

It demanded that the South African "racist invaders halt their aggression and withdraw from Angolan territory," while accusing the United States of being "intellectually the instigator and the principle party responsible for the cowardly aggression".

DISASTER

"This is a full-scale military operation against a free and sovereign country," the communique said, adding that Swapo was "the sole legitimate representative for the Namibian territory".

The Angolan government has declared the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Cuando Cubango, "disaster zones".

and communications facilities.

The Angolan government said the South African attack was aimed basically at preventing a negotiated solution to the Namibian question in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolution.

The cabinet reaffirmed "unconditional support" for Swapo, calling it "the vanguard of the Namibian people."

Meanwhile at the United Nations, the United States accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of aggravating conflict in southern Africa, but said it would support a UN Security Council demand for the "prompt" withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

US ambassador Charles Lichenstein, addressing a meeting of the 15-nation council, refused to commit his country to an outright condemnation of South Africa for its cross-border raids into Angola.

He said South Africa's actions must be seen in the context of the presence of an estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Marxist-ruled Angola and Soviet arms supplies to Swapo guerillas.

In Belgrade, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma denied his guerillas has been involved in fighting against South Africans. "The Angolan army has been fighting. Swapo does not fight in Angola, it fights in Namibia," he said.

Czechoslovak, Bulgarian and Romanian Communist Party newspapers have denounced the South African incursion into Angola as an aggressive terrorist act inspired by Washington.

Russian advisers in hasty retreat SA army into Angola', 110km

From DON
MARSHALL

JOHANNESBURG.

A woman's black high-heeled shoe, a baby's pink slipper, an assortment of drab clothing, several Russian newspapers and a couple of family snapshots was the evidence that 27 Soviet advisers left behind when they hastily fled the Angolan town of Xangongo last week in the face of an advancing South African task force.

Soldiers of the Angolan army — Fapla — ignored warnings to stay out of the way of the South Africans who were on a search-and-destroy mission of Swapo bases in Southern Angola and two short but bitter conventional battles with both sides using armour and artillery were fought at the towns of Xangongo and Ongiva.

When the South African task force, consisting of artillery, mechanized armour and motorized infantry groups, arrived at the town's outer limits at 9am last Monday, they were confronted by an integrated force of Fapla and Swapo soldiers who were well dug in on high ground on which the town is built.

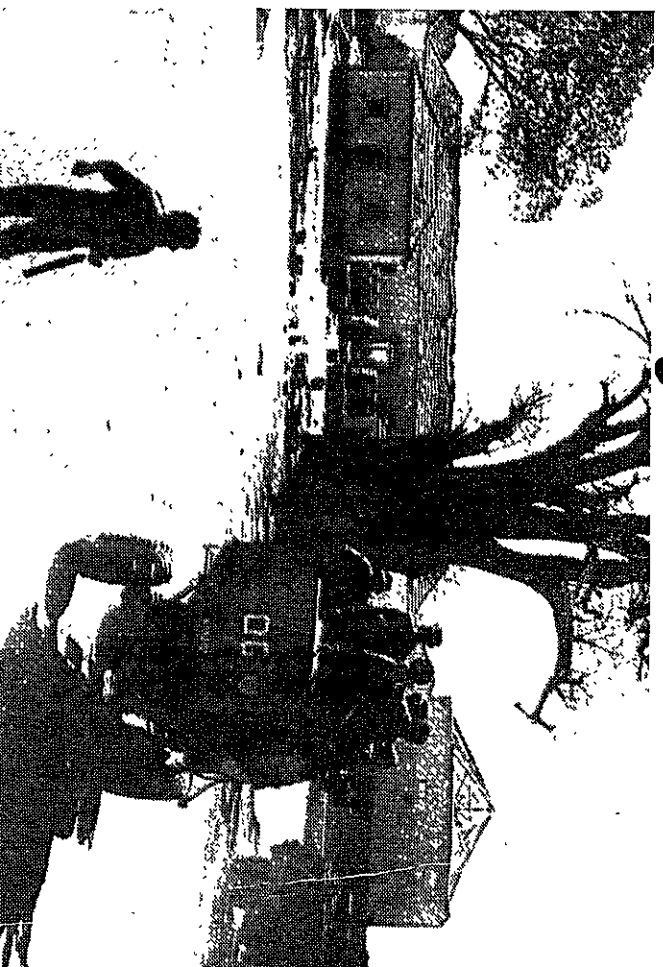
Air support

Xangongo fell after a short but bitter struggle and special units of the South African Army spent several hours driving the remaining elements of Swapo and Fapla from well-fortified bunkers before the place was made safe for general movement.

Xangongo was of particular importance to the success of Operation Protea, in which three well-armed task forces consisting of South African and South West African soldiers, with extensive



Right: South African forces going into the Fapla base at Xangongo, one of the key towns captured by South African and South West African soldiers. Left: A snapshot from home — a photograph of a Russian family, captured among documents seized by South African Intelligence after Fapla and Swapo were driven from southern Angola last week.



air support, swept through southern Angola to locate and destroy Swapo bases in the area.

The operation was intended to break Swapo's military back and Brigadier Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, Officer Commanding Sector 10 in SWA's Operational Area, said in Oshakati on Friday that he thought the South African forces had "broken the back" of their task.

The conventional phase of the operation was completed with the capture of the southern Angolan town of Ongiva on Friday afternoon and South African and South West African troops have already started returning to SWA bases, a military spokesman said.

More than 450 members of Swapo and Fapla have been killed in the South African search-and-destroy mission and extensive radar and anti-aircraft installations in southern Angola have been wiped out.

Ten members of the South African and SWA forces have been killed in the operation so far. No South African or SWA/Namibian POWs had been taken, a military spokesman said.

An undisclosed number of Fapla and Swapo prisoners have been taken and these people were being "processed", although none of them had been taken back to SWA, the military spokesman said.

South African security forces had tried to avoid contacts with Fapla elements, but from the outset of the operation it was clear that the Angolans were not going to allow the South African task forces to penetrate the protective shields they had thrown around Swapo without putting up a fight.

A small group of South African and overseas journalists who were taken to Xangongo last Friday were shown a building which was

used by the Soviet advisers as their headquarters. The Russians used Xangongo to co-ordinate military activities in the area, while they were also responsible for the defence of the town of Xangongo and its environs.

However, they did not stay to direct the battle against the advancing South African and South West African security forces and military spokesmen said they had apparently left for the north at least two hours before the first shots were fired.

Its population of 2,000 fled the town after South African Air Force aircraft "bombed" the town with pamphlets at the start of the operation to warn them to get out. Five hundred had fled their homes on Friday after the security forces broadcast messages telling them they would not be harmed.

At the Soviet operational headquarters in an old house, charts and maps on

the walls set out command structures and strategy in Russian. These were taken to SWA/Namibia for analysis.

Nextdoor to the house were two other houses where the Russians lived, some apparently with their wives and children.

Operation Protea was launched last Sunday night when South African Air Force fighter-bombers took off on their first missions into Angola.

Their first objective was to destroy recently installed radar detection networks at Cahama, a well-fortified Fapla and Swapo base about 150 km inside Angolan territory.

Once they signalled success, stage two of this co-ordinated operation was set into motion and ground forces swept into Angola to start the attack on Swapo.

Colonel "Ollie" Holmes, Air Force Commander in SWA's Sector 10, said the air force's role in this operation was to provide air support for the South African and SWA ground forces "where required".

With the radar knocked out, the army launched stage two of the operation. One task force crossed into Angola near the vital town of Ruacana and made a dash for the strategic town of Humbe on the vital north-south Angolan highway.

At the same time a second task force sped northwards from Ondangwa under cover of darkness and made for Xangongo, another strategic town in the operation.

A third task force moved in an easterly arc to drive a wedge between Fapla forces who were based in the town of Pen Pen, about 10 km north-east of Xangongo. Part of this force broke away before reaching the target area so that Swapo bases east of Xangongo could be attacked and destroyed.

Commandant Theo Beyl-veld, Staff Officer Operations in SWA's sector 10 area, told journalists that Operation Protea had been a continuation of Operation Carnation which was another security force operation in eastern and northern Angola in June.

After smashing combined Fapla-Swapo opposition at Xangongo, the South African and SWA territorial forces continued with their clean-up operations until they moved in on Ongiva, where Fapla again involved itself in the struggle.

The battle for Ongiva started on Wednesday. Pamphlets were dropped on Ongiva during the night to inform Fapla that they would not be attacked if they did not get in the way.

This request to Fapla was ignored and the security forces were again attacked by a well-balanced force consisting of Fapla-Swapo infantry, armour and artillery.

The Angolan communiqué listed towns captured by South African troops as Ongiva, Mongwa, Xangongo and Humbe, all on the principal road which runs north-west from the SWA/Namibia border to Lubango.

— Sapa-Reuter

HUAMBO. — Six years ago, Huambo was the centre of a power struggle for the control of Angola.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of the anti-communist Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), proclaimed it his capital.

But its capture in 1975 by the Marxist Angolan People's Liberation Movement, backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, ended the pro-Western Unita's plans to succeed the Portuguese as the country's rulers.

Unita chose Huambo, 600 km south-east of the capital, Luanda, because it is the main town of the province that is home to Dr Savimbi's Ovimbundu tribe.

FIERCE BATTLE

But nothing remains today of Unita's brief presence in Huambo, not even a slogan. Only a few charred buildings still testify to the fierceness of the battle for its control.

In a move to prove to the world that Unita no longer poses a serious threat here, part of the Central African Games being held in Angola are being staged in Huambo itself.

To dispel any idea that the ruling MPLA control only the city, a party of athletes and foreign journalists was given a conducted tour of what official guides described as one of the province's main farms in the surrounding countryside.

Leaving the town, visitors pass a large converted factory with a huge slogan: 'We will defend Angola. We will defend Africa.'

'These are the Cuban barracks,' the guide explains.

The soldiers inside wear unmarked fatigues but look tough and professional.

The road to the Angola-Cuban Friendship agricultural complex at Kaala, some 30 km from Huambo,

Charred remains of Unita's dream

crosses an undulating plain dotted with huge sugar-loaf rock formations and villages of huts made of mud bricks and straw roofs.

Soldiers are a common sight — even where the road crosses a tiny stream there is a soldier with a Soviet-designed AK-47 assault rifle on either side of the ditch.

Military roadblocks guard the roads into Huambo and Kaala. Visible security for the motorcade of athletes and journalists consisted of two police outriders on gleaming new Japanese motorcycles and a police patrol car with wailing siren.

At the farm, the antenna of a discreetly parked army vehicle peeped over a hillock and soldiers were seen in the fields. Asked whether the presence of so many armed men indicated a security problem, the deputy provincial commissar said: 'I do not think this is the appropriate moment to discuss this question.'

The East German experts however, are not so reticent.

'There is absolutely no problem on the farm. You can see around you all the maize and potato fields that we have ploughed, but the roads are not safe,' one said.

The Angolans insist that only small remnants of Unita's guerrillas are still active in the province and always refer to them as 'puppets.'

But it is clear that Huambo is in a far greater state of military preparedness than Luanda.

The atmosphere is relaxed in the capital and most soldiers go about unarmed.

In Huambo, troops in combat gear guard strategic sites and sometimes even street corners. From the back of the hotel, soldiers can be seen stopping civilians to search bags of produce and check documents.

Passers-by in the street do not seem to have the time for the kind of casual greeting that makes Luanda so relaxed.—Sapa-Reuter.

Sometimes the lightning and the lightning is fearful, and in the summer the rain is of another large place, where Town, where the governor lives by the Atlantic Ocean; the on the south by the South Ocean, on the east by the Orange, on the east by the English colony: it is bounded on the north by the English have a part of it, which we call the

"These people are well-formed, well-looking men in their appearance; the ears and noses are well formed, they are stout, some of them above six feet high, and others are less than six feet; they are sagacious, and their language is one of the best language in the world. The principal tribes are the Gaitka; their chief Missionary is C. Brownlie (Brownlee), who knows the Kafir language thoroughly, and can speak it as Kafir man: I think he is a Scotch Missionary."

Angola raid backlash on SWA talks

MID
IN CAPE

Political Staff

THE successful military raid into Angola by South African and South West African forces is showing signs of serious implications for negotiations towards an internationally agreed independence for the disputed territory.

Hopes that the talks will continue are being largely based on the clear American determination 'to keep the show on the road.'

But diplomats fear that the incursion could provide France with the opening to withdraw from the Western 'Big Five' contact group — a move which could seriously upset and possibly jeopardise attempts at an international solution.

LENT SUPPORT

Diplomatic spokesmen pointed out today that there had been rumours that France might withdraw since the takeover by Mr Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Government.

Until recently the possibility was generally dismissed as sable-rattling. But the strong stand the country has now taken on the Angola raid has lent support to the view that the possibility of the country withdrawing should not be excluded.

Any drastic action by France could also influence

the positions of West Germany and Canada in the contact group.

Both countries have been notably stronger in their condemnation of the incursion into Angola than the United States and Britain.

Diplomatic spokesmen said another complicating factor for the talks could be the outcome of UN Security Council and General Assembly meetings.

PARTIALITY

On the other hand, it has been warned that any UN move to castigate South Africa, such as by imposing sanctions, would serve to strengthen South African suspicion of UN partiality towards Swapo.

While several governments have issued public statements condemning the raid, some have also summoned the South African ambassadors in their capitals to convey their disapproval.

However, sources claimed today that the South African Government's counter-offensive in the diplomatic field of taking newspaper and television reporters to the scene of the battlefield in Angola had paid dividends.

This is said to have lent support to Pretoria's standpoint that the incursion was planned as a retaliatory raid against Swapo and that there was never any intention to occupy parts of Angola.

● See Page 4.

Poverty²

Poverty, being

It can be defined, albeit with difficulty. Poverty-Datum lines are made of the week, and the real income of real f

Alternatively, the way people view

poor, in comparison to other people, whether they consider themselves

Important is access to the means by which wealth might be accumulated, i.e. political power or education can determine control over access to economic resources. For instance, a measurably less wealthy group may, or may not, see themselves as poor, feel, or not feel that something should be done for them by those with the means, as they see it, to do so. Equally, a measurably wealthier group might recognise that a less wealthy group has wants or needs. It might not recognise the less wealthy group as poor at all, in which case it would not be recognising the existence of any wants or needs that could require remedy.

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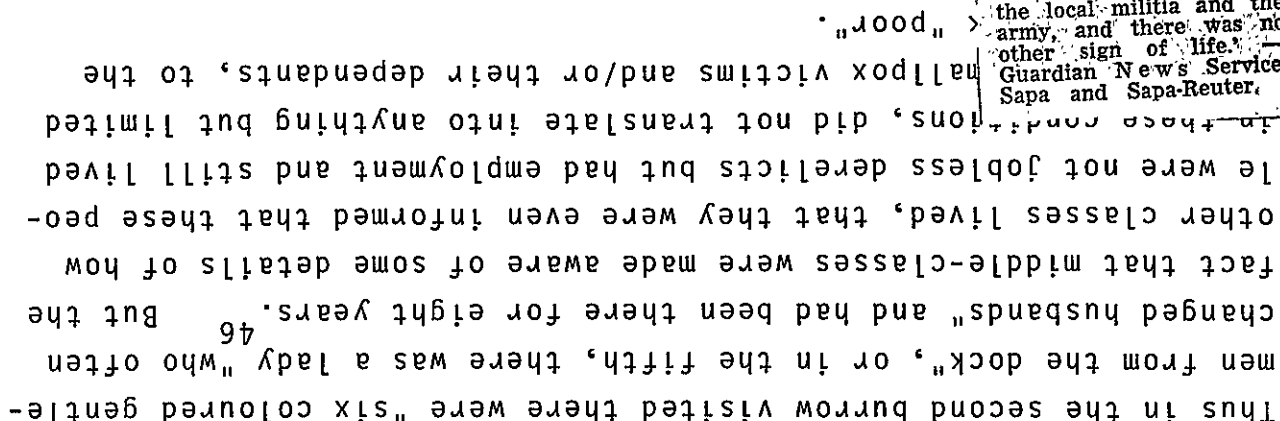
The Defence Ministry said the South Africans had advanced about 110 km up the highway and fighting was continuing in an area about half-way between Ngiva, the captured capital of the border province of Kunene, and the main southern Angolan city of Lubango.

The accusation was printed yesterday in the Jour-

This had been done in a bid to obtain world reaction before the UN General Assembly's special sitting on Thursday.

A group of diplomats who returned to Luanda yesterday after visiting areas near the battle zones said that they heard and saw no signs of continued fighting.

After visiting the town with ambassadors of West Germany, France, Italy and Rumania, he said: 'All the population was evacuated. The only people in the town were members of the local militia and the army, and there was no other sign of life.' — Guardian News Service. Sapa and Sapa-Reuter.



BURNT OUT ... A Russian-built T-34 tank which was knocked out by South African forces during an operation in Southern Angola last week.

Swapo's back is broken, says SA Army

By DON MARSHALL

A WOMAN'S black high-heeled shoe, a baby's pink slipper, an assortment of drab clothing, several Russian newspapers and a couple of family snapshots were the evidence that 27 Russian advisers left behind when they hastily fled the Angolan town of Xangongo last week in the face of an advancing South African task force.

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Xangongo was of particular

importance to the success of Operation Protea in which three well-armed task forces, consisting of South African and South West African soldiers with extensive air support, swept through southern Angola to locate and destroy Swapo bases in the area.

The operation was intended to neutralise Swapo and Brigadier Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, Officer Commanding Sector 10 in SWA's Operational Area, said in Oshakati on Fri-

day that he thought the South African forces had "broken the back" of their task.

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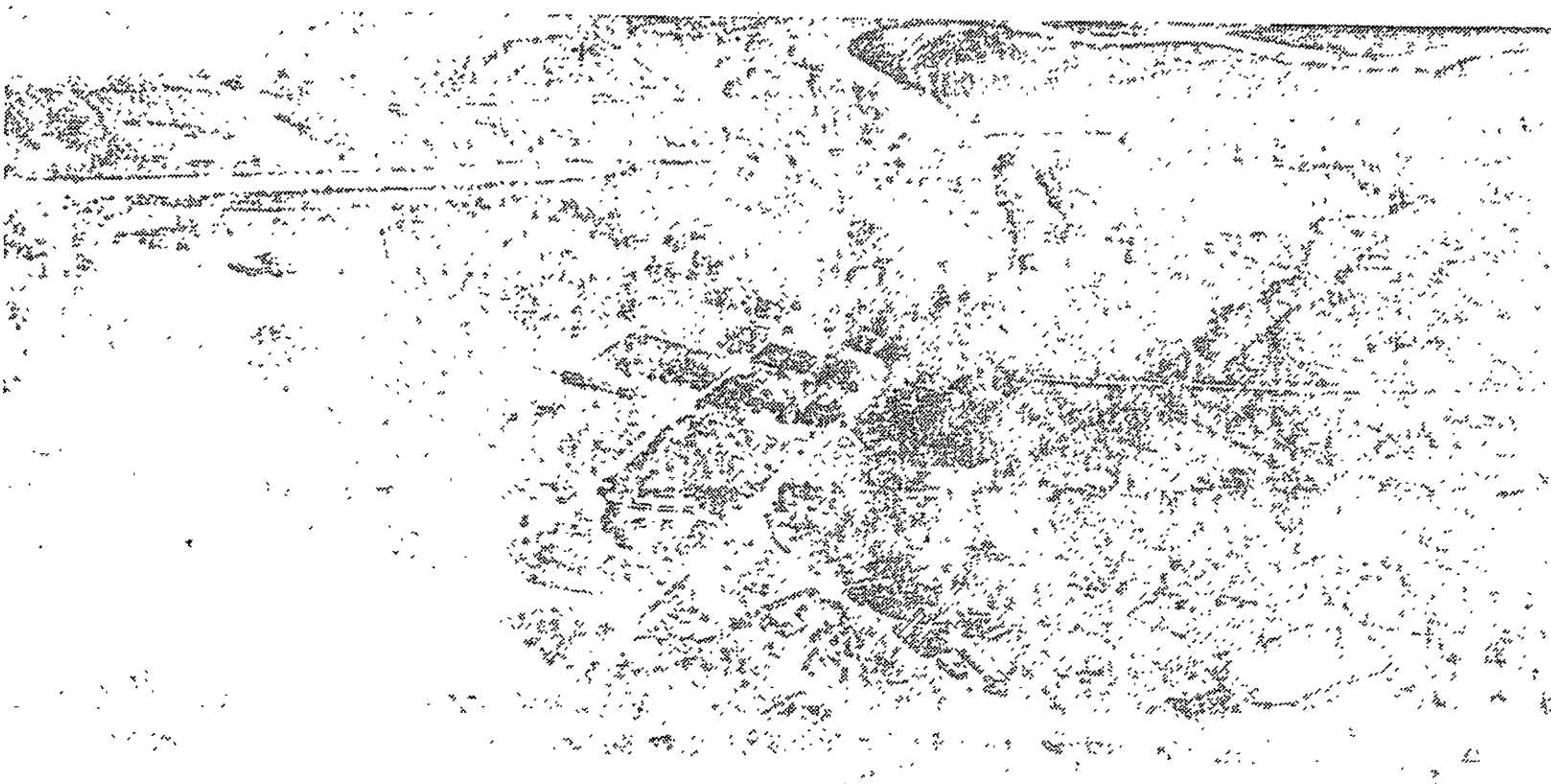
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However, they did not stay to direct the battle against the advancing South African and SWA Security forces and military spokesmen said they had apparently left for the north at least two hours before the first shots were fired.

Xangongo, which must have been a thriving place under the Portuguese, is run down after having been turned into an army garrison and defence



Aerial view of Xangongo, one of the key towns which a combined force of South African and South West African soldiers attacked last week. They routed FAPLA and Swapo forces in a brief, bloody battle.

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — After the powerful thrust of South African and South West African security forces into southern Angola last week, the death toll this year in the northern bush war has soared to more than 1 500.

More than 450 members of Swapo's military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), and members of the Angolan security forces, Fapla, were killed in Operation Protea, a four-pronged search-and-destroy mission.

Before the operation almost 900 Swapo members were reported by Defence Headquarters in Windhoek to have been killed.

At least 160 civilians have met their death — killed by insurgents, blown up in land mine explosions, or killed in crossfire in SWA.

The exact death toll of members of the SA and SWA security forces could not be established last night but military authorities have reported the death of 40 so far.

The 15-year-old bush war, which has often been described as a low-intensity struggle,

Angola raid pushes bush war toll to 1 500 for 1981

took on a new form last week and assumed a semi-conventional nature with SA armoured units backed by heavy air power.

Earlier this month the general officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, warned that the security forces were preparing militarily and logistically for a possible conventional type war against the Angolans and Cubans.

Meanwhile the magistrate's court at Ondongwa last week revealed chilling and grim tales of death and destruction at the monthly inquest court.

Harrowing descriptions of murders and landmine explosions were related to the magistrate Mr N J Felsen.

In one sworn statement an 18-year-old girl, Miss Wilhelma Nghinamalu, said her mother,

Mrs Theresia Hallonga, a shop owner at Onamukali village, was shot 16m from her hut on March 14.

Miss Nghinamalu said her mother had been abducted for the first time on March 7 by three insurgents but had managed to escape and returned to her hut the next day.

An armed person, unknown to the girl, arrived searching for her mother with a torch on March 14 while she was lying on her bed outside their hut. Miss Nghinamalu overheard her mother saying: "Please don't kill me. Let us talk first."

The frightened girl watched the scene from under her blankets.

Before two shots rang off the girl heard her mother sigh "God help me". After that, it was silent.

Mrs Hallonga's body was

found in a field 10m from the hut the next day.

In another affidavit, Sergeant Arnold Wynand Hauptfleisch, 22, described how a comrade, Rifleman Hendrik Kasper Jordaan, 21, of Petechelstroom, died during a patrol after his horse detonated a landmine in the Etali district.

Sgt Hauptfleisch said he and 14 men under his command were patrolling on a dirt road near Ghandi village.

As the sergeant moved forward with a column of about five men, nine followed behind him on the double tracked road.

Suddenly they heard a thunderous impact and when the sergeant looked behind he saw the mutilated body of his comrade.

In another statement, Mr Petrus Armadibla, 43, said his

wife, Ntshibanda, 45, was killed when both her legs were ripped off in a landmine explosion on February 24 in the vicinity of Umahenene.

A headman, Mr Nelo David, of the Ogandjera tribal area, said raiders killed his sister on January 18.

The headman said he visited his kraal on January 19 after receiving reports of the attack and found his sister next to the main road with a bullet hole in her head.

A man who had survived the attack said three of the raiders had taken him to the cuka shop (beer shop) in Okahao.

They told the survivor, "We want to kill Nelo David because he is a member of the Ovambo Government." They also threatened to kill the survivor because he was a friend of the headman, but he was only shot through the right shoulder.

The magistrate was unable to say who was to blame for the deaths of seven civilians who were shot at point-blank range, and for the death of a one-month-old baby who was burnt to death.

had been taken to the town with pamphlets at the start of the operation to warn them to get out.

At the Soviet operational HQ in an old house charts and maps on the walls set out command structures and strategy in Russian. These were taken to SWA for analysis.

Commandant Theo Beylerveld, Staff Officer Operations in SWA's sector 10 area, told pressmen that Operation Protea had been a continuation of Operation Carnation, another Security Force operation in Eastern and Northern Angola, in June.

UN fury — but US backs SA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK.

THE United States emerged as South Africa's lone protector after all major Western allies joined countries of the other power blocs in a torrid Security Council onslaught over the Angola raid.

The US firmly refused to join in the condemnation, and in a major policy pronouncement over the weekend, vowed to do nothing to hurt the South African Government.

The US had no desire to act as Africa's "policeman", but it would not hesitate to help friends or resist others, it warned.

The first test of this stance comes today, when the six Third World members of the Security Council press a draft resolution seeking to condemn South Africa for "premeditated, unprovoked and persistent" attacks on Angola and asking for reparations and broad sanctions.

Only three days from now, the full 154-nation United Nations General Assembly will be thrown into the action, with the start of a special session on South West Africa, orchestrated by the African group under emergency procedures.

While the unity of the Western contact group appeared to be at breaking point, the US confirmed in its long policy presentation — delivered by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Chester Crocker — that it stands by the plan for UN-supervised independence.

However it envisions the package augmented by reassurances and constitutional guarantees — so far unspecified — but without making the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola a precondition.

The reasoning, it seems, was that with a supportive Washington as protector, South Africa might say yes to the proposals this time.

Angola: SA holds 9 towns

LUANDA. — Angola charged yesterday that South African forces still occupied nine towns including Ngiva, capital of the southern Cunene province, and said fierce fighting was raging along the road to Lubango — a key communications centre. But SA denied the claims.

An Angolan Ministry of Defence communique said the Angolan Army had shot down five SA planes on Friday.

Angola's only newspaper, the official Jornal de Angola, yesterday accused SA of using unidentified chemical bombs against Angolan troops.

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force said yesterday the latest Angolan claims were "just another example of the mass propaganda that is being

fed to the world."

Referring to the claim that five SA planes had been shot down, he said this was just another example of the nonsense that was being told to the world.

The spokesman said the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, had made it quite clear the security forces had completed their task and were in the process of withdrawing — a process that would be completed shortly.

• The British Ambassador in Luanda, Mr Frank Kennedy, was yesterday touring the battlefields of southern Angola. Mr Kennedy flew to the area on Saturday with the Ambassadors of France and Germany. — Sapa-Reuters

REFERENCES CHAPTER

1. A.P.C.:

E.D. 12, "A
of Associ
method"

2. Companies Act No. 61

3. Companies Amendm

4. A.P.C.:

5. Ibi

6.

8. A.S.C.:

E.D.25, "Accounting for the results of
Associated Companies," 1979, para. 33.

Lashed out

But when confronted by a hostile ring of accusers in the Security Council on Saturday night, South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, gave no indication Washington warmth would be enough.

He lashed out bitterly at the UN and Swapo. While stressing South Africa's desire for "peaceful co-existence" with its neighbours, he warned that hot pursuit operations would continue when necessary. "We cannot sit and wait on our side of the border for terrorists to come over the border," he told the council. His was a lonely voice on a day when only the US did not join in the chorus of castigation.

His appearance — which triggered a mass walkout by the African envoys — was bracketed by sharp speeches of condemnation from West Germany and Canada, both calling the South African Government's policy and actions "totally unacceptable". Earlier, France had been the harshest of all.

Vowing "friendship and growing co-operation" with Angola, France outdid Britain's stern Friday stand, labelling South Africa's conduct "inadmissible".

Root Cause

The French Ambassador, Mr Jacques Leprette, said South Africa's explanations of the raid had "no validity whatsoever", and he contradicted the US, by calling it "mendacious" to blame Swapo.

South Africa, not Swapo, was the root cause of the problem, Mr Leprette said. He called on the council to condemn South Africa strongly.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Richard Ovinnikov, repeatedly challenged the US representative, Mr Charles Lichenstein, to openly that the US supported it. Mr Lichenstein did neither.

Today the sponsors will press ahead with their draft resolution, which further seeks to appoint a Security Council task force to visit Angola and assess damage for the purpose of demanding reparations. Meanwhile, Mr Eksteen, backed by a team of four diplomats, is directing strategy for the General Assembly session.

Skirmishing has already begun, with rejection of a request by the internal leadership in Windhoek to participate according to UN sources.

South Africa is generally expected to make a bid to reclaim its long-vacant Assembly seat, in a move which is certain to be rebuffed — but can be exploited by Pretoria as further evidence of UN bias.

, para. 19.

14, para. 14.

S.S.A.P.2, "Accounting for Associated Companies (Equity Accounting), 1974, para. 4.15.

Angola: US alone as world attacks SA

5 CT 31/8/81

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United States emerged yesterday as South Africa's lone protector after all her major allies joined nations of the other power blocs in a hectic Security Council onslaught against the Angolan raid.

The US refused to join in the condemnation and in a major policy pronouncement it vowed to do nothing to hurt the South African Government.

The US had no desire to act as Africa's "policeman", but it would not hesitate to help friends or resist others, it warned.

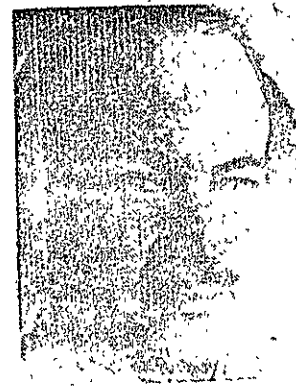
The first test of that stance comes today when the six Third World members of the Security Council press a draft resolution seeking to condemn South Africa for "premeditated, unprovoked and persistent" attacks on Angola and asking for reparations and broad sanctions against the Republic.

In three days the full 154-nation General Assembly is thrown into action with the start of a session on SWANAMIBIA that the African group has orchestrated under emergency procedures.

While the unity of the Western Contact Group looked at breaking point, the US confirmed in the same long policy presentation — delivered by the Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker — that it is standing by the three-year-old plan for United Nations-supervised independence, augmented by unspecified reassurances and constitutional guarantees, but without setting the exit of Cuban forces from Angola as a precondition.



Mr Adriaan Eksteen



Dr Chester Crocker

- Russians in hasty retreat, page 2
- Crocker, Eksteen statements, page 9

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Supportive:
The reasoning it seemed
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Washington, South Africa
might this time say yes.
Confronted by a hostile
ring of accusers in the Se-
curity Council on Saturday
night the South African am-
bassador, Mr Adriaan Ek-
steen, gave no indication
that Washington warmth
would be enough as he
lashed out bitterly at both
the US and Swazopo.
While stressing South Afr-
ica's desire for "peaceful co-
existence", she warned that
hot pursuit operations would
continue.
"We cannot sit and wait on
our side of the border for
terrorists to come over the
border," he said. South Afr-
ican forces would pursue at-
tackers "whenever and
wherever we can find them".
His was a lonely voice in a
day in which only the US did
not join in the chorus of con-
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France was harshest of all.
Vowing "friendship and

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6. HOW TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THE SYSTEM

6.1. TERMINAL DO'S AND DON'T'S

1. Work efficiently on the terminal.
2. Prepare work to be done at a terminal session beforehand so it can be implemented easily and quickly. Remember that there is bound to be somebody else waiting for you to finish!
3. Terminals are for interactive use.
4. The terminal is intended for jobs requiring interactive ability and for the development of programs. Whenever possible submit jobs as batch rather than demand jobs.

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Already skirmishing has begun with a request to participate by the internal leadership in Windhoek rejected, according to UN sources. South Africa is expected to make a bid to reclaim her long-vacant seat in a move that is sure to be rebuffed but which can be exploited as evidence of UN bias.

All through Saturday the diplomatic warfare proceeded briskly as countries ranging from India to Mexico belaboured the Republic.

The Cubans backed up threats by issuing a statement accusing the US of plotting with South Africa to destabilize the Frontline States and threatening to use their troops against the South Africans if they got too close — how close and where was not specified.

Though the passionate presentation of the Angolan ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, listed French-built Mirage jets among the weaponry deployed by South Africa, no angry rhetoric was directed at the French.

He accused South Africa of "terrible brutalities", including the destruction of towns, the strafing of civilians and the rape of women and young girls.

South Africa had invaded to demonstrate "that Pretoria has never been so strong and has regained its powerful patronage and the rest of the world can go hang itself", he said.

"The skies over Angola are rent with the screams of the dying."

For France, Mr Leprette called the Angola speech "impressive and moving" and the facts "undeniable".

France was followed by West Germany and Canada, who both called South Africa's policy and actions "totally unacceptable".

From page 1

growing co-operation" with Angola, France outdid Britain's stern stand of Friday and branded South Africa's conduct "inadmissible".

Its explanations had "no validity whatsoever", said the French ambassador, Mr Jacques Leprette. Contradicting the US, France called it "mendacious" to blame Swapo. It was South Africa, not Swapo, that was the cause of the problem.

Visible glee

With visible glee, the Soviet ambassador, Mr Richard Ovinnikov, baited the US ambassador, Mr Charles Lichenstein, by repeatedly challenging him to either condemn South Africa or state openly that the US supported it. He did neither.

Today the sponsors will press ahead with their draft resolution which further seeks to appoint a Security Council "task force" to visit Angola and assess damage for demanding reparations.

Meanwhile Mr Eksteen, who is backed by a team of four diplomats, is directing strategy for the now supercharged assembly session.

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SADF denies Angolan claims

The South African forces are continuing their withdrawal from Angola. Claims that forces are still occupying a number of towns in southern Angola have been described as "rubbish."

According to the latest Angolan Government claims, South African forces have advanced about 110 km along the main highway into Angola from the south and fighting is still raging halfway between the Cunene provincial capital, Ngiva, and Lubango, the main town in the south.

A Defence Force spokesman said the latest Angolan claims of the South African occupation and of a number of aircraft having been shot down were a transparent attempt to create an impression that a large-scale invasion force had entered the country. This had been done in a bid to obtain world reaction before the UN General Assembly's special session on SWA/Namibia beginning on Thursday.

The spokesman referred to the statement by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, who said on Friday that South African forces had completed their main task and were withdrawing from Angola.

TRICK

Angola has dismissed South African assurances that its forces were withdrawing as a "trick."

A group of diplomats who returned to Luanda yesterday after visiting areas near the battle zones said they heard and saw no signs of continued fighting.

The British ambassador, Mr Frank Kennedy, said the town of Cahama had been completely destroyed.

After visiting the town with ambassadors of West Germany, France, Italy and Rumania, he said: "The population had been evacuated — the only people in the town were members of the local militia and the army."

The Angolan newspaper, *Journal de Angola*, accused South Africa yesterday of using unidentified chemical bombs against Angolan troops. — Guardian News Service, Sapa and Sapa-Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras.(g),(h); 11(f),11(g),11(h),12,13, 8(4),8(5)	513 - 524, 765 - 786, 534 - 537, 1423 - 1426	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	VACATION - 5 SEPT ss.11(a),(i) 22,22A,24A,1			
21 September						

Angola, exports iron ore again

LUANDA. — Angola has announced the resumption of iron ore exports for the first time since the country's independence six years ago.

It was hailed by leaders as a major victory in the face of the South African military action across Angola's southern border with SWA/Namibia.

The country's only newspaper, the official Jornal de Angola, reported that loading had begun of 140 000 tons of ore from the Kassinga Mines on board the Italian carrier Mercurio in the southern port of Mocimede.

Industry sources said this represented a run-down of pre-independence stocks. They said production had not resumed at the Kassinga Mines, which yielded 56-million tons of ore in 1973, according to the Bank of Angola.

T.1424, T.1425
T.1431, T.1432
T.1525, 14.5
16.7, 16.9

REVISION

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

~~TAP 24~~

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**By Donald Knowler,
The Star Bureau.**

NEW YORK—The United States last night vetoed a UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's raid into Angola — revealing a split among Western nations which are trying to find a peace formula for SWA/Namibia.

Britain abstained in the vote while the third permanent Western member of the Council, France, voted for the resolution.

Russia, Uganda and Angola immediately ^{thereby} accused the Reagan administration of supporting South African aggression.

The resolution, which

also called for the withdrawal of South African troops and reparations to Angola, was a milder version of one circulated earlier which demanded mandatory sanctions and which would probably have been vetoed by the three Western powers.

Last night's vote ended three days of behind-the-scenes negotiations to find wording that would be acceptable.

Black African diplomatic sources said the US made it clear it would not support any resolution that went beyond a demand for South African withdrawal.

Britain and France were prepared for a condemnation, but Britain was concerned by language associated with sanctions.

The US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada are to meet in New York early next month.

● The Angola news agency, Angop, claimed 3 000 people were made homeless through bombing at the town of Cahama during the South African raid.

It said 81 buildings were totally destroyed in the first day of bombing on August 23. An Angop reporter said he found a scene of "total devastation."

The agency said South African planes attacked Tchibemba, about 250 km from the SWA/Namibia border, on Saturday for the eighth time since August 23. Eight people had died in this raid. The following day South African planes attacked a military convoy near Tchibemba, Angop reported.

TAF 25

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TAB 26

A raids will strengthen Unita

Star 1/9/81

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221

By Chris van Gass,
Pretoria Bureau

Unita is expected to increase its influence drastically in southern Angola after the devastating South African attacks on Swapo bases.

The chaos now reigning in southern Angola after last week's action was an "ideal" opportunity for Unita to cash in on the situation, according to analysts.

The Minister of Defence, General Malan, said last night the "hysterical" propaganda campaign by the Angolan Government to discredit South Africa's action could possibly mean that Unita would capitalise on the situation immediately.

"But no matter what it does, South Africa will again have to carry the blame because the Angolan Government does not want to admit to the world that it is involved in a civil war," said General Malan.

Unita has been very active in recent months mainly in the province of Bie and Namibe.

With the present situation in the Cunene province Unita could, if it had a reasonably well organized force, make capital out of the situation, analysts believe.

But they have questioned whether Unita will

Unita expected to cash in on chaos in Angola

Star 1/9/81

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221

from page 1

have the resources to take this initiative.

Any drives by Unita to hold towns overrun by South African forces would also have an effect on the war situation and Swapo's activities along the south-western front.

Unita regards Swapo as an enemy because of its collaboration with the MPLA regime.

Analysts also pointed out that had the Angolan Government not made such a "fuss" about the South African actions it would not have given Unita an "open invitation" to take advantage of the chaotic conditions.

General Malan told an Armscor banquet in Pretoria last night that he hoped the Western world would take cognisance of the clear proof of Cuban and Russian involvement with Angolan Government

forces and Swapo gathered during the recent SADF raids.

He said proof found of Russian plans for southern Africa did not augur well for freedom and the Free World.

"It is time that the West and Africa remove their blinkers and take note of what is going on in the region.

"It is not a question of so-called liberation but of Soviet enslavement," said General Malan.

To Page 3, Col 4

Why SA didn't put Savimbi in power in 1975

Star 1/9/81

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MR HEATH

South Africa's 1975 incursion into Angola was a follow-up operation against Swapo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller said yesterday.

Answering a question on the reasons for South Africa's withdrawal in 1975 after it had nearly reached the capital of Luanda, Dr Muller said South Africa had limited objectives, to stop Swapo using Angola as a base.

Asked why South Africa did not put Unita leader, Dr Savimbi, into power in Angola, Dr Muller said it followed a policy of non-interference in its neighbours internal affairs.

Earlier, former British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, said South Africa's recent incursion into Angola against Swapo could be used by Russia as a propaganda weapon.

US analyst, Dr George Wittman, said Russia did not want a solution in SWA/Namibia, but wanted to use it to spread its influence.

Angola's 'political Games' end early

LUANDA. — The second Central African Games, moved to Angola because of civil war in Chad, has ended four days early but not, says Angola, because of South Africa's raid.

A ceremony in Luanda's new stadium brought 10 days of competition to a close. Organisers said it had nothing to do with the raid — just a simple lack of contestants.

When Chad, the intended host, cancelled the meeting, Angola seized the opportunity to stage the games and the Marxist government invested them with deep political significance.

Angola, they decided, would show the world that it could carry off the event efficiently and safely.

Huambo is 1 000km south of Luanda and 500km north of SWA and the contests took place last week with nine countries taking part.

Some events were assigned to Huambo, from where Dr Jonas Savimbi and his anti-communist Unita forces based their South African-backed bid for power when Portugal ended colonial rule in 1975.

ANGOLA — AND

WHAT SA HAS IN MIND

Page 1

EMBER 1980

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IN DRAWING an analogy between the Russian role in Angola and Afghanistan, South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr R F Botha, is guilty of gross exaggeration.

Nevertheless, his statement is important because it reflects a view genuinely held by the Pretoria regime, which now believes itself to be on the point of an open military confrontation with the Soviet bloc. Such a fear will, in its eyes, justify even the most extreme military measures of which the South African army is capable.

However, the South African leaders are not so naive as to believe that they can take on the Warsaw Pact Powers and Cuba single-handed. Their military operation in Angola, with the dramatised attack on Russian military personnel, has been carefully calculated to win the backing of the United States.

Pretoria knows that President Reagan has been unable to make up his

Leading article in the Observer, London.

mind between the advice coming from hawks in the Pentagon (backed by such powerful voices as the Wall Street Journal), and the less hawkish State Department over proposals outlined last April by South Africa's Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, in conversations with Mr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

Since the record of those conversations has been leaked, it is not necessary to guess as to what the South Africans have in mind. In brief, it is to create a Lebanon situation in Angola, with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA forces playing the role of the Lebanese Christians, and South Africa playing the rôle of Israel. This would give them a buffer state in south Angola between the Marxist régime in the north and Namibia in the south.

Such an arrangement would, according to General Malan, present the Americans with an opportunity to roll back the Russian and Cuban challenge, and provide time for the emergence of a government in Namibia that would not be under SWAPO's control.

The US Secretary of State, General Haig, turned down this proposal at the time, largely because it was unanimously opposed by all the other members of NATO. But,

as on other major questions, Haig's influence in the White House has not been decisive. Hence the worrying ambiguity that has characterised so much of Reagan's foreign and military policies.

But the South Africans believe that, by acting decisively and demonstrating their commitment in throwing their full weight against Russian-backed 'international terrorism', they can hope to persuade Reagan to deliver on his election promise to back Savimbi.

The coming weeks are therefore likely to be crucial in deciding which way American policy towards Southern Africa will go. If Reagan were to buy the Pretoria plan, it would open up a breach between the United States and Africa, as well as with its European allies — and this at a time of great strains in NATO over Washington's policy on arms talks and the deployment of new nuclear weapons in western Europe.

Any policy based on the notion that it is possible to exclude SWAPO from participating in a settlement for Namibia is as illusory as the official Israeli view that the future of the West Bank can be settled without involving the PLO.

The surest way of getting the Cuban combat troops out of Angola and of reducing the MPLA regime's dependence on Russia is to remove the security threat to Angola by implementing the United Nations' proposals for Namibia's independence.

At this critical point in the affairs of Southern Africa, President Reagan would be wise to listen to the views of Mr Edward Heath, who in his remarkable speech in Johannesburg recently warned that for the Western powers to have any truck with the policies of apartheid would 'bitterly divide the alliance at a time when unity has never been more important, and would portray the Soviet Union as the friend of the oppressed in Southern Africa, and the West as their enemy.'

These are the views, not of 'a pinko', but of one of the most redoubtable champions of NATO and of the Western interest. Mr Reagan should think carefully before turning his back on friends like Edward Heath who on this issue speaks for all Western Europe.

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Johann Maree

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SECTION B:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions - leasehold improvements - lease or buy decisions - leverage leasing	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h) 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13 8(4), 8(5)
VACATION - 5 SEPTEMBER TO 13 SEPTEMBER			
14 September	21	Tax Planning for Business Acquisitions - partnerships and joint ventures (briefly) - acquiring assets and liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition	ss.11(a), (i), (j), 12, 13, 22, 22A, 24A, 103(1), 103(2)
21 September			

REVISION

21 September

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

SRC condemns Angola incursion

Argus 1/9/81

THE Student Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, which took office yesterday, has condemned South Africa's incursion into Angola.

In a statement yesterday the SRC called for an immediate withdrawal of all troops from the territory.

It said the 'invasion of another country's territory' was the cause of disquiet to those students who would be drafted into the South African or South West African defence forces.

'Not only are we forced to be part of a force occupying one country illegally, but now we are being called up to invade another country,' the statement said.

It was clear that South Africa's illegal presence in South West Africa had been the cause of the violence and conflict in the territory.

It accused the South African Government of continuing to act against the interest of a peaceful solution in South West Africa.

'The invasion shows the extent South Africa is prepared to go to crush opposition. It is even prepared to destabilise the whole of the South African region to retain control.'

The new president of the SRC is Mr Laurie Nathan, a fourth-year business science and law student. The percentage poll

in the election was 26,3 percent.

The new members are:

Kate Phillip (vice-president, external), Steve Gordon (vice-president, internal), Bruce Meier (secretary), Janet Cherry (media officer), Jane Coombe (projects officer), Chris la Grange (education committee), Gavin Evans (wages committee), San Reddy (traffic and refectories), Peter Burski (residences), Kathy Borraine (projects and publications), Andy Turner (SRC news), Alex Otten (liaison and Rag), Anton Rosenberg (sport and recreation), Steve de Gruchy (social action).

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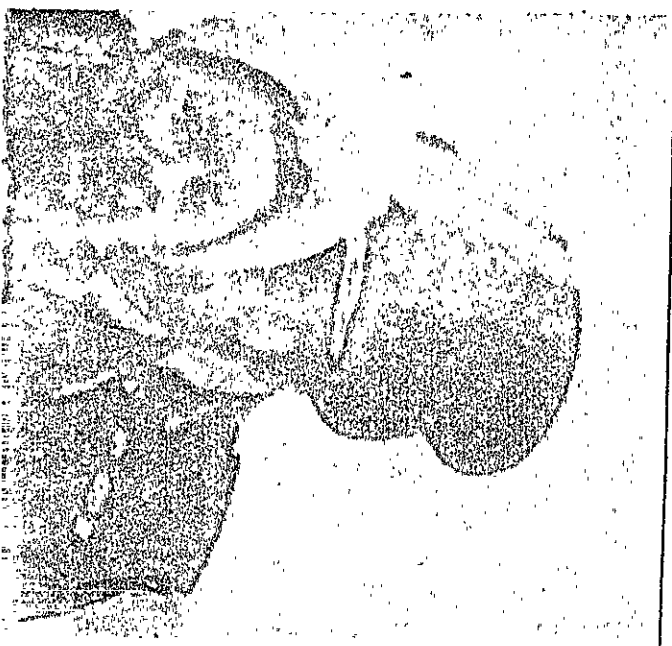
JOHANNESBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1981

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SA kills Red officers in raid

RBH 2/9/81

5 (4/1)



RUSSIAN military officers were killed and one warrant officer was taken prisoner in the recent action in Angola, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced in Cape Town yesterday.

Gen Malan said in a statement it had been proved that Soviet Russia was not only directly involved with terrorist movements but that military personnel were also directly involved.

"During the recent operations some of these Russian officers working with Swapo came into contact with us.

"Besides these incidents providing indisputable evidence of the Russian involvement, an enormous amount of Russian propaganda material was found in Swapo headquarters, clearly indicating Russian aspirations with Southern Africa," the Minister said.

Gen Malan said: "The South African Government trusts that the Western world will take serious note of this and that this evidence will lead to a more balanced approach

"There can be no doubt that the terrorist organisation, Swapo, is given ideological, and other support and control by the Soviet Union."

No other details were given. UPI reports from Moscow that Soviet officials made no comment on Gen Matlan's announcement.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said he had no information on the subject. He declined to give any details of Soviet aid to Angola. The Tass news agency made no mention of the report.

Surprises

A Western diplomat in Moscow said the South Africa report of Russian "shuttles" in Angola was "very surprising," since only Cuban and East German soldiers had previously been known to be fighting alongside the Angolans.

A diplomat from another Western embassy, however, said military experts were aware of Soviet support, both for the Luanda regime and the Swapo guerrillas fighting the South Africans.

A second diplomatic source said Soviet troops were believed to be manning anti-aircraft missile bases in Angola near South West Africa.

South Africa's withdrawal from Angola came to a halt yesterday in the southern town of Ngiva only 40km from the South West African border because of landmines and vehicle repairs.

But a military spokesman denied Angolan reports that a counter attack was the reason for the delay.

The spokesman said the Angolan town of Xanzango, the main objective of the strike force 100km inside the country, had been abandoned on Monday and troops were continuing a phased tactical withdrawal. The spokesman said the withdrawal was going slowly for various reasons.

He said despite the temporary halt in Ngiva most of the troops had already left Angola. In Lisbon, Angola's ambassador to Portugal, Mr Adriano Joao Sebastiao, said heavy fighting was still raging in southern Angola between government troops and the remnants of the 4 000-man South African strike force between Ngiva and Huila — eight days after the South African incursion into Angola.

Warned

Mr Sebastiao termed South African claims that they were withdrawing "a diversionary tactic" to hide their intentions to permanently occupy southern Angola.

He warned the South Africans that if they continued to remain inside Angola the government would be forced to "actively employ the internationalist Cuban forces" permanently stationed in Angola.

South Africa said it started withdrawing last Friday after its "limited task" was completed.

The South African spokesman dismissed Angolan claims of fighting in the area. "Angola is deliberately distorting the truth for propaganda purposes," the spokesman said.

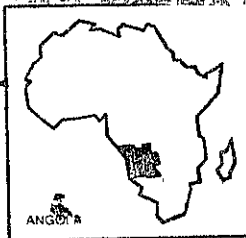
Meanwhile, in Windhoek security police arrested five high-ranking members of the Swapo on unspecified charges, police said.

The arrests followed a weekend demonstration by Swapo supporters in Windhoek against the incursion.

The incursion into Angola, according to military headquarters, was aimed at Swapo's military wing operating from bases inside Angola.

Four South African motorised columns raced through Angola during the attack leaving 450 Angolan and Swapo guerrillas dead.

South Africa lost 10 men.



Angola: the huge cost of ^{from} constant fighting

By RICHARD WALLIS

LISBON — Angola's war-torn economy is relying on exports of oil and diamonds for survival, although most of the money earned is being spent on defence.

Faced with incursions by South African Defence Force troops without and by the anti-government Unita guerrilla movement from within the country, the government is spending more than 50% of its budget on defence, according to Mr Lucio Lara, the number two figure in Angola's Marxist government.

Apart from what it has to spend on Cuban troops stationed on its soil (estimated by Western experts at between 15 000 and 19 000 men) and vast quantities of arms bought from the Soviet bloc, Angola is paying heavily for war damage to its agriculture and transport system. Chaos reigns in both.

Potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, Angola is now importing at least 80% of what it eats. Before its independence from Portugal in 1975, it bought only 5% of its food abroad and was a major commodity exporter.

The Unita movement led by Jonas Savimbi has been able to disrupt Angola's main transport artery, the 1 300km Benguela railway linking the copper mines of Zaire and Zambia with the Atlantic port of Lobito.

This not only deprives Angola of precious foreign exchange revenue, but also directly affects the distribution and production of food in a country where, President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos admitted in a recent speech, people are still dying of starvation.

Under the Portuguese, maize was grown mainly along the Benguela railway corridor to be collected and stored in silos along the single-track railroad. In 1973, the last normal year of production, Angola exported 120 000 tons of maize.

Breakdown

In May 1980, the official news agency Angop quoted a Yugoslav agricultural expert as putting Angola's annual maize imports at 200 000 tons. In March this year, the government forecast the total 1981 crop of the staple food would be less than 10 000 tons.

Angola's huge food imports are one of the consequences of the guerrilla war. It is largely because of these imports and the breakdown of the normal transport system that the port of Luanda is choked.

There are usually 50 to 80 ships anchored in Luanda bay, waiting to unload.

The port lacks adequate facilities. Often a ship's medical officer will declare a cargo unfit for human consumption because of the delay in unloading and it will be thrown overboard, according to shipping sources.

The only part of the port that appears to work efficiently is the military berths where crates of weaponry with Soviet markings are unloaded daily by the armed forces.

The burden of importing enough food to feed about 7-million people and hundreds of thousands of refugees returning from Zaire is too heavy for Angola and the government makes no secret of food shortages.

Barter

Shortages have led to what is virtually a breakdown of the money economy, which is being increasingly replaced by barter trade. In Luanda's luxurious Panoramy Hotel, a waiter refuses a tip. 'Please give us something worthwhile,' he says. In the fishermen's huts outside the hotel, cigarettes will buy a fish that money cannot.

Despite the chronic economic difficulties, Angola is riding an oil boom. Oil production has risen since the country became independent and Angola's exports of low-sulphur crude are financing most of the war, the food imports and a gradual if painfully slow economic recovery.

Oil already accounts for over 80% of Angola's export earnings, according to an official report issued last May. The other main source of foreign exchange is diamonds whose production is being assured by a company half-owned by De Beers.

In spite of its ideological and military ties with the Soviet bloc, Angola's trade is predominantly with the West and the authorities seem to have concluded that it is only with the help of Western technology that the country can develop its considerable natural resources.

But security is at present Angola's overriding concern and there seems to be no solution in sight to the other pressing problems as long as war continues to absorb most of the authorities' attention. — Sapa-Reuter

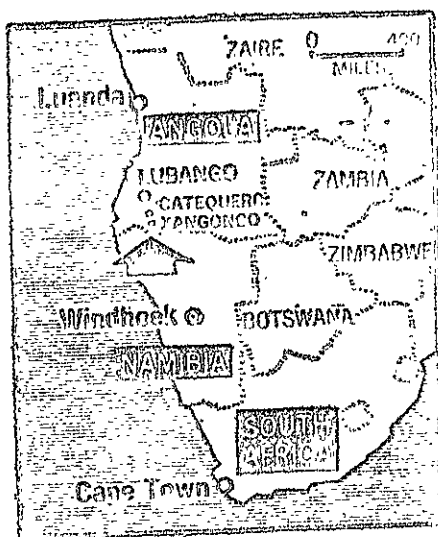
Russian colonels shot dead in raid

Star 2/9/81

5

227

By Chris van Gass



The South African forces shot dead two Russian Lieutenant Colonels during operations inside Angola against Swapo, and captured a Russian NCO it was confirmed in Pretoria today.

Defence Force headquarters identified the captured non-commissioned officer taken prisoner as Sergeant Major Pestretsov Nicolay Feodorovich.

Asked for further details today, a Defence Force spokesman said Sergeant Major Feodorovich was captured during a skirmish about 50 km from the SVA-Angolan border. He was travelling in a military vehicle in company with members of Swapo and MPLA forces.

The spokesman said the SADF had in its possession documentary evidence of the military appointments of the Russian officers.

According to the SADF, the name of the Russian officers who were killed would not be made known at this stage. But the spokesman said among the Russian officers, the dead were two Lieutenant Colonels.

No further personal details about Sergeant Feodorovich were released by the SADF, nor about how and where the Russian officers had died.

South African forces were still in the process of being completely withdrawn from Angola.

The withdrawal from Namagongo had been completed by 1 pm on Monday, according to a Defence Force spokesman who said further withdrawal from Namagongo was being hampered because of mined roads south of the town which had to be cleared.

Militarily speaking, the withdrawal of this nature

Soviet advisers fled their base at the double

Our Correspondent

An army officer found a camouflage bush-jacket on a bed left unmade when Russian advisers fled from Namagongo last week after learning that South Africans were going to attack.



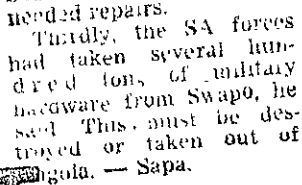
Fifty mosquito nets hung over wooden stands showed how the Russian advisers and their women and children had lived.

Pressmen who visited the town captured last week by security forces in a brief but bloody battle, were shown the house used by the advisers to plan and Swapo.

The bleak and gloomy rooms were swept for booty after the Russians had evacuated, an officer at the scene said.

○ Page 3: Russian
could be swapped for lone
PolW.

The Mozambique information agency reports that Mr Chussano described the latest South African attack into Angola as part of a strategy to destabilise the recently independent states of southern Africa.



US veto reveals a sharp split in West

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(iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or earnings power)

(ii) Stock turnover

The business appears to be making less use of funds available. Turnover on assets employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United States translated its softer attitude towards South Africa into hard fact this week when it stood alone in vetoing a United Nations' Security Council resolution condemning the SA raid into Angola.

South African diplomatic sources were jubilant about America's action, saying it was the first tangible evidence that the United States was prepared to back conciliatory words with public action.

But Western diplomatic sources said the American veto must be viewed in a wider context — the Reagan administration's determination to show that it was not prepared to be influenced by members of the international community — or even its Western allies — when their views conflicted with its own.

The US veto on Monday night revealed a serious split within the Western "contact" group on southern Africa.

The four other nations making up the group all condemned South Africa's incursion in speeches to the Security Council.

Of the permanent council members, France voted for the resolution and Britain abstained. The two other nations in the group, West Germany and Canada, specifically asked to address the council because they were not serving on it at the time of the debate.

Some observers at the United Nations said the vote revealed the sharpest split in Western solidarity since the Anglo-French invasion of Suez in 1956.

Despite the American stand the acting US ambassador to the UN, Mr Charles Lichenstein, told the council that Western efforts to find a peace

formula for SWA/Namibia were still very much alive.

The American view of South Africa's raid was markedly at odds with that of France, the most critical of the Western five.

France's hardline attack on South Africa, reflecting a rethink on foreign policy by the recently elected Mitterrand administration, particularly angered South African diplomats.

The French ambassador to the UN, Mr Jacques Laprette, said the direct cause of the dangerous situation in southern Africa was "the unjustified maintenance in Namibia of a South African presence and the Pretoria Government's refusal, on mendacious pretexts, to accept implementation of the United Nations settlement plan for the territory."

Japan joined France in voting for the resolution.

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The announcement that South African forces had captured a Russian warrant officer in their recent strike into southern Angola has raised hopes that he might be exchanged for the lone SADF prisoner-of-war, **Super Johan van der Mescht**.

The warrant officer's capture cannot be of any importance to South Africa. Although he may be able to provide detailed information about Swapo's activities in southern Angola the SADF has already gained first hand knowledge of these during the strike in the region of Xangongo.

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N=4-MD
DO 17 J=1,4
  DO 17 I=1,2
    READ(ICK,9) (PP(I,J,K,L,M),L=1,17)
    FORMAT(10F8.0/7F8.0)
    DO 120 I=1,2
      DO 120 J=1,4
        DO 120 K=1,2
          DO 120 L=1,17
            PP(I,J,K,L,1)=PP(I,J,K,L,3)-PP(I,J,K,L,2)
      PP(I,J,K,L,2)=PP(I,J,K,L,1)
      PP(I,J,K,L,3)=PP(I,J,K,L,2)
            READ(ICK,9) (PP3(I,J,K,L),K=1,2),J=1,4)
            READ(ICK,9) (PP3(I,J,K,L),K=1,2),J=1,4)
            FORMAT(8F6.0)
          DO 29 J=1,4
            DO 29 I=1,2
              READ(ICK,9) (PP3(J,K,L),L=1,17)
              DO 33 J=1,4
                DO 33 K=1,2
                  READ(ICK,9) (PP(3,J,K,L,2),L=1,17)
                  DO 36 J=1,4
                    DO 34 I=1,4
                      READ(ICK,9) (PB(I,J,L),L=1,17)
                      DO 36 I=1,4
                        DO 36 J=1,2
                          READ(ICK,9) (SUR(I,J,K,L),L=1,18)
                          FORMAT(10F4.4)

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CALCULATE AVERAGE SURVIVAL RATES (ALL SESSIONS COMBINED) 1967-

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DO 7 I=1,3
DO 7 K=1,2
DO 7 L=1,17
  PPT(I,K,L)=0.
  7 PPTA(I,K,L)=0.
DO 16 K=1,2
DO 16 L=1,17
DO 16 J=1,4
  PPT(I,K,L)=PPT(I,K,L)+P(I,J,K,L,1)
  16 PPT(Z,K,L)=PPT(Z,K,L)+P(Z,J,K,L,1)
DO 6 J=1,2
DO 6 L=2,14
  ASUR(K,L)=0.
DO 6 J=1,4
  IF(L=1,16) ASUR(K,16)=ASUF(K,16)+P
  6 ASUF(I,J,K,16)=SUR(Z,J,K,16)
  IF(L=6,14) GO TO 68
  ASUR(K,L)=ASUR(K,L)+P(I,J,K,L-1,1)
  68 CONTINUE

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REL TO OBJECT TOTAL DOMESTIC POPULATION TO 1962

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0005 L=1,14
0010 PPTA(1,K,L)=CPI(2,K,L+Z)/ASUR(K,L+1)

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FFTA(1,K,17)=PPT(2,K,17)/(EET1*ASUF(K,16)+EET2*ASUR(K,17)+
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PPTA(I,K,I6)=BET,*PPTA(I,K,I7)
59 PPTA(I,K,I5)=BETI,*PPTA(I,K,I7)

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ADJUST SUPPLIED REGIONAL FIGURES ASSUMING UNDERENUMERATION
CONSTANT ACROSS REGIONS.

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Working Example (1) : S

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Star 3 / 9/81
dispatch



Nikolai Pestretsov

Angola

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- (ii) Net profit before t 5 22W
- Net profit after ta advisers to

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LUBANGO — The Soviet Union yesterday sent more military advisers to Lubango, the nerve centre of the Angolan army's increasingly serious war with South Africa in the southern part of

the country.

The arrival of three more Soviet advisers and the fact that some Cuban troops are operating in the area where South African forces have been attacking, appeared to increase the possibility of East-West conflict in the region.

The new contingent of Soviets flew to Lubango just one day after South Africa announced that it had captured a Soviet adviser and killed two Russian lieutenant-colonels.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said the soldier carried documents identifying him as Sergeant-Major Nikolai Fyodorovich Pestretsov (36), who had been in Angola since 1979.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow, questioned about Pretoria's claim, said he had no information on the matter.

But Western diplomats said any firm evidence of the involvement of Soviet troops in Angola could severely strain Moscow's relations with many African countries.

The Soviet advisers can be seen each day in Lubango as they take their meals at the once-fashionable Grande Hotel da Huila,

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by utilising loan interest charged, it after taxation

Other Profitability Ratios Relative to Sales

- (i) Gross Profit Margin

This indicates that although sales (Rand sales have increased even more. This c manufacture or a reduction in selling pr

- (ii) Net Profit Margin

This indicates an increased return due t (Rand amount), with satisfactory control

- (iii) Expenses to sales

- (iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or

- (ii) Stock turnover

The business appears to be making less use of f employed is down. This is probably due to the increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next

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3,6% 4,8%

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Haig in bid to ease
East-West tensions

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trade-off



IN CAPTIVITY... Sergeant-Major Nicolay Pestretsov, the Russian POW caught in Angola.

Here he is — Russian
POW Nicolay Pestretsov

By DON MARSHALL

DEFENCE Headquarters in Pretoria last night released some details on Sergeant-Major Nicolay Pestretsov, the Russian soldier captured by South African forces during an operation against Swapo bases in Southern Angola last week. A spokesman said Pestretsov was 36 years old and had been in Angola since 1979. He was captured during a skirmish in Angolan territory about 50km from the South West African border while travelling in a

military vehicle in convoy with members of Swapo and Fapla. The Defence Force would not say where the Russian prisoner of war was being held. If he is being treated like the three Cubans South Africa held between 1975 and 1978, it is likely he has already been taken to Pretoria. A spokesman said the Russian would be treated "in the same way as we would expect South Africans who are taken prisoner to be treated". The Defence Force refused to allow the Press access to the POW. The three Cubans, who were

exchanged for eight South Africans in a swap organised by the International Red Cross in September 1978, appeared before the Press at their own request, the spokesman said. Diplomatic sources say Fedorovitch's capture will prove particularly embarrassing Russia, whose credibility in the United Nations — where it adopted a tough stance against South Africa's operation — will suffer an embarrassing setback. Although linked closely to the Marxist regime in Angola by a 20-year friendship treaty, the

Russians have never admitted sending troops there or given details of their military help. Evidence of the extent of their support of Swapo became apparent last week when hundreds of tons of Soviet-made weaponry was seized. Further evidence was provided by the death of two Russian Lieutenant colonels. The capture has opened speculation that South Africa will use him in their negotiations for the return of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, who was captured by Swapo insurgents in 1978.

By JOHN MATISONN
WASHINGTON.

UNITED States Secretary of State Alexander Haig is expected to offer Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko an easing of US-Soviet tensions in other areas if the Soviets "leave Southern Africa alone".

This high-stakes card is likely to be played when the two meet in New York later this month for the first substantive, Cabinet-level discussion between the two superpowers since the Reagan administration took office.

Talking to a group of US journalists at a background briefing to dampen the flames of criticism of America's growing support for South Africa, a senior State Department official who asked not to be identified, made this point.

Since the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan in January, tensions between the superpowers have intensified over El Salvador and other Central American States, Libya and Southern Africa.

The President and his senior aides have attacked the Soviet Union for their actions around the world, raising the prospect of a return to the Cold War atmosphere of the Fifties, and delayed resumption of arms limitation talks.

Indications that Soviet action in Southern Africa might be a major bargaining point with Mr Gromyko confirms the higher priority the new administration has given to the region.

The Haig-Gromyko meeting is intended as pre-summit talks to pave the way for a first meeting between President Reagan and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Advisers

The official said the Soviets and Cubans were "trying to keep the pot boiling" in Angola. There are 1 000 Soviet military and technical advisers and up to 19 000 Cubans as well as 400 East Germans and other East Europeans in Angola, according to estimates by US officials.

Some of the military personnel acted as military and technical advisers to the South African People's Organisation (Swapo).

"We had no doubt about the presence of the Soviets, although we were not sure previously that they had been down to the platoon level."

Some of the communist troops were involved in building an air defence system about 80km north of the Angolan border with South West Africa.

A State Department spokesman meanwhile said he could not confirm that the Russians captured and killed by the South African Defence Force had been in Swapo bases.

Emergency

The department noted that Soviets were assisting Swapo with arms and supplies. Eastern bloc advisers assisted the Angolans with technical and military matters, and in Angolan ministries.

Meanwhile the US Mission to the United Nations has announced that the US will not take part in an emergency special session of the General Assembly opening today on the question of South West Africa.

"The issue of Namibia will be included in the agenda of the General Assembly session on September 15. There seems to be little point in discussing it now," the spokesman said.

Sapa-AP reports that the Angolan government announced yesterday it was ready to invoke its mutual defence treaties which include the Soviet Union and Cuba to defend southern Angola against South African invaders.

SA raid could escalate conflict — envoy

By ALEX PETERSEN

THE South African intervention in Angola — underscored by Russian casualties — could lead to even more serious escalations in the conflict, the German Ambassador to South Africa, Dr Eikehard Eickhoff, told the SA-German Trade Association yesterday.

The events, he said, "cause concern that Angola might feel tempted to rely even more on Moscow and Cuban support".

Angola was being constantly "pushed into the arms of the Soviet Union" by the conflict on her southern border.

In the context of the aims of Germany and her European partners to promote stability and peaceful change in Southern Africa, the two most permanent problems were SWA/Namibia and racial discrimination, Dr Eickhoff said.

"They remain the basic obstacle for harmonious relations between us and both South Africa and the whole of black Africa. They offer the Soviet Union a permanent chance for enhancing their credit and furthering their aims on this continent."

The influence of the Soviet Union in Angola could not be eliminated without a peaceful settlement and internationally recognized independence for Namibia, he said.

The strongest political force of African countries and the Third World was the desire to maintain their independence, and this would remain so for some time.

While the Soviet Union had in the past gained influence in Africa by supporting liberation movements, this process had almost come to an end.

The states of Africa were becoming more and more aware that their real problems lay in their economic and social development.

"They recognize with even greater clarity that the policy of the Soviet Union is at variance with these objectives."

"For in the final analysis, the Soviet policy in the Third World is aimed at creating new positions of dependence. And the Soviet Union contributes next to nothing to the economic development of Africa."

"For that reason many African states realize that fair co-operation on the bases of independence and equality such as the Western countries now offer on an increasing scale, accord better with their true interests than the dependence on the Soviet Union," Dr Eickhoff said.

● Replying to questions on the future of negotiations on SWA/Namibia, Dr Eickhoff commented: "I don't think that the events of the last 10 days have been particularly helpful at all. Rather, they have been to the contrary."

Asked what he thought the next step of the group of five contact nations would be, he said the most intense wish of the group was that there could be a ceasefire.

"The next step would be the development of a package which could be presented to both sides."

He did not expect that such a package would deal with the matter of a constitution.

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SA scores propaganda coup over Russians

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — With the killing and capture of Russian military officers close to the Namibian border, the South Africans have scored a propaganda coup in the United States.

The confirmation that Russian military men were helping the Swapo guerilla effort will strengthen Republican conservatives who are constantly pushing for a tougher attitude to Soviet involvement in southern Africa, and for an even more sympathetic approach to South Africa.

The Russians' close involvement will confirm the official Reagan Administration view that it is the Russians and/or their surrogates who are behind much of the world's terrorist activity.

SUPPORT

Today the conservative, influential Wall Street Journal, America's largest circulation newspaper, confirmed this in a leading article which offered unqualified support for the South African raid into Angola and high praise for America's refusal to condemn South Africa in the recent Security Council debate.

The newspaper characterised the conflict in South West Africa as a "Soviet grab for territory and power."

"And this is just how conservatives in the Administration — and especially those on Capitol Hill — will argue as they try to tilt the official United States policy further towards South Africa.

All this comes at a critical time for the United States-initiated move to obtain an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia.

There are Africa watchers who believe that the United States knew last week of the capture and the killing of the Russians and that this had a bearing on the compari-

South Africa's raid into Angola has given America proof of Russian involvement in southern African affairs and the real issue is now seen as a Soviet grab for power and territory... which is what South Africa has been saying all along.

tively tough speech on Africa policy presented by Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker in Honolulu at the weekend.

THREATENED

Dr Crocker said Africa was an integral and increasingly important part of the global competitive system and he claimed the activities of the Soviets threatened "the security of Africa in every corner of the continent."

In the speech, Dr Crocker took a neutral line on South Africa and made no mention of the Angolan raid.

Today State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the United States had been aware for some time of the presence of about 1 000 Soviet and 400 East German and other Eastern European personnel in Angola.

While the United States could not confirm statements about the killing and capturing of the Russians, it knew the Soviets and eastern Europeans served as military advisers and technicians with the Angolan armed forces and that they worked in some Government Ministries.

The Wall Street Journal told its millions of readers in a leading article:

"The fact that the United States stood alone in the Security Council, while France and Germany caved in and Bri-

tain abstained, is a mark of honour, not of guilt."

This generally conservative daily, serving the powerful American financial / business / industrial community, is America's only genuinely national newspaper. It also has the highest circulation of any American daily newspaper.

The Journal referred to the capture of a Russian Warrant Officer and the killing of other Russian officers by the South African military and said this emphasised the seriousness of recent events in southern Africa.

"The raiders were countering a Soviet power play, the deployment of surface-to-air missiles in southern Angola, escalating the continuing Soviet effort to take effective control of South West Africa (Namibia).

"The presence of the Sams would have threatened South African air space."

Against this background, the United States was quite right in the United Nations to refuse to condemn South Africa without "equal condemnation" of the Soviets.

"It was about time that a United States administration stood up on the issue of Namibia. Most Americans have little understanding of the situation and thus become easy prey for those leftwing racism charges."

After noting that South Africa had made "genuine efforts" to prepare Namibia for independence, the Wall Street Journal stressed that the "Soviet-sponsored" Swapo had for years directed a guerilla war against Namibia from across the border in Angola.

JUSTIFIED

South Africa had resisted the Swapo campaign out of a fully justified fear that a Swapo takeover would mean Russians and Russian-backed terrorists on its borders.

"The Russians would inherit Namibia's mineral riches and its position closer to the vital Cape sea routes. The world would then view a perpetual state of war, with thousands more Africans slaughtered or made homeless like the victims of Soviet conquest in Ethiopia.

"The South Africans have done enough on behalf of moderation and pluralism in Namibia to have earned the right to resist the Soviet grab.

"And, as for the United States, it is good to have an Administration that is not going to wilt before these phony Soviet charges of racism."

Senator protests US funding of Swapo

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Senator Mark Andrews has expressed concern, in a speech in Congress, about American taxpayers' money finding its way to Swapo.

Senator Andrews, a member of the Appropriations Committee, told his colleagues: "The United Nations continues to help finance activities of various terrorist groups, including Swapo."

Each year, the United States contributes more than R500-million dollars to the UN budget — about 25 percent of the total.

Senator Andrews said: "Not a single dollar of US taxpayers' money should be used by United Nations to finance the operations of Swapo or any other terrorist group."

He read into the record a letter from Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the SWA/Namibia Council of Ministers.

Mr Mudge had written: "We ask the people and Government of the United States to draw the line and stop further Soviet expansionism in Africa."

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Angola's Reds 'won't change West's view

slow 3/9/81

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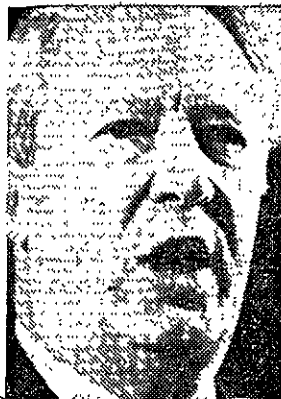
By Alan Dunn and
Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Proof of a pro-Swapo Russian presence in Angola would not change the West's attitude towards the SWA/Namibian issue, former British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath said in Windhoek yesterday.

"I do not think we have had any doubt that the Soviet Union was involved in Angola and acting through the Cubans or the East Germans," Mr Heath said. "We have known it for at least five years."

But Mr Heath added that the possibility of "negotiating Cuban forces out of Angola" should be considered.

There was evidence that



MR EDWARD HEATH...
"We've known for five years."

the Cuban presence in Angola, Ethiopia and other African countries had been reduced, he said.

"I rather doubt whether Fidel Castro, as chairman of the non-aligned group, wants to have his forces

in other parts of the world, causing complications in his relations with those people."

Mr Heath noted that the Cuban force in Angola had not been linked with the SWA/Namibia situation in his talks in South Africa and with political leaders and businessmen in Windhoek.

"If they were to be linked then I think it would be interpreted in the outside world as a further delaying tactic not to produce a solution," he said.

Mr Heath said his impression from yesterday's talks was that settlement was becoming a matter of urgency.

He said that, during the talks, he had not found any clarity on a method for reaching a settlement.

● Page 10: Blacks back Heath's views.

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Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.

Angolans hint at call for Cuban assistance

LUANDA— The Angolan Government has issued its strongest warning that it might be forced to call on outside military assistance — almost certainly from Cuba — to repel the South African incursion into the south of the country.

The ruling Angolan Council of Ministers met in emergency session yesterday to consider its response to the incursion and to the United States veto, on Monday night, of the UN Secretary Council

resolution demanding South Africa's immediate withdrawal. It launched a blistering attack on what is called the "shameful connivance of the Reagan Administration with the apartheid regime" and the US "abuse of its veto" in the Security Council.

But while the Angolan Government warned that the conditions had been fulfilled for it to invoke article 51 — which allows it to call for outside military assistance if attacked — it stopped short of doing so.

Government spokesmen also declined yesterday to react to South African charges that Soviet military personnel had already been involved in the fighting with one warrant officer captured and others killed.

The Angolan statement was issued on the eve of the UN General Assembly debate on the continuing conflict in neighbouring SWA/Namibia which has now engulfed Angola.

There are still about 15 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops in the country but the Angolan Government is actually aware that any move to call for Cuban assistance would further encourage anti-Angolan feeling in Washington. The financial dimension of the crisis is also being discussed.

Swapo now admits Red Army aid

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo's London representation has admitted that Russian military personnel have been "instructing" their forces in southern Angola.

But it dismissed as "rubbish" the claim that Russian soldiers have been involved in front-line fighting against South African forces.

There were a few Russians who instructed Swapo on the use of Soviet weapons, but that was the full extent of their involvement.

... Now even this will be taken away from them ... (The higher fines) coupled with the Commission's recommendation that people found in occupation of illegal accommodation should be 'repatriciated' means that the condition of many people in the rural areas can only deteriorate to the point of disaster. As Dr Riekerkt claims, control over the entry

War not aimed at Swapo, but MPLA — envoy

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African troops are in Angola not to strike at Swapo guerillas, but to destabilise the MPLA Government, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, will be told today.

Mr Luis de Almeida, Angola's Ambassador to Paris — they do not have an embassy in Britain — has flown in to see Lord Carrington and to try to recover some of Angola's deficit in the propaganda war accompanying its military battle with South Africa.

Mr de Almeida will tell Lord Carrington that far from quitting his country as claimed, the South Africans have opened a new front in the country's Kuanda Kubawgo area which butts on to SWA/Namibia.

The Foreign Office said yesterday that it had seen Press reports of expanded South African military action in Angola.

But a spokesman "did not have the collateral" officially to react to the claim.

He said it could be days before the Angolan claims were checked by other observers.

The Angolan envoy will cite South Africa's choice of targets to support his claim that the Angolan Government, rather than Swapo, is Pretoria's ultimate target.

In the towns of Ngiva and Xangango, which suf-

fered the fiercest attack, there were no reports of the South Africans engaging Swapo guerillas, Angolan sources said.

They added that Cuama, a third town heavily attacked, has no Swapo bases in the vicinity — and is, in fact, well inside Unita's usual sphere of operation.

Mr de Almeida will tell Lord Carrington that the South Africa "invasion" was also designed to support the Unita guerillas, in the hope of getting a Savimbi government in Angola.

Lord Carrington will want details of Angola invoking Article 51 of the United Nations Charter — which provides for a member state under attack to call for help from another country.

Diplomats are watching for signs that Russia or Cuba — the countries Angola is most likely to turn to for aid — will become more directly involved in the fighting.

Mr de Almeida is making the most of his one-day publicity drive here. He is calling a Press conference after his meeting with Lord Carrington, before going on to Bonn.

Meanwhile, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, says South Africa has raised the temperature in a troubled continent by its "intransigence on Namibia" and

its "greater belligerence towards neighbouring countries."

In the introduction to his annual report — published here today — he says that not even the living evidence of non-racialism in Zimbabwe has brought "enlightenment to South Africa."

"Its control of Namibia, whatever the euphemism used to describe it, is colonialism pure and simple."

Sir Shridath said that for the Commonwealth to remain true to its multi-racial credo, its role in the 80s must also be to end apartheid in South Africa.

"Apartheid has been universally and unequivocally condemned, but it has become abundantly clear that condemnation alone will not bring change in South Africa," he said.

Major countries, with "levers of power" had so far recoiled from economic sanctions against South Africa, but if South Africa remains unrepentant, it should not occasion surprise that the call for the world to move beyond condemnation becomes stronger.

At the moment, he says, South Africa's leaders were flaunting their credentials as a strategic ally of the West — but for the West to be aligned with South Africa — in whatever cause — would be to stand against Africa."

Kicks and praise from US Press on that veto

The Star Bureau
By Cheetah Haysom

NEW YORK — "So what else is new?" asked the New York Times in an editorial response to South African evidence of Soviet military personnel in Angola.

It was one of varied comments in the influential New York Press on South Africa's military incursion into Angola.

The New York Times editorial yesterday said: "Everyone knows that a thousand Russians and East Germans, plus some 20 000 Cubans, have been billeted in Angola."

"The trick is not to find new evidence that communist troops are there, but to get them out."

Under the headline, "The risks of indulging South Africa," The Times argues that the raid has served to help keep the Russians in Angola.

"Now Angola can claim, plausibly, that it needs Soviet bloc help to hold off the South Africans, and Moscow can pose, unreservedly, as the principal foe of colonialism and racism."

The Times asks why the Reagan Administration has sided with "the world's least beloved country," since doing so has shocked black Africa and distressed its Western allies.

The editorial notes that even Britain's Conservatives "decline to follow

America into the South African laager."

"Washington is giving away crown jewels for negligible returns," The Times says.

However, another influential daily newspaper here gives unqualified support to the military incursion, and praises the Administration for vetoing the Security Council resolution condemning South Africa.

The Wall Street Journal, a generally conservative daily that circulates throughout America's business and financial community, says the presence of Soviet military personnel emphasises the seriousness of the situation.

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HONOUR

The United States was quite right not to condemn South Africa in the UN without equal condemnation of the Soviets. It was a mark of honour, not guilt, the Journal says.

The New York Daily News, a newspaper that rarely editorialises on international affairs, said the US veto of the Security Council resolution, condemning the raid was "not one of the shining days in US diplomacy."

The Daily News, which tends toward political conservatism, said that the US veto was a propaganda triumph for the Soviets and left South Africa with the mistaken notion that the US was, by implication, tolerant of its white supremacist racial policies.

p. 37.

ons of our

labour' policy, and discriminated heavily against the African worker.¹²⁰ The 'civilised labour' policy was Hertzog's device to redress the wrongs done to the white workers in 1922, justified by him on grounds that "the native cannot blame us if in the first place we try to find work for our own class".¹²¹

The Cape Malay Association was not alone in its trust and flirtation with the Pact Government. The Teacher's League of South Africa was guilty of the same actions. The Conference of their Cape Association, held on the 22nd June 1925, in the Cape Town City Hall, was addressed by Mr C.W. Malan, the Pact's Minister of Railways and Harbours.¹²²

A year later, the coloured and the Cape Muslim communities had cause to be disillusioned with the Nationalists. The coloured People's Rights Bill of 1926, which separated the coloureds from the Africans, equalled

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85 refugees quit Angola for SWA

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Ovambo authorities are questioning 85 Angolan refugees — among them five white men — who slipped into northern SWA/Namibia, with a security force convoy returning from operations across the border.

The group, which includes about 40 children and 20 women, drove into the Ovambo region on Wednesday night, in Angolan Government trucks and a tractor.

They are now staying in tents put up by the Defence Force at Oshakati. They have been given rations by the authorities, and food by Oshakati residents.

Officials questioning the refugees have been told that many more Angolans would like to flee to SWA/Namibia, according to the secretary of the Ovambo Administration, Mr Callie Revnecke.

The refugees consist of eight families from the towns of Ngiva and Xangongo.

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Russian women killed — claim

5 (21/2/81) The Star Bureau 8/2/81

WASHINGTON—Reports in America, quoting diplomatic sources in Pretoria, say two of the Russians killed by the South African Army during its incursions into Angola were women.

South Africa is said to have informed Western diplomats about them.

One woman was the wife of a lieutenant-colonel who was also killed, and the other was the wife of the sergeant-major who was captured.

Reports said they all had been riding in a Swapo convoy retreating northwards from the town of Ngiva when the South Africans struck.

HOSTILITY

Unidentified sources are quoted in one American report as saying that the captured sergeant-major would be "hostile to interrogators" in view of his wife's death, and was unlikely to be exploited by South Africa for further propaganda purposes.

According to a Los Angeles Times report from Pretoria, South African military strategy towards Swapo changed in July.

Until then the objective of "hot pursuit" across the border into Angola had been to catch up with fleeing guerillas and kill them.

Now, the report says, the objective is to follow the guerillas to their bases in Angola and then launch ground attacks with aerial support.

'Raid could have negative benefits'

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The pro-Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Windhoek daily newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser, has warned that the "political benefits" of last week's security forces raid into Angola might be "negative".

In an editorial yesterday the newspaper said the interpretation of the raid into Angola during the past few days had been largely presented in the local media as seen through "conservative white eyes".

The Advertiser said whites regarded the action as logical and justified.

"Not so with many blacks, and this must clearly be of concern to moderate whites in general and the DTA white arm, the Republican Party, in particular."

The DTA was committed to an internationally-supervised election and if it was to take the majority of blacks with it, it had to win their favour.

"Now, the crunch factor with the raid is that while it probably provided the DTA with a feeling of military triumph, the political benefits might well be negative," said the Advertiser.

The Advertiser said it had conducted a random survey of black opinion and had come up with a number of findings.

Black rule

Among these were that many blacks felt the nature and size of the strike was a lot more vicious than the provocation and many did not see it in terms of the elimination of terrorist bases but saw it as "wholesale slaughtering of their brethren".

The paper said a "moderate black" had put it succinctly: "The emergence of black rule is more important to the black man, even if it is under Swapo, than an indefinite continuation of in-fighting which serves no other purpose than to maintain the privileges of the whites."

The Advertiser said this opinion was probably widespread.

"The point that we are trying to make is that while we do not question the need and correctness of the SADF raid into Angola, one should not misread the possible political implications in the local context."

The paper said it was precisely on this type of issue that the Smith-Muzorewa alliance in pre-independence Zimbabwe went wrong.

"Military triumphs were wrongly equated with political successes, believing that the only dimension to black thinking was a respect for strength."

"Let us not make the same mistake," said the newspaper.

If yes, explain as fully as possible:

Yes	No
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(11) Any further education?

	Std 10	Last school exam passed
	Std 8 - 9	
	Std 6 - 7	
	Std 3 - 5	
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Respondent was brought up:

16. Education of spouse (if any) of Head

If yes, explain as fully as possible:

Questions put to Gen Malan on Angola raid

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE disclosures by Defence Minister Magnus Malan that Soviet military personnel had been killed and a Soviet NCO taken prisoner by South African soldiers in Angola left several unanswered questions, Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

Prof Barratt listed Gen Malan's "unanswered questions" as:

- Whether the Soviets were serving with the Angolan army, Fapla, or with Swapo insurgents;
- If Soviet aid to Swapo was increasing or not; and,
- To what extent Swapo was controlled by the Soviets and to what extent Swapo took advantage of Soviet assistance to further its own ends.

Treaty

He said of Gen Malan's statement: "It is a dramatic illustration of Soviet involvement in Angola, but it is not altogether surprising. We know that the Soviet Union is involved. What we don't know is whether the Soviet officers were with Swapo or Fapla."

The Soviet Union had a friendship treaty with Angola and it was known that Soviet advisers were assisting in the training of Fapla, Prof Barratt added.

In February, in the wake of the raid on an African National Congress base in Mozambique, by South African commandos, Prof Barratt presented a paper on the Soviet Union in Southern Africa.

In it, he concluded: "It would seem to be a mistake to conclude that Southern Africa has top priority for the Soviet Union at the present time. The concrete evidence of intense and sustained commitment which would have to support such a conclusion is not there."

Asked yesterday whether he still stood by that assessment in the light of Gen Malan's disclosure, Prof Barratt said he did.

Report of more Soviets going to Angola

RDM 4/9/81
(52)
Mall Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union has sent more military advisers to Lubango, capital of Angola's war-torn Huila province, in the aftermath of South African raids there.

Three Soviet advisers arrived on Wednesday with about 200 Angolan troops to add to the estimated 20 Russians already in the provincial capital.

Their arrival was reported by Jay Ross, Salisbury-based correspondent for the Washington Post, who was ordered to stop reporting and sent back to Luanda the same day.

Confrontation

The additional Soviet personnel raise the prospects of increasing East-West confrontation in Southern Angola. This was heightened by a report from Angola's news agency, Angop, after a Luanda cabinet meeting, that conditions were appropriate for invoking mutual defence treaties with the Soviet Union and Cuba, and Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, providing for collective defence against an outside aggressor.

Meanwhile the war of words over whether Swapo guerrillas were with Soviet advisers continued with Angola denying that they were within 320km of the South West African border.

The United States, which has been sympathetic to South African Defence Ministry justification for the action, still claims it does not have independent confirmation either that Soviet advisers killed and captured by South Africa were working with Swapo, or that the Soviets have worked with Swapo in Angola at all.

Quietly pleased

State Department spokesman, Mr Dean Fischer declined to say whether American State Department or intelligence sources believed South Africa's claims about the Swapo-Soviet relationship were correct.

But the Reagan Administration seemed quietly pleased at the prospect that South Africa may have uncovered proof of Soviet involvement with Swapo.

Mr Fischer told reporters the United States had always intended to participate in the United Nations debate on South West Africa, even though an American official at the United Nations said on Wednesday that it would not.

"We continue to believe that the best prospect for a Namibian settlement rests with the Western contact group initiative based on United Nations Security Council resolution 435.

'Impartial'

"The United States wishes to maintain the role of an impartial broker," he said.

The Washington Post report said the 20 Soviet advisers could be seen each day in Lubango, 160km from the border, taking meals at a local hotel. They wear sidearms and camouflage uniforms, but have no rank markings.

● See Page 3

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The Angolan authorities strictly limited my tour to what they wanted to show me and let me photograph,

An official said it

There are also reminders of the current marxist government at the base and throughout the drive southwards. Paintings or billboards feature Marx, Lenin, Engels, Castro and Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos.

I was in jail with



Van der Mescht

S. T. H. by PETER HONEY
6/9/81 Tribune Africa News Service

OSHAKATI: A Portuguese-speaking refugee, one of 85 who slipped into northern South West Africa this week with a security force convoy returning from Angola, says he was in prison with the South African prisoner-of-war, sapper Johan van der Mescht.

The grey-haired man, who did not want to be identified because he still has family in Angola, said he met Van der Mescht while spending three years in Luanda jail for political reasons.

He said he had been imprisoned on June 28 1978 but would not specify the "political reasons".

In jail he had become friendly with Van der Mescht and had even taught him to speak Portuguese.

The man said he had recently been released on parole, having to report to the police every 14 days.

town of Xangongo on August 24 he had seized the opportunity to escape.

Sapper van der Mescht, who is the only South African prisoner-of-war, was captured by Swapo in Owamboland in March 1978.

He has a wife and daughter in South Africa.

Also in Oshakati yesterday, the refugee mother of a 15-day-old baby this week told of her day of fear while hiding with her child on a river bank as the first South African bombs rained down on an Angolan tank emplacement near Xangongo.

Mrs Paula de Fatima Calenge sat on a tractor trailer on which she and her baby had crossed the border into South West Africa a week ago. Speaking through an interpreter, she told of how the South African attack had begun.

It was August 24 and she was at home, having returned with her new baby from hospital the day before.

Her husband, Nico, burst into the room and said there was about to be an attack. He had seen a light aircraft circling overhead, dropping pamphlets which warned the civilians to leave.

Before they had left the house, however, they heard the first mortars dropping on a Swapo base outside the town.

They grabbed some food and clothing and fled to the Cunene River, where they hid in a sandy hollow on the river bank.

Mrs Calenge estimates they stayed there about seven hours while the fighting went on around them.

"We did not see anyone being killed but saw many South Africans moving along the road to the north."

The most intense fighting took place at about noon when South African fighter bombers were brought in to knock out a Fapla tank emplacement which was putting up

QUOTE

**I taught Johan to speak Portuguese
— Angolan political prisoner.**

strong resistance to the north of Xangongo.

Towards evening the shooting had ceased, and the family returned to their home.

The South Africans had by then occupied the town, and the Calenge family joined the small group of refugees.

Now part of a group of 85 refugees living in army tents pitched on a children's playground in Oshakati, the Calenges are preparing for a new life with little more than the clothes they wear.

Although the baby has not yet been christened, he has already had his baptism of fire.

Russian was captured next to body of his wife

STUBANE 6/9/81

5/22/81

SERGEANT Major Nicolay Feodorovich Pestretsov of the Red Army was captured next to the body of his wife who was killed in a skirmish in southwestern Angola.

Brigadier Ben Roos, a special projects officer in the Defence Force, the man who has looked after the Soviet warant officer's wellbeing since his capture, gave more details to newsmen about the capture and person of his ward.

He confirmed for the first time that one of the two Soviet women killed in a skirmish with security forces last week had been Sergeant Major Pestretsov's wife.

Brigadier Roos said Sergeant-Major Pestretsov, his wife and a number of other Russians were in the last military vehicle to escape from the town of NGiva before it was taken by South African security forces.

MRS PESTRETISOV KILLED

IN ATTACK ON LORRY

of his wife and he was taken prisoner.

Brigadier Roos said he had not talked much about the death of his wife, but he appeared to have accepted it stoically.

"I am not prepared to open raw wounds and I have not talked about his wife much," Brigadier Roos said. "I don't even know her name."

What is known is that the couple have a son and a daughter aged 11 and six who are living with Sergeant-Major Pestretsov mother in Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union.

He emphasised that the sergeant-major was not strictly speaking a prisoner of war because South Africa was not at war with Russia, but he was well looked after. All rules applying to international conventions on prisoners of war were being observed.

"He is satisfied with our

food — the same as our soldiers receive — and he has access to reading matter and music," he said.

Describing himself as the Russian's "father", Brigadier Roos said Sergeant Major Pestretsov had been given books to read and spent a lot of time keeping fit.

"He can't read the books we give him, so he just looks at the pictures," he said. "We often speak to each other in Portuguese — he knows a little of the language."

The Press was denied access to the captured Russian this week, and the Defence Force would not say where he was being kept.

A doctor of the International Red Cross and a local representative had seen the Soviet officer and he was found to be in good shape.

Sergeant-Major Pestretsov is a technical man and was the head of

the military workshop at NGiva, working with seven Angolan mechanics.

It appears that Sergeant-Major Pestretsov was unwilling to say much about military matters or he did not know such a great deal.

Brigadier Roos and Sergeant Major Pestretsov had asked if his authorities had been notified of his capture. He hoped to be returned to Russia.

A soldier of long standing, he was called up for military service in Russia when he was 18. He is now 36. He had been in Angola from 1979, but had between six and seven weeks leave in November and December last year.

Meanwhile our correspondent in Luanda reports that Swapo has denied there are any foreign military personnel fighting with its guerrillas. — Sapa and Tribune Correspondents



Sergeant Major Nicolay Pestretsov, the captured Russian, with his new "father" — Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos

Russian officers ^{Tribune} We ^{6/19/77} trainings Swapo, say Angolan refugees

Tribune Africa News Service

RUSSIAN officers in the southern Angolan town of Xangongo were engaged in training local FAPLA and Swapo forces, say Angolans who have fled south.

The 85 refugees, now encamped in the northern SWA/Namibian garrison town of Oshakati, say war and poverty, aggravated by a badly controlled socialist regime, prompted them to leave.

The refugees, believed to be the largest group since the Angolan civil war in 1975, consist of eight families and numerous individuals from the southern Angolan towns of N'giva (formerly Villa Petreia) and Xangongo (formerly Locadad). Their temporary accommodation consists of nine hastily erected army tents, prefabricated shower cubicles and toilets in a children's playground. But all the people I spoke to said they were happy to accept these conditions in exchange for those existing in Angola before the joint South African-SWA/Namibian raid last month. Food queues were generally hundreds of metres long, and when the supplies stopped because of the security force raid they had gone without.

Civilians were also not allowed to own their own vehicles — these were for government departments and military forces alone. As a result all the trucks, and even a tractor, which the refugees used for transport to Oshakati, bear government stamps.

They come from all walks of life. The five Portuguese-speaking heads of families are qualified as bricklayers, shoemakers or mechanics while some of the mulatto and black members are butchers, carpenters and general labourers.

A Xangongo shoemaker, Mr Guidermino Amaro who, with his Ovambo wife, Mrs Teresa Nobelo, was one of the first people to take advantage of the confusion and leave Angola, says he saw widespread looting in the town shortly before the South African occupation.

The Russian officers in Xangongo, he says, were engaged with training the FAPLA and Swapo forces at a base near the town. Swapo soldiers and their FAPLA counterparts would often train together and share meals.

He said he was one of many people who would have left Angola before had they found the opportunity. He believes that with the conclusion after the South African attack, many more people will arrive in Northern SWA/Namibia.

Signs that this is already happening have come from a town further north, Ohangwena, where a further 176 Angolan Ombos have gathered to escape the conflict.

Red Cross

waiting

to fly in

LUANDA: An International Red Cross team was late last night awaiting South African permission to fly into the occupied southern Angolan town of N'giva with emergency supplies for the war wounded.

Jean Paul Fallet, head representative of the Geneva-based International Red Cross committee, said the three-man mission had received clearance from the Angolan military command in the southern city of Lubango to penetrate the war zone unaccompanied.

Only South African consent was now needed for the team to proceed, he said.

N'giva is the capital of Kunene Province, the main area attacked by South Africa nearly two weeks ago. It is 40 kilometres north of the SWA/Namibian frontier and stands on the main highway of southern Angola.

Mr Fallet said the committee was awaiting a reply from the South African authorities through its Pretoria office.

A Red Cross plane would then take off from Lubango for N'giva, carrying frontline medical kits for first aid and simple surgery, such as extracting bullets, he said.

Mr Fallet said the committee's chief medical officer, Dr Remy Russbach, had been told by the Angolan authorities that about 200 wounded had been treated in Lubango Hospital during the past week, but the mission still had no idea about the casualties to be expected in the war zone itself.



The Red Cross mission flew into Angola after an offer to provide medical aid was accepted by the Luanda Government. The three-man team picked up supplies from the committee's field station in central Angola, where the ICRC has been tending about 500 000 refugees for the past two years.

The refugees in central Angola are not victims of attacks by the South African Army, but for the most part are peasants who have returned destitute to their home provinces of Huambo and Bie after fleeing into the bush during the 1975-76 Angolan civil war.

The ICRC has ordered medical teams to be placed on standby in Geneva and these will be flown out as soon as the pilot mission reports on the number of wounded and war refugees.

A spokesman in Pretoria for the Defence Force said there was no way the SADF could guarantee the safety of Red Cross personnel who wished to go into Angola.

"We are slowly moving out, that is all I can say,"

He denied the South Africans were the only people who could give permission for the Red Cross to enter Angola and he said he did not even know from where they wished to enter.

"If they get shot at, what guarantees can we give?" he asked. "This is a war zone in which many people are involved."

Some of the refugees who fled war-torn SWA



RED POW JUST STAYED WITH THE BODY AS SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES APPROACHED

Captured— because he wouldn't leave wife

By DESMOND BLOW
Military Correspondent

RUSSIAN Warrant Officer Nikolai Flodarawitz Pestretsov was captured in Angola by the South African forces because he refused to leave the body of his wife who had been killed when their army vehicle was fired on and destroyed in an attempted escape from N'guiva.

Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos, who has been taking care of the 36-year-old soldier-mechanic since his arrival in South Africa, said: "The Russians were in the last army vehicle to flee from you can't scratch a raw sore."

N'guiva. "The two Russian colonels and two women soldiers were killed in the vehicle, and the surviving Russians fled — except WO Pestretsov who went to the body of his wife and would not leave it, although she was dead."

The South Africans did not know she was the PoW's wife until Brig Roos showed him pictures of the dead soldiers and asked him to identify them.

The Russians were all wearing the camouflage uniform used by the Cuban and Angolan forces.

He pointed out one colonel and said he was a Lieutenant-Colonel and artillery adviser to the Swapo forces. He then pointed out one of the dead women and said "and this is



● Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos (left) with Russian prisoner Nikolai Pestretsov. Brigadier Roos also looked after the Cuban prisoners who were later exchanged for SA PoW's in 1978.

Brig Roos told me: "It came as a nasty shock to me, but he seemed quite stoic and seemed to have accepted everything."

"I did not ask him anything further about her as I felt I could not pry into his private affairs at a time like that — you can't scratch a raw sore."

However, WO Pestretsov did volunteer that he and his wife had two children, a boy aged 11 and a girl aged 6.

Brig Roos, who is on the special projects staff of the Chief of the Army, was the officer who watched over the three Cuban prisoners who were exchanged for South African PoW's in 1978.

He and the Russian converse in Portuguese, but the soldier's Portuguese is weak, according to the brigadier.

Brig Roos said that on his first day of capture an International Red Cross official and a Red Cross doctor saw WO Pestretsov, declaring him fit.

The Russian was in charge of about a dozen Angolan army mechanics at the army workshop in N'guiva.

"Being on the technical side of the army he could not give us much information about the strategic side of Swapo even if he was prepared to do so," said Brig Roos.

WO Pestretsov had been in Angola since late December 1979.

Asked whether he liked serving in Angola, he said that in Russia his earnings were 300 roubles a month, whereas in Angola he earned 427 roubles a month.

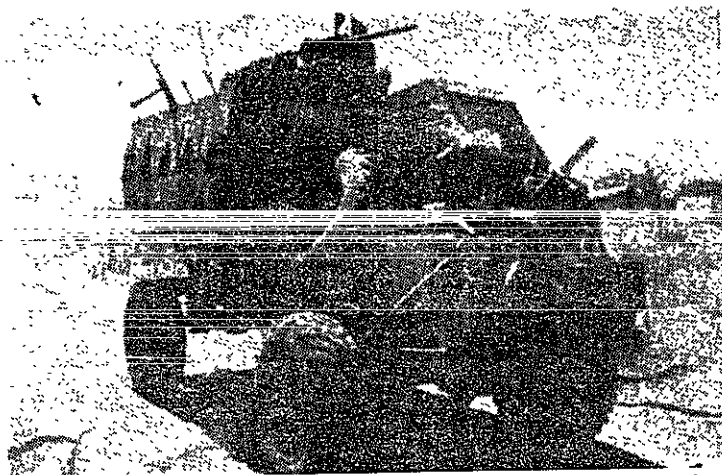
He is anxious to be returned to Russia, and wanted to know whether his country was aware that he had been captured.

He seemed relieved when he was informed that the Russian authorities had been told.

His present whereabouts are being kept secret for security reasons.

He has been given books with pictures because he cannot read any language other than Russian and does not know the Western alphabet. He has also been given a radio.

Political comment in this issue by R A Gibson and J C Viviers, headlines and sub-editing by Barry Baxter, posters and design by Les Stephenson, alt of 171 Main Street Johannesburg.



● A troop-carrying "Buffel" trundles across the Angolan border

Coup as Express sees mopping-up operations

Supplies 5/9/81

CHARLENE BELTRAMO was in Angola to witness the SA army's withdrawal

IN AN international journalistic coup this week, the Sunday Express was the only South African newspaper to witness the final mopping up operations and troop withdrawal from south-east Angola.

Only two foreign news teams — which had gone to South West Africa on their own initiative some days earlier — were present to witness the South African withdrawal. The Sunday Express was in the area as part of a foreign film crew.

It took days of persistent negotiation with the South African Defence Force to finally elicit approval to report on and

film the withdrawal — which included the final elimination of "pockets of resistance" on the road from Xangongo, 105km within Angola, to the South West Africa border post at Oshikango.

Along with representatives of a foreign film crew, I was twice detained by South African military officials for periods ranging from two to five hours. On each occasion we were released after security clearance.

Finally, SADF Puma helicopters flew us to Xangongo and N'Guiva in Angola.

We witnessed kilometres-long convoys of returning South African troops with captured

Soviet vehicles, including Russian T-34 and T-55 tanks.

Clouds of thick black smoke belched from recently destroyed Swapo and Angolan installations and vehicles.

Angolan civilian and commercial vehicles travelled unhindered along the mainly deserted tar road to the Namibian border.

South African forces were obviously in total control of the vast southern Angolan border area.

The following day we were allowed to travel to Oshikango, the South West African border post — up 64km of notoriously landmined road ("swept" daily on one side by the SADF)

where nine civilians died in a landmine explosion a week before.

According to General Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the South African Army, only a small percentage of the 450 people killed during the SA incursion were Swapo.

However, Brigadier R Badenhorst, operational commander of the incursion, codenamed Operation Protea, said he was confident that South African forces had broken the back of Swapo.

And indeed, without counting lives lost but judging by the vast quantities of Soviet arms, ammunition and vehicles captured, both Russia and Swapo

have paid a high price.

It should be some time before they recover from the 10-day SADF incursion.

Pamphlets were dropped into Angola two days before the raid warning civilians to leave.

These were apparently headed by many Swapo and Angolan top brass and their Soviet and Eastern bloc advisers.

SADF spokesmen said most of those left defending southern Angolan towns and installations were young soldiers.

Judging by the arms seized and military information gleaned, it appeared Swapo, with the help of Angolan and Soviet advisers, was planning a conventional attack on Owambo, said SADF spokesmen.

However it appears that within Owambo South Africa has, to a large degree, lost its campaign for the "hearts and minds" of the local Ovambos. Local Whites estimate Swapo support at 60% or higher.

A government developer based in Oshakati said the difficulty with the present situation was that if South Africa withdrew from the territory "tomorrow", the Ovambos were ill-equipped to take over the running of government-implemented schemes or to take full

control of local administration. Oshakati, where SADF headquarters for the area are based, is a tightly knit community of military and police personnel and some mercenaries — although the SADF denies employing mercenaries.

The town is fenced and guarded. Despite the fact that there are no apartheid restrictions in South West Africa, White and Black residents do not mix.

Following a heavy Swapo mortar bombardment of the town earlier this year, most homes and the local school now have bomb shelters.

Mortar shells fired by Swapo regularly fall around the town.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha told the United States television network, NBC, this week that Soviet involvement in Angola was approaching a situation not much different from that in Afghanistan.

Mr Botha said he could not say exactly what the Russians had in mind, "an invasion maybe ... I cannot say".

But many feel that the war is one which, despite present military superiority, South Africa will ultimately have to concede politically.

One-man army waiting for a war

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

"I AM building up my own personal armoury and, one day, when they (Swapo) come teeming past like Springbok, I'll poach them from my front lawn."

Andries Botha (not his real name) calls himself a human hunter, a mercenary who has lived in Owambo, on and off, for almost a decade.

A skilled tracker and sharpshooter, he responds to casual inquiries saying he is "on pension". But he will accept counter-insurgency missions from anyone who pays well enough and is not communist.

A tanned, wiry man, with long matted hair, and small eyes peering intensely behind thick-lensed glasses, he looks ready to parcel up rations and head for the bush.

He punctuates his speech with raucous laughter, mainly at his own jokes.

Still in his early thirties, he has already

seen action in Zaire and Zimbabwe.

"Zimbabwe? Zambia? I don't know those places — you mean Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia."

He was recently arrested and convicted for possessing machine guns he brought with him from an operation in Angola.

"Ag, Jissus, a man can't even own his own machine gun anymore. Arrested by my own people ... sat in jail for two months."

He takes another swig from the bottle of liqueur he has bought. Having already finished a bottle of whisky, he is still remarkably sober.

"I was born in a sidecar in Brakpan. Don't laugh, it's true. My father was in the CID and he couldn't afford a car, so I was

born in the motorcycle sidecar on the way to hospital."

Andries lives alone. He married his childhood sweetheart but after a few years and two children they divorced.

"When my sons are older they'll join me up here — fighting. The eldest is just like me, a killer." He is obviously proud of his son.

"Ag, this war, the South Africans won't win this war. It's too conventional, they are too mobile. It needs men on foot, out in the bush — guerilla war, that's the answer."

He is not keen to speak much about the war or his mercenary activities. "Ag meisie," he says, punctuating every word, "you have the best eyes I have seen ... (long deliberate pause) ... in two weeks." Upstairs laughter.

On the long road to Xangongo — Page 24

**GOATS
GRAZE
NEAR
SHRAPNEL
BLASTED
HOUSES
AS LIFE
IN
ANGOLA
SETTLES
DOWN
AGAIN**

On the long road

S-Express
6/9/81

5 22

ON THE road from Tsumeb to Oshakati — a cheery sprint across the tar a kilometres of white sand speckled with palms and thatched kraals whip past.

For obvious reasons there are no speed limits in the "operational area".

Goats and cattle wander across the road, pigs roll in the luxury of mud around the occasional man-made oasis.

People chatter at market places under spreading trees, always guarded by two camouflaged policemen.

Raw offal attracts flies, other Ovambo shoppers gossip as they munch on freshly boiled offal and onions.

Supply trucks escorted by "buffels" carrying troops and rockets — their silver tips gleaming in the hot Namib sun — drive past in convoy, on the dangerous stretch of road from the Ovambo border post near Etosha to Oshakati, about 200km up the road.

Landmined vehicles scratch the surface of the placid countryside, their twisted hulks a constant reminder of the border war.

Troops stand armed watch over roadworkers, or wave from passing military vehicles — a war breeds tight-knit people — others water their horses at a palm-fringed oasis.

I am in Ovambo with a foreign film crew, our brief is to film troops returning from the battlefields in Angola.

The day before the South African Defence Force had assured the Press that troops were slowly being withdrawn from their "follow-up operations" across the Angolan border.

We guessed that troops returning from one part of the fighting would come down the long sand road from Oshikango to Ondangwa, so we sat under a tree at crossroads at the base

By
**CHARLENE
BELTRAMO**

of the road near Ondangwa and waited.

We were amazed when trucks carrying supplies and guarded by a few buffels came toward us, not south from Angola, but east from Ondangwa and headed north toward Angola.

More than 80 military vehicles including tank carriers, and supply trucks carrying fuel, wheels and food passed by.

South Africa not withdrawing but heading back into Angola?

We later discovered that the supplies were for returning South African and SWA troops and not to assist remaining troops to plunge further into Angola.

We dashed to Oshakati to phone the news to a correspondent in Windhoek, but the outgoing lines were down, an almost daily occurrence.

Let it never be said that the life of foreign or war correspondents is glamorous.

We pondered whether to ship the film overseas immediately or to confirm if the supplies were indeed going over the border.

The latter decision meant a 64km drive over one of the most notoriously landmined roads in Namibia.

In the interests of journalistic accuracy, we took the latter decision.

That is why some troonies

will return to South Africa and tell of a dust-covered BMW roaring up behind and then past their convoy a kilometre from the Angolan border.

But not for long. A buffel stopped and a SADF sergeant ordered us to return.

Just before we did an Eland trundled up.

Commanding officer: "Who are these people sergeant?"

The news that we represented a foreign television company was met with a reaction akin to horror.

Camouflaged police detained us. We were taken to two police installations by the police officer in command of the area and then slowly escorted to Oshakati, to be handed over to security police there.

Four hours after being detained we were handed over to military intelligence and, at last, efficiency.

At first we were convinced we must be in possession of top secret information — though what, we did not know — I was escorted to the car to fetch a notebook and then even to the toilet.

Luckily the officer in charge knew us: We had been detained, mistakenly, on a previous occasion.

**The only
woman
went on the
Angola trail**

Within an hour we were released after our film was confiscated for military censorship. We were instructed to remain in the area, as military top brass were on a border visit and wished to speak to us on their return.

That night four mortar blasts echoed dully around the town.

According to a SADF spokesman it was a routine SADF shelling of possible Swapo installations in the area.

We were told, that following South African raids into Angola Swapo members often streamed across the border into Ovambo, ironically, for greater security and food.

Sunday. As we drove to Oshakati SADF headquarters to bid our farewells we were informed that permission had been granted for us to film returning troops.

We were shown captured Soviet arms and vehicles, including anti-aircraft weapons, tanks, trucks, mobile bakeries, workshops and even dental vans.

Sheets of Angolan propaganda littered the floors of some vehicles.

East German radios were piled on others. Some captured items had Cuban markings and

Angola Refugees tell of hardship in the war zone

8 Jan 2/9/81

(S) (M)

The Star's Africa
News Service

OSHAKATI — The number of refugees who have fled Angola for Northern SWA/Namibia has risen to 267 with the arrival at the weekend of an Ovambo woman and her five

children who walked more than 200 km from Xangongo to Oshakati.

They had walked from Xangongo in southern Angola to visit friends near the country's border with SWA/Namibia before the security force raid began on August 24.

They had found themselves trapped south of N'giva, where fierce fighting was taking place between security forces and combined Angolan (Fapla) forces and Swapo.

A spokesman for the Ovambo Administration said the woman had decided to cross the border into SWA/Namibia as a refugee. Her husband was believed to be in Luanda.

The latest arrivals bring the number of refugees camped in army tents pitched in a children's playground here to 91. A further 176 Angolan Ovambos have gathered at Ohangwena, about 10 km from the Angolan border.

One of the Oshakati refugees, a grey-haired Portuguese-speaking man, claims to have been in jail in Luanda with South Africa's only prisoner-of-war, Sapper Johan van der Mescht.

The 37 adults and 54 children and youths at Oshakati all come from the southern Angolan towns of Xangongo and N'Giva. There are eight complete families among them.

Without exception they described the conditions in southern Angola prior to the security force attack as unbearable.

generated by a comparison of actual employment that would be needed if all the able bodied South African men and women were engaged in full-time employment (Kantor, 1980: 143). Yet such people may choose not to work ('choose to be unemployed' is Kantor's phrase) 'in order to search for jobs or to wait for something better to turn up' (Kantor, 1980: 106); these people appear in unemployment statistics but in no sense constitute an unemployment problem. The first assertion is simply not true - no study has postulated rates of close to 100% for adult

whole, though my study (Stimkins, 1978a) has for men between 25-44. The rates used too high, yet men in this age group have re education is a reason for economic in- at reached retirement age, so one would es to be high. Of course, what is at extent to which labour supply depends on ly on rigid economic activity rates ates of the labour supply over a period ve changed is to make assumptions which WS to be false. Naivete on this score,

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Angola raid reports biased, says SADF

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE SA Defence Force yesterday hit out at reports by foreign journalists that SA was waging a war against Angola and not Swapo and accused them of biased reporting.

After a three-day visit to southern Angola in which they were escorted by Angolan Ministry officials and soldiers, several journalists reported that the invasion was not aimed at Swapo and that they had not witnessed any Swapo bases.

Ex-Selous chief: How to fight insurgents

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE South African Defence Force has been quick to apply one of the fundamental lessons of successful counter-insurgency operations. Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, newly-appointed Commander of the Transkei Defence Force and former commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, explained the counter-insurgency tactics.

"The best place to fight a terrorist war is in their territory, in their bases and in their hide-outs," said Gen Reid-Daly, whose Selous Scouts were a highly-rated counter-insurgency force.

South Africa, with its policy of hot-pursuit and pre-emptive strikes against insurgent bases in neighbouring countries, was fulfilling that principle, he said.

"There are two prime principles which a terrorist organisation must achieve to mount a successful campaign: they must control a large percentage of the people and they must have secure bases."

Repudiating allegations that he was "plotting" to avenge the fall of the Smith regime, Gen Reid-Daly said: "Rhodesia no longer exists. There is nothing to protect."

Racist

He said he was not a racist and if he had been, he would not have been able to wield his mainly black unit into a crack fighting force.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, had succeeded in restoring and maintaining some of sort equilibrium which he, Gen Reid-Daly, would be most reluctant to upset.

"It goes against the grain to say it, but he has done a good job."

A senior Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that the journalists were escorted by an Angolan Information official and it was obvious from their reporting that they were only allowed to see what the Angolans wanted them to see.

Other foreign journalists taken to southern Angola by the SADF reported on their return that they were satisfied that the SA Defence and SWA forces were withdrawing from the area after the raids.

But several journalists, including Jon Snow, a top reporter with Britain's Independent Television network, claimed that the SA Air Force was in complete control of the area and that the SADF was not fighting Swapo, but Angola.

Escorted

Snow was one of a group of Western and Eastern Bloc journalists escorted by Angolan Government officials who came under attack from SA planes.

A BBC radio reporter, Ian Wooldridge, 34, was slightly injured, while an Angolan soldier and an Angolan official were more seriously hurt.

In a report from Luanda, Mr Snow said the SA attack had been made on Angolan vehicles on a road 137km inside Angola.

"But we had crossed into a swathe of territory which SA dominates totally from the air."

"Our findings ... revealed great suffering among the thousands of displaced people ... and that this is a war with Angola rather than, as the South Africans claim, the Swapo guerrillas fighting for independence for Namibia."

The Defence Force spokesman said journalists were aware of the risks they took going into a war zone, and that "those who associated with Swapo must be prepared to accept the consequences".

● Mr Peter Galliner, director of the International Press Institute, said in a message to the SA Prime Minister Mr P W Botha yesterday: "The IPI is appalled by the attacks on British journalists in Angola and asks for an immediate full explanation and apology. We regard the attack as a serious infringement of international reporting."

Angola puts SA policy and politics under review

South Africa is apparently trying to create a rebel-controlled buffer zone in southern Angola to be able to maintain a government of its liking in neighbouring SWA/Namibia.

According to a number of Western diplomats, that seems to be the underlying reason for the recent deep penetration into Angola by South African troops. It is certainly the view of the Angolan government.

Despite its effort to normalise relations with the United States, Angola is increasingly blaming Washington for Pretoria's military actions. The Angolan Cabinet says it "condemns energetically the shameful connivance of the Reagan administration" with South Africa.

Even before the recent action, Luis de Almeida, a senior Angolan diplomat, said in an interview: "The United States is quietly encouraging the South Africans to attack to force Angolan concessions."

"The South Africans have changed completely since (the advent of) the Reagan administration — they are much more arrogant."

Unita as a buffer?

An attempt to create a buffer zone in southern Angola controlled by South African-backed Unita rebels is seen as the reason behind recent South African raids. Jay Ross reports in the Washington Post from Luanda.

Although South Africa says its troops have almost completed their withdrawal from Angola, Luanda says they still control six towns up to 160 km inside the country.

South African forces have regularly crossed into southern Angola for years, ostensibly to chase Swapo guerillas.

However, in the last year or so the pattern of some of the attacks has changed. Angolan officials allege to Western diplomats that South African

troops now disrupt communications, prevent local food distribution, "kill or drive away cattle" to impoverish the area.

Conversely, there are reports that South African troops in the south recently began giving food to the inhabitants to try to win them over to the Unita side.

The purpose, say the Angolan politicians, is to create discontent with the Luanda government and help gain control of the area for a South African-backed local guerilla group, Unita, which op-

poses the Luanda government.

Unita control of southern Angola, with South African support, would severely hamper Swapo's already limited ability to cross the border for raids into Namibia.

It thus would allow South Africa to gradually abandon a UN solution for Namibia and instead install a pro-Pretoria regime in Windhoek.

Questioned about the alleged South African approach, a Western diplomat said: "I hope it's not so, but it's difficult to find any other explanation" for the seriousness of the South African offensive in Angola.

Estimates of the size of Swapo forces are at best educated guesses. Most Western diplomats say, however, that Pretoria exaggerates the Swapo military threat to justify its attacks in Angola.

No independent observers have access to both sides in the sparsely populated bush country.

On various occasions Angola, South Africa and Unita have offered journalists limited tours obviously designed to support their separate causes.

Rules:

- (1) An arithmetic statement function reference is a primary in an arithmetic expression. The actual arguments are arithmetic expressions and must correspond in number, order, and type with the dummy arguments.

For example, the statement function

$$A, V, R, G, E (A, B, C) = (A + B + C) / 3.0$$

can be used with the following statement:

$$Z = Y - A, V, R, G, E (R, S, T)$$

The value for the actual argument R is substituted for its dummy argument A, S for B, and T for C. A value is returned to the statement function reference so that the arithmetic expression $Y - A, V, R, G, E (R, S, T)$ can be evaluated and assigned to Z. The statement function reference

Journalist tells of 'SAAF attack

From KENNETH CLARKE
of the Daily Telegraph

LUANDA. — The South African invasion of southern Angola, launched along three prongs on August 23, has not ended.

Although the juggernaut of Pretoria's ground forces has halted its drive north into Cuanene province, and many troops may well have withdrawn, the air force is still active daily.

The warplanes continue to attack towns along the narrow strategic route to the border with SWA/Namibia and anything that moves on it, up to 200 km deep inside Angolan territory. This was dramatically proved on Saturday when South African jets attacked a small convoy carrying a party of international

journalists and TV crews from Lubango to the south.

Two rockets, possibly three, fired from a jet-fighter hit the lead Land-Rover of the small convoy.

We were less than five miles from Cahama on the main road to the border when the SAAF proved that it has not only not gone home, but will attack anything that moves along that road — military or civilian.

Our convoy had stopped for a break after an early start when the jet was heard. Everyone ran for cover as it dived and most of us were face-down when the rockets struck close to the landrover, badly injuring a soldier in our small Angolan army escort, and also a government official travelling with us. The soldier, a captain, was

hit in the back by flying fragments and cried for help as blood gushed from his mouth. The official had a less serious chest wound, while BBC radio news reporter Mike Woodbridge, 34, was lucky to escape with a slight nick.

Woodbridge, who had been travelling in the first vehicle, said he caught a glimpse of the diving aircraft and saw two or three separate plumes of smoke as the rockets were launched.

The soldier and the wounded civilian were rushed back to Lubango about 200 km away.

From my own hiding hole in a dry watercourse I could not see the South African aircraft and the rocket explosions were drowned as two of our military escort blazed

away, more in anger than in hope, with their AK47 rifles.

But for the rest of the day the sound of approaching jet engines gave us a sample of the fear that people of this region have to live with daily.

Shortly before the attack on our group of about 50 journalists, including East Germans, Cubans, a Soviet TV team and others, the open for-ries in which we were travelling had to skirt round a three-metre crater in the middle of the highway.

At least two civilian vehicles, one of which was used as an ambulance, had been hit and it was clear that apart from ruling the skies, the South Africans are in complete control of the highway.

Cahama itself was, before the South Africans hit it, a

garrison town of maybe 5 000. It is now a shambles, deserted apart from a small Angolan army presence. A radar installation was partially destroyed and the military barracks must have been among the first targets. The personal possessions of the troops still lie scattered on the sandy ground and one hastily-packed bag had been holed by shrapnel.

At Cahama, too, there was undoubtedly a Soviet advisers' post. A pink stucco house contained living accommodation for at least four and the mess adjoining had been heavily strafed.

Inside, I saw files of Pravda, the Soviet army paper Red Star and other Russian publications, photographs of Lenin and present-day Mos-

walls were several notices in Russian.

Neither I nor my colleagues could detect any sign of missile emplacements at Cahama, although it is fairly easy to see the scope for exploration off the road was limited.

Scarcely a building in the town has escaped damage. Abandoned meals and scattered shoes bore testimony to the haste with which personnel at the military camp had departed, along with the civilian inhabitants.

Pretoria has justified its continuing raids on a huge tract of country in the south of Angola in terms of wiping out guerrillas of Swapo, but no journalist among our party at Cahama could find any evidence that Swapo was here. It was plainly an Angolan army position.

Neither was there any evidence to be seen along some 220 km of the strategic route south from Lubango to give credence to South Africa's recent assertion that something like an Afghanistan-style thrust was being prepared by the Soviet Union, using either its own or surrogate forces, into SWA/Namibia itself.

Highly-placed Angolan sources say the South Africans briefly occupied Cahama and they were still in position on the ground across a large part of Angolan territory, with a front line just south of here.

Our journey back to safety — a village just north of Chibemba — was punctuated by more and dashes into the supposed protection of the bush, away from the road, as

On newsmen

at least two jet-fighters quartered the sky.

On one occasion, the stillness of the atmosphere was fragmented as six explosions heralded another strike somewhere not far from Chibemba, which has come under almost daily attack.

The Russian Mig fighters that scream each day over Lubango and can be seen taking off and landing at the airport there have plainly not been committed against South African air power.

Cuban pilots capable of handling Mig 19s and 21s are known to be in Lubango with Soviet technical experts, but so far the South Africans have failed to provoke them into action — something some observers believe could be among Pretoria's intentions.

Latest Angolan intelligence reports place South African ground forces still in position at Xangongo (formerly Rocardas) and N'giva; further north at Mupa, Humbe and Mongoi; and, to the south, along a line from Ruacana on the west side of the country to Molunga in the east.

They are said to have large numbers of armoured cars, tanks and heavy artillery with sophisticated communications capable of monitoring the Angola army's transmissions. As yet, however, no independent eyewitness accounts have confirmed all this, but from the Angolan side there appears to be little reason to doubt the claims.

In recent days, I understand, the Angolan army (FAPLA) has mobilized large numbers of men and material and

if the South Africans do strike at Lubango, as is thought likely here, there can be little doubt that the Cuban pilots will take off to face Pretoria's Mirages, or that the missiles will be employed.

It is the wider danger of escalation in this flashpoint situation that has dismayed Western governments, including Britain, and makes United Nations impotence in the face of the United States veto a matter of worldwide concern.

● A South African Defence Force spokesman yesterday denied the substance of this report from Angola.

"They (Angolans) are obviously trying to influence the world community, especially during the special session of the United Nations against South Africa," he said.

Angola masses condemn US

LISBON. — Tens of thousands of Angolans chanting and screaming "Death to Reagan" staged a huge anti-United States rally in the Angolan capital of Luanda yesterday to protest at America's support for South Africa and its incursion into Angola.

The report said the demonstrators stretched more than 4km through Luanda and cheered anti-American slogans as a Politburo leader launched a condemnation of the "perfect marriage" between the US and South Africa.

The speaker, Mr. Evaristo Domingos, said heavy fighting between Angolan and South African troops was still raging in Angola's southern Cunene Province.

A South African military spokesman in Pretoria termed the claims "rubbish". — UPI.

Fearful Angola relies on Cubans

THE Cubans and Russians have more influence in Angola than before South Africa's raid into the country, according to Portugal's Foreign Minister, Mr Andre Goncalves Pereira.

By JOHN MATISSON

Mr Pereira told Washington reporters many Angolans considered the Cubans' presence costly and disruptive, but it would be "suicide" for Angola to ask them to leave before its southern border was secure against invasion from South Africa.

The 15 000 to 20 000 Cubans are costing Angola about R250-million a year, and have been isolated from the local population after "frictions" occurred.

For these reasons the Angolans would like to see the last of the Cubans.

No match

"But I must say frankly that recent events, mainly the South African raid, have not helped,"

he said.

"The Angolans know they are no match for the South Africans. Naturally they have to rely on the Cubans.

"No government would commit suicide by dispensing with the only valid military source at its disposal."

Mr Pereira, who is in Washington to see American officials after addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York, criticised America's handling of the negotiations as well as South Africa, and said: "The problems of Namibia cannot be solved on South Africa's terms exclusively. Racism is unacceptable."

By Quentin Peel
of The Financial Times,
London

LUBANGO. — The streets of Lubango in Angola are deserted but for a group of youths playing football with a rubble-filled plastic bag.

There is no reason to loiter, as the shops are shattered and bare. All but a handful have been deserted since their Portuguese owners fled at independence six years ago.

The few shops open have little to offer: Bags of rice, beans and sugar, tins of cooking oil, dried milk and jam, and a few packets of detergents.

You need coupons to buy anything.

What was once a news-agent and tobacconist is now a bookshop boasting a few pamphlets — Soviet publications on the Constitution of the USSR and the life of President Brezhnev.

padlocked and faded Hollywood stars stare down from the walls — a youthful Tony Curtis and Natalie Wood, and an ageless Sophia Loren. Lubango is like a town that has stood still.

The silence is broken only by the roar of MiG jet fighter aircraft taking off from the airport and a passing army truck half-filled with Angolan or Cuban soldiers.

The town is the military

Town
that
stood
still

headquarters of Fapla, the Angolan army in southern Angola. It is also a base for the 18 000 Cuban soldiers still in the country since they arrived in support of the ruling MPLA in the civil war that coincided with independence.

Civilians say there has been a big buildup of troops in the town since the invasion by South African forces across the border two weeks ago.

Yet military activity remains desultory and the atmosphere casual, even relaxed.

Angolan, Cuban and Soviet soldiers and civilians lounge in the lobby of the Hotel Granada. A Red Cross team sits despondently awaiting military clearance to visit the war zone and assess the damage, the casualties and the refugees.

About 80 km south of

Lubango, South Africa rules the air. Impala jet trainer aircraft armed with rockets or bombs patrol without a MiG to challenge them.

Anti-aircraft fire seems more in hope than expectation of a hit.

This is an African war. There is more fleeing than fighting in both directions. After putting up a brief resistance, Fapla's forces seem to have abandoned the major towns and highways and taken to the bush. Civilians have done the same.

In a day's trip from Lubango to Cahama, about 200 km to the south-east, I saw no signs of great military activity, no supply trucks and no fleeing wounded — only a few dusty foot patrols of Fapla men, armed with Kalashnikov rifles and an ageing anti-aircraft gun being towed to a new site in the bush.

Nor was there any sign of Swapo, against whose bases the South Africans claim they are acting. Undoubtedly they were there, in the bush, with their main military headquarters not far outside Lubango under the protection of SAM-6 missiles.

But the South African operation seems to have been aimed far more at Fapla, with its radar sites and anti-aircraft guns, than at Swapo.

very low sens
highly correlate
be increased
(Accountants
sampling)

Example 8.

per household,
households from
been obtained
in the sample

$$\sum x = 2502$$

$$\sum y = 234$$

a) From these
of \bar{x} using
(on y_i) sam

b) Explain briefly the relative signs of these results.

c) What further information do you need to use these estimators?

Solution

We calculate $\bar{x} = 2502/100 = 25,02$

$$\bar{y} = 234/100 = 2,34$$

$$s_x^2 = \frac{1}{99} (62730 - 2502^2/100) = 1,3127$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{99} (555 - 234^2/100) = 0,0752$$

$$r = \bar{x}/\bar{y} = 25,02/2,34 = 10,69$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{\text{SRS}}) = (1-f) s_x^2/n = (1 - \frac{100}{10000}) \cdot 1,3127/100 = 0,0130$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_R) = \frac{(1-f)}{n(n-1)} (\sum x^2 - 2r \sum xy + r^2 \sum y^2)$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \frac{100}{10000})}{100(99)} (62730 - 2 \cdot 10,69 \cdot 5884 + 10,69^2 \cdot 555) = 0,0353$$

WINDHOEK. — Another 44 people have fled into northern South West Africa from Angola, bringing the official total to 311, according to the secretary to the Owambo administration, Mr Callie Reinecke.

There were unconfirmed reports that more refugees were crossing the border and that a small party of whites had arrived at Ruacana.

Mr Reinecke said the refugees were leaving Angola after the recent South African mili-

Angolan refugee total in SWA passes 300

tary action.

Some said they would go back once life in the area returned to normal, but others wanted to stay in SWA.

The authorities, were documenting the refugees and still had to decide on the position of

five Portuguese nationals.

It was reported that a sub-headman had fled Angola with all his people and cattle, and a woman had made the journey to SWA on foot with her five small children, Mr Reinecke said. — Sapa.

1. Calculation of Percentage Holdings

	Parents	Minority	Total
Number of shares held	75 000	25 000	100 000
Rights Issue:			
- own	30 000	-	30 000
- purchased 1/2 (2/5 x 25 000)	5 000	-	5 000
- minority 1/4 (2/5 x 25 000)	2 500	-	2 500
	110 000	27 500	137 500
	80	20	100

Percentage H...

See Page 17

2. Analysis of

Share Capital
Distributable
Reserves
Depreciable

Paid
Premium

Reserves to
Dep. adjustm
1.7.78 (see

Profits 1.1
1/2 (40 000
+ 1 500
(see 3.3

Share capital
Share Premi

attempt to take advantage
of the attack to consoli-
date its position.

In Luanda, Angolan
president Jose Eduardo
dos Santos hinted he
might ask other African
states for help to repel
attacks in southern Ang-
ola.

From Washington John
D'Oliveira reports that the
Reagan Administration has
been presented with a
strong argument for resu-
ming United States aid to
the pro-Western Unita,

The argument was put
forward by Dr Ian Butter-
field, a respected political
scientist who concluded
after a study that Unita
would become a viable al-
ternative to the marxist
MPLA regime.

While its military situa-
tion was deteriorating
Unita's was expanding.

From London Jean-
Jacques Cornish reports
that Britain has now been
officially informed by Pre-
toria that South Africa
will accept a UN presence
in SWA/Namibia on the
run-down to independence.

But Britain's Foreign
Secretary, Lord Carring-
ton, is not taking this
statement at face value.

For him it does not
warrant the announce-
ment of a "breakthrough"
as it did with his Ameri-
can counterpart General
Alexander Haig.

The Star's
Africa News Service
International tension over
SWA/Namibia and Angola
is being heightened by an
upsurge in military and
political activity on several
major fronts.

As leaders of the Front
Line States begin gather-
ing today in Nigeria for an
emergency meeting on the
South African attack into
southern Angola a new
battlefront is reportedly
being opened in northern
Angola by the long-dor-
mant FNLA.

At the United Nations
the divided Western
powers are searching for
answers to the demands for
sanctions against South
Africa by angry African
states themselves divided
on the SWA/Namibia is-
sue.

At the same time as the
FNLA was reported to
have struck within 65 km
of the Angolan capital of
Luanda, Angolan Govern-
ment leaders were accus-
ing South Africa of trying
to set up a buffer zone in
southern Angola to be
occupied by the other in-
surgent movement, Unita.

The South African De-
fence Force has insisted
its forces were withdrawn
after the recent attack
but spokesmen have sug-
gested the attack might
be followed by an
increase in Unita military
activity apparently in an

FNLA
Unita

open up
new battlefronts

Jonas Savimbi



Profit 1.1.
1/2 (40 000
1 500
(see 3.3)

Parents Limited and/...

2 300
51 775
12,5
0

49 475 = 20%

54 312,5
(4 837,5)

2 625

20%

2 500

49 187,5

(750)

2 875

47 062,5

1 312,5

8 750

37 000

2 000

10 000

25 000

25%

Study calls for US aid to ^{Star} 10/9/71 (5) Angolan rebels

(c) If the re-
optimal act wa

8. An Oil Drilling

At any particu-

a₁ - do not dr

a₂ - drill

Success is out
his drilling &
given as

a₁ don't drill

a₂ drill

Previous exper
ful are distri

P₀ (6

P₀ (6

(a) Without fu

(b) Suppose the
recordings, wh
oil being prese
in indicating c

Seismographic E

Recording E₂ (P

Using this infor
what decision wa

- (i) the sam
- (ii) the sam
- (iii) If the
pected
- (iv) If the
loss un
action?
- (v) The expected losses calculated in (iii) and (iv) are conditional on the sample result. By computing the probability that the sample indicates oil, calculate the unconditional expected loss. (Preposterior Analysis).
- (vi) Compare the total expected loss with sampling to the total expected loss without sampling. Should you bother to take a sample?
- (vii) Construct the full decision tree for this problem

9. Construct decision trees for the problems in Q1 and Q6.

The Star Bureau
By John d'Oliveira
WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration has been presented with a strong argument for resuming United States aid to Dr Jonas Savimbi's pro-western rebel forces in Angola.

The argument comes from Dr Ian Butterfield, a policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation, the conservative Washington-based think-tank which has already had a major influence on the Reagan Administration's domestic and foreign policies.

In a study of the Angolan situation released yesterday, Dr Butterfield said Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement could become a viable alternative to the marxist MPLA regime — particularly if the United States resumed the aid cut off by Congress in 1975.

Dr Butterfield claimed the MPLA remained no more than an urban movement in a largely agricultural country. He said its economic policies had failed, it had shown little regard for the human rights and it was

propped up by communist officials and soldiers.

He stated that MPLA military strength was deteriorating, but Unita continued to expand.

"Given the past ignominious performances of the heavily-armed MPLA and Cuban troops, it seems only a matter of time before Dr Savimbi's permanent armed force of 15 000 and his much larger irregular following begin to seriously threaten the marxist hold on Luanda," the study says.

The Senate and the House of Representatives had not yet reached finality on the Reagan Administration's request for a repeal of the Clark Amendment, which prevents US military involvement in Angola.

Dr Butterfield claims when Congressmen came to consider this repeal, they would be well advised to remain "acutely aware of —

● The fact that Unita, lacking any major international patron, had managed to survive in the face of a party heavily supplied by the Soviets and assisted by thousands of Cubans. This testified "eloquently to the movement's innate durability and popularity."

● As the United States faced pressure to recognise the MPLA regime, it should realise that recognition of Unita was decidedly less risky than recognising the MPLA.

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The presence of "imperialistically-inclined" marxist troops in neighbouring Angola is said to be the main obstacle to the peaceful withdrawal of the "traditional" South African presence in Namibia.

This claim was made here by Dr Ian Butterfield, a policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation which has helped formulate much Reagan policy.

In an article released by the foundation yesterday, Dr Butterfield said the MPLA was in no position to make the Soviet Union or Cuba leave Angola.

The presence of the marxist troops was the main obstacle to the withdrawal of the South Africans.

To allow an illegitimate government such as the MPLA to dictate the course of events in neighbouring Namibia was to give way before the use of Soviet-Cuban force not just once but twice.

The MPLA insisted that the true government of Namibia could only be constituted through UN-supervised elections. But the MPLA had consistently refused to test itself by holding any elections whatsoever.

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for 10/9/81 (5)
An estimated 30,000 people gathered in Luanda's First of May Square yesterday to demonstrate

against South Africa's raid into Angola, says the Mozambique information agency, Aim.

Demonstrators carried banners with the slogans: "Death to Reagan and Botha" and "United as one we shall smash the South African racists."

The demonstration was organised by the National Union of Angolan Workers (Unta) and was attended by youth

movements, women's movements and workers.

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GETTING Cuban troops out of Angola is not a new item on the Reagan administration's agenda, nor is it there to satisfy South Africa — though South Africa's appreciation is welcome.

Before coming to power, the Reagan transition team expressed anxiety to see the Cubans out of Angola as part of its plan for the region. In fact, without Cuban withdrawal, the advantages to the US of a Namibian settlement are sharply limited.

That was one of the two Angolan agenda points for the Reagan administration from the start. The other was to bring Unita into a government of national reconciliation in Luanda.

These were goals that formed part of a complicated network of diplomacy that Washington is attempting to orchestrate, and the signs are looking more and more hopeful that it may be succeeding.

The process includes trying to achieve a series of results within a loosely connected series of negotiations that often take place through a number of intermediaries.

But the overall plan is clear. On the Namibian side, the aim is to get South Africa out of the territory, bringing an independence in which the Soviet Union does not expand its power, and Western economic interests do not suffer.

Sorting out Angola

COM 15/7/82



DR JONAS SAVIMBI
great natural leader

JOHN MATISONN in Washington

Namibian independence is a United Nations matter, in which the Reagan administration inherited the contact group mechanism set up by Mr Andrew Young, the former United Nations Ambassador.

Angola, on the other hand, is a separate issue politically and legally. There America's main leverage comes from offering to recognise the Luanda government for the first time since the Portuguese coup in 1974.

America has strong reasons to do that. Trade between the US and Angola has risen to R700-million a year. Angola's oil supplies to the US have brought strong oil company pressure for normalisation.

The Reagan administration is now sending a good-

will basketball team to Angola, an action which is being compared to the "pingpong diplomacy" which preceded America's normalisation of relations with China.

So America is negotiating Cuban withdrawal directly with Luanda, independent of the contact group though the Western powers are usually kept informed.

The US has a predictable interest in Cuban troop withdrawal since the Caribbean island nation is on America's doorstep. For the US, a Cuban withdrawal and a Namibian settlement go hand in hand, but it is diplomatically unhelpful to say so.

The formal linkage which South Africa is making between the two issues is embarrassing to US efforts at settling both questions.

So much so that it is seen as "either wrongheaded or a cynical bit of sabotage", as the New York Times editorialised.

"The Reagan administration well understood a year ago that Namibia's independence and the Cubans' withdrawal could not be explicitly tied.

"Public linkage makes it harder, politically, for Black Africa to continue cooperating."

America has undertaken to provide a Cuban troop withdrawal. If that fails, America cannot blame South Africa for the breakdown of the negotiations.

If it succeeds, South Africa's earlier calls for it will reflect well on South African Government influence in the

eyes of its supporters.

In Washington, little has been heard lately of the second goal of the administration's Angola policy — inclusion of Unita in a government of national reconciliation.

That is not because the administration has forgotten about Unita.

But it has concluded that the Unita card is not best played by the US.

Instead, other countries with an interest, such as France and Portugal, which have some influence with Luanda and would be pleased by an end to the conflict, have been pressed into service.

Though the US is not making such a public issue of the Unita move, US analysts have concluded, rightly or wrongly, that the Cubans are in Angola primarily to guard against Unita, not South Africa.

Therefore, they believe Angola could not follow through on its insistence that it will send the Cubans packing without some agreement with Unita. That is where the European allies come in.

Washington would probably be satisfied with an agreement that brought only Unita's president, Dr Jonas Savimbi, into a government of national reconciliation.

American policy-makers believe Dr Savimbi is such a powerful and charismatic leader that he would soon dominate Angolan politics.

Unverifiable claims of 'control' by Unita

By GERALD J BENDER, an associate professor in the School of International Relations at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, and considered to be the leading expert on Angola in the United States. This is the last of three articles.

SOUTH AFRICA and the United States have justified much of their Angolan policies by referring to the presence and legitimacy of Unita, led by Jonas Savimbi.

Unita is unquestionably a force inside Angola today, but how can we evaluate its true military strength and degree of popular support? The effectiveness of Unita's efforts has been difficult to ascertain not only for ordinary citizens but also for journalists and even Western intelligence services.

As frequently occurs in guerilla wars of this type, exaggerated claims by both sides and their respective outside supporters further complicate an understanding of the war.

The Angolan case has been no exception. In early 1961 foreign travellers with Holden Roberto's FNLA wrote persuasive articles arguing that within one year FNLA would defeat the Portuguese.

Even the CIA believed these accounts and jumped on the bandwagon with aid to Roberto. Over the subsequent 20 years literally hundreds of accounts of "the war in Angola" have appeared from outside observers throughout the world.

In fact, all guerilla groups as well as the central government in Luanda (be it the Portuguese or MPLA) have developed the practice of showing "the true story" to outside observers into an art, bordering on science.

Common factor

What is common to all of these hundreds of "inside reports" is that the group reported on (whether the FNLA, Unita or MPLA) has almost always been pictured as tough, brave, impressive, in control of huge areas of land and a significant number of people, while the "Luanda government" (first the Portuguese, then the MPLA) generally has been portrayed as weak and about to collapse.

In 1972 I reviewed books written by "insiders" who travelled in Eastern Angola respectively with the FNLA, MPLA, Unita and the Portuguese. What I found remarkable at the time was that each of the four authors had not only travelled through roughly the same areas (of Moxico and Cubango) but each had concluded that "their group" controlled most of the land and people in the region.

Part of the confusion undoubtedly arises from the spatial and demographic characteristics of Eastern Angola, which is inhabited by less than one person per square mile. Thus guerillas, government troops and their outside observers can travel for days without encountering another person, let alone "the enemy" — conveying the impression that the group the observer is travelling with must "control" the area.

Ironically this is the same area, with the eastern half of the Cunene province, which Unita claims to control today and where South Africa frequently attacks as part of its so-called "hot pursuit" or



Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the Unita guerillas

"follow-up" actions.

The maps accompanying all stories by outsiders travelling with Unita shade this area of South-Eastern Angola as the parameters of Angolan territory controlled by Unita.

Unita claims to control more than half the people in the country, but even if the outside observer were to meet every single inhabitant of this area, he would encounter only a small fraction of Angola's roughly 6.5 million inhabitants.

According to the final Portuguese census of 1970, this area contains less than six percent of Angola's total population. Therefore none of the outsiders who travel with Unita can possibly know whether Unita's claim to control more than half of the population is correct. They can't even know if Unita actually controls all of the population in South-Eastern Angola.

Last summer my wife and I travelled by car over 650 miles through two provinces in Southern Angola to within five miles of the Namibian border. We had lunch in Cahama, slept in Xangongo and N'giva.

No signs

For more than half the trip we had neither armed escort nor guns in our car. We saw no signs of Unita. Nor did we see any traces of Swapo in the area, for that matter. This does not prove that Unita and Swapo did not exist in the area but it does suggest that people should be very cautious about claims of "control" made by any of the competing sides.

We did see clear traces of a South African presence, however. In Mongua, which we visited only days after South Africa had withdrawn from its June-July (1980) operation in Southern Angola, we saw hundreds of leaflets dropped by South African aircraft warning the civilian population that they should not intervene as the South African attacks were not aimed at Angolan targets but against Swapo.

Yet we noted that every single building in Mongua, including the hospital,

church, two schools and the mayor's house, were destroyed by South African bombs. This doesn't prove that South Africa always hits Angolan civilian targets during its attacks but it does make me more cautious when I read reports from Pretoria which state that attacks are not launched against Angolan territory or soldiers.

The fact that South African troops admittedly operate in the same zones which Unita claims to control further complicates the problem of evaluating Unita's true strength.

In other words, how can one isolate or compartmentalize Unita's strength from South Africa's when, according to congressional testimony last fall by the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, South Africa supports Unita through "clandestine deliveries of military supplies of one sort or another and, I suspect, intelligence support. I believe in some ways they operate jointly..."

Unita's problem of distinguishing itself from South African military operations will certainly be exacerbated in the wake of this recent South African operation. For weeks both the South African and US governments suggested that the South African troops, which the MPLA claimed to be attacking in Southern Angola, were probably Unita. Unita, just as they had done in 1975-76, encouraged this belief by claiming responsibility, only to have the rug pulled out from under them once again by South Africa's admission of its actual role and responsibility.

Legitimacy

Unquestionably the biggest impediment to a reconciliation in Angola today is the problem of Unita's legitimacy. Legitimacy as a military and political force independent from South Africa.

The MPLA and its supporters who portray Unita solely as a puppet of South Africa show no understanding of the true nature of Unita and greatly exaggerate the magnitude and importance of South African support.

On the other hand, as long as South Africa continues to assist Unita militarily and, more importantly, to carry out armed attacks in the very zones Unita claims to control in Angola, Unita will suffer from its "legitimacy problem", making political reconciliation all the more difficult in Angola.

These are only some of the negative ramifications which will flow from South Africa's latest operations in Angola.

Concluded

SWA peace bid holds course despite raid

8 Nov 12/9/M

22A

JP

By John D'Oliveira
WASHINGTON —
Representatives of the
Western Contact Group
on Namibia will meet
here on Monday to try to
hammer out the constitu-
tional proposals on which
they hope a SWA/Nami-
bian settlement can be
based.

They will meet amid
cautious optimism — de-
spite the repercussions of

South African military
operations in Angola.

If the working level
conference of senior
American, British, Ger-
man, French and Canad-
ian officials can agree on
draft constitutional propo-
sals for an independent
Namibia, these will be
laid before the contact
group foreign ministers
who are due to meet in
New York on September

24.

The proposals will then
be offered as a basis for
negotiation between South
Africa, the Frontline
states, the Swapo and the
internal parties in SWA/-
Namibia.

While no official
statement was available
here on Monday's discus-
sions, it is clear the State
Department believes the
settlement initiative is on
course and that reason-
able progress continues to
be made in bilateral dis-
cussions between the
United States and South
Africa.

This attitude was confir-
med last Saturday by Sec-
retary of State, General
Alexander Haig who told
the New York Times that
the Reagan Administra-
tion had made consid-
erable progress towards the
independence of Namibia
in behind-the-scenes dis-
cussions with South
Africa.

The New York Times
reported that "it was lear-
ned" that General Haig's
optimism stemmed from
South Africa's return to
the much more flexible
position it had adopted on
Namibia prior to 1978.

General Haig told the
newspaper that, while the
United States was not yet
where it wanted to be on
Namibia, "we are farther
ahead on where we want
to be."

It is clear in Washing-
ton that, if anything, the
South African raid into
Angola has made the
Reagan Administration
more determined than
ever to try to achieve an
internationally - accepted
settlement.

For as long as it be-
lieves such a settlement is
possible, the administra-
tion will be prepared to
shrug off African criticism
of its policy towards
southern Africa.

What SA agreed to on SWA claim

S. Express
13/9/81

5 DEAN

THE United States has extracted significant concessions from South Africa as part of a new plan for the independence of South West Africa, on condition that the Angolan Government agrees to talks with Unita and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the territory before elections are held.

The Lisbon newspaper Expresso, this week claimed this to be the new United States package plan for the territory.

It is believed the plan will be formally presented to the other members of the Western Contact group by the American Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, in two weeks' time.

A spokesman for the South

African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday had "no comment" on the claims.

Expresso claims the Frontline States have been informed by the Reagan Administration that South Africa has agreed to the following:

- To accept that Swapo guerrilla forces inside SWA at the time of the ceasefire will be

allowed to stay inside the territory.

- To accept United Nations supervision of the elections and to allow UN troops to be stationed in SWA until independence.

- That there will be no minority constitutional rights for Whites in an independent Namibia.

The newspaper said South African concessions would be conditional to the Angolan Government agreeing to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from the country before the SWA "independence process starts" and the "holding of negotiations" between the MPLA and Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrilla movement.

In addition Swapo will be asked to give guarantees that, in the event of winning the elections, it will keep Namibia militarily neutral by not sign-

ing military pacts with any nation.

A summit meeting of the Frontline states started in Lagos on Friday to discuss aspects of the new plan as well as the South African incursions into Angola.

According to a Mozambican source, the Frontline states are strongly opposed to the American proposal that the Angolan Government enter into negotiations with Unita.

Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia, in particular, see the move as a dangerous precedent which they fear could be also be used in future to force them to negotiate with dissident groups which they alleged are being trained and armed by South Africa.

Friday's meeting came after the Angolan President, Mr José

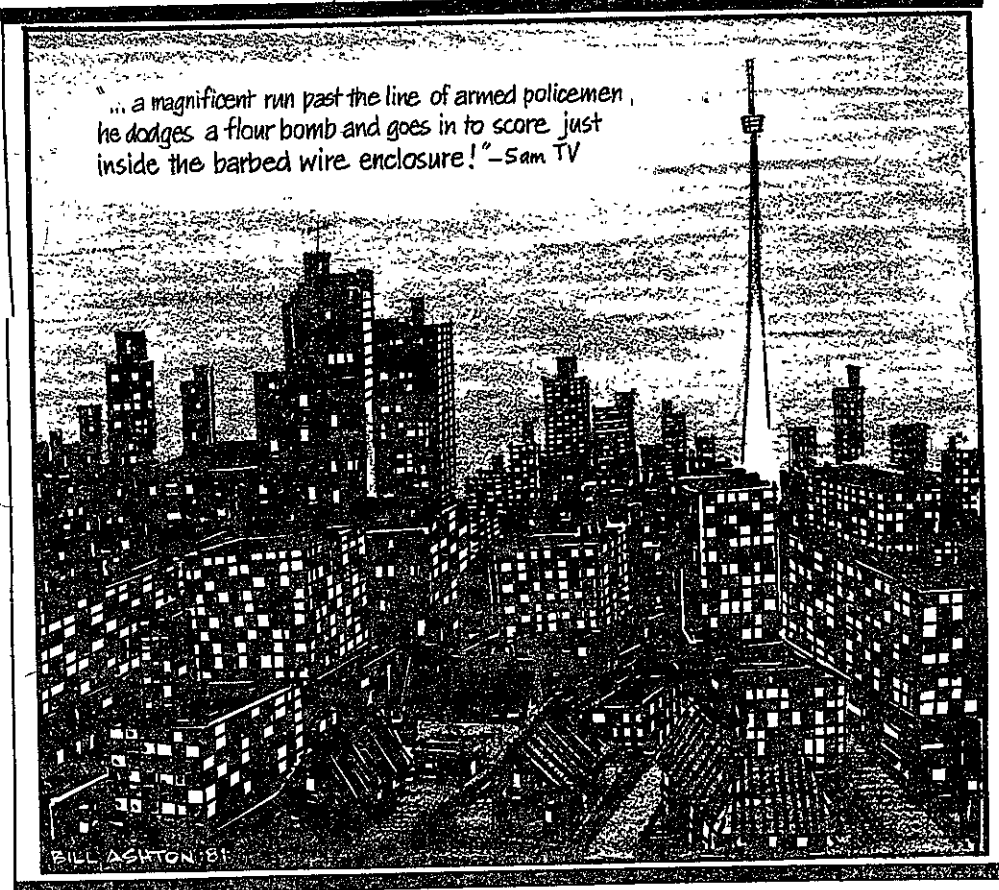
Eduardo dos Santos, told a Press conference in Luanda earlier this week that his country had received offers of military help from "various African countries".

According to observers in Maputo, one of the offers came from Nigeria.

It is also significant that President Machel's delegation which arrived in Lagos for the meeting included the head of the Mozambican Airforce, Major-General Americo Mphumo.

The American State Department refused to comment on the Lisbon newspaper's report yesterday.

The "no comment" lent some credence to the report, since it came after some hours of discussion within the department.

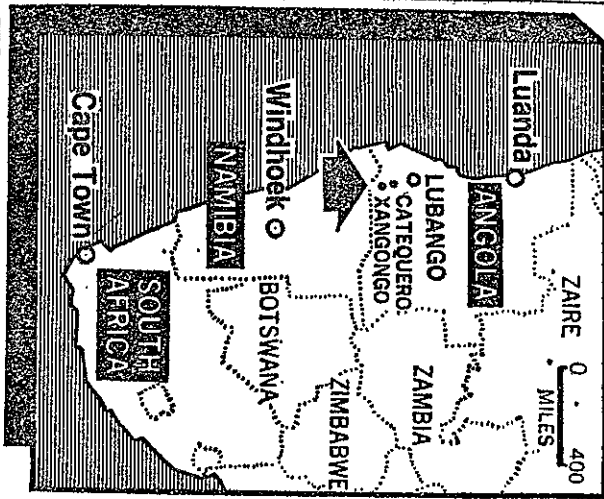


... a magnificent run past the line of armed policemen, he dodges a flour bomb and goes in to score just inside the barbed wire enclosure! - Sam TV

BILL ASHTON 81

COLIN LEGUM ASSESSES THE AFTER EFFECT OF THE RAID INTO ANGOLA

Pretoria's buffer-zone war . . . and the Lebanon connection



THE arrow points to the Namibian-Angolan border where a buffer zone is likely to be set up on the Angolan side following the Angola raid.

LONDON: In the aftermath of South Africa's withdrawal from Angola there will almost certainly be an infrastructure for a buffer state between the southern part of the country and Namibia.

Pretoria's success in installing Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces in an area in southern Angola largely cleared of Angolan armed units and administrative personnel will transform the nature of the conflict over Namibia in several important ways.

First, the conflict itself will have been enlarged so that it is no longer just a question of settling Namibia's future, but of that of Angola as well. Second, it will almost certainly lead to a greater foreign military presence in Angola — not just of the Warsaw Pact powers and Cuba, but also of Africans. Since the African armies lack effective logistical support, any of their forces sent to

Angola will be heavily dependent on the air transport and communications back-up of the communist nations. Such close military co-operation between Africans and the communist nations has serious implications for Africa and the Western powers.

A third difference that will be made by a buffer state is that it will give Pretoria and the party it backs in Namibia — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — much more leverage in future negotiations with the UN over the territory's independence. It would also introduce Jonas Savimbi as a major new factor in the negotiating process over Namibia since the proposed UN peacekeeping force is required to arrange for the policing of the Angolan-Namibian border, which would mean involving Savimbi's Unita forces.

No less seriously, the creation of a buffer state would strengthen the hand of the hawks in the American administration who are in favour of supporting Savimbi as a counterweight to the Marxist regime in

All that the American administration would be required to do would be to insist on dealing with the political realities created by Savimbi's buffer state.

Pretoria is clearly working on the Lebanon model, with Unita playing the role of the Christians and South Africa playing the role of Israel, in maintaining the buffer state with military support.

And just as the Lebanese Christians are forced to contest the ground with the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon, so Unita would be engaged in routine conflict with the guerrillas of Swapo. This would provide a second prong for the South African Army in its struggle against Swapo.

The unknown factor in this developing situation is the military strength and popular local support that Savimbi will be able to count on in consolidating his buffer state.

In the event of Unita getting all the weapons it needs, Savimbi's army can be expected to offer serious resistance to the MPLA Government and its allies, though without any hope of being able to bring about its downfall.

Savimbi enjoys the support of several African governments which share the Reagan administration's anxiety over "Russian penetration" in the continent. These governments include a number of French-speaking states, like the Ivory Coast and Gabon, as well as the Sudan, Egypt and Morocco.

Savimbi can also count on the backing of certain Western financial circles who



REAGAN

No need to intervene

have established a support fund with headquarters in Paris. These financial circles can also be relied on to act as an active political lobby, especially in Washington, on behalf of Savimbi.

However, Western financial circles are themselves strongly divided, with a number of major multinationals (especially companies like Gulf Oil of America) strenuously opposed to any attempt to work for the destabilisation of the Angolan government.

The only hope of diminishing the risks opened up by South Africa's buffer-state strategy is if the major Western powers were to act vigorously and in unison to apply pressures on South Africa to negotiate seriously within the UN framework for a settlement of the Namibian conflict.

But with the Reagan administration an uncertain ally of the West Europeans in their desire to push for a quick and effective ending of the Namibian conflict, the chances of collective Western pressures on the territory are likely to have receded.

The immediate prospects, therefore, are of a considerable worsening of the political climate in Southern Africa.

Crocker on South Africa



Chester Crocker

'Enough to make a jackal puke...'

Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON: United States policy towards South Africa has drawn perhaps its bitterest and most forthright domestic criticism from a nationally syndicated newspaper columnist, CARL ROWAN.

The Reagan administration's approach on Southern African problems has won applause in some quarters of America and guarded acceptance in others. It has also been subject to opposition ranging from the mild to the stern.

But in his latest widely read column, Rowan, who usually reflects the thinking of a smallish but important segment of America, employs a turn of phrase rarely published in U.S. newspapers.

He recalls a recent speech by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, in which Dr Crocker said that "it is not our task to choose between black and white" in South Africa.

According to Rowan, who is black, those words are "so lacking in morality as to make a jackal puke".

He writes: "You pass an alley where a huge man is using a stick to pound the life out of a frail woman, and you say that it is just a domestic quarrel, so you are not going to take sides."

"But in refusing to take sides, you have taken the side of the huge man with the lethal stick."

Nor does Rowan leave it at that. He recounts that Dr Crocker spoke of a rich land of talented and diverse peoples where "important Western economic, strategic moral and political interests" were at stake.

True, says Rowan. But he adds that the way the Reagan administration is seeking permanent access to South African resources "is to crawl imbedded with the most brutal racists in the world."

The analogy he uses is that "because you have business interests in Nazi Germany you won't choose between the Aryans and the Jews."

According to the columnist, America is uttering sickening clichés about the repugnance of apartheid "while encouraging South African military attacks on Angola and Pretoria's efforts to undermine the new government of Zimbabwe."

By its pretence, he says, America is becoming an international moral leper.

Angola's war-torn economy relies on oil and diamonds for survival

ANGOLA'S war-torn economy is relying on exports of oil and diamonds for survival, although most of the money earned is being spent on defence.

Faced with incursions by South African troops from without and by the anti-Government Unita guerrilla movement from within the country, the Government is spending more than 50% of its Budget on defence, according to Mr Lucio Lara, the No 2 figure in Angola's Marxist Government.

Apart from what it has to spend on Cuban troops stationed on its soil (estimated by Western experts at between 15 000 and 19 000 men) and vast quantities of arms bought from the Soviet bloc, Angola is paying heavily for war damage to its agriculture and transport system. Chaos reigns in both.

Potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, Angola is now importing at least 80% of what it eats. Before its independence from Portugal in 1975, it bought only 5% of its food abroad and was a major commodity exporter.

The Unita movement led by Jonas Savimbi has been able to disrupt Angola's main transport artery, the 1 300 km Benguela railway linking the copper mines of Zaire and Zambia with the Atlantic port of Lobito.

This not only deprives Angola of precious foreign exchange revenue, but also directly affects the distribution and production of food in a country where President Jose Eduardo dos Santos admitted in a recent speech, people are still dying of starvation.

Under the Portuguese, maize was grown mainly along the Benguela railway corridor to be collected and stored in silos along the single-track

In recent weeks, South African forces have confronted Angolan soldiers during raids on Swapo bases in southern Angola. The clashes have given rise to fears of an escalation of the conflict, with the possibility of both countries being dragged into a conventional war. What are things like in the country five years after independence? Is its economy strong enough to withstand a drawn-out struggle with South Africa? RICHARD WALLIS reports:

In 1973, the last normal year of production, Angola exported 120 000 tons of maize. In May 1980, the official news agency Angop quoted a Yugoslav agricultural expert as putting Angola's annual maize imports at 200 000 tons. In March this year, the Government forecast the total 1981 crop of the staple food would be less than 18 000 tons.

Angola's huge food imports are one of the consequences of the guerrilla war. It is largely because of these imports and the breakdown of the normal transport system that the port of Luanda is choked.

There are usually 50 to 80 ships anchored in Luanda Bay, waiting to unload. Most of them are on charter to the national shipping line Angonave and Angola has to pay heavy demurrage charges for ships that the company admits are being used as "the most expensive floating warehouses in the world".

The port of Luanda lacks adequate facilities to handle vast quantities of bulky imports. Often a ship's medical officer will declare a cargo to be unfit for human consumption because of the delay in unloading and it will be thrown overboard off Luanda, according to shipping sources.

The only part of the port that appears to work efficiently are the military berths where crates of weaponry with Soviet markings are unloaded daily by the armed forces. The burden of importing

enough food to feed about seven million people and hundreds of thousands of refugees returning from Zaire is too heavy for Angola and the Government makes no secret of food shortages.

On September 3, the country's only newspaper, *Jornal de Angola*, quoted an official report as saying it was obvious there was a lack of meat, potatoes, fruit, fish and manioc throughout the network of retail food shops.

Even more serious was an article on the problems of coffee production in Kwanza-North province, east of Luanda, last August. It quoted a local official as saying the state coffee agency had not had enough food for the plantation workers since February and was behind with salary payments.

Small farmers were turning to growing other crops and because of a lack of spare parts not enough lorries and tractors were operating on the plantations, it added.

From having been the world's fourth largest coffee exporter in 1973, with most of its production going to the United States for use as instant coffee, Angola's commercial coffee production last year slumped to less than 10% of its pre-independence level. Even so, this was a considerable improvement on the two previous years.

A yearning for security and Luanda's privileged position as regards food supplies have en-

couraged an exodus from the countryside, creating further headaches for the Government.

Shortages have led to what is virtually a breakdown of the money economy, which is being increasingly replaced by barter trade. In Luanda's luxurious Panorama Hotel, a waiter refuses a tip. "Please give us something worthwhile," he says.

In the fishermen's huts outside the hotel, cigarettes or sap will buy a fish that money cannot. But in the public markets, which are in theory under Government control, onions, tomatoes or bananas fetch fabulous prices, far beyond the means of any normal wage-earner.

To be able to afford them, the average worker has to get something that is valuable to somebody else and thus supplement his income.

When goods that are in short supply do appear in the State-controlled shops, a worker who has been lucky enough to hear about it will leave work early to join the queue, armed with his ration card.

Despite the chronic economic difficulties, Angola is riding an oil boom. Oil production has risen since the country became independent and Angola's exports of low-sulphur crude are financing most of the war, the food imports and a gradual if painfully slow economic recovery.

The main factor delaying further drilling by Western oil

companies to boost Angola's present output of 140 000 barrels a day seems to be the shortage of offshore drilling rigs brought on by a worldwide rush to find crude, according to oilmen in Luanda.

Oil already accounts for over 80% of Angola's export earnings, according to an official report issued last May. The other main source of foreign exchange is diamonds, whose production is being assured by a company half-owned by De Beers, the South African diamond concern.

Some of Angola's economic problems stem from attempts to impose a state-controlled Marxist-Leninist system rapidly on an African society. Some of the fail in farm production is apparently due to smallholders switching to subsistence farming from production of cash crops for sale at a fixed price to the Government.

In spite of its ideological and military ties with the Soviet bloc, Angola's trade is still predominantly with the West and the authorities seem to have concluded that it is only with the help of Western technology that the country can develop its considerable natural resources.

More and more foreign technicians are being drafted in to work in Angola at a heavy cost to the Government in foreign exchange terms.

Western companies are fiercely jockeying for position, ready for the day when the economy will finally realise its potential.

But security is at present Angola's overriding concern and there seems to be no solution in sight to the other pressing problems as long as war continues to absorb most of the authorities' attention. —

Reuter

Black Africa plans strike force

Star
14/9/81
Own Correspondent

LUANDA — Black African leaders have discussed the creation of a Pan-African army, to be supported by sophisticated air and missile equipment, to drive South African forces from southern Angola.

Diplomatic sources here report that the frontline African States have offered Angola a range of military support, including MiG 25 fighters capable of taking on South Africa's Mirages and Impalas, reports the Guardian News Service.

African leaders have discussed the adoption of a new and much more aggressive strategy towards Pretoria.

"We think we can teach them a lesson. We can expel them from Angola and then go further by hitting their military bases in northern Namibia," one leader said.

Details of the African military support were discussed at Friday's meeting of the Frontline states in Lagos, the Nigerian capital.

Angola's President Jose Dos Santos has now returned to Luanda, where he is consulting his council of Ministers.

CAMPAIGN

It is, by no means, clear that the African states will be able to deliver the goods which they have offered, nor that they would in fact be effective against the well-equipped South Africans.

African leaders say that the South African raid into Angola is only part of a wider campaign to destabilise black states in the southern part of the continent.

Relief workers returning from southern Angola have reported a further decline in military activity. They say they believe that South African troops have finally evacuated two of the strategic towns which they were occupying — N'Giva and Xangongo.

The Star's London Bureau reports that the Times today gives major prominence to two contrasting letters on the South African presence in Angola.

Mr J. F. F. Platts-Mills, QC, who visited Angola in February, reminds readers that "South Africans have no right of hot pursuit, as they claim, for they have no right (according to the ruling of the International Court of Justice in 1971) to be in Namibia in the first place."

CONDEMNATION

In the second letter, Mr Billy Marais of Windhoek says that while the British Press has reflected "expressions of shock, condemnation, indignation, etc. of South Africa's punitive moves into Angola... as a true Namibian citizen I am fully aware of the dastardly and cowardly deeds of Swapo, who operate from Angolan soil with Mr Dos Santos's approval and who kill innocent men, women and children of their own kin."

"Of this not a word of shocked condemnation from the Press, the West or anybody from 'outside.'"

OSHAKATI — At the Press conference following Operation Protea, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, gave detailed answers to Angolan claims about fighting in southern Angola.

General Geldenhuys said Protea had been preceded by several smaller operations aimed at known Swapo springboards. During these operations the Swapo losses rose dramatically, their eastern command structure was disrupted and their forces were pushed northwards.

Planning Protea, which was aimed at the Swapo operational area between Ongiva and Xangongo, was a "different kettle of fish," General Geldenhuys said.

TROOPS' SAFETY

"In that area Swapo and Angolan forces were virtually integrated and the operation had to provide for the possibility of Angolan forces becoming involved in the attack.

"We had to provide for clashes and prepare for the type of armament we could face. Planning and conduct provided two sets of orders: to avoid clashes with civilians and Fapla, and secondly to ensure complete safety of our own troops on whose lives we put a high premium."

General Geldenhuys said the security forces used two task forces or regimental groups. Military observers put the number of troops between 4 000 and 5 000.

The western task force was mechanised and motorised so that it could deal with a conventional war programme, while the eastern task force was deployed mostly on foot in a search and destroy pattern.

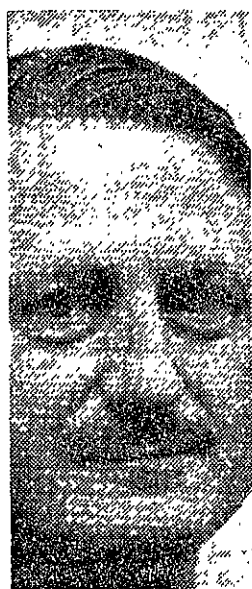
SWAPO HQ

D-Day was set for August 24.

"It started with elements of the western group moving west of the Cunene to west of Xangongo with its task to cut off Swapo escape routes to the north-west and to prevent interference in-

Timetable for military classic: Operation Protea

Step by step, with D-Day August 24, planners put together a military penetration. Afterwards the Chief of the Army explained to South African and overseas journalists including ROBIN PARKER.



General Geldenhuys . . . fierce battles on D-Day.

to Xangongo from this direction."

Another element moved into the town while a third headed south to Swapo's HQ.

The Angolan forces had not attempted to evade contact. "There were fierce battles in Xangongo on D-day." The situation stabilised the next day and some of the forces were detached and sent eastwards.

During the withdrawal security forces were also "cleaning up the Swapo presence in Ongiva." A small element was left behind in Xangongo to find and destroy Swapo bases.

During the withdrawal from Xangongo and the strike on Ongiva, security forces met with light resistance at Mongua. An Alouette helicopter was shot down with both crew killed.

As the troops headed for Ongiva resistance increased.

"As at Xangongo we encountered tanks and came under indirect fire. It was here we heard of the execution order issued to Fapla guards which led to the death of nine Unita political detainees," said General Geldenhuys.

Two nights before the attack on Ongiva, security forces had distributed pamphlets warning the local population and Angolan forces to evacuate the area. The population told security forces later they were told by the Angolan Army that Ongiva could not be taken, so they did not heed the Security Force warning.

LANDMINES

In the east South African forces had not achieved success as Swapo apparently chose to take flight while Angolan forces stood their ground.

The security forces then began their withdrawal and the last grouped at Oshivello to clear out nearly a fortnight ago.

The eastern regimental group experienced several problems during the withdrawal as their vehicles

were damaged by landmines. Around one Swapo base alone 40 mines were lifted by engineers.

Alan Dunn of The Star's Africa News Service adds that security forces had operated shortly before Operation Protea within a few hundred metres of Ongiva, capital of southern Angola's Cunene Province, without clashing with Angolan Government forces.

General Geldenhuys pointed out: "You must realise that security force operations are conducted on a continuous basis. Operation Protea was perhaps a little bit more dramatic and spectacular."

The preliminary action in the east accounted for 133 Swapo lives. The monthly Swapo loss had averaged about 80 at the time.

Insurgent activity dropped sharply in eastern Ovambo.

Swapo activity in central Ovambo did not decrease significantly.

LEFT ALONE

"In the course of these operations, troops skirted kraals, villages and administrative posts," the General said.

"Terrorists were taken out and terrorist weapons were taken out within a couple of hundred metres of Ongiva.

"And during this whole process we never once clashed with local civilians, civil servants or Angolan Government forces. They left us alone and we left them alone," he said.

The western front was, however, a completely different situation where Swapo and Fapla were integrated.

Angola

8/15/9/81

imports

80 pc of its food

LISBON — Angola's war-torn economy is relying on exports of oil and diamonds for survival, although most of the money earned is being spent on defence.

Faced with incursions by South African troops from outside and by the anti-government Unita guerilla movement inside the country, the Government is spending more than 50 percent of its budget on defence, says Mr Lucio Lara, the number two figure in Angola's marxist Government.

Apart from what it has to spend on Cuban troops stationed on its soil (estimated by Western experts at between 15 000 and 19 000 men) and vast quantities of arms bought from the Soviet bloc, Angola is paying heavily for war damage to its agriculture and transport system. Chaos reigns in both.

Exporter

Potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, Angola is now importing at least 80 percent of its food. Before its independence from Portugal in 1975 it bought only five percent of its food abroad and was a major commodity exporter.

When Portugal was in control of the country maize was grown mainly along the Benguela railway corridor to be collected and stored in silos along the single-track railroad. In 1973, the last normal year of production, Angola exported 120 000 tons of maize.

Angola's huge food imports are one of the consequences of the guerilla war. It is largely because of these imports and the breakdown of the normal transport system that the port of Luanda is choked.

Demurrage

There are usually 50 to 80 ships anchored in Luanda Bay, waiting to unload. Most of them are on charter to the national shipping line Angonave and Angola has to pay heavy demurrage charges for ships that the company admits are being used as "the most expensive floating warehouses in the world."

The burden of importing enough food to feed about seven million people and hundreds of thousands of refugees returning from Zaire is too heavy for Angola.

Newspaper

On September 3 the country's only newspaper, Journal de Angola, quoted an official report as saying it was obvious there was a lack of meat, potatoes, fruit, fish and manioc at all retail food shops.

Shortages have led to what is virtually a breakdown of the money economy, which is being increasingly replaced by barter trade. In Luanda's luxurious Panorama hotel a waiter refuses a tip. "Please give us something worthwhile," he says.

In the fishermen's huts outside the hotel cigarettes or soap will buy a fish. Money cannot.

Markets

But in the public markets — which are in theory under government control — onions, tomatoes or bananas fetch prices far beyond the means of any normal wage-earner.

To be able to afford them the average worker has to get something that is valuable to somebody else and thus supplement his income.

When goods that are in short supply do appear in the State-controlled shops a worker who has been lucky enough to hear about it will leave work early to join the queue, armed with his ration card. — Sapa-Reuter.

Angola raid: 1000 killed, arms seized

By Chris van Gass, Defence Correspondent

Destruction of radar emplacements controlling SAM missiles in southern Angola probably proved to be the key to the success of Operation Protea, the strike into Angola which left about 1 000 dead. Equipment and weapons captured were worth about R200-million.

More stories and pictures on Pages 10, 11 and 23

Military

aid sought

from Libya,

Algeria

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Angola is asking Libya for military assistance against South Africa, according to a report from the Lusanda government newspaper "Journal de Angola."

The request follows the appeal to African states for military support for Angola that was made by the Front Line presidents at their meeting in Lagos last Friday, according to the report. It also says that President Nyerere of Tanzania went from the Lagos meeting to Algeria and is believed to be discussing Algerian support for Angola with President Chadli Benjedid.

The report said Angola had sent Finance Minister, Mr Ismael Martins, as a personal envoy to President Gaddafi of Libya.

The capability of using the missiles, SAM 3 and SAM 6 radar - controlled ground-to-air missiles, had been destroyed on August 23, a day before the security force incursion.

This was confirmed yesterday at a Press conference given to 83 South African and international newsmen at Oshakati, SWA/Namibia, by the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Janmie Geldenhuys.

It is understood that one of the emplacements was at Cahama, about 250 km inside Angola, a town which the Angolans had said was "completely destroyed."

The elimination of the missile threat gave the SAAF complete control of the airspace of southern Angola during Operation Protea.

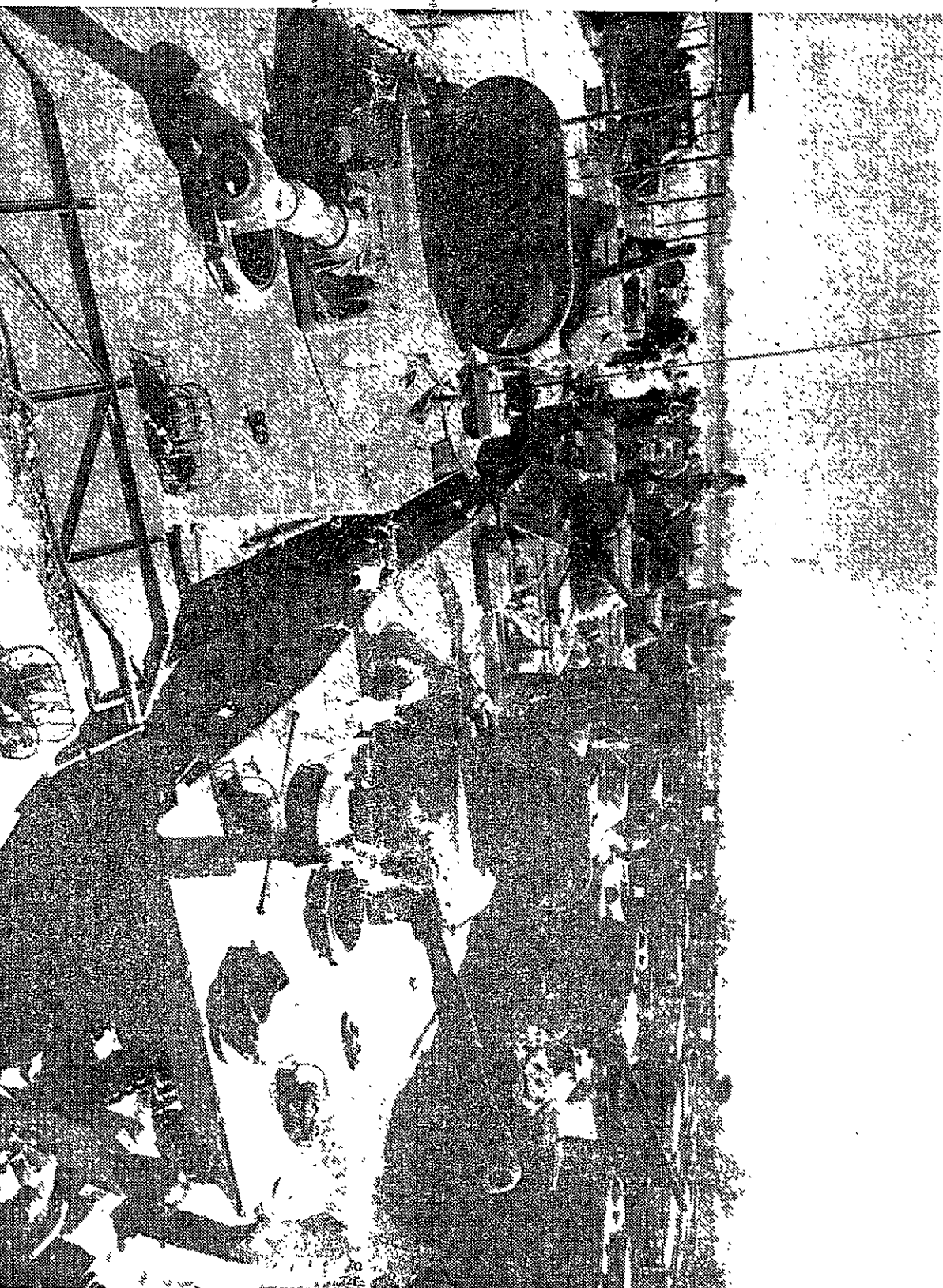
General Geldenhuys also released for the first time the names of the two Russian lieutenant-colonels who were killed in the encounter in which Russian Warrant Officer Nikolai Pestretsov (36) was captured.

They were Lieutenant-Colonel Yevgenii Viktorovich Kireev, chief artillery adviser whose wife was

To Page 3, Col 5



An officer stands among the thousands of rifles captured during the operation.



Rows of captured Russian T34 tanks and other vehicles confiscated by the SADF.

SUNNYVOLD
Hole of hell
massacre

The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — Angolan Fapla forces shot political prisoners at Ongetva, southern Angola, at the start of the security force attack there.

The South African forces later found their bodies. Lieutenant-General Janmie Geldenhuys said yesterday.

But one man survived his wounds to tell the tale yesterday.

"We (about nine detainees) heard the roar of the guns. Fapla soldiers ran into the jail and started shooting all the people there."

1000 killed in Anglo raid, massive arsenal seized

From page 1

also killed, and the adviser to the political commissar, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Lamonovich whose surname was unknown.

In the most detailed briefing yet given to newsmen on Operation Protea, General Geldenhuis also said 38 prisoners had been taken. Ten were being treated at the Oshakati sick bay. Of the 38, eight were Swapo members.

General Geldenhuis said a breaking down of

the casualty figures of 1 000 dead to distinguish between MPLA Government troops and Swapo was difficult because of an arrangement between the groups that Swapo would wear Angolan uniforms in towns.

The security forces suffered 14 losses but technically only 10 had occurred during Operation Protea itself. Two of these were airmen whose Alouette helicopter was shot down near Monguwa.

General Geldenhuis said the command structure of Swapo had "for the time

being" been disrupted and the organisation's logistical system was severely damaged and at the moment "totally ineffective."

"Taking the organisation as a whole, it could take Swapo a year or more to recover although we may read of terrorist acts committed by specialist groups such as sabotage groups who make up only about 10 percent of Swapo," he said.

In the "western operational area" Swapo and Fapla (Angolan forces) were virtually integrated. Two maps drawn by Russian personnel and captured at Xangongo had clearly given the defence layout of the Angolan forces and Swapo in different colours.

He said there were two aspects which had had a big influence on the planning of the operation and the conduct of the operation commanders.

First, the security forces had done their best to avoid civilians and Angolan forces.

The second consideration was that the safety of our own troops was number one priority.

No evidence of Unita 'buffer' says army chief

The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — Military authorities did not at this stage have any evidence of Unita becoming a "buffer" rebel movement in southern Angola, the chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General Janmie Geldenhuis, said yesterday.

General Geldenhuis said against Unita capitalising on the present position. Against such a move was the confusion in southern Angola which Unita's presence could aggravate.

Arguments for such a move included an added hindrance to Swapo incursions into SWA/Namibia.

General Geldenhuis denied any liaison with Unita during Operation Protea.

reserves portion of the non-distributable reserve to release in order to provide for increased replacement cost. It is estimated that the cost of the asset concerned.

Note:

cost or net book value of the asset concerned.

Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method on the difference between tax values and the lower of

Deferred Taxation

lifetime.

On a straight-line basis over its estimated residual life. Depreciation is provided on plant and buildings.

Fixed Assets

(vi) Accounting Policies

Poster 15/9/81 Protea R200-m arms haul

... and SA

seizes a chair too



General Geldenhuys

From Page 10
were driven out of Angola, while others were towed back to SWA/Namibia.

Asked what was going to happen to the captured arms, ammunition and equipment, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said the Chief of the SADF would convene a board which would make recommendations on how the equipment should be employed.

Some will be used for research, and troops are also trained to identify enemy weapons.

At the same time, news-men were shown numerous examples of Russian, Cuban, Angolan and Swapo propaganda material captured during the incursion.

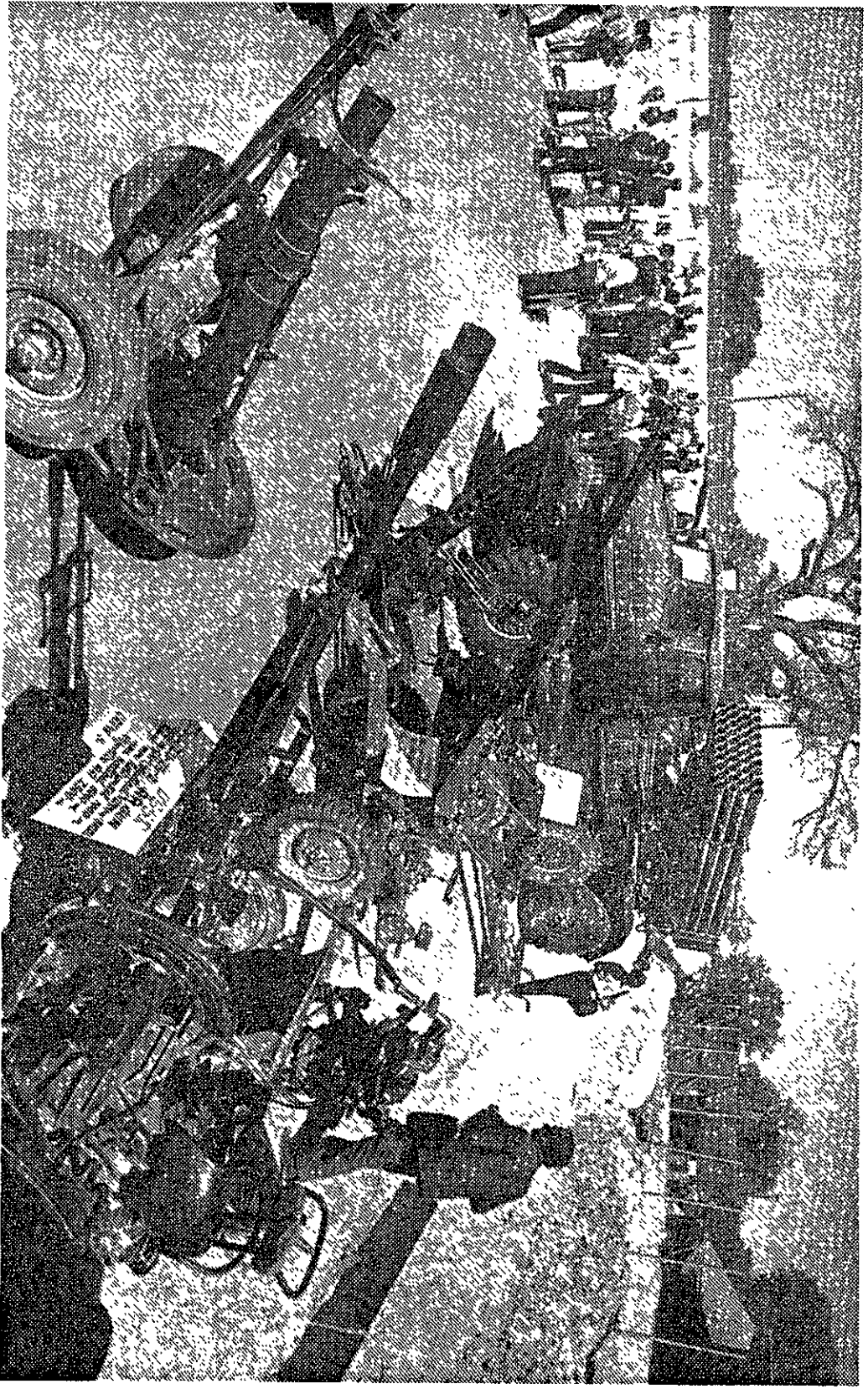
One map showed the deployment of the 19th Brigade at Xangongo and was drawn up by Russian military personnel.

Another exhibit was a chair taken from a Russian house at Ongiva — with a photograph of various people sitting around a table, including Swapo president Sam Nujoma, and an Angolan Government official sitting on the chair which was now in the hands of the Security Forces.

Various photographs and identity documents of Russian personnel found at Xangongo were also on display, as were letters from Cuba, Bulgaria and Russia.

Copies of Pravda and the Russian Defence Ministry mouthpiece "Red Star" found in Xangongo, were also on display, as were a variety of Russian books on communism and propaganda films were shown to newsmen.

Military authorities also displayed the pamphlets which were dropped on Ongiva two nights before it was occupied during Operation Protea, warning the local population that the town was going to be attacked.



Foreign and South African reporters inspect some of the weapons and vehicles captured during the operation. The haul included BM 21 multiple rocket launchers, triple and twin-barrelled anti-aircraft guns and heavy mortars.

● Pictures by Les Hammond.



Large quantities of ammunition, rockets, mortars, landmines and rifles were displayed yesterday to journalists at Oshakati in Ovambo, reports CHRIS VAN GASS, The Star's Defence Correspondent.



Colonel Kenneth Snowball with the display of pictures taken by security forces inside Ongiva prison where Fapla guards executed UNITA detainees when told of the approach of South African and South West African troops.



A family of Angolan refugees eating their midday meals in a tent town set up to accommodate them near Oshakati in northern South West Africa.



Commandant Zirk Nel (right) and WO 1 J Pelser discuss some of the equipment captured during Operation Protea.

Friend, foe given same care

The poster on the wall said: "Moker Swapo — Thrash Swapo." The sort of poster one would expect to see on the wall of a ward in the Oshakati sick bay in northern SWA/Namibia.

But what makes it unusual is that the ward is being shared by friend and foe alike — South African, Angolan, Swapo, and a UNITA supporter.

All are patients who were admitted after the recent Security Force raid, Operation Protea, into southern Angola.

"All the patients here receive the same treatment," he said.

After the recent incursion 10 non-South African patients from Angola were admitted to the sick bay, but three have already been discharged.

Convalescing in the main ward are three South Africans, a Swapo member, an Angolan teacher from Ongiva who had an arm amputated, an elderly UNITA supporter who escaped the executioner's bullet — and two Angolan boys who suffered severe burns at Xangongo.

In another ward, a South African shares the room with an Angolan government soldier.

"The one Fapla (Angolan government soldier) is receiving medical treatment costing R100 per day," said the senior medical officer of Sector 10, Major J L van Rensburg.

9 Unita prisoners shot in their cells

Nine Unita prisoners were executed by Angolan Government forces at Ongiva, in southern Angola, shortly before South African forces occupied the town during Operation Protea two weeks ago.

A tenth prisoner, who survived the execution after having been left for dead, told newsmen how MPLA soldiers had raked the cells in which they were being held with automatic fire.

CLOSE RANGE

Those who did not die instantly were shot through the head from close range, it is believed, while still on their beds.

The elderly Unita supporter, who cannot be named for his own safety, said he had spent five months in jail at Ongiva after being captured by Swapo.

Through an interpreter he said that when aircraft flew over the town the situation became "chaotic and confused." He could not remember all the details, but two colleagues, who were with him in the prison, were killed by Fapla (MPLA government forces).

FOOTSTEPS

He had heard the roar of guns followed by footsteps outside his cell. Shortly afterwards "Fapla soldiers opened the jail gate and started shooting all the people in the jail and ran away."

The Unita supporter, who said he was not a fighter but had been found in possession of a friend's gun, had been shot through the stomach, the arm and the head.

He is being treated at the Oshakati Sick Bay in Ovambo, northern SWA/Namibia.

South African Forces "confiscated" between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of equipment, weapons and ammunition worth R200-million following this month's strike into Angola.

Among the most impressive, although somewhat dated, equipment brought back from Operation Protea included 10 Russian T34 tanks, four PT 76 amphibious tanks, four BRDM-2 amphibious scout cars and two "Stalin Organs."

In addition, more than 250 vehicles of all shapes and sizes were also brought back to SWA/Namibia by Security Forces.

The impressive display, with large quantities of ammunition, rockets, mortars, landmines and rifles was shown yesterday to South African, SWA/Namibian and international journalists at Oshakati in Ovambo.

Some of the equipment, such as the 23 mm anti-aircraft guns—22 were captured—and SAM 7 missile launchers were in a relatively new condition. Some of the weapons had hardly been used.

Although many of the vehicles, manufactured in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, West Germany and Brazil were only two to three years old, they were in poor condition.

Many of the vehicles.

To Page 11

Russians trapped in fleeing column

The five Russians who were killed or captured during recent Security Force operations in southern Angola had tried to break out from Ongiva in a column of 25 vehicles, which included tanks.

But the column was stopped south of Anhanca after air support had been called for by ground forces and a number of vehicles had been shot out from the air.

The first detailed account of the incident, in which four Russians—two women and two officers—died and an NCO was captured, was given at Oshakati yesterday by the Chief of the

Those who died were Mrs Galina Pestretsov, Lt Col Yevgenii Kireev, an artillery adviser, and his wife, and an officer known only as Lt Col Joseph Lamonovich. Sergeant Major Nicolai Pestretsov (36) was captured in the incident.

AIR FORCE

General Geldenhuys said the military column had tried to break out towards the north-east, but was cut off by a group deployed on the road for such an eventual-ity.

Members of Swapo and Angolan forces had also died in the skirmish.

The security forces involved in the incident were of "company strength minus."

"From our point of view it was at a low level of command and the air force was also involved," said General Geldenhuys.

He said an attempt was made to contact the approaching convoy, consisting of 25 vehicles which included tanks to persuade them to surrender. While trying to contact them the convoy started an enveloping manoeuvre to try to skirt around both flanks of the security forces.

The company commander requested air support, which he got and a number of vehicles were shot out from the air.

"Then a battle started on the ground and a few more vehicles were knocked out on the ground," said General Geldenhuys.

The skirmish petered out as it became dark and by the next morning those who had not been killed had slipped away under cover of darkness with a few vehicles.

Nine Russians, six men and three women, were among those who escaped from Ongiva while 16 others—11 men, three women and two children—escaped from Xangongo.

Operation Protea: Veil of official secrecy lifted

CAPE TIMES 16/9/81

HOW was Operation Protea, South Africa's largest military operation since World War II, carried out? Lieutenant General Jan Geldenhuys, Chief of the Army, this week lifted the veil of official secrecy to give the precise chronology of the cross-border attack which has created world-wide controversy.

It is obvious from General Geldenhuys's remarks that in official eyes Operation Protea was nothing more than the latest of an ongoing series of pre-emptive attacks.

He told journalists at Oshakati in SWA/Namibia this week: "You should realize that operations are conducted on a continuous basis. Protea was perhaps just a bit more dramatic and spectacular."

Operation Protea was not the start of the incursion, since "certain operations" inside Angola had taken place before H-Hour.

Swapo areas

According to General Geldenhuys, there are three Swapo operational areas in southern Angola. The eastern area lies south-east, east and north-east of Ongiva; the central area borders on Ongiva; and the western area lies west of Ongiva, east of Calueque and south of Xangongo.

The operation started in the eastern area as a "low profile operation" aimed at locating and destroying Swapo bases, including the area headquarters.

These operations were "very successful" and the command structure was disrupted and Swapo generally driven far north.

Then the security forces moved into the central area in an operation also described as successful, but not as successful as in the east.

"Whereas in the east there was a sharp decrease (in Swapo activity) south of that area (in Eastern Ovambo-land), there was no significant decrease in Ovambo-land south of the central area," said the general.

He said that during the course of these operations

worst contingency — in other words, that (Fapla) wouldn't evade, but would intervene," said General Geldenhuys.

To deal with the thorny question of resident Angolan forces and civilians, all commanders received two sets of orders

regated" eastern area as a prelude to Operation Protea itself.

D-Day for Operation Protea was August 24. It started with elements of the first group moving into Angola, west of the Cunene River, which lies just west of Xangongo. Its task was to cut off Swapo escape routes from Xangongo and prevent any interference in the Xangongo area from further north.

The rest of the group moved into a position immediately south of Xangongo, where the Swapo western area headquarters was situated.

"The Angolan forces did not try to evade ... and there were some fierce battles in Xangongo on D-Day. The operation then proceeded according to plan.

"Elements were left behind in the Xangongo area to continue area operations, detecting and destroying Swapo bases. At Mongua there was light resistance, and there the security forces lost two airmen.

'Fierce battle'

"The force then proceeded to Ongiva, where the resistance was light at first, but later fierce battles took place. As at Xangongo, the security forces encountered tanks and also came under indirect (artillery) fire."

General Geldenhuys said that even before the fighting escalated at Ongiva, the Fapla garrison had received instructions to execute a number of Unita and other political prisoners being held there. Only one survived, having been left for dead.

General Geldenhuys said that two nights before the fighting at Ongiva the security forces had distributed leaflets in the vicinity, calling on the local population and the Fapla garrison to leave.

"They didn't make use of this offer. In interviews with people (like the survivors of the executions), we asked why they didn't make use of the opportunity. They said they were told it was impossible to capture Ongiva."

'Skirmish'

"But after the fighting had started, the (Fapla) military force tried to break out to the north-east, (but) there was a cut-off group of security forces deployed on the road for such an eventuality."

"A skirmish took place, and during this the Russian warrant officer (Nikolai Pestretsov) was captured and four Russians in Angolan uniform were killed. Angolan forces and Swapo members were also killed there."

Then the withdrawal started. The first (or western) regimental group mopped up considerably at Mongua, crossed the border into SWA/Namibia and assembled at Oshivelo on September 1 for clearing-out procedures prior to disbandment.

The second regimental group also started to withdraw, but encountered "considerable problems" because it was not as mobile as the other.

However, a few days later the second group reached Oshivello, and on September 8 it was disbanded.

Reports by our Defence Correspondent Willem Steenkamp who attended the debriefing at Oshakati

terrorist arms and equipment were taken out "within a couple of hundred metres of Ongiva, and during this whole process we didn't once clash with the local population or the Angolan civil service or elements of the Angolan forces".

In Swapo's western area, however, it was "a different kettle of fish" as Swapo and the Angolan forces were "virtually integrated".

General Geldenhuys said that east of an imaginary north-south line through Ongiva and Namacunde, Swapo was "virtually on its own". Down to the Cuvelai-Mupa area its logistic supply lines were integrated with that of Fapla, but farther south it was independently-run.

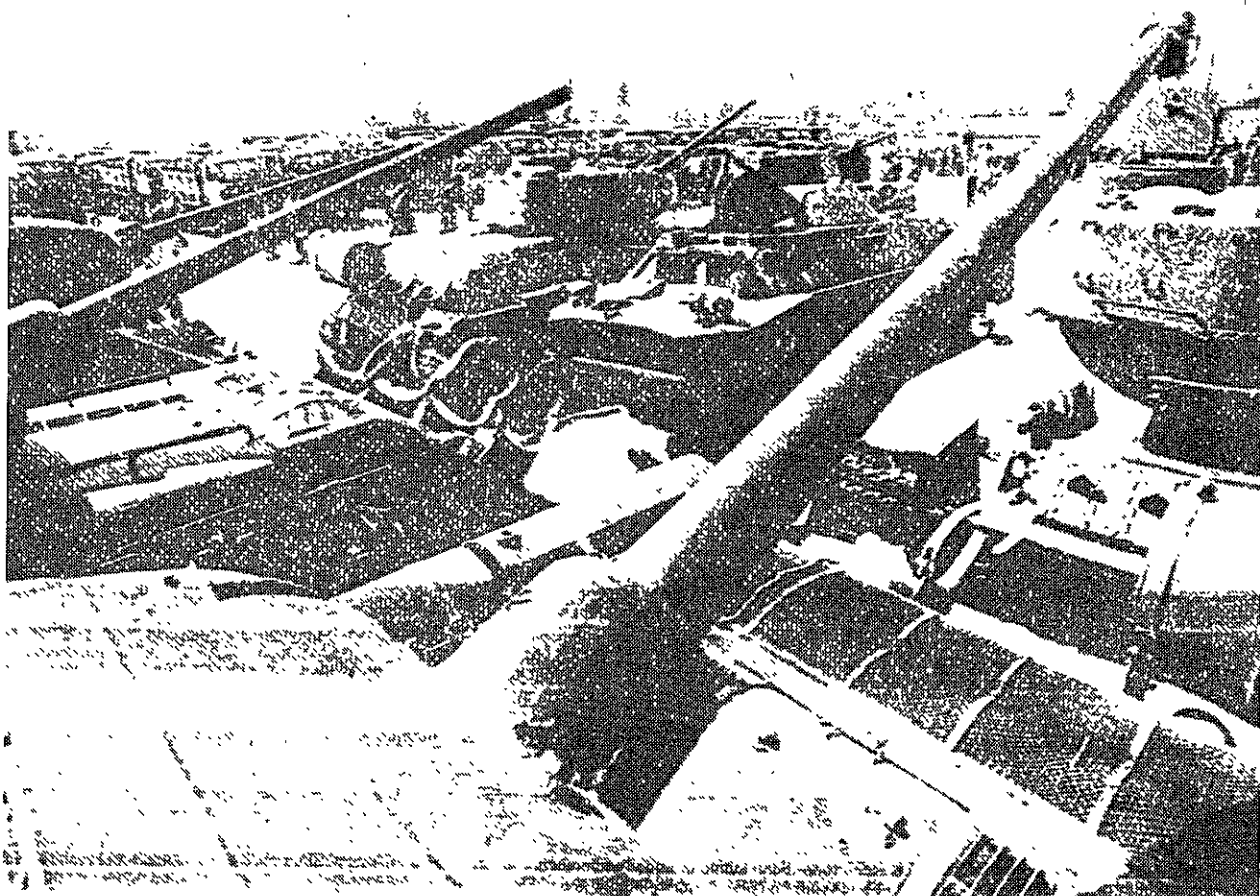
West of the Ongiva-Namacunde line, however, both organizations used the same supply line and their troop dispositions were so intermingled that "planning an operation in that area is quite different".

"One must plan on the

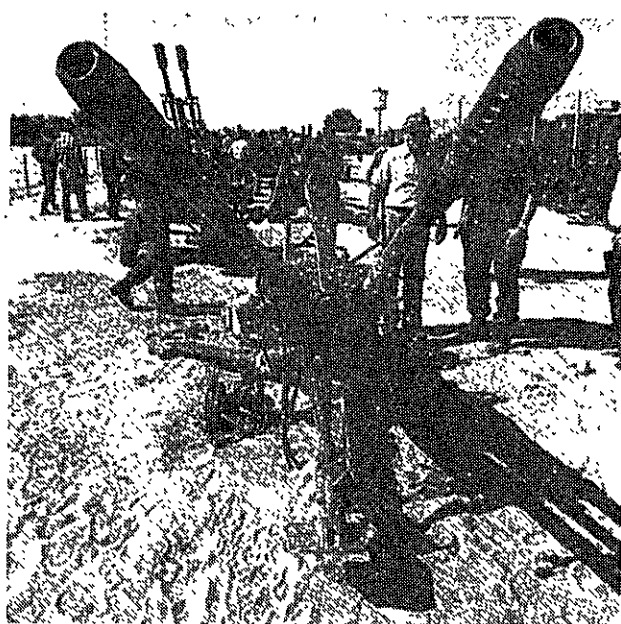
The first set stated that "we must try our best to avoid civilians, and avoid making contact with the Angolan forces". The second directive, down to the lowest command level, was that "the safety of own troops was Priority No 1, and that every commander take steps in his discretion to safeguard own troops, even if it meant clashing with the Angolan forces".

Two columns of undisclosed strength and composition, described by General Geldenhuys as "regimental groups", were formed, consisting of 59 percent South African soldiers and the rest SWA/Namibians.

The first group, tasked to carry out Operation Protea in the "integrated" western area, had mechanized (light armour) elements and air support so that it could deal with a conventional war situation, while the second group was mainly on foot in a search-and-destroy operation in the bush of the "seg-



Top: Some of the T34 tanks captured in Angola during Operation Protea. **Middle:** Wounded Angolan Army soldier. **Bottom:** Triple-barrelled anti-aircraft gun captured during the raid.



Experts to decide future of weapons

Defence Reporter

WHAT is to be done with the immense quantities of weapons and munitions — estimated at between 2 000 and 3 000 tons, valued at about R200-million — captured by the raiding forces during Operation Protea?

According to Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys, the final decision will be made by the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, who will act on the recommendations of a special board of experts he will convene.

In the past some captured material has been used for research — the SADF's multiple rocket-launcher, used in action for the first time during Operation Protea, was developed by Armscor from a Russian launcher captured in Angola in 1975.

Some weapons and munitions will also be used to train security force troops in recognizing, and if necessary using them, in an emergency, "but normally we wouldn't use them on any significant scale because of the problems of standardization and obtaining spares".

In a rare refusal to answer a direct question, General Geldenhuys said it was "not in the public interest" to give exact amounts of captured items.

Reds aiding us, says prisoner

Defence Reporter

THE FORMER Swapo chief artillery adviser for the so-called "Northern Front" — one of three "fronts" facing the SWA/Namibian border — was shown to journalists at Oshakati this week.

The adviser, Mr Johnny Angula, was wounded and taken prisoner on July 8, 1981, after a helicopter attack near Ongiva in the run-up to Operation Protea.

Before Mr Angula was brought to the conference room, General Geldenhuys said he had "declared him-

self willing to face the press" and added: "I would like to point out it is not our policy to parade detainees, so please don't ridicule him".

Speaking in good English, Mr Angula said he had been recruited by Swapo in 1974 and sent to Russia, where "I studied how to fight with Swapo" and qualified as an artilleryman.

He and other soldiers were engaged on a mission near Ongiva "when we heard helicopters from an eastern direction. I heard gun-

ships... We started to disperse, and after that I was shot".

Asked if Russians were aiding Swapo, Mr Angula said: "I can say yes. Because they are training our people".

He said the general feeling among Swapo members when he was captured was "low" because "we have a supply problem and also we have suffered casualties".

Asked about how Swapo members felt about their communist allies, Mr Angula said: "At the present mo-

ment I don't know. But when I left there was a good relationship".

The journalists were also allowed to question an old man in blue pyjamas, the sole survivor of a group of Unita and other political prisoners who were executed by their guards when the security forces were about to overrun the town of Ongiva in Operation Protea's later stages.

The old man, still suffering from bullet-wounds in the stomach, arm and head,

said he was a Unita supporter, although not a fighting man, who had been "captured by Swapo fighters" five months ago.

He said that when the security forces had moved into Ongiva, great confusion had reigned at the house in which he and about nine other prisoners were being held. He did not know what had happened to all the prisoners in the house, "but as far as I can remember two of them were killed... They were killed by Fapla".

CAPE TOWN 16/9/81

Angola's two wars — military and economic

From QUENTIN PELL
of the Financial Times
LUANDA. — The latest South African invasion of southern Angola has shown just how easily the white-ruled south can bite, and hurt, its black neighbours.

Angola has drafted thousands of young men into the army, military vehicles predominate on the roads, and air-raided trenches have been dug in all the towns and villages within range of the South African Impala and Mirage fighter-bombers. Nevertheless, the South African Defence Force has been able to invade and occupy some 15 000 square miles of southern Angola without suffering serious losses.

Back in Luanda, the Angolan capital, the war in the south is only a distant reality. The reminders are in posters and graffiti, and in slogans shouted at a modestly attend-

ed protest rally: "Down with the racists," they say, "Death to Botha and Kegan," "The struggle continues" and "Victory is certain".

But it is economic realities which dominate everyone's lives. In the port of Luanda, some 50 ships lie at anchor, unable to discharge for months on end because of appalling congestion in the docks. Those shops that are not closed boast only a bare smattering of goods on their shelves. Often they refuse to sell the goods in their windows because they would have nothing to put in their place.

Prices seem to have taken leave of reality altogether. The only thriving market is the black market, where more goods are available than in the proper shops. Most people can get what they want, but only by endless queuing, or diligent searching, or by ang-

the right connections. The formal distribution system has simply broken down. Angola is caught between a military war on its border, and an economic war at home. The government talks about offensives on both fronts. The war on its border struggle being waged by the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) against South African occupation of Namibia.

The economic war is a consequence of Angola's colonial heritage — a bitter civil war which coincided with independence from Portugal in 1975, as four rival nationalist movements vied for political power, and the mass exodus of some 500 000 Portuguese, taking with them all their possessions and skills, and leaving behind a heritage of bureaucracy and mass illiteracy.

As if such challenges were not enough, the Angolan Government is also caught up in an ideological war. The ruling popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is staunchly Marxist. It relies on the support of an estimated 18 000 Cuban soldiers, and several thousand civilians from Cuba, as well as East Germany and the Soviet Union, to train its own armed forces, run its schools and hospitals, and attempt to revive its agriculture.

Not only does it face direct South African military operations in the south, but there is the continual challenge of the rival Unita guerrilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, whose leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, enjoys South African support and widespread sympathy in the West.

Although the government is firmly committed to Marxist objectives — it uses all the rhetoric of Marxist textbooks — the means it employs to achieve those ends appear to be increasingly pragmatic. If it is the communist States to which Angola turns for political and military guidance, and assistant in its social programmes, but it is to Western technology it is turning to revive its moribund economy.

Angola used to enjoy a per capita income second only to South Africa on the continent. It is a country which boasts a wealth of natural resources, both mineral and agricultural. Above all, it has oil, and it has diamonds. Between them, oil and diamonds provide more than 90 percent of Angola's foreign exchange.

The oil, in the enclave of Cabinda just north of the Zaire river, and at Soyo, just south of the river, is being exploited by Western com-

panies — Gulf Oil operates offshore at Cabinda, Texaco offshore at Soyo, and Petramol, a joint operation between the Angolan Government and Petrofina of Belgium, onshore in the same area.

The way in which diamond production has been revived is hardly less ironic. For the 77 percent State-owned company diamond relies heavily on the managerial, technical and marketing services of a company which is part of the South African Anglo American-De Beers empire, the Diamond Trading Company.

It is hard to come by statistics that give an idea of the true state of the Angolan economy. The cost of the war, both against the South African guerrillas, has never been officially disclosed.

Unofficial estimates suggest that defence spending consumed more than half of

Angola's foreign exchange — including payment for armaments and for the Cuban, Soviet and East German personnel.

The next greatest drain on the economy is undoubtedly the economic dislocation. Business sources estimate that the Angolan Government is paying up 10 000 dollars a day in demurrage charges on each ship lying idle in Luanda harbour — which on the present total of some 50 ships means up to 500 000 dollars a day. This amounts to more than Angola's entire income from aid donors.

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The port congestion is a function of a whole range of problems — over-ordering by State departments, a shortage of warehouse space, a shortage of handling equipment, and poor labour relations, which has resulted in chronic absenteeism.

The most serious economic bottleneck is the skill shortage. To overcome it, the government has launched a huge literacy campaign and a massive expansion of primary education. But both will take years to make an impact.

The lack of skills means, in turn, a lack of maintenance of all forms of equipment, causing frequent breakdowns, and often the complete destruction of machinery.

The government bureaucracy, operated as it is by a mere handful of dedicated and skilled civil servants, backed up by an army of semi-literate manual workers, has a deadening effect on most activities. The combination of the notorious Portuguese system of "papel azul" — endless forms on blue paper — and a highly-centralized Marxist system of planning and control has probably contributed as much as anything to the economic dislocation.

the South African strategy is to make life even more uncomfortable, in the hope that Angola will withdraw its support for Swapo and against the Unita guerrillas.

However, the South African strategy may well invite wider international intervention in Angola, either involving the Cuban soldiers directly in the fighting, or bringing other African troops to the country.

In spite of all the economic difficulties, and the political and military uncertainty, Western companies already operating here seem keen to stay and actively promote Angola's prospects.

Some have been sharply critical of the Reagan administration's equivocal attitude towards the Angolan Government. They argue that it is in the interests of the West, as of Southern Africa, to promote a stable Angola, even with a Marxist government.

The Sam-6 never had a chance

Cape Times
16/9/89

Defence Reporter

ANGOLA'S Russian-manned screen of big Sam-3 and Sam-6 guided anti-aircraft missiles never had the opportunity to take action against raiding South African ground-attack fighters.

The reason? — SAAF aircraft using undisclosed attack techniques knocked them out at least a day before Operation Protea began.

Just how this was accomplished remains a military secret. At the Oshakati press conference this week the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys, said simply that "by D-Minus One (Fapla's) capability of using such weapons against us was destroyed".

Asked how this was accomplished, General Geldenhuys said it was a "matter of applied techniques" and referred the questioner to Brigadier Bosman Huyser of the SAAF.

Brigadier Huyser said in a friendly but non-committal way that the aircraft had "used the right tactics to get through".

General Geldenhuys made it quite clear that the destruction of the missiles had been solely an Air Force mission.

Asked why none of the missiles had been brought back, along with the large quantities of other war material, he replied: "We never

went that far with troops on the ground."

However, he said, "many, many" Sam-7 hand-held anti-aircraft missiles were fired during the fighting. He did not say whether the SAAF helicopter shot down had been hit by one of these missiles.

He dismissed Fapla allegations that the security forces had used poison gas during the raid, saying neither side had done so.

Another officer present at the press conference said Fapla troops had been equipped with gas-masks, "but that was the only indication".

General Geldenhuys added with a smile: "We didn't pay much attention" to the allegation, pointing out that in the dry eastern area "we also captured rubber dinghies".

He stated categorically that the important bridge over the Cunene at Xangongo — which was demolished by Unita in the final stages of the Angolan incursion and later rebuilt — had not been destroyed again.

He agreed that "from the military point of view" the bridge was important, but added "The decision to destroy a bridge is usually a political decision, and the bridge was not destroyed"

Convoy shot up after surrender call failed

Defence Reporter

WARRANT-OFFICER Nikolai Feodorovich Pestretsov of the Red Army ended up a widower and a South African prisoner of undefined status because of a low-level attempt at peace negotiations which went sour.

This emerged when the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys, briefed journalists this week on the Xangongo raid. He said W-O Pestretsov and his wife Galina were in a Fapla convoy escaping from Ongiva in the later stages of Operation Protea.

Also in the convoy — which consisted of "25 vehicles of all descriptions, including tanks" — were two Russian lieutenant-colonels, the local chief artillery adviser, Yevgenii Victorovich Kireev, and an assistant po-

litical commissar with the first name and patronymic of Joseph Lamonovich.

A security-force element, consisting of an understrength infantry company, had tried "to make contact and persuade them to surrender".

"However, during the process of trying to communicate, (the convoy) started an enveloping move around this (security force) company, to skirt around both flanks.

"It was then that the (security force) commander requested air support, and a number of vehicles were shot out from the air, and firing started on the ground and two more vehicles were shot out.

"Then the skirmish more or less petered out because of darkness, and (by) next morning the rest had got away."

Star 16/9/87
POW visit (S) (24)

GENEVA — A Red Cross delegate had visited Soviet Sergeant-Major Nikolay Pestretsov who was captured by South African forces in Angola last month, a Red Cross spokesman said in Geneva today. A report has been handed to the Soviet embassy in Luanda.—Sapa-AP.

Angolans Star 16/9/81 get new E-German 'brigade'

By Leslie Collett

BERLIN — East Germany is sending an additional "brigade" of its communist Free German Youth organisation to Angola, the fifth operating in that war-torn country.

The East German newspaper Neues Deutschland noted that most of the East German "internationalists" are training the Angolans as skilled workers and mechanics.

The newspaper said Angola needed every helping hand. The East German youth brigade members there are mostly graduates of the para-military Society for Sport and Technology, which provides East German army officer cadres. Many of the East German advisers are senior youth organisation functionaries in their 30s.

In addition to job training, Neues Deutschland said the brigade works closely with specialists from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Cuba in "important sectors of the economy."

Some 4 000 East German advisers are said to be deployed in several African countries. They are not only politically motivated. When they return home from a year in Angola, Mozambique or Ethiopia they are given preference in housing and jobs.

East Germany's leader, Herr Erich Honecker conferred last weekend in Havana with Cuba's President, Dr Fidel Castro. Cuba has some 14 000 men under arms in Angola, and receives considerable material and technical aid from East Germany.

© In Brasilia, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano said yesterday his country would be willing to send troops and weapons to Angola if it asked for co-operation to fight South African invasions.

In Lisbon Angolan officials said South African forces were still holding the towns of Cataquero and Humbe 100 km inside southern Angola.

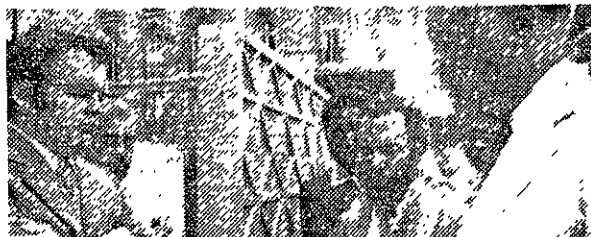
In Paris, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said South Africa was to blame.



Russian anti-aircraft gun.



Troopies on parade.



African workers register their protest.



Going into action.

How easily the white south can bite, and hurt

LUANDA — The young white Angolan conscript who had driven the Land Rover was almost philosophical after the air raid on our convoy was over.

"South Africa is surrounded," he said. "There is Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola. She is like a dog: she bites."

The latest South African invasion of southern Angola has shown how easily the white-ruled south can bite, and hurt, its black neighbours.

Angola has drafted thousands of young men into the army, military vehicles predominate on the roads, and air raid trenches have been dug in all the towns and villages within range of the South African Impala and Mirage fighter-bombers.

In Luanda, the Angolan capital, the war in the south is a distant reality. The reminders are in posters and graffiti, and in slogans shouted at a protest rally: "Down with the racists," "Death to Botha and Reagan," "The struggle continues" and "Victory is certain."

But it is economic realities which dominate Angolans' lives. In the port of Luanda, about 50 ships lie at anchor, unable to load for months on end because of congestion in the docks.

Those of the city's

South Africa's incursions into Angola have spotlighted that country's plight, six years after independence. The marxist Government of President Jose dos Santos is caught between a military war on its border with SWA/Namibia and an economic and ideological war at home. Quentin Peel of the Financial Times reports.

shops that are not closed have very few goods on their shelves. Often they refuse to sell the goods in their windows because they would have nothing to put in their place.

Prices are high: one fish costs 4 000 kwanzas (R103). Half a kilo of onions costs more than a bottle of wine. One kilo of potatoes cost about R20.

The only thriving market is the black market, where more goods are available than in the shops.

Angola is caught between a military war on its border and an economic war at home. The Government talks about offensives on both fronts.

The economic war is a consequence of Angola's colonial heritage: a bitter civil war which coincided with independence from Portugal in 1975, as four rival nationalist

movements vied for political power, and the exodus of about 500 000 Portuguese.

The Portuguese took with them all their possessions and skills and left behind bureaucracy and illiteracy.

As if such challenges were not enough, the Angolan Government is also caught up in an ideological war. The ruling MPLA is staunchly marxist. It relies on the support of about 18 000 Cuban soldiers and several thousand civilians from Cuba, East Germany and the Soviet Union to train its armed forces, run its schools and hospitals and attempt to revive its agriculture.

The Government is committed to marxist objectives, and the means it employs to achieve its ends appear to be increasingly pragmatic.

If it is the communist

States to which Angola turns for political and military guidance and assistance in its social programmes, it is to Western technology it is turning to revive its economy.

Angola used to enjoy a per capita income second only to that of South Africa. It is a country which has a wealth of natural resources, both mineral and agricultural.

Above all, it has oil and it has diamonds.

Oil and diamonds provide more than 90 percent of Angola's foreign exchange.

The oil is being exploited by Western companies — Gulf Oil, Texaco, and Petrangol, a joint operation between the Angolan Government and Petrofina of Belgium.

As to the way in which diamond production is being revived, the 77 percent State-owned diamond company relies heavily on the managerial, technical and marketing services of a company, which is part of the South African Anglo American/De Beers empire, the Diamond Trading Company.

It is hard to come by statistics that give an idea of the true state of the Angolan economy, but defence spending now consumes more than 50 percent of the State Budget.

'Natural selection' rules, okay

In Angola, 1981 is the Year of Discipline and Control. The message is thrust to the people from posters on street hoardings. Public notices end with the exhortation: "Disciplina, disciplina, disciplina."

It is all very necessary.

The streets of Luanda are littered with the results of the lack of discipline and control exhibited by the capital's drivers. Most of the lamp-posts have been smashed to the ground. Houses are bruised and sagging from countless car crashes.

It is not that the Angol-

The saying in Luanda is that the worst drivers are dead — only the better survive. Mick Davies of The Guardian reports.

ans are particularly insane drivers. They have never learned to drive.

In November 1975, when the Portuguese colonialists left, the new Government realised that few of its own people could handle a car.

What could they do?

Either they made people take driving lessons and pass proper driving tests, in which case the economy would grind to a halt, or they turned a blind eye, crossed their

fingers and hoped for the best.

They say in Luanda that motorists have sorted themselves out in true Darwinian fashion: the worst are dead and the better have survived.

Unfortunately, the bad ones took hundreds of vehicles, including ambulances and more than 150 new Yugoslav buses, with them.

Only this year, six years after independence, is the public transport system in

Luanda beginning to function efficiently. It is one small victory in Angola's battle to recover from the Portuguese exodus.

The 500 000 Portuguese left many good things behind them: beautiful old colonial buildings, hospitals, modern factories and roads.

But by removing the entire civil service, the educational system, the skills of almost every industry, most of the commercial network, and their capital, they rendered them useless.

The appeal for discipline is one element in a huge effort to pull the economy together.

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Angola launches push for international aid

By JOSE CAETANO

149681 (5) *war*

ANGOLA and the Frontline States have launched a worldwide diplomatic offensive to drum up financial, military and humanitarian aid for the Luanda government in the wake of the recent South African military incursion into the country.

These steps follow last weekend's Lagos summit meeting of Frontline States, which called for military aid to Angola to be stepped up.

One move in Angola's diplomatic push is the current visit to West Germany by the Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Paulo Jorge, for talks with his German counterpart, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher.

According to reports from Luanda, Mr Jorge will voice his government's objections to some aspects of the new United States proposals for South West African independence, and will seek additional West German aid.

His visit follows on the heels of a visit to Bonn by the US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig. West Germany is a member of the Western Five contact group on SWA, which meets next week to discuss the latest US proposals.

Emergency aid

Other Angolan steps include:

- The visit to London by the Angolan Minister of Health, Mr Mendes de Carvalho, to explore the possibility of British emergency medical supplies to Angola;
- The visit to Tripoli by the Angolan Minister of Finance to discuss possible financial and military aid from Libya; and
- The visit to Algiers by President Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Frontline States.

According to Radio Mozambique, Dr Nyerere will press the Algerian Government for urgent aid including military aid.

Meanwhile the assistant secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr. Nouredine Njoudi, and an international Red Cross team have been touring southern Angola to study emergency aid needs. A Portuguese Socialist Party delegation ended a visit to Angola and Mozambique this week to obtain detailed information on South Africa's military operations in Angola and on the SWA

Military

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Jorge Campinos, told a Press conference in Maputo that the party leader, Mr. Mario Soares, would inform next week's Paris conference of the International Socialist movement of the findings. Meanwhile Sapa news Agency said yesterday Angola was seriously considering accepting military aid from Libya and Algeria to counter several other African states including Nigeria. Aim added that several other military aid to Mozambique, had offered military aid to Angola.

Libya has reportedly offered Aim several Soviet-made MIG-25 jet fighters to counter South Africa's "aerial superiority". AIM said it had signed a joint co-operation agreement and issued a statement vigorously condemning South African attacks in Angola.

Study

The agreement calls for the creation of a permanent mixed commission to study ways for the two countries to co-operate commercially and economically. The Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and his Brazilian counterpart, Mr. Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, signed a joint declaration "repudiating South Africa's armed incursions under any pretext against sovereign states or neighbouring territories of neighbour". Sapa-AP reports from Geneva that a Red Cross delegate has visited Soviet Sergeant-Major Nikolay Pestretsov, held in South Africa since his capture during the Angola raid, and the conditions of his internment had been handed to the Soviet Embassy in Luanda, a Red Cross spokesman said.

5 km 16/9/81

1 000 died, R200m arms

captured in Angola raid

23 Russians evaded SA strike force

OSHAKATI. — Twenty-eight Russian military personnel are believed to have been based at the Russian military headquarters Xangongo and Ongiva, before South African forces struck.

Journalists at Oshakati were shown documents such as Russian passports, driving licences and letters.

All but five of the Russians escaped. Two Russian commanders and two women were killed, and one was taken prisoner.

The chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General, Jamie Geldenhuys, said leaflets had been dropped warning people to leave the town before the attack.

Fleeing

South African security forces advancing towards Ongiva had encountered a convoy fleeing the town. The SA forces tried to persuade them to surrender, Gen Geldenhuys said.

But the Angolan convoy began an enveloping movement. When a vehicle was knocked out the South African commander requested fire and air support.

Then the battle began. The next morning the body of the two Russian commanders and two Russian women were found. Warrant-Officer Nikolai Feodorovich Pestretsov was found next to the body of his wife Galina and was taken prisoner. The captured woman and his wife had been in Angola for nine months.



CAPTURED TANKS... among the arms brought back from Angola in Operation Protea were T34 and amphibious tanks, two amphibious scout cars and a fuel tanker.

Captured arms on display

OSHAKATI. — Thousands of tons of vehicles, artillery guns, missiles, tanks, light arms and ammunition were captured by the Security Forces during their latest foray into southern Angola during Operation Protea.

The arms were displayed to journalists yesterday in the Operational Area's Sector 10 by Colonel D W J "Radish" Radmore, officer commanding 1 South West African Logistics Brigade.

Col Radmore estimated the market value of the arms at about R200-million.

Although military officials would not reveal the exact quantities of the captured weapons, 10 T34 Russian tanks, four PT 76 tanks, three amphibious scout cars and more than 200 other vehicles were counted in the base camp at Oshakati.

Among the armaments were 30 76mm field artillery guns, 16 triple-barrelled 23mm anti-aircraft guns and 14 20mm twin-barrelled anti-aircraft guns, as well as an assortment of other light artillery.

There were also armoured vehicles, fitted field kitchens manufactured in West Germany, mobile staff cars, radio vehicles, fuel tankers, tractor-type transporters, cargo and troop carriers and mine laying vehicles.

Hundreds of mortar launchers and Sam 7 surface-to-air missiles and artillery shells were also on display.

There were also thousands of light machineguns and assault rifles, many of them still in their packing cases, with countries such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, China, East Germany and Portugal stamped on them.

OSHAKATI. — Operation Protea — the recent thrust by Security Forces into Angola — claimed the lives of 1 000 people and resulted in the capture of arms and ammunition with a market value of about R200-million.

This was disclosed at a Press conference in Oshakati, Ovanbo, yesterday by the chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General Jamie Geldenhuys.

Reports by PETER KENNY

The day before the operation began on August 24, southern Angola's air defence system — consisting of sophisticated missiles and early warning radar — was blasted out of action by the SA Air Force, he said.

Operation Protea was the biggest SA military operation since the Angolan war in 1976 and according to Gen Geldenhuys 41% of the forces who took part were from the South West Africa Territory Force.

The SA Army chief flatly rejected reports from Angola that napalm or any other chemical had been used in the operation. He also said very few civilians had been killed in the battles that waged during the operation.

Military wing

Gen Geldenhuys said only 10 members of the SA and SWA Security Forces had been killed in the operation. He attributed this low figure to the sound and effective command structure of the Security Forces.

A total of 38 prisoners — including one Russian soldier, eight members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), which is the military wing of Swapo, and members of the Angolan Army, Fapla, had been brought back from Angola, the general said.

Journalists at Xangongo — which journalists saw — showed that Fapla, Swapo and Soviet security advisers appeared to be working as an integrated unit.

The attacking forces from the south had met resistance "of some force," from Angolan forces at Xangongo, although pamphlets had been dropped before the raid warning people in the town and Fapla forces to evacuate.

"We even offered them a route by which they could safely leave the town," the general said.

Gen Geldenhuys said that before the attacking forces went into another key town in the operation, Ongiva — southeast of Xangongo — political prisoners in the town had been executed in their cells.

One of them was badly wounded but managed to escape death after being shot. The unnamed escapee told journalists of his ordeal.

With the completion of Operation Protea on September 8, the soaring toll in the escalating bush war on the northern border

of Namibia now stands at more than 1 000 for 1981.

Before Operation Protea almost 500 Swapo guerrillas had been killed, according to figures released by Security Force Headquarters in Windhoek.

Civilians

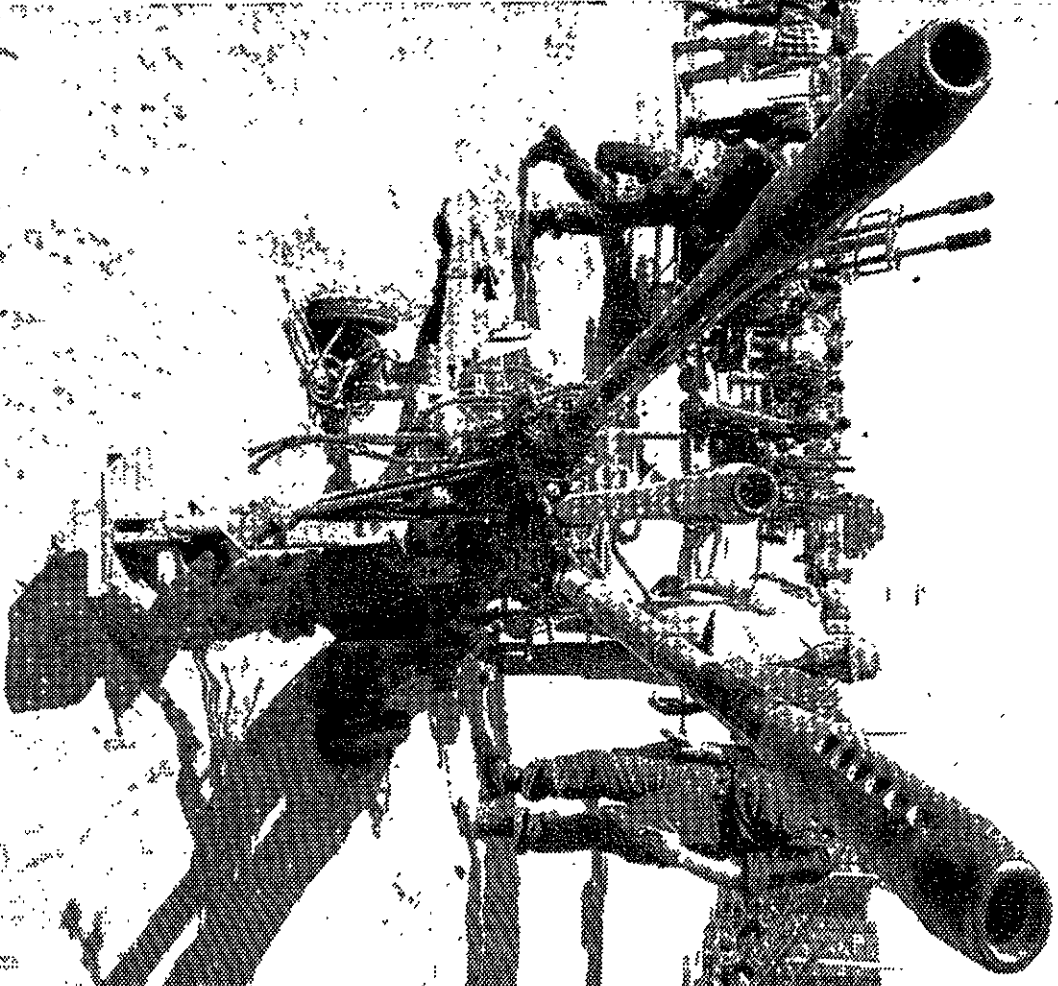
The 1 000 killed in Operation Protea nudges the Swapo and Fapla death toll in this year's battle to nearly 2 000.

Gen Geldenhuys said "very, very few" civilians died in the late Angolan thrust.

By at least 175 civilians have met their deaths in the northern operation area of Namibia this year in land mine incidents, in attacks by insurgents, in murder and in cross-fire.

About 40 members of the SA and SWA Security Forces are reported to have died, although military authorities have not yet released figures.

As so the death toll continues to go rapidly since the first shot were fired on August 27, 1981 in the East Caprivi province.



KEEN OBSERVERS... newsmen and soldiers inspect a 20mm three-barrelled anti-aircraft gun, one of a number captured during Operation Protea. Made in Yugoslavia, the three-barrelled guns are the first to be captured by security forces.

Strike left Swapo crippled logistically

OSHAKATI. — The chief of the South African army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said Operation Protea had severely damaged Swapo's logistic system and left it totally ineffective for the present.

"We have driven Swapo far north in Angola and destroyed a huge amount of equipment," Gen Geldenhuys told journalists at a Press conference on Monday.

The South African army chief said not one clash with Angolan civilians or the Angolan army Fapla, had been reported in the follow-up strikes against Swapo before Operation Protea began on August 24.

Two main task forces or regimental groups had struck into Angola with air support — one from the eastern operational

area of Owambo (east of Ongiva) and one from the west of the operational area in the area between Ongiva and Xangongo.

The thrust into the eastern front had been very successful Gen Geldenhuys said.

But, on the western front the security forces had not succeeded in stemming Swapo attacks, he said.

This, he said, was because west of Ongiva the logistic system of Swapo and the Angolan army Fapla was one, and they operated as an integrated unit

with Soviet help.

While trying to smash the Swapo logistic system the security forces had been forced to clash with Fapla, the general said.

The eastern part of the operation had been a follow-up on the earlier successful strikes against Swapo in the same region prior to Operation Protea.

This task force had consisted mostly of infantry.

But the western task force composed of mounted and motorised elements with strong fire support had been a more conventional unit.

At Ongiva the security forces had met light resistance.

Before any contact was made with Fapla forces the South Africans warned them well in advance with leaflets telling them to leave the towns, Gen Geldenhuys said.

Landmines

This had taken place for two nights before the battle for Xangongo where two Russian lieutenant-colonels had been killed after failing to heed the security forces' warning.

They had been dressed in Angolan uniforms.

In the east of Xangongo near Ongiva, the security forces had not had the successes they hoped for.

The Swapo forces had fled long before the South Africans struck the camp.

This group had not been able to withdraw too quickly because their vehicles had taken a "severe hammering" and the area was strewn with land mines, Gen Geldenhuys said.

Around one Swapo base the security forces lifted 90 land mines and more than 40 anti-tank mines.

Hundreds of captured Angolan motor vehicles including troop carriers, tanks and amphibious scout cars, thousands of assault rifles such as the AK 47 and others, hundreds of Sam 7 rocket launchers, as well as scores of anti-aircraft and field artillery guns were on display at the operational nerve centre in Oshakati.

In overall command of Operation Protea was the General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Forces, Major-General Charles Lloyd.

Journalists

But Gen Lloyd was absent from the operational area Press conference, which was attended by more than 100 SA and foreign journalists.

Gen Geldenhuys said two task forces — or regimental groups — consisting of SA and SWA Security Forces took part in the operation.

According to military sources the task forces numbered about 2 000 men each — making the total ground strength of the Security Forces in the Angolan assault about 4 000 men.

During the mission, which began to search for and destroy Swapo bases, the strike force encountered strong resistance from Fapla forces and had been forced to retaliate against them, Gen Geldenhuys said.

In the raging battles, the South Africans had lost an Alouette helicopter and an undisclosed number of armoured vehicles.

Gen Geldenhuys said it had not been easy in this operation to distinguish between Fapla forces and Swapo because east of Ongiva the two groups had one logistical system and were an integrated unit.

But, said Gen Geldenhuys, one of the fundamental orders given to all operational commanders before the mission was that contact with civilians and Fapla forces should be avoided.

However, the other fundamental order given was that the "Safety of our own troops is priority number one," Gen Geldenhuys said.

"As far as I can remember, never once did we clash with the local population or Angolan civil servants," Gen Geldenhuys said.

Maps in the Russian headquar-

Crocker is grilled on SA's raid into Angola

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives foreign affairs committee meets here today to consider a bipartisan resolution condemning South Africa for its recent military "invasion" of Angola.

However, it also "recognised" that the presence of Cuban and Soviet military personnel had contributed to the conflict and instability in southern Africa.

Later during the hearing Dr Crocker conceded that there was a "very real possibility" that the Soviet Union would succeed in its campaign to have the 1984 Olympic Games shifted from Los Angeles because of the present Springbok rugby tour of America.

However, Dr Crocker defended vigorously the Reagan Administration's refusal to interfere with what he called a private sporting contact.

In a prelude to this debate, members of the House Sub-Committee on Africa passed unanimously the resolution they hope will pass muster in the full committee — and then go to the House of Representatives itself to precipitate a major debate on the "invasion" and on South Africa's Namibian policy in general.

After the vote, liberal democrats on the committee went on to grill Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker on the Reagan Administration's policy on SWA/Namibia and Angola.

The resolution which received unanimous support in the sub-committee is an obvious compromise between what the liberal Democrats on the sub-committee would have liked and what the moderate Republicans would tolerate.

It pointed out that any perceived military escalation "on either side" could jeopardise a Namibian settlement, increase regional tensions and increase the opportunities for the growth of Soviet/Cuban military and political influence.

South Africa's recent land and air attack on Angola, including the destruction of purely Angolan radar installations and civilian economic structures represented a "qualitative" increase in South African military involvement in Angola.

In view of these considerations, the sub-committee condemned South Africa's recent invasion of Angola and the resulting unnecessary loss of lives and destruction of property.

conscript who had driven the Landrover was almost philosophical after the air raid on our convoy was over: "South Africa is surrounded," he said. "There is Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola. She is like a dog, she bites."

He mimed the action, graphically.

The latest South African invasion of southern Angola has shown just how easily the white-ruled south can bite, and hurt, its black neighbours. Angola has drafted thousands of young men into the army, military vehicles predominate on the roads, and air-raid trenches have been dug in all the towns and villages within range of the South African Impala and Mirage fighter-bombers.

Nevertheless, the South African Defence Force has been able to invade and occupy some 15 000 square miles of southern Angola without suffering serious losses.

Back in Luanda, the Angolan capital, the war in the south is only a distant reality. The reminders are in posters and graffiti, and in slogans shouted at a modestly-attended protest rally: "Down with the racists," they say. "Death to Botha and Reagan — the struggle continues; victory is certain."

But it is economic realities that dominate everyone's lives. In the port of Luanda, some 50 ships lie at anchor, unable to unload for months on end because of appalling congestion in the docks. Those of the city's shops that are not closed, boast only a bare smattering of goods on their shelves. Often they refuse to sell the goods in their windows, because they would have nothing to put in their place.

Prices seem to have taken leave of reality altogether. One fish costs Kwanzas 4 000 (about R100), almost one month's average wage. Half a kilo of onions costs more than a bottle of wine, and a kilo of potatoes costs the equivalent of R20.

The only thriving market is the black market, where more goods are available than in the proper shops. Most people can get what they want, but only by endless queuing, or diligent searching, or having the right connections. The formal distribution system has simply broken down.

Angola is caught between a military war on its border, and an economic war at home. The government talks about offensives on both fronts. The war on its border is a result of the guerilla struggle being waged by the

Angola — caught between war and



Smoke rises from arms dumps being destroyed by South African forces pushing into the south of Angola.

South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) against South African occupation of Namibia.

The economic war is a consequence of Angola's colonial heritage — a bitter civil war that coincided with independence from Portugal in 1975, as four rival nationalist movements vied for political power, and the mass exodus of some 500 000 Portuguese, taking with them all their possessions and skills, and leaving behind a heritage of bureaucracy and mass illiteracy.

As if such challenges were not enough, the Angolan Government is caught up in an ideological war. The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is staunchly marxist. It relies on the support of an estimated 18 000 Cuban soldiers, and several thousand civilians from Cuba, as well as East Germany and the Soviet Union, to train its own armed forces, run its schools and hospitals, and attempt to revive its agriculture.

Not only does it face direct South African military operations in the south but also there is the continual challenge of the rival Unita guerilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, whose leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, employs South African support and widespread sympathy in the West.

Although the government is firmly committed to marxist objectives — it uses all the rhetoric of marxist textbooks — the

means it employs to achieve those ends appear to be increasingly pragmatic. If it is the communist

turns to which Angola states for political and military guidance, and assistance in its social programme, it is to Western technology it is turning to revive its moribund economy.

QUENTIN PEEL reports from Luanda that Angola has learnt South Africa can bite and hurt her neighbours.

Angola used to enjoy a per capita income second only to South Africa in Africa. It is a country which boasts a wealth of natural resources, both mineral and agricultural. Above all, it has oil, and it has diamonds. Between them, oil and diamonds provide more than 90 per cent of Angola's foreign exchange.

The oil, in the enclave of Cabinda just north of the Zaïre River, and at Soyo just south of the river, is being exploited by Western companies: Gulf Oil operates offshore at Cabinda, Texaco offshore at Soyo, and Petrango, a joint operation between the Angolan Government and Petrofina of Belgium, offshore in the same area.

Exploration rights have now been negotiated with a string of other companies, including Brazil's Braspetro, a subsidiary of Petrobras, Total of France and Elf-Equitaine. In a consortium with Mobil and

Agip, and the US companies, Cities Service and Marathon.

The way in which diamond production has been revived is hardly less ironical. The 77 per cent state-owned company Diamang relies heavily on the managerial, technical and marketing services of a company which is part of

the South African Anglo American-Diamonds empire, the Diamant Trading Company of London.

Since De Beers was brought in to help revive Diamang in 1977, when production from the three diamond areas in the north-east of Angola had slumped from a pre-independence record of 2.4 m carats, production has steadily recovered. In 1980, it reached half a million carats, and this year is expected to be 1.6 m carats.

Although the Diamond Trading Company has barely two per cent of the shares of Diamang, it has three directors on the Diamang board. With its headquarters in Dundo, on the Angola-Zaïre border, the diamond operation employs 17 000 Angolans and some 800 expatriates, including more than 600 Portuguese and about 100 Britons.

economic chaos

consumed more than half of Angola's foreign exchange — including payment for armaments and for the Cuban, Soviet and East German personnel.

The next greatest drain on the economy is undoubtedly the economic dislocation. Business sources estimate that the Angolan government is paying up to 10 000 dollars a day in demurrage charges to each ship lying idle in Luanda harbour — which on the present total of some 50 ships means up to 500 000 dollars a day. This amounts to more than Angola's entire income from aid donors.

The port congestion is a function of a whole range of problems — over-ordering by state departments, a shortage of warehouse space, a shortage of handling equipment, and poor labour relations, which has resulted in chronic absenteeism.

"The port is a complete shambles," according to one businessman. "It can only get better. But there

is no miracle that man or God can work to sort out Luanda in two minutes."

The port is a microcosm of the whole economy. The most serious bottleneck is the skills shortage. To overcome it, the government has launched a huge literacy campaign and a massive expansion of primary education. But both will take years to make an impact.

The lack of skills means, in turn, a lack of maintenance of all forms of equipment, causing frequent breakdowns, and often the complete destruction of machinery. The greatest toll is on the roads, since Angolan drivers are mostly self-taught.

"The worst is over now, because most of the bad drivers have simply killed themselves off," according to one Luanda resident.

Another infrastructure problem is that in most major towns the water supplies are exceedingly erratic. One reason is the great increase in demand, as water has been laid on to all

previously had none. The other is the breakdown in equipment, which was already ancient and overloaded when the Portuguese departed.

The government bureaucracy operated as it is by a mere handful of dedicated and skilled civil servants, backed up by an army of semi-literate manual workers, has a deadening effect on most activities. The combination of the notorious Portuguese system of "papel azul" — endless forms on blue paper — and a highly centralised marxist system of planning and control, has probably contributed as much as anything to the economic dislocation.

However, there have been notable improvements in some areas, such as public transport in the major towns and electricity supplies. Most dramatic of all are the improvements in social services for the mass of the population — the health services now available to all, the huge increase in numbers of children at primary schools, and the numbers learning to read and write.

It is now the military situation which is the biggest brake on Angola realising its obvious economic potential. The war in the south, though geographically limited, is catastrophic. Thousands of the more able young men have had to be drafted into the Angolan army, and precious resources diverted to the war effort and refugee relief.

There is little doubt that Pretoria is perfectly aware of Angola's desperation. Part of the South African strategy would seem to be to make life even more uncomfortable, in the hope that Angola will withdraw its support from Swapo and its campaign against the Unita guerrillas.

However, the South African strategy may well invite wider international intervention in Angola, either involving the Cuban soldiers directly in the fighting, or bringing other African troops to the country.

In spite of all the economic difficulties, and the political and military uncertainty, Western companies already operating in Angola seem keen to stay and actively promote Angola's prospects.

Some have been sharply critical of the Reagan administration's equivocal attitude towards the Angolan Government. They argue that it is in the interests of the West as of Southern Africa to promote a stable Angola, even with a marxist govern-



Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation and De Beers, whose Diamond Selling Organisation is helping restore Angola's diamond production.

UN Africa Group claims fresh attack on Angola

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Africa Group at the United Nations made an urgent appeal last night for defence aid for Angola, claiming South African troops had launched a fresh attack on that country.

The group called a meeting to receive a report on the attack from Angola's UN ambassador, Mr Ellisio de Figueiredo.

He said 6000 South African troops, supported by 150 warplanes, had entered the southern areas of Cunene Province.

He claimed more than 1400 Angolan civilians had been killed in the raid.

The ambassador gave no indication whether the in-

cursion was still going on and did not reveal when it had started.

The Africa Group issued a statement calling on members of the international community to render assistance for the defence of Angola.

The group also called for aid to reconstruct areas affected by last month's South African incursion.

The group blamed the United States Government for the raid because of its support of the South African Government.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria today dismissed the claims of a new raid into Angola and said the Africa Group was flogging a dead propaganda horse.

He said the similar allegations had been repeatedly made.

The Star's correspondent in Bonn reports that Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge has accused South Africa of fighting "almost an undeclared war" against his country. In an interview in the German capital he said Luanda would demand compensation from South Africa.

Mr Jorge angrily countered questions about Cuban and Soviet troops in Angola.

"If you'll say how many American and French troops there are in other countries and how much they cost, then I'll discuss statistics."

© See Page 3.

Attack on newsmen is denied

DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan has denied that the South African Defence Force attacked British journalists in Angola. Gen Malan, in Cape Town, was reacting to a telegram sent to Prime Minister P W Botha by Mr Peter Gallner, director of the International Press Institute.

Mr Gallner said: "The International Press Institute is appalled by the attacks on British journalists in Angola and asks for immediate full explanation and apology. We regard the attack as a serious infringement of international reporting."

In his reply Gen Malan said, in part: "South African Air Force never attacked British journalists but did attack military vehicle movements in an area where Swapo terrorists claimed to have deployed some conventional force."

"Suggest that journalists inform us in future should they wish to visit a Swapo invested area in military vehicles, to ensure their safety." — Sapa.

Refugees flow
from Angola

WINDHOEK. — Refugees from Angola were still filing into northern South West Africa yesterday following the recent military operations in southern Angola, the secretary to the Owambo Government, Mr. Caalie Reynecke, said at Oshakati.

The number of refugees has risen to more than 800 this month.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Red Cross in Windhoek said a representative of the organisation would visit Owambo today to establish what provisions were needed. — Sapa.

18/9/81

Angolan invasion criticised

By JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON. — The Congressional foreign affairs committee unanimously condemned South Africa's invasion of Angola after democrats removed criticism of the Reagan administration to win Republican support.

The criticism of South Africa for the invasion and its "resulting unnecessary loss of lives and destruction of property" apparently came without State Department objection publicly or privately.

"South Africa's land and air attack on Angolan radar installations and civilian economic targets represent an increase in South African military involvement in Angola," the resolution said.

"Any perceived military escalation by either side could jeopardise a Namibian settlement and increase regional tensions and the opportunities for the growth of Soviet and Cuban military and political influence."

Russians demand return of POW taken in Angola

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BACK



Sergeant-Major Nicolay Pestretsov, the man the Russians want back, with Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos, after his capture in the Angolan raid.

By **PETER MANN**, political correspondent

THE Soviet Union has acknowledged that South Africa captured one of its soldiers in the latest incursion into Angola and is publicly demanding his return.

An unsigned statement from the official Tass news agency yesterday confirmed for the first time that a "military specialist" was in South African hands and demanded his return — and the return of the remains of four other Russians killed in the action.

The South African Government was remaining tight-lipped about Tass demands yesterday — which led to speculation that South Africa might try to swap the captured Russian for Sapper Johan van der Mescht, imprisoned in Angola since February 1971.

African and Western media of spreading "slandorous allegations" about the combat roles of the Soviet soldiers in Angola

1. AFP 1971

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, said the Government was considering the demand and did not want to comment further on it.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was taken by surprise.

"This is the first I have heard of it, but it would be the responsibility of the Department of Foreign Affairs," he said.

South Africa has said its forces captured a Soviet sergeant major during an operation against Swapo guerrillas in Angola three weeks ago. It named the man as Sergeant Major Nicolai Pestretsov.

Pretoria also said its forces had killed a number of Soviet soldiers, including two lieutenant-colonels, during the operation.

The statement acknowledged the death but said the Soviet troops had been giving technical advice and training to the Angolan army, and had not been engaged in combat operations.

Tass accused South

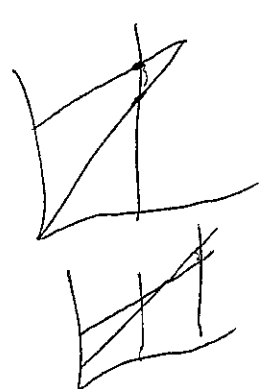
"These lies are used in a bid to justify the bandit attack of the South African armed forces on the troops of the Angolan army," it said.

The attack had resulted in the death of two Soviet military specialists working with Angolan troops and of two wives of Soviet specialists, it added. Tass described the captured man as an engineer.

"Their functions in Angola, just as in any other countries to which the Soviet Union gives aid of this kind, do not go beyond the boundary of technical advice and the training of Angolan national personnel," it added.

"The Soviet side lays all responsibility for their deaths on the South African Government and demands the immediate return of the captured Soviet citizens and of the remains of the deceased."

Harry Schwartz, the Opposition's chief spokesman on defence, suggested that South Africa swop Sergeant Major Pestretsov for Sapper van der Mescht, imprisoned in Angola since February, 1978.



Revealed today:

HOW SAAF BLINDFOLED RED FORCES

S. Guyer

20/9/81

57

The bold plan, known as D-Day Minus One, destroyed the elaborate Angolan radar system, thus preventing the heavy missile defence from being used against South African aircraft.

Without radar, Angola's MIG 21s, piloted by East Germans and Cubans, refused to attack SAAF aircraft and the security forces.

It also prevented Fapla, the Angola defence force, from warning Swapo forces where the South African troops were, and thereby prevented them from escaping.

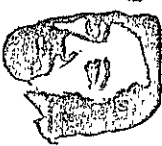
In the past, Angolan radar had shown up the approach of SAAF aircraft and Swapo troops have fled before the arrival of South African aircraft.

If not for the operation the powerful umbrella of SAMs could have prevented SAAF from controlling the airspace over southern Angola, and the troops could have suffered heavy casualties.

It would also have prevented the successful evacuation of "Casavacs" - wounded South African troops carried out by helicopter - and many of the wounded might have died. Not one Casavac died.

In an exclusive interview at Oshana this week, Brigadier "Bossie" Huyser, chief

BY DESMOND BLOW
Military Correspondent



of SAAF in the operational area, said the primary reason for the heavy Angolan/Swapo casualties (1 000 dead) and light South African casualties (10 dead) was the success of Operation D-Day Minus One.

He said the attack on the radar network had been planned weeks before by Air Force intelligence which had done a magnificent job of pin-pointing radar installations.

The missile installations were at Cahama and Oshana, beyond Kango, the most northerly position reached by the South Africans.

The South African forces that went into Angola were not in sufficient strength to

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS can today reveal how the South African Air Force (SAAF) secretly "blinded" Angola's air force and its SAM (surface-to-air-missile) system 24 hours before troops crossed the border on Operation Protea.

The bold plan, known as D-Day Minus One, destroyed the elaborate Angolan radar system, thus preventing the heavy missile defence from being used against South African aircraft.

Without radar, Angola's MIG 21s, piloted by East Germans and Cubans, refused to attack SAAF aircraft.

BY DESMOND BLOW



To Page 2

SAF Clearing the air by neutralising

From Page 1

have attacked Ghibert, a very strong Sraop base. This is the reason the troops did not return with any SAM because other than manually-handled SAM 7s among the B200-millions worth of captured arms and ammunition.

The seven-metre long SAM 3 missiles operate from fixed launching sites and have a slant range of 27km. They are controlled by a radar system which tracks both missile and target and calculates the missile's path.

SAF 6s are mounted on mobile launchers, and have an accompanying radar vehicle, which makes fixed sites unnecessary.

However, in Angola the radar equipment was kept in bunkers built at various places from which the SAM 6s would have been moved from time to time. At the time of the SAF attack the SAM 6s were not operational. Had Operation Protea come

later, the SAM 6s could have caused problems.

They were first used in the 1973 Israeli-Arab War by the Egyptians and Syrians and caused havoc in the Israeli Air Force in the first days of the war.

Israeli aircraft were detected by the accompanying target radar which calculated the launching instructions for the missile.

Another ground radar tracked the missile in midflight and guided it towards the target.

In the terminal phase the missile takes over the guidance itself using a heat-seeking device which directs it towards the infrared from the plane's jet exhaust.

The SAM 6 could also be used against low-flying aircraft although its range is reduced by skirts.

This could have severely hampered the South African helicopters which transported troops and evacuated wounded.

Although Brigadier Huyser refused to divulge exactly how



O Brigadier Huyser... saving the wounded

SAF knocked out the radar system. It was probably done by missiles fired from aircraft.

When I accompanied the Israeli army across the Suez canal in 1973 as a war correspondent, I saw a SAM 2 and SAM 3 site, at the headquarters of the Third Egyptian Army, which had been neutralised by the Israeli Air Force.

The enormous missiles, many of them still in their launching pads, had been made useless by a direct hit on the radar-tracking

station by an American anti-ground missile fired from an Israeli aircraft.

It is likely that the South Africans knocked out the Angolan radar in a similar way.

The success of SAF has also meant that the build-up of a conventional war by Sraop against South African forces has been severely hindered.

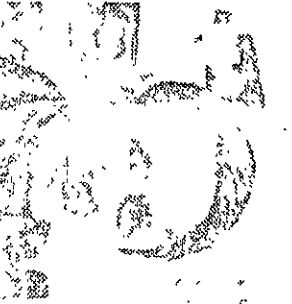
The Soviets were apparently making preparations for such a war, in which an elaborate SAM system, MIGs and tanks were important factors.

In this they had reached what was known as phase three.

But the destruction of the SAMS' radar system has set their campaign back to phase two (the use of small guerrilla forces).

"The Soviets must now decide to push ahead with a greater and stronger missile system or to revert to phase two."

"But to have an efficient system they will need between 50 000 and 200 000 technicians



O General Geldenhuys... a successful operation

and specially trained men, and they lack the manpower to do this unless they bring in troops like the north Koreans," said Brigadier Huyser.

He added that SAF had not merely supported the ground forces, but participated in the fighting.

He spoke of a young reconnaissance pilot who, in his light aircraft, had been spotted at Ongiva, where four Russians were killed and one was captured.

The young pilot — who earned

his wings 10 months ago — saw about 26 enemy vehicles trying to break out of Ongiva to the north-east.

The Russians in the camp had believed that Ongiva was impenetrable and had not fled, but they had not taken Operation Day of Mins One into consideration, and when the South African forces attacked Ongiva, they and others tried to break out.

The young pilot directed SAF fighter planes onto them. Two Russian men and two women died in the air attack.

Others were killed when the South African ground forces reached them and opened fire. The skirmish died down at night, and all the remaining Russians, with the exception of Warant Officer Nikolai Petrovsky, who refused to leave the body of his wife, escaped.

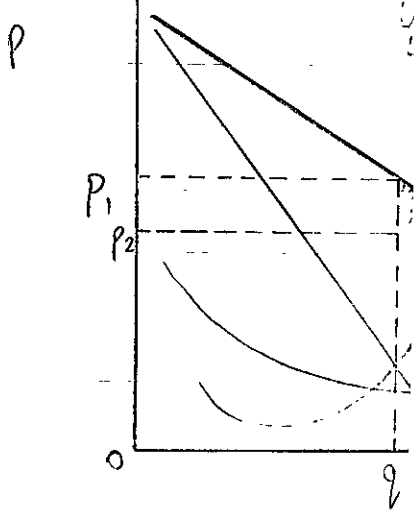
One SAF helicopter was downed by anti-aircraft fire, killing two airmen, and another aircraft was struck by a SAM 7 missile but returned to base safely.

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Reds plan second ^{Star} front ^{2/19/87} against SA ^{5/12/87}

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Russians are working hard in Angola to transform Swapo's guerilla operation into a conventional capability that will be used against Namibia and then against South Africa.

This claim has been made in the Washington Post by respected political commentators Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

They claim that the death of two Russian officers in Angola last month was evidence of this "forbidding new element" in the Soviet Union's African plans.

"The Russians are developing a conventional warfare capability against South Africa by integrating Swapo guerillas and the forces of the Soviet-backed regime in Angola.

"At the same time the Russians seek to divert South Africa from its problems in pre-independence Namibia by opening up a second anti-South African front from Mozambique."

This was being done in an attempt to upset the world balance of power "to the grave detriment of the West."

The two men referred to the killing of the two Russians and said that additional evidence made available to them showed Sam Nujoma, Swapo's Soviet-trained leader, consorting with Angolan military leaders and Soviet or East European advisers near the Namibian border.

They claim the Soviet strategy began to emerge two years ago.

Confidential directives from Moscow stated that Angola should continue providing bases and aid to Swapo despite the certainty of destructive South African reprisal raids.

To reach that objective Moscow promised — and delivered — an extraordinary amount of conventional weapons.

They also installed three major radar and air defence bases (destroyed by the South Africans recently) near the Namibian border armed with SAM-3 and SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles.

At least two of these bases were close enough to the border to control air traffic deep into Namibia and to threaten operations of the South African Air Force.

These bases were part of the Russian "down payment" on its pledge to protect Angola from South African raids against Swapo bases.

Russians want their captured man back

CAPE TOWN — The Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, says South Africa is considering a demand by the Soviet Union for the return of a Russian soldier captured in Angola earlier this month.

Mr. Botha was asked to comment on an acknowledgement by the Soviet news agency, Tass, that South Africa had in fact captured a Russian in Angola. The Tass statement was the first Soviet confirmation of the capture by South Africa of Warrant Officer Nikolai Pestretsov.

Two Soviet "military specialists" and two Soviet women were also killed in the South African attack last month.

The South African incursion was not heavily reported in the Soviet media and did not produce much editorial comment.

Tass described the captured man as a mechanic and ridiculed what it called the slanders in the South African and Western Press about the alleged involvement of Soviet troops in action against South Africa.

The news agency accused the United States of sanctioning South Africa's invasion and said that Moscow would continue to give Angola and the National Liberation Movement in southern Africa "political, diplomatic and material help."

The timing of the Tass statement is probably linked to the opening of the UN General Assembly in the hope that pressure will be put on South Africa to release the prisoner.

Bush war toll tops 2 000

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The foray by South African and South West African troops into Angola pushed this year's death toll for all sides in the bush war to more than 2 000 — a sign that the bloody conflict is increasing.

And hair-raising details of life in war-torn Owambo were revealed in the latest sitting of the inquest court in Ondangwa — a nerve centre in the operational area.

A Minister in the Owambo authority, Mr Daniel Shooya, described how his two children died from burns suffered in a landmine explosion.

His children were in the back of a ribbok, an anti-landmine civilian bakkie. Mrs Shooya was in the front with her husband. Winding along the pathlike road in their vehicle, they detonated a landmine near Onesie in central Owambo.

Mr Shooya and his wife jumped out of the burning vehicle — but their two children Oliva, 4, and Helena, 3, died in the flames.

Details of another incident at the kraal of a headman were given at the hearing in which a member of the home guard, now known as special constables, and his wife were killed by mortar fire while sleeping in their home.

Another inquest file revealed details of how an off-duty special constable ran amok with his automatic rifle in a beer shop, killing a member of the special counter-insurgency unit who was there.

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4.8 Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

4.8.1 Group Accounts

What happens to the interest that has been capitalised when consolidation takes place? If no practical guidelines exist, it is possible for management of the holding company, by virtue of their position of control, to manipulate the profits of the group by merely borrowing funds from outside the group, and then lending these funds to their subsidiary

Angola aid plea from ^{com} Kenya ^{24/8} (7)

NAIROBI. — Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi has urged the Organisation of African Unity to step up support for Angola to help drive out South African forces.

South Africa made a major thrust into Angola earlier this month against Swapo terrorists.

"South African troops are still on Angolan soil, occupying large tracts of Angolan territory," he said.

"As chairman of the OAU, I call on the racist minority regime to withdraw its troops from Angola immediately.

"The invasion of Angola and continued occupation of any part of its territory are gross violations of Angolan sovereignty and a serious threat to peace in Africa and the world."

Buffer zone

The OAU issued a statement from its headquarters in Addis Ababa yesterday rejecting South African assertions that the bulk of its troops had been withdrawn.

"An OAU mission just returned from Angola has confirmed that South Africa has not withdrawn its forces but has continued its bombing campaign against civilian population."

The OAU accused South Africa of building a buffer zone "with the purpose of installing the remnant of the Unita faction".

"Let it be clear to South Africa and those states that have tacitly endorsed its illegal invasion that Africa will help Angola to repulse this invasion or any other that the Pretoria regime may attempt in the future."

An SADF spokesman said last night: "These kind of statements do not warrant any reply." — Sapa Reuter

Pik is
Sta. 22/9/81
cautious
on POW

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, today reacted cautiously when asked for comment on Russia's demands that a prisoner of war be released and the bodies of Russian soldiers killed in Angola be returned.

"South Africa's views on this matter are known to the Soviet Union," Mr. Botha said.

"The whole question is receiving attention.

"I cannot at this stage comment on the steps taken by the South African Government," he added.

Russia has demanded that South Africa return the captured soldier, Warrant Officer Nikolai Petrosov, described by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, as an engineer.

The Tass statement also demands the return of the remains of four Russians killed during the action in Angola.

It says the men were giving technical advice and training to the Angolan Army and accuses South Africa of spreading slanderous allegations about the role the Russian soldiers played.

South Africa's Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, refused to comment.

NO. OF TUTORIALS	DETAILS	CODE
2	Non Residents	TN
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KEY TO TAX TUTORIALS

SADF's 'big chance' to free Van der Mescht

RD M 23/7/81

By MARIA TUTT

THE capture of Russian sergeant-major Nikolai Pestretsov was the Government's "big chance" to gain the return of South Africa's only prisoner-of-war, Sapper Johan van der Mescht, says the POW's father.

Mr Koos van der Mescht said the family "had not heard anything from the South African Defence Force, but we do have a suspicion something could happen".

Sapper Van der Mescht has been in captivity since February 1978.

Mr Van der Mescht said the capture of the Russian "is the biggest chance the SADF have had to free Johan and the circumstances are now extremely favourable for an exchange".

Mr Van der Mescht said if the SADF did not do something now "we don't know if they will ever do anything".

Sapper Van der Mescht's capture has affected the family particularly the health of Mr Van der Mescht.

Mrs Rosie van der Mescht said they had not heard any news from Johan for months. The last letter they received was in March this year.

Mr Van der Mescht said "We are all very nervous because it is too quiet and you know something is going on — but what?"

He said it was now already a month since Pestretsov had been captured "and for the first time the Government have now caught a big fish — but we have heard nothing and can only keep on hoping".

JOHAN VAN DER MESCHT POW since 1978



NIKOLAI PESTRETSOV An obvious swap

Sapper Van der Mescht's wife Cheryl also said she had not heard anything but agreed it would be obvious for the South African Government to exchange the Russian prisoner for her husband.

Mrs Van der Mescht said the SADF had also not been in contact with her.

"They have not said anything and I don't know about anything."

She said she had heard about Pestretsov's capture on the news "and I presume it would be the obvious thing to exchange my husband for Pestretsov".

At the weekend Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said South Africa was giving attention to the fact that the Russians had acknowledged the capture of a Russian soldier in Angola earlier this month.

Mr Botha was asked to comment on the report by Tass, the official Russian news agency, that South Africa had captured a "military adviser".

A spokesman for the SADF said he could not comment on whether Sapper Van der Mescht would be exchanged with Pestretsov.

"Negotiations are being held by the Department of Foreign Affairs because it is a diplomatic matter and out of our hands," the main reasons why the In-

spokesman said. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said elections in November they could not add anything to RF leader, Mr Yelland what Mr Botha had said.

Chinsamy, said yesterday.

Reform party to boycott elections

23/9 By CHRIS FREEMOND

STRONG public opposition to the South African Indian Council is one of the main reasons why the In-

spokesman said. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said elections in November they could not add anything to RF leader, Mr Yelland what Mr Botha had said.

UK viewers shown 81er, 23/9/81, 221 'refugee' camp 5

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British television viewers have been given a close look at a Swapo refugee camp in Angola and told that South African claims that it is a guerilla base are wrong.

The film screened here yesterday on Independent Television also showed a large group of Europeans in the camp.

According to ITM reporter Jon Snow, there were Scandinavians, East Germans and two Russians.

"South Africa claims these men and women are military advisers. In reality they are teachers, doctors and nurses provided free of charge by their governments," said Snow.

Film shot at the camp showed hundreds of

blacks, described as refugees from SWA/Namibia, greeting Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

Mr Nujoma told Snow that Swapo would reject the Euro-American initiative on SWA/Namibia if it deviated from the United Nations resolution of three years ago which guaranteed independence for the territory.

"With the arrival of Mr Nujoma, what had previously seemed just a refugee camp appeared to transform itself into the base of a government-in-exile with a people preparing for nationhood.

"South Africa claims this place is a guerilla camp. A few Swapo fighters present appeared only to safeguard their leader," Snow said.

Exchange of POWs suggested

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

Mr. Harry Schwarz suggested yesterday that South Africa negotiate an exchange of Sapper John van der Mescht, held in Angola, for Angolan soldiers held after the recent raid into that country.

Mr. Schwarz, chief Opposition defence spokesman, said during the defence debate that Sapper Van der Mescht, who had been in captivity since 1978, should be brought home.

"We are not at war with Angola and, at the right moment and in the right circumstances, their soldiers should be returned. No doubt an exchange might be negotiated."

'Testify'

Mr. Schwarz said this would bring Sapper Van der Mescht home, while the Angolan Fapla soldiers would return to "testify to the falseness of the propaganda" about South Africa's treatment of prisoners.

He said the captured Russian, Warrant Officer Pstretsov, would doubtless also be returned home "if he wants to go" and that negotiations for this could also ensure the return of Sapper Van der Mescht.

● The Cape Times defence correspondent reports that a number of Fapla soldiers were brought back to SWA/Namibia for medical treatment after being seriously injured during fighting in Angola.

They are not, however, regarded as prisoners by the South African Defence Force.

Pretoria in big Red spy exchange

Tribune Correspondent

BONN: For the second time in 12 years, South Africa is to release a Soviet spy as part of an international exchange of agents put together by West Germany.

The national newspaper Die Welt said the deal, involving the exchange of five communist spies held in West Germany, France, Denmark and South Africa for about 60 West German spies and political prisoners now in East German prisons, apparently only depends now on Pretoria's final approval.

Die Welt said Pretoria apparently originally agreed to go along, but asked for additional time after its invasion of Angola and the resulting complications in relations with the Soviet Union.

Die Welt did not identify the spy held by Pretoria, but South African diplomatic sources in Bonn said he was Major Aleksei Kuzlov of the KGB, arrested in January and still held in investigative arrest.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha told Parliament on January 28 that he was on his third visit to South Africa at the time of his arrest and had come to the country to monitor the activities of the banned African National Congress and Swapo.

Since his arrest the major had been interrogated intensively — and had disclosed a vast amount of valuable information.

South Africa played a key role in a similar exchange organised by Bonn in 1969 when it turned Yuri Nikolavitch Logunov over to West Germany,

which then exchanged him with East Germany for 10 West German agents imprisoned there.

Bonn would release Guenter Guillaume, sentenced to 13 years in prison in 1975. Guillaume is the best-known of the hundreds of East German communist spies discovered in West Germany because he had managed to work himself into a place on the personal staff of former chancellor Willy Brandt. As a result of Guillaume's discovery, Brandt resigned.

Die Welt said that France has agreed to release Heinz-Bernhard Zorn, an East German general who was arrested in Lille 13 months ago carrying a briefcase filled with secret French documents.

Denmark has agreed to release an East German spy serving a prison sentence there.

West Germany also would release Renate Luetze, the wife of convicted spy Lotha Luetze, now serving a 12 year sentence. Luetze married Renate, a secretary in the Defence Ministry who then arranged that he be given employment there as a file clerk, a position he used to steal thousands of pages of Nato secrets. She was sentenced to six years.

Die Welt said the KGB officer in South Africa was proposed for inclusion in the exchange because he was discovered following a tip from West Germany's spy catchers.

For years, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had refused to consider early release for Guillaume. He apparently changed his mind after learning that Guillaume has become chronically ill.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was not available for comment yesterday.

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COMMENT
POLITICAL comment in this issue unless otherwise stated is the responsibility of Ian Ayville. Political cartoons and posters by John Henry, both of 85 Field Street, London

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Societe Generale de Belgique, an industrial holding group, offered 450 pence a share for TANKS and "the offer was eagerly received" in London. — Sapa-AP.

BRIEFCASE					
Benguela Railway takeover					
LONDON — The British company controlling the Benguela Railway in Angola has been taken over by the giant Belgian concern, Societe Generale de Belgique.					
The railway has been a lifeline for Zaire and Zambia in moving their mineral wealth to Angola's Atlantic Ocean port of Benguela. It is operated by TANKS Consolidated Investments, founded in 1899.					
TANKS, now based in Nassau, Bahamas, played a cloudy, behind-the-scenes role in the bloody events that followed the independence in 1960 of the Belgian Congo, now Zaire.					
Societe Generale de Belgique, an industrial holding group, offered 450 pence a share for TANKS and "the offer was eagerly received" in London. — Sapa-AP.					

SWA plan gets the nod from Angola

Star 29/9/87

Own Correspondent

LUANDA — In a move which virtually sets the seal of black African approval on the latest Western proposals for SWA/Namibian independence, Angola's Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, has labelled them "an important step forward."

The proposals were agreed to at a meeting of the contact group of Foreign Ministers in New York last week.

Mr Jorge said on his return to Luanda from the UN yesterday: "We have reason to hope that after this meeting the Group of Five will be able to speed up the process leading to the implementation of Resolution 435."

Angola's backing is seen as crucial for any UN initiative and Mr Jorge's apparent acceptance of the contact group's latest proposals seems to indicate that they will also be accepted by Swapo.

John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau reports that leading Western officials are preparing for an African safari that will attempt to gain approval for the settlement package.

No official comment could be obtained but it is understood that a team of senior officials from the United States, West Germany, Great Britain, France and Canada will leave for Africa soon.

The itinerary will include the Frontline states, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya and possibly SWA/Namibia.

Black African nations would want Cuban troops out of Angola if South African forces withdrew from SWA/Namibia, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, said in Melbourne.

Mr Fraser, said he had been assured that African states would want the Cubans out of Angola once independence for SWA/Namibia was agreed.

"The Angolans would want them out and all the other Frontline states would want them out," he told reporters.

He was speaking after two days of meetings with Commonwealth leaders arriving in Melbourne for the Commonwealth summit.

INVITATION

Mr Fraser said South African policies offered the greatest invitation to the Soviet Union to become involved in southern Africa.

The SWA/Namibia issue will feature prominently at the summit.

But in the United Nations, Zambia yesterday accused the Western powers of failing to put enough pressure on South Africa to bring about an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Foreign Minister, Mr Ianlek Goma told the General Assembly the five possessed "enormous leverage" over Pretoria.

"We are not satisfied that they have exerted sufficient pressure on South Africa to ensure its co-operation in the implementation of the UN plan."

Does Big Business smell peace in Angola?

Special Correspondent

5

DOES BIG BUSINESS smell the scent of peace in war-torn Angola? This was the question local military observers have been asking in the wake of the news that a Belgian company has acquired Angola's important Benguela railway — even though it has not functioned since 1975, and is not likely to do so for the foreseeable future.

The central Angolan railway, once the copper life-line for both Zambia and Zaire, was paralysed at the start of the civil war in 1975, and sabotage activities by the Unita guerilla movement have kept it so ever since.

Parts of the railway are said to be in use, but as far as is known no train has run all the way from Luso in the east to Benguela in the west for six years, thereby contributing to the economic distress of both Zaire and Zambia.

Local military observers yesterday pointed out that the Benguela railway would be a white elephant till the Angolan Government crushed Unita — an unlikely prospect at the present time, particularly in view of the disruption caused by South Africa's Operation Protea — or the movement's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, came to terms with the

Luanda Government.

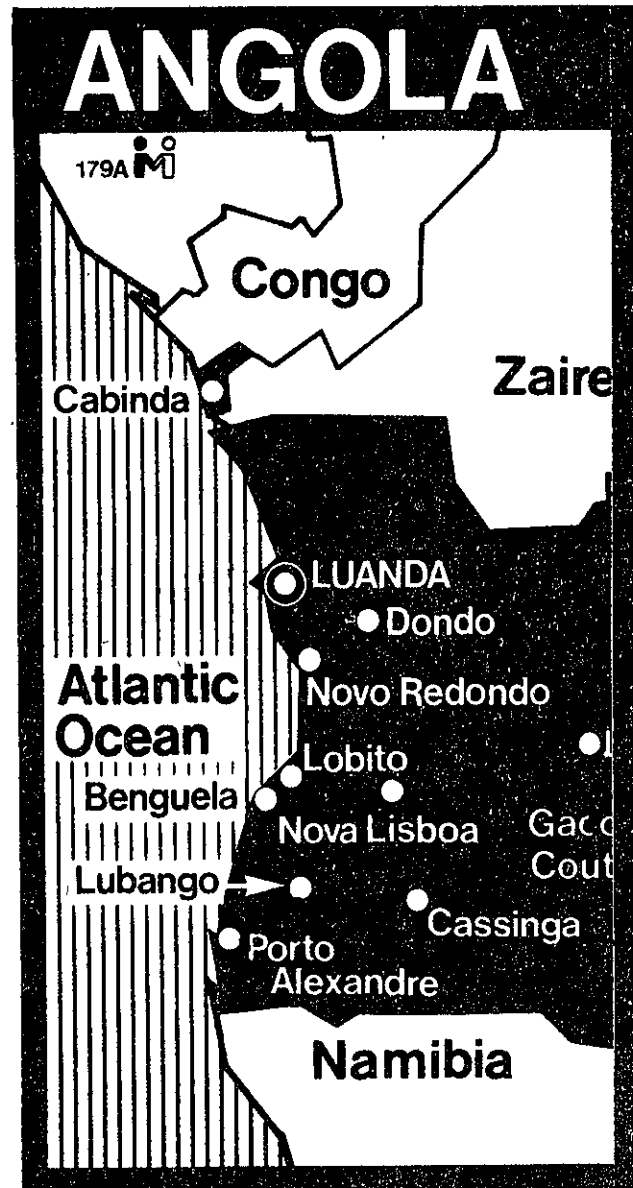
From London Sapa-Associated Press quotes market reports as saying the British company controlling the Benguela railway has been taken over by the giant Belgian concern Société Generale de Belgique.

The railway is operated by Tanks Consolidated Investments, founded in 1899 as Tanganyika Concessions. Now based in Nassau, Bahamas, Tanks played a cloudy, behind-the-scenes role in the bloody events that followed the independence in 1960 of the Belgian Congo, now Zaire.

Société Generale de Belgique, an industrial holding group, offered 450 pence a share for Tanks and 'the offer was eagerly received' in London, the Financial Times reports.

The offer valued the British company at £77m (about R134m). The Belgians already held 29.66 percent of Tanks and secured control when their London brokers bought another 21 percent of the stock, ending the day with 51.5 percent.

The deal strengthens Belgian control of Union Minière, the mining company which has copper in Canada, gold and diamonds in Brazil and tin in Spain. Tanks holds 17.6 percent of Union Minière.



10. Use one of the case studies below to illustrate the position of women in wage labour in South Africa. Show how this helps you to conceptualise the relationship between class, colour and sex:

- (a) women in the reserves,
- (b) women in domestic service, or
- (c) women factory workers.

11. Discuss in the South African context, what you consider to be the meaning of "women's emancipation".

SECTION D

Senate vote a signal for Angola and Africa

8/10/81
12345

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a development with major implications for the Reagan Administration's African policy, the Senate yesterday voted to repeal legislation which prohibits United States military involvement in Angola.

Initiated by a Democrat-controlled Senate five years ago the so-called "Clark Amendment" was a reaction to the 1975 South African invasion of Angola — and to the claims of Nixon Administration complicity in this invasion.

It prohibited United States covert or overt military involvement in Angola, making Angola the only country in the world with this form of United States legislative protection.

On the Senate floor yesterday, liberals headed by Senator Paul Tsongas, a Democrat and a vocal critic of the South African Government's policies, tried a holding action by calling for the repeal by March 31, 1983.

However, his amendment was defeated by the unexpectedly large margin of 66 votes to 29.

The debate centred on the kind of "signal" the decision would send to Africa.

Senator Tsongas argued that a decision to repeal the Clark Amendment would endanger the Namibian settlement negotiations and signal that the United States no longer supported a policy of restraint in Africa.

Senator Claiborne Pell, the senior Democrat on the Foreign Relations committee, said the repeal would "give a rationalisation for a continued Cuban presence in Angola."

On the other hand, republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum asked that a "vestige from the past" be eliminated — "let us remove this thorn from our African policy."

Whatever signal the Senate decision sends to Africa, there is no certainty that the repeal of the Clark Amendment will be endorsed by the House of Representatives.

'Angola prepares counter-attack'

LISBON — Angola's rush to replace weaponry lost during South Africa's August offensive in southern Angola — at the expense of food shipments — has triggered "lively controversy" and opposition, a Lisbon newspaper has reported.

Citing "well-informed sources," the conservative daily O Dia said authorities ordered "several" freighters loaded with basic foods out of Luanda's port on Wednesday to make room for three Soviet vessels to unload armaments.

The newspaper said the decision caused "lively controversy" in the city — where shopping for primary necessities is a major problem — and forced officials to close main streets to traffic for 12 hours while the arms were unloaded.

The newspaper also reported that Angola was gathering a "gigantic" supply of weaponry in southern Lubango for a counter-offensive against South African troops allegedly still operating in Cunene province.

It quoted Angolan travelers as saying authorities had diverted "many" domestic and international flights of the Angolan Taag airlines to

ferry soldiers and arms from the north to Lubango. — Sowetan correspondent.

Angola hits back —report

Star 3/10/81

(5)

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Angola has launched a military counter-offensive against South African troops occupying part of southern Angola, according to a Portuguese newspaper report.

A correspondent in Huambo, Angola, for the leading leftist weekly O Jornal reported that "large contingents" of Angolan Government troops were heading south to retake the city of Chiede, described as the last major outpost of South African troops in the country.

DIFFICULTY

Portuguese newsmen said Government Fapla troops had reached Lubango in their way to Ondjiva, the capital of the Cunene Province bordering Angola's southern border with SWA/Namibia.

But Angolan troops were having difficulty crossing the war-ravaged zone and the Cunene River, where a kilometre long bridge spanning it was destroyed by South African aircraft earlier this month.

O Jornal's correspondent said Angola's Foreign

Affairs Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, had held frequent meetings in Luanda with representatives of the five Western nations amending the United Nations independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

Diplomatic observers in the Angolan capital described Luanda's two-pronged negotiations with Frontline states and the five Western nations as "positive and decisive" for granting SWA/Namibia independence.

CONDEMNED

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was expected to seek backing for his support of a SWA/Namibian peace plan from French President Francois Mitterrand when the two meet in Paris on October 15.

The socialist Mitterrand Government is said to be Angola's closest ally among the five-nation "contact group" negotiating SWA/Namibia's independence.

Angola has repeatedly rejected and condemned what it called Pretoria's plans to create a "buffer zone" along the southern Angola border before granting SWA/Namibia independence.

Fearful Angola relies on Cubans

THE Cubans and Russians have more influence in Angola than before South Africa's raid into the country, according to Portugal's Foreign Minister, Mr Andre Goncalves Pereira.

By JOHN MATISSON

Mr Pereira told Washington reporters many Angolans considered the Cubans' presence costly and disruptive, but it would be "suicide" for Angola to ask them to leave before its southern border was secure against invasion from South Africa.

The 15 000 to 20 000 Cubans are costing Angola about R250-million a year, and have been isolated from the local population after "frictions" occurred.

For these reasons the Angolans would like to see the last of the Cubans.

No match

"But I must say frankly that recent events, mainly the South African raid, have not helped,"

he said.

"The Angolans know they are no match for the South Africans. Naturally they have to rely on the Cubans.

"No government would commit suicide by dispensing with the only valid military source at its disposal."

Mr Pereira, who is in Washington to see American officials after addressing the United Nations General Assembly in New York, criticised America's handling of the negotiations as well as South Africa, and said: "The problems of Namibia cannot be solved on South Africa's terms exclusively. Racism is unacceptable."

200 more flee Angola

Star 1/10/88
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Another 200 Angolan refugees have arrived in SWA/Namibia, bringing the estimated total in the last five weeks to about 1 200.

The Acting Secretary for the Ovambo Administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said the latest refugees had crossed the border near Ruacana in the north-western corner of Ovambo.

They are mainly women and children and elderly men who left because of a food shortage in southern Angola.

Mr Viljoen said the refugees would be transported to Onesi, about 25 km from Ruacana, where they would be supplied with food and bedding by the local department of health and the SWA/Namibia Red Cross.

There are 900 refugees in the Ohangwena region of Ovambo and 103 at Oshakati.

Angola claims SA has invaded again

(5)
RDM 8-10-81
LISBON. — Angola said yesterday that South African forces began a second offensive in the southern Cunene Province last week and had re-occupied two towns in heavy fighting with Angolan troops.

An official Defence Ministry statement, received in a dispatch from the Angolan news agency Angop, claimed South Africa had re-occupied Xangongo and Mongua, two of three towns Luanda reported it had retaken on September 22 in a large-scale offensive.

South African troops, along with guerrillas of the Angolan rebel group, Unita, were massing near the Cunene border in SWA for an imminent attack on N'Giva, capital of the Angolan province and the third town. Luanda officials had earlier said they controlled, according to the ministry.

The Angolan army "is still engaged in heavy fighting for control of the towns of N'Giva, Mongua and Xangongo," the report stated.

Incursion

South Africa launched an incursion into Angola on August 23 and, according to Pretoria, sought to avoid contact with Angolan troops.

But both Luanda and Pretoria reported direct clashes between their forces, with South Africa putting the number of Angolan and Swapo dead at about 1 000.

The Angolan report was in sharp contradiction with Pretoria's claim that it had totally withdrawn from Angolan territory.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria said the Angolan propaganda was repetitive and boring. "It seems they don't know how to handle their propaganda anymore. Last week they claimed they occupied the same towns they now say we occupy."

The spokesman repeated earlier SADF statements that all South African troops had withdrawn from Angola territory by September 4. — Sapa-AP.

Angola says SA troops are set for new offensive

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Angolan Defence Ministry claims that South African troops and Unita guerillas are massing in SWA/Namibia for a new offensive into southern Angola, Luanda's Angop, news agency reports.

In a Ministry statement released in Luanda, Angola reiterated claims that South African forces continued to occupy several strategic towns and launch ground and air attacks throughout Cunene Province, despite Pretoria's repeated assertion its strike force completed withdrawal on September 4.

The statement said troops and "Angolan puppets" (Unita) were concentrating at the Eenhana base in SWA/Namibia for "a new attack of great breadth" against targets in Cunene Province, a traditional staging area for Swapo insurgents.

The alleged offensive would aim at "installing bandit puppets" in a swath of territory along the border, the Defence Ministry claimed.

The statement said that between September 18 and October 2 — long after South Africa claimed

its troops had withdrawn — South African planes violated Angolan airspace 30 times and ground forces attacked Xangongo, Mongua and N'Giva with artillery, armoured cars and helicopter gunships.

It claimed South African troops were based inside Angola at Namucilungo, Xangalala, Mufico, Mahuengue, Chilandula, Namacunde, Chana Amunuei and Cuamato.

"During the last days of September, it claimed, South African troops reoccupied Xangongo and Mongua.

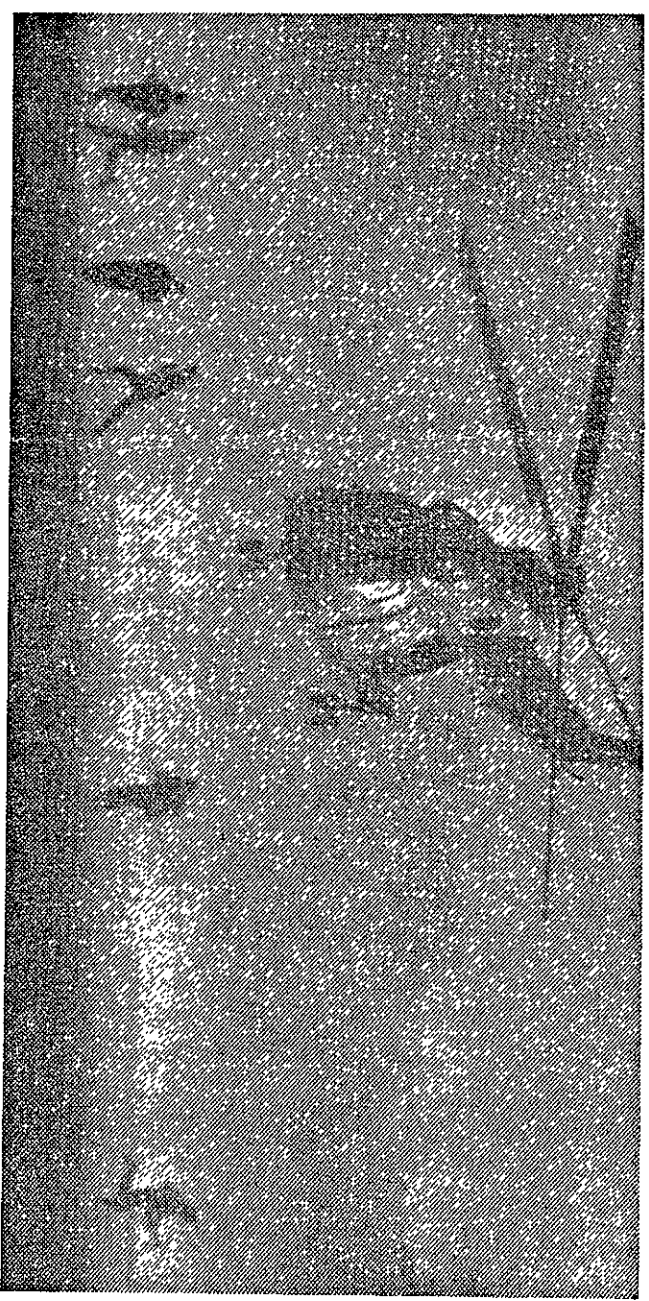
The statement ended by saying that Angolan soldiers continued hard combat for control of the towns of Njiva, Xangongo and Maongua.

A Defence Force spokesman said in Cape Town today that the latest Angop claims were as ridiculous as saying that the MPLA Government had taken up office in South West Africa.

"We do not occupy any territory in Angola. The Angolan Government will not admit to the world that the Unita movement has any standing, or any significance in the present Angolan situation," he said.

The nightmare alternatives for a country in collapse

Star 12/10/81 (5)



Angola—Lebanon of Africa

Angola is a country living through a nightmare. It is fighting two wars, attempting to repel invasions from the white troops of South Africa and to put down a continuing guerrilla war by black rebels, while its economy collapses.

To defend the country from South Africa's increasingly harsh attacks, Angola needs Soviet and Cuban troops, who have already shed their blood in Angola's name. But to reconstruct its potentially rich economy, it needs the West for investment, which the marxist government eagerly encourages, and for the trade of its oil and minerals.

The intermittent warfare in southern Angola is turning the region into a scorched wasteland — Africa's version of war-battered southern Lebanon. Half a million Angolans have been uprooted and made homeless by warfare since 1975, and the recent South African raid added 130 000 refugees to that total, according to estimates of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation.

Beyond these enormous human costs are equally important political stakes. Angola has become the battlefield on which the Soviet Union and South Africa, arch foes, have developed surprisingly similar objectives, built around their expectations of gains from a continuing

Angola is rapidly becoming a scorched wasteland. It is a country in fear, without hope, in economic chaos and faced with increasingly harsh attacks from South Africa and the ever-growing forces of Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita movement. Jay Ross of the Washington Post reports on the dilemma of a country that badly needs Western aid, but is presently saddled with Cuban troops and Russian advisers.

made to restore economic health to a country that was the jewel in Portugal's colonial empire. Possibly more than any other colony, it existed for the benefit of the mother country, with its coffee, diamond and oil exports providing important foreign exchange earnings for Portugal.

Today, people stand in line for hours to obtain scarce commodities, the money is worthless and the economy has gone down since independence. The flight of more than 90 per cent of the 350 000 Portuguese settlers has left the country bereft of managerial talent.

Alternative

The fate of Angola is of major significance to the development of southern Africa as a whole. It is the only country in the region that does not depend upon South Africa for its economic welfare. Its railways and ports, if fully operative, provide an alternative to dependence on South African routes. The prospects of economic success there would disrupt South Africa's argument that black Africa is dying economically.

At the same time, the Reagan Administration has singled out Angola as a potentially hostile target, and presumably Angolan dependence on the Soviets and Cubans has not lessened as a result.

The constant warfare Angola has faced since its 1975 independence has crippled all the efforts

In decline

Gross domestic production in the country dropped by 10 percent in the 1970s from the levels of the 1960s the biggest decline recorded by any country according to the World Bank. Food has become the second largest

import, just behind arms to fight the wars, in a country that exported food when Portugal ruled.

Luanda was once a capital noted for its Mediterranean-style beauty. Now, beneath billboards proclaiming "the year of discipline and control," the streets are littered with trash and flanked by the shells of half-finished buildings the cranes frozen in the same positions as when their Portuguese operators left in 1975.

Friendship

There are some indications that the Angolans have tired of the Cuban presence after six years, but officials will talk only about the friendship between the two countries. Angolan officials repeatedly stress, however, that the Cubans will leave as soon as the South African threat disappears.

Angola makes no attempt to hide the Cuban troops or Soviet advisers.

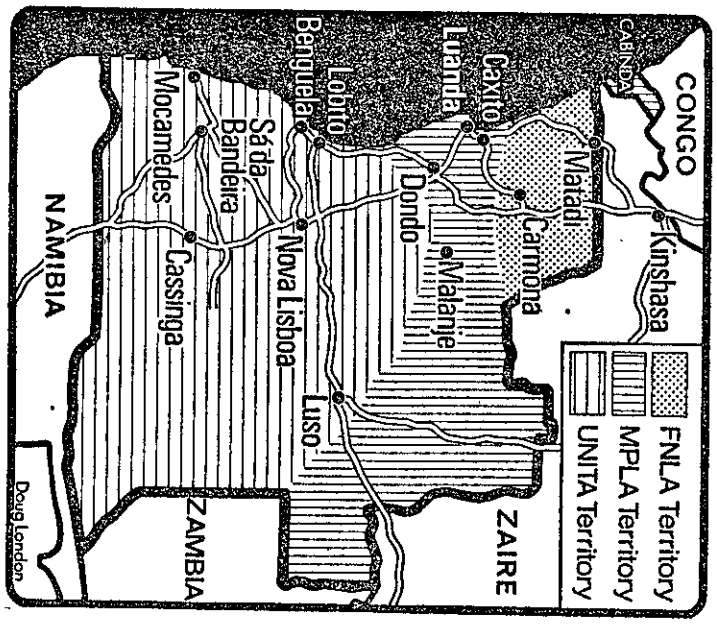
The Cubans are seen openly in Luanda. Lhabango, the military headquarters in the south, and Cabinda, and some Cuban serve in the bodyguard of President Dos Santos.

Taking a picture of the Cuban embassy, which is bristling with antennas, almost got me arrested, but it did result in my gaining entry to talk with Gilberto Morejon Bello, the second secretary.

My interview was short on substance. Morejon said he did not know how many Cuban troops are in the country. "That's a military secret," he said with a smile. He did provide a figure of about 1 500 Cuban civilians in the medical, education, construction, technical and agricultural fields. Western analysts, however, believe there are about three times that number of Cuban civilians in Angola.

Morejon said about 500 Angolans are being trained in Cuba in similar fields.

"The Cubans are in



Angola because the Angolan government asked us to come. If Angola wants us to go, we'll go," he said, adding, "We have very good relations with the Angolan government and people." The situation in southern Angola, he said during the time of the South African invasion, was "very, very dangerous."

Angola has known nothing but war for 20 years. Portugal agreed to grant independence in 1975, but

a civil war erupted among the three guerrilla factions that had been fighting the Portuguese since 1961 and suddenly had a chance to gain power.

The current government of the multiracial Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola is in fact a product of East-West strife. The marxist MPLA won power militarily with the aid of Cuban troops and Soviet arms.

The US Central Intelligence Agency provided

arms and funds for mercenaries to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), an anti-marxist group led by Jonas Savimbi that has carried out a separate, low-key guerrilla war since independence in 1975.

The US support for Unita and another tribal-based group during the independence war encouraged South Africa to send its troops across the border and enter the fray on the side of Unita.

The Portuguese, including the army and officials, simply fled, leaving the country to chaos and civil war — an abysmal end to Portugal's five centuries in Africa.

No elections

As a result, nationwide elections have never been held in Angola, as called for under the independence agreement.

The South African troops decided to withdraw when the US Congress, in a wave of Post-Vietnam sentiment, passed the Clark Amendment banning any military aid to forces in Angola.

The Reagan Administration is now pressuring Congress to rescind the amendment. Many diplomats think such a move would curtail diplomatic initiatives by the United States, since it would allow open assistance to Unita, already besmirched

in the eyes of most black African nations because of its South African connections.

Angola has yet to recover from the 1975-76 civil wars in which it is estimated that more people were killed than during the entire 14-year liberation struggle. Evidence of destruction from that war still can be seen along the roads in southern Angola.

For the last year, Angola has been seeking to broaden its relations with the West and move away from dependence on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Complaints

Pointing to the shift, a Western ambassador noted that the Soviets have not gained much from their relationship with Angola. The Soviets do have a fishing treaty, but there are reports of difficulties in renewing it.

Angolans frequently complain that the Soviets are taking all the fish.

The diplomatic added, however, that the South African invasion could reverse Angola's overtures to the West.

By the Angolan account, the Unita forces have little strength in dependent of South Africa — or at least far less than the West might believe. Lieutenant-Colonel Pedro Figueira, commander of Angolan forces in the southern region, told a visiting US congressional delegation in Lubango recently: "Unita, practically does not exist."

Figueira dismissed the guerrillas as bandits, saying: "In every country of the world there are people committing crimes."

It is clear, however, that Savimbi's guerrillas have created serious problems for the Angolan government, with or without South Africans.

himself has denied that South African aid is crucial to his effort, and American journalists visiting his stronghold have not seen evidence of significant amounts of South African aid.

Although this is a war characterised by conflicting, exaggerated and unverifiable claims, it is known that the vital Benguela railroad, which used to carry copper from Zaire and Zambia to the Atlantic port of Lobito, has hardly operated since independence because of Unita's attacks.

Unita claim

Washington Post correspondent Richard Harwood visited the province in June and July and saw the control Unita had in some of the area, including Mavinga, the second-largest town in Cuanhaco.

Savimbi told Harwood that he has 15 600 troops under his command and that his forces occupied territory containing about 40 percent of the country's population.

It was impossible to verify or disprove those claims, and it is clear that the diplomatic community in Luanda does not believe them.

For the Angolan government the key to defeating Savimbi is ending the South African connection.

The Angolans believe that the South Africans back Unita, in part, because they would like to install Unita forces throughout southern Angola and thus disrupt the activities of the Angolan-supported Swapo.

The Angolans are thus pressing for a solution to the Namibian conflict that would end South Africa's interest in the Swapo bases. But Luanda acknowledges that the settlement it seeks is dependent on the West, particularly the United States.

While most diplomats in Luanda feel that the support Savimbi gets from South Africa is significant, they do not necessarily share the Angolan perception that Unita would disappear as a threat if there is a Namibia settlement and South Africa no longer sends its forces into Angola.

Analysts assume that even if there is a Namibia settlement that removes the South African military from the border area, Pretoria will leave vast quantities of weapons with Unita in an effort to keep Angola preoccupied with its operations.

Tomorrow, Angola's economic wreckage.

Four black lines running across two graphs on an office wall trace the story of the success — and the predicament — of the Ivory Coast, a developing country that works.

The two fine lines climb, representing coffee and cocoa production in the years following independence from France in 1960.

The two heavy lines, representing world market prices for coffee and cocoa, go up only until 1978. In late 1979, the heavy lines dive as coffee and cocoa prices fall, leaving the country strapped for funds and, some say, on the threshold of a more difficult era in its development.

The Ivory Coast is the world's largest cocoa producer. It ranks third in coffee production. The two crops account for more than 60 percent of hard currency earnings. It is estimated that a third of the population of 8.5-million earns its livelihood from coffee.

In 1975 a ton of cocoa bought 147 barrels of oil. This year the same amount bought only 60 barrels. It is a prime example of a developing country whose future depends on stable world prices for commodities.

The Ivory Coast's President, Felix Houphouët-Boigny is staunchly pro-Western and has not minced words over what he regards as the callousness of industrialised countries that speculate on commodity prices. In his eyes, they are "gambling with the lives" of millions in developing countries.

The Ivory Coast has refused to join an international agreement between cocoa producers and buyers that fixes a minimum price to be supported through the purchase of buffer stocks. The Ivorians consider the floor price too low. The United States, the principal cocoa consumer, will not sign because it finds the price too high.

The Ivory Coast is a striking example of a successful, initial phase of development. During the first 15 years of independence, the economy grew at an average rate of seven to eight percent a year.

With an annual per capita income of 1040 dollars — second-highest in black Africa — the country has moved into what the World Bank calls the middle income category,



Their lives are being gambled with by the richer nations.

When wealth means a poverty problem...

Twenty-two of the world's leading countries gather for an unprecedented summit at the Mexican resort of Cancun later this month to discuss the relationship between the rich and poor nations. One of the countries under discussion will be the Ivory Coast.

leaving its neighbours — Ghana, Upper Volta, Mali, Guinea and Liberia — far behind.

Foreign aid, in the form of direct grants, technical assistance and concessional loans, has played a decisive role. But as one French aid official put it, "none of it would have worked if the country weren't a good investment in the first place."

According to development economist Samir Amin, the Ivorian story is founded on "a remarkably rapid" development of agriculture, especially plantation and export crops.

The south-eastern quarter of the country is a verdant patchwork of oil

palms, pineapples, rubber trees, coffee and cocoa plantations.

Most plantations are owned and operated by Agni-Baule people, who comprise more than 30 percent of the indigenous population. It is not unusual for the most successful to have annual incomes of as much as 100 000 US dollars.

They are the principal taxpayers, and their sons and daughters form the core of the new urban bourgeoisie.

Before independence, a group of these farmers, led by Houphouët-Boigny, successfully challenged the few European growers who were receiving higher prices for cocoa and coffee.

They went on to form what became known as the Ivory Coast Democratic Party (PDCI), the country's sole political organisation.

Since 1960 France has loaned the Ivory Coast more than 450-million dollars at favourable terms and has furnished another 500-million in direct grants and technical assistance, making the former colonial power the leading source of development aid.

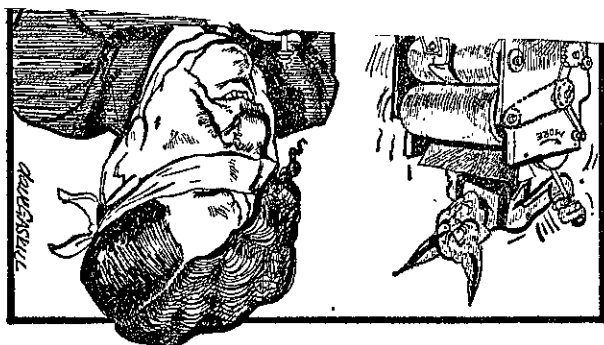
France and the World Bank account for over half the aid to the Ivory Coast. According to the United Nations development Programme office, annual development aid — loans and grants — has

grown from 91-million dollars to 266-million dollars since 1971. The Common Market Development Fund (FED) is another important aid source.

About half of the value of the country's non-agricultural production leaves the Ivory Coast in the form of profits to foreign, mainly French, companies.

The Ivory coast is one of 16 former French territories that chose to remain in the franc zone. It has been able to avoid such nightmares as black markets in currencies, and the Bank of France has been carrying an overdraft equivalent to 5 500-m dollars for the Ivory Coast.

The country also profits from the presence of large numbers of labourers from poorer Sahelian countries to the north and French teachers, researchers and managers. — Sapa-AP.



strength
suicidal

GENERAL NEWS

30.12.1961

362/m

SALISBURY
 have's rate of inflation is the most serious in 30 years and in August the year-on-year rate rose to nearly 19 percent.

An economic report issued by the Standard Bank group says the average inflation rate for the first eight months of the year was approaching 14 percent.

The official forecast for 15 percent inflation this year "would turn out to be slightly optimistic and 16 to 17 percent is more likely," the report says.

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development in its annual economic review confirms that "double digit rates of inflation" are expected for this year. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Guns of Butcher?

LISBON — Lland's rush to replace weaponry lost during South Africa's August offensive in southern Angola — at the expense of food shipments — has triggered "lively controversy" and opposition.

Zimbabwe inflation rate highest in 30 years

a Lisbon newspaper reported recently.

Citing "well-informed sources," the conservative O Dia said authorities ordered "several" freighters loaded with basic foods out of Luanda to make room for three big Soviet vessels to unload armaments.

The newspapers said the decision caused "lively controversy" in the city — where shopping for primary necessities is a major problem — and forced officials to close main streets to traffic for 12 hours while the arms were unloaded. — Own Correspondent.

FM 13/11/81

(5)

US boldness

machine-gunned or bombed.

However, the guerrillas maintained their counter-attacks and the Cuban troops fell victim to ambush and attrition raids and refused to leave the roads in order to pursue the guerrillas into the bush. The Cubans were irregularly paid and poorly supplied, so their morale plunged as the war dragged on.

The embarrassment of the Cubans contrasted sharply with the satisfaction of the Soviet Union, which was plundering the Angolan economy.

The Soviets had never been keen supporters of Agostinho Neto. His commitment to Marxism was suspect, but the Soviet Union had been obliged to retain him because of his prestige in the left-wing African states. Soviet support for Neto was, by 1977, even more reserved because the President, despairing of an MPLA victory in a three-front war, was



Angola's Dos Santos ... no improvement under his regime

considering negotiating with some of his guerrilla opponents.

The Cuban-MPLA spring offensive of 1978 failed to achieve any objective beyond the slaughter of innocent civilians. In the face of impending disaster, the MPLA was obliged to submit further to the Soviet Union and to toe the strict Marxist-Leninist line.

Overtures by Neto to the West had, however, revealed that he had seen through his Soviet allies, though he could not act directly upon this insight. In July 1979, he decided to play a bold card and open a secret line to Unita. Six weeks later, Neto was persuaded to go to Moscow for treatment of the leukaemia of which he was a known victim. Upon his arrival in Moscow, he was immediately separated from his personal physician. The Soviet medical team decided that an immediate operation was called for and when Neto's physician saw him for the first time, two days later, the President was dead. Neto's replacement, Jose

Eduardo dos Santos, a former planning minister, is a man much closer to the Soviet ideal.

Dos Santos has not, however, proved capable of improving either the economic or the military situation. The Angolan government has not published a budget since 1977, but it is obvious that the country subsists almost totally on the oil revenues paid by such corporations as Texaco, Total and Petrobras of Brazil.

The military situation of the MPLA has deteriorated further under the premiership of Dos Santos. Unita now runs its own schools and guerrilla training camps in the areas under its control. In 1979, Dr Savimbi was even able to host a large international conference, flying visitors in and out of Unita's own airstrips. Unita has managed to consolidate a firm grip on the southern provinces.

The MPLA regime has shown little regard for conventionally recognised political or civil liberties. The combination of political repression and continued conflict has led to the flight of an estimated 250 000 refugees from Angola into Zaire and other countries. In contrast, it is estimated that only 50 000 refugees from Namibia and Zaire have fled to MPLA territory.

It is quite impossible to survey the past few years in Angola without considering events in neighbouring South West Africa, or Namibia. The MPLA has given shelter to Swapo guerrillas operating in Namibia and has thereby laid Angola open to action by the SA armed forces, which have launched both ground and air attacks upon Swapo bases in Angola. Dos Santos is eager to stave off these SA raids, but he does not wish to lose prestige vis-a-vis other radical African states. Consequently, he is now pressuring Sam Nujoma, the head of Swapo, to come to reach an agreement with the five Western powers negotiating with SA. Circumstances now favour US intervention against the Soviet-Cuban front.

Several important African heads of state still feel obliged to condemn any US interest within the continent as evidence of "capitalist imperialism," mainly in order to placate domestic leftwing sentiment. However, those same leaders will, in fact, welcome a considerable amount of US "interference" if it is handled in a discreet manner and is consistently directed towards ridding Angola of its new colonial rulers. African prime ministers and presidents may occasionally prove to be unpredictable, but they recognise colonialism for what it is.

ANGOLA

A time for US boldness

Ian Butterfield, a policy analyst with the Heritage Foundation, examines US policy towards Angola.

In the aftermath of the collapse of American policy in Vietnam in 1975, the US Congress abruptly terminated a very modest programme of assistance to Angolan nationalists struggling for power against their Soviet-supported adversaries. With the end of American aid and the arrival of Cuban troops, a Soviet-backed regime came to power in Luanda. But in the past six years, despite adverse economic and diplomatic circumstances, the nationalist Unita forces have continued to resist subjugation by the Cuban and MPLA forces and still control a large portion of Angola.

The Marxist regime in Angola has never expanded its control much beyond some urban areas and has clearly failed to win the support of the people of Angola. Just as was the case six years ago, US policy toward Angola could profoundly affect the future of that country.

The Soviet Union took a particular interest in Angola for four basic reasons

- To establish a zone of influence in southern Africa where it had previously had none

- To rival the then ascendant influence of the Chinese in Africa and to discredit the Chinese because of their alleged alliance with SA.

- To gain prestige more broadly in the Third World by involving itself in the black crusade against SA; and
- To place itself in a geographic position from which it might ultimately threaten US access to Zairean cobalt and SA strategic minerals.

The Congress of the US countenanced this exhibition of imperialism by refusing the Ford Administration any aid for Unita or the FNLA. The Soviet Union and Cuba took immediate advantage of US irresolution. At the meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in January 1976, the Soviet Union used Cubans to lobby African leaders to recognise the MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola, despite the fact that the MPLA then controlled less than 25% of Angola's territory and less than 20% of its population. The MPLA had never even raised the prospect of elections.

The instability of the MPLA and Cuban positions became apparent in the spring of 1977, when the Cuban leadership launched an offensive against civilian supporters of the FNLA and Unita. Villages were surrounded by tanks while inhabitants who fled to the bush were

machine-gunned or bombed.

However, the guerrillas maintained their counter-attacks and the Cuban troops fell victim to ambush and attrition raids and refused to leave the roads in order to pursue the guerrillas into the bush. The Cubans were irregularly paid and poorly supplied, so their morale plunged as the war dragged on.

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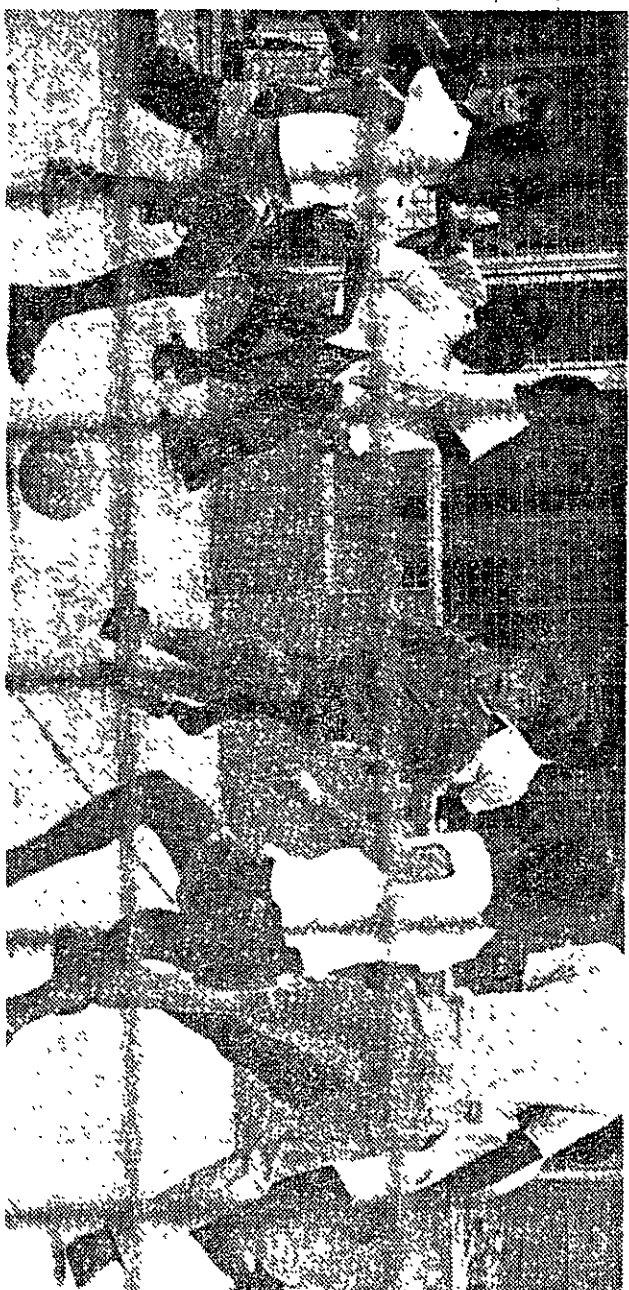
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Under Cuban protection, US dollars get home safely

13/10/81
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Children in a school playground... oblivious to the cold realities of economics.

Hungry eyes on Angola's oil

Every morning, the people the government calls "biches" can be seen making their livelihood along the littered streets of once-bustling Luanda. The biches' job is life-waiting. Despite official discouragement, they plod through long queues outside the few open shops, buying scarce food for private resale at a profit.

Around these curious entrepreneurs, amid the shells of half-finished buildings with their stilled cranes, the shuttered stores and abandoned cars, is all the evidence of a devastated nation.

In the harbour, supplies are stalled while dozens of ships wait to be unloaded. In the banks and offices, work backs up behind endless paperwork and absenteeism.

At the airport, the runways are decorated with hulks that 20 years ago were prop planes, before they were left to rust.

Potential

Six years after gaining its independence from Portugal in a bloody war, Angola is an economic disaster area. Food is scarce, economic production has plummeted 10 percent in a decade, and the 2,000-million dollars in annual oil revenues are being ploughed into the military budget to pay for an estimated 15,000 Cuban troops and the two wars Angola is fighting.

The never seen any

Six years after gaining its independence in a bloody war, Angola displays all the evidence of a devastated nation. An economic disaster area, its only source of foreign funds — oil — goes towards paying for an estimated 15,000 Cuban troops. Yet Angola depends entirely on Western investment — and giant multinationals realise this and do immense oil business with it, reports Jay Ross of the Washington Post.

to Angola," a Western diplomat said. "Every part of the economy needs rehabilitation."

With its vast natural resources, Angola has the potential to be one of the two economic success stories in southern Africa, along with Zimbabwe, analysts say. Its rich oil stores should place it second to Nigeria in production within black Africa next year, and the country has enormous agricultural potential. Its ports and railways could be a key to the development of southern Africa, giving the region long-sought economic independence from white-ruled South Africa.

But before that kind of economic power can even be approached, the country's Marxist rulers will have to overcome a

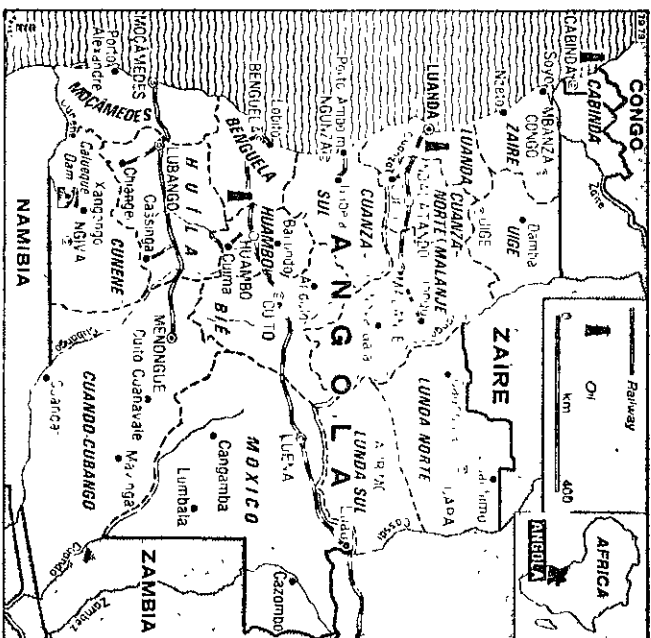
Cuban troops and friendship pact with the Soviet Union. Ironically, the United States, which refuses to recognise Angola because of the Soviet-Cuban military presence, is the country's largest trade partner, receiving most of Angola's annual exports of oil, diamonds and coffee.

Overall, about 70 percent of Angola's trade is with the West and only 7 percent with the East.

For now, even though the government holds controlling interest in most business operations, officials of foreign firms say they have experienced no unusual difficulties. Gulf oil, the largest American investor, has sunk 416 million dollars into its facilities and has just agreed to another 116 million dollars. Texaco, Mobil and General 11e also have long-standing investments in the country, and Boeing has sold Angolan aircrafts, nine jetliners over the past five years.

The Western investment, largely a legacy of the Portuguese rule, is perhaps the only benefit Angola gained from 560 years of colonial domination. Possibly more than any other African colony, Angola was exploited by its European master, developed and used entirely for the benefit of a nation that was itself economically weak.

The result was that in 1960, Angola remained so backward that it had the



the world. 33 years. By 1978 the rate had moved up to 41 years, putting Angola ahead of only two nations, Ethiopia and Yemen. The child mortality rate was 49 percent, and is still one of the world's highest at 39 percent.

Malaise

Inevitably Angola's woes have only grown worse since independence. The exodus of the Portuguese meant that more than 90 percent of the industries in the country were abandoned. And while the country was a food exporter under a Portuguese forced labour

Inside the city probably about 60 percent of the stores are closed, and many of those that are open have little to sell.

Every day on the streets of Luanda, people who are not standing in the long lines for meat, other food items, clothing, and cigarettes can be found hunting for subsistence in the black market, where commodities often change hands by crude bartering.

In the countryside, the problems appear to be equally grim. The disappearance of Portuguese farmers and middlemen has led to a return to subsistence farming in some areas: since money will buy very little, farmers are not interested in selling their crops unless it is for barter.

The problems left by the Portuguese have been aggravated by the new government's inability to extricate itself from war and its bungling bureaucracy.

The hostilities drain scarce funds and manpower from development to the war effort. Vast quantities of weapons have been bought from the Soviet Union and unknown amounts are paid for the support of about 15,000 Cuban troops.

Asked what happens to Angola's oil revenue, Petroleum Minister Jorge Augusto de Morais said: "There is a war. Most of the profit is eaten up by the war."

Cabinda represents Angola's most vital strategic interest. American-pumped oil.

Here, in a cocoon that screens out politics as much as culture, Gulf Oil, like four other American oil companies, works hand-in-hand with a government consortium of leading financial institutions that is to recognise, fueling an industry that accounts for some 70 percent of Angola's gross national product.

Protected

All the while, the Americans are benevolently protected by some of Angola's 15,000 Cuban troops — forces that in Washington are called a prime threat to US interests.

With 2,000-million dollars in annual oil revenues and hundreds of millions of dollars in US investments at stake, business sense has long been overshadowed politics in the far-northern Cabinda province, separated from the rest of Angola by a 50 km strip of Zaire.

"The Cubans," said one Gulf employee as he watched the sun set over the gas flares from the off-

the oil wells. That allows Gulf to lift the oil and Angola to sell it for dollars, which it uses to pay the Soviet Union for military equipment. The Russians then use the dollars to buy American grain."

No high oil official was willing to be as frank as this low-level employee. But officials of both the American companies and the Angolan Government make it clear that the US firms are here for business, that business is going well despite the Cubans and Russians, and that for now, they have no thought of limiting their operations.

"One of the buzzwords floating around the world is pragmatism," explained Tom King, Gulf's general manager in Cabinda. "I think it works here... we are here on a business relationship. We are sensitive to the politics of the country but we don't interfere."

Indeed, Gulf, already the largest American investor in Angola, is planning to expand its interests in Cabinda Oil. With current investments totaling 416-million dollars, the company has just agreed to another 11-million dollars, making its operations possibly the largest investment by an American company in a country not recognised by the United States.

Hostility

Despite the Reagan Administration's hostility to Angola, American dollars are also coming from the US Export-Import Bank, which recently approved a 55-million dollar loan to Luanda for a gas-injection project designed to increase the production of offshore wells.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co heads a consortium of leading financial institutions that is arranging an accompanying 50-million dollar loan. Other American oil companies operating in or near the Cabinda area are Mobil, Texaco, Cipe Service and Marathon. Six European and Russian companies are also active.

These American companies traditionally cautions in foreign activities, have not attached themselves to the fate of the Angolan government. At Soyo on the southern bank of the Congo River, where Texaco has its operations, the superintendent of maintenance, Vic Bloot, noted that if guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi's Unita were to succeed in their war against the government, "we'd all have to leave." But "we'd be back in six months." And no matter who is in power, they will want to

Angola oil find

ROM
13/10/81
(5)

LISBON. — The French oil company, Elf Aquitaine, has discovered an offshore oilfield in Angola, enhancing the prospects for exploration being carried out there, says the official news agency Angop.

Angop says the well, with a production capacity of 6 000 barrels a day, shows the highest yield in the waters south of the Zaire estuary in Northern Angola being explored by Western companies.

The find is important because the Elf well is the southernmost point at which oil has been discovered off the Angola coast, according to industry sources.

Most of Angola's daily production of 130 000 barrels comes from further north in the enclave of Cabinda sandwiched between Zaire and Congo.

It is on the basis of expected oil strikes south of the Zaire estuary that the Angolan Oil Minister, Mr Jorge de Morais, has predicted his country's crude output will total more than 300 000 barrels a day by 1985, according to Western oil experts in Luanda.

— Sapa-Reuter

SA has 79 Angolan POWs

5 NM 14/10/81

Mercury Correspondent

GENEVA.—South Africa is holding 79 Angolan prisoners — 10 of them seriously wounded — after they were captured during Operation Protea against Swapo bases in Angola.

This was disclosed yesterday in Geneva by the international committee of the Red Cross whose delegates visited the prisoners last week.

The 10 wounded prisoners, who are under medical treatment somewhere in northern South West Africa, were visited on October 9.

A Red Cross team visited the 69 other prisoners in southern South West Africa on October 10.

The announcement of the existence of these prisoners strengthens the Government's hand in its efforts to get back Spr Andre van der Mescht who has been in Swapo's hands since 1979.

Reliable reports said on Saturday that the Soviet Union was negotiating with South Africa for the release of Sgt Nicolai Pestretsov, the Soviet military adviser captured in Angola.

It seems likely that the negotiations, conducted in Geneva through the Red Cross, are aimed at securing Soviet influence to win the release of Spr van der Mescht.

The 79 Angolan prisoners could in the same

way be used to persuade Angola to influence Swapo to free its South African prisoner.

Angola has already swapped its South African prisoners for Cubans captured by South Africa in the 1975/76 incursion into Angola.

However, the South African Government's refusal to deal directly with Swapo has made it more difficult to free Spr van der Mescht.

South Africa has therefore accumulated a number of powerful cards in the form of 79 Angolans, a Russian sergeant as well as an alleged KGB spy, Maj Yuri Kustnetsov, all of whom could be bargained against Soviet or Angolan influence on Swapo.

South Africa has taken pains to show that it is treating its Angolan prisoners according to the Geneva Convention.

It notified the Red Cross that it was holding prisoners by sending so-called 'prisoner cards' to the Red Cross in Geneva. Shortly afterwards the Cross delegates in South West Africa visited the prisoners. A report on their condition will be sent to the Angolan authorities.

The next step is for Angola to request Red Cross assistance in repatriating the prisoners. South Africa is reported to have another card to play in its efforts to free Spr van der Mescht.

South African troops in Angola took care to remove the bodies of a number of Soviet military advisers — including that of Sgt Pestretsov's wife — who were killed in an attack on an Angolan military convoy. The bodies have apparently not been disposed of, indicating that South Africa is prepared to repatriate them as part of a possible swap deal.

SA is holding 79 Angolan POWs, says Red Cross

RDM 14.10.81
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Mail Correspondent

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ANGOLA (5) FM 16/10/81

Closer to th

Angola's \$160m off-shore oil project is set to double production from its major wells off Cabinda to about 200 000 barrels a day by 1985, thanks mainly to US loans worth \$135m.

In what appears to be a warmer American approach to the Soviet-linked country (which, interestingly, eulogised Egyptian ex-President Anwar Sadat at the UN recently), the US Export-Import Bank has extended \$85m in special rate import credits to the venture undertaken by Gulf Oil and the Angolan state oil company, Sonangol.

Although the deal was approved by the Carter administration 18 months ago, a holdup was caused by complications in arranging the commercial component of the loan package. It was clinched at the end of June when a consortium under Morgan Guaranty Trust extended private loans worth some \$50m to Luanda.

A US diplomat tells the *FM* that the loan should be seen as a "good developmental decision." The US is diplomatically opposed to the MPLA government, which it does not recognise, and sees Angola in a "civil war context." This view differs from that of some sections of US big business, led by Gulf, which have lobbied for MPLA recognition.

The speculation that the Ex-Im loan was approved as part of a "deal" requiring Angolan assistance over the West's plans for a SWA/Namibia settlement — which Angola is desperately keen on — cannot be ruled out.

WAR PRISONERS

SA has 79 Angolan prisoners of war — 10 of whom are seriously injured — following the recent incursion into southern Angola against Swapo bases, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross. ~~FM~~ (S) 16/16/81

3/20/10/81
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Brazil may send troops to Angola

LONDON — Brazil may send troops soon to join the Cuban forces in defending Angola against military attack from South Africa.

When United States Vice-President George Bush visited Brazil last week, the Brazilians told him of their unhappiness with President Reagan's apparent softness towards Pretoria and apartheid, and of their willingness to

assist the government in Luanda against invasion from the south.

Brazil, united to Angola by ties of blood and language and a shared history of the Portuguese empire, has been giving Angola economic assistance since independence in 1975. Brazil was the first Western government to recognise the MPLA regime in Luanda. — From The Observer.

Refugee aid Star 26/10/81 for Angola

ROME — Angolans displaced in last month's incursion by South African forces are to receive R3-million in emergency food aid, the World Food Programme says. The aid, in the form of maize and edible oil, will be distributed over the next six months to the 131 000 people most seriously affected. — Reuter.

New SA raid on Angola — claim

LISBON. — South African fighter-bombers and airborne troops have launched new attacks against two southern Angolan towns and the major north-south highway, the Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

Citing a Defence Ministry communique released on Tuesday night, the agency said the attacks coincided with the visit to Luanda of the Western contact group on South West Africa led by US Assistant Secretary of State, Chester Crocker.

The Angolan communique claimed South African jets crossed the border from South West Africa, on Monday and bombed the towns of Njiva, the capital of Cunene province, and Chicusse before helicopters landed with SA troops.

Combat

"Violent combat" between Angolan soldiers and the raiding force were still underway on Tuesday night, the communique said, adding that 14 fighter-bombers had also attacked Angolan military positions along the main north-south highway between Huila and Cahama.

The Angolans claimed to have shot down two Impala jets and a Puma helicopter.

Angop quoted a Defence Ministry communique as saying South Africa forces were trying to capture the town of Cahama, some 200km north of the border with SWA/Namibia.

Recent Press reports published in Lisbon have identified Cahama as the present headquarters of Angola's fifth politico-military region and the southernmost point controlled by the Angolan army in the province of Cunene.

The Defence Ministry said Angolan forces had dealt heavy losses to the South Africans. In Pretoria, a South African military spokesman denied the Angolan claims. — UPI.

SA attack denied

THE DEFENCE Department yesterday formally denied an Angola government claim in Luanda that South African forces were fighting in Angola's southern province of Cunene.

Scweta 29/10/17 (S)
"We deny that we have any occupying forces in Angola," the South African defence department said.

— AFP

Angola claims new SA attack

sweta 29/10/87 (5)

THE Angolan Defence Ministry has accused South Africa of launching a new military attack against southern Angola to coincide with the presence of the five-nation western negotiating team in Luanda.

Angola's official news agency, Angop quoted a Defence Ministry communique as saying Southern Africa forces were trying to capture the town of Cahama, some 200 km north of the border with Namibia.

Recent Press reports published in Lisbon have identified Cahama as the present headquarters of the Angola's fifth politico-military region and the southern-most point controlled by the Angolan army in the southern border province of Cunene.

The Angolan Defence Ministry said South African helicopter-borne troops landed within two kilometres of Cahama last Monday morning after the South African Air Force carried out bombing raids against Angolan positions in the area.

Angop quoted the Defence Ministry as

saying that South Africa's racist forces on Monday intensified their aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola to coincide with the arrival in Luanda of the delegation of the "contact group" on Namibia.

The Defence Ministry communique said there had been heavy fighting in the Cahama area yesterday adding that the Angolan army was holding its defensive positions.

A 15-member team from the US, Canada, France, Britain and West Germany left Luanda earlier.

During a 24-hour visit it held talks with the Angolan government and Swapo to seek support for the West's latest proposals on Namibian independence.

Asked to comment, S A Defence Force headquarters said if heavy fighting was really taking place in Southern Angola, "it must be a case of mistaken identity."

"We deny we have any occupying forces in Angola," a defence force spokesman said. — Sapa-
Reuter

• See Page 9

SADF confirms MIG kill in dogfight over Angola

STAR 9/11/81

Own Correspondent

A South African Air Force Mirage shot down an Angolan MIG fighter in a dogfight over southern Angola last Friday. This was announced by a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria this afternoon. Angola is known to fly MIG 17s and 21s.

Earlier an Angolan Defence Ministry communiqué issued in Luanda said South African fighters shot down an Angolan military plane over southern Angola on Friday.

The communiqué also said South African planes bombed and rocketed Angolan army positions at Cahama, about 200 km inside Angola on Thursday.

The Angolan news agency Angop said the plane was attacked by two SAAF Mirage fighters.

Angop did not identify the type of plane shot down but said its pilot was wounded. The Angolan air force possesses Soviet-built MIG-17 and MIG-21 fighters, as well as helicopters and transport aircraft.

The communiqué also said that six South African planes bombed and rocketed Angolan army positions at Cahama, about 200 km inside Angola, last Thursday. One soldier was killed and three vehicles were destroyed, it said.

The candidate's presentation of Muslim Indian as a flexible resource and not merely a "cultural relic" is well to highlight particular problems. The description of candidate has shown competence and IV provide the substantive relationship long in relation to II provide necessary background to successfully throughout the study externally imposed restriction the importance of presenting and

1,000 dead

South Africa launched a 13-day ground strike, supported by aircraft, into southern Angola in August and said it killed about 1,000 Angolan soldiers and anti-South African troops.

Since the end of that operation the army says the border area between Angola and SWA/Namibia has been relatively quiet. Several Angolan charges that South African troops were still occupying Angolan territory have been dismissed in Pretoria as propaganda. But the army says it will continue to destroy Swapo bases in southern Angola.

Internal Examiner's Report : Rosemary Anne Hill: The Impact of Race Legislation on Kinship and Identity amongst Indian Muslims in Cape Town.

focuses on Indian Muslim migrants to the Cape and aims to effects of legislation on the kinship relations and ethnic this category of people. The presence of a large population classification in South Africa, makes this a particularly though intricate field in which to study ethnic identity. relevant to migration and ethnicity and is careful to relate the importance of presenting and externally imposed restriction

Mr. H.D. Metcalf.
Arts, of Cape Town

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
RONDEBOSCH,
CAPE, 7700,
SOUTH AFRICA.



VERBODEN TOEGANG TOT DEZE AFDELING

MiGs pose tougher anti-SA action

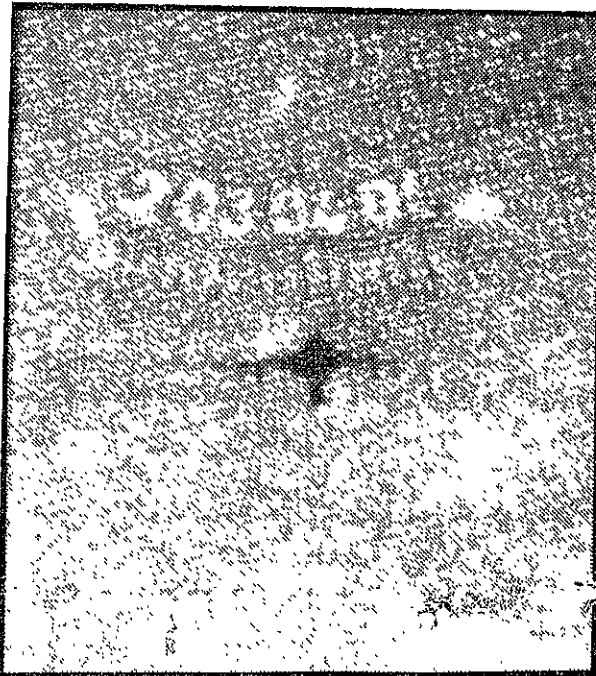
STAR
10/11/81
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The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek.

The clash between the South African Mirages and MiG jet fighters over Angola last week could signal stiffer Angolan resistance to South African incursions across the border against Swapo forces.

The aerial combat in which the South Africans shot down one MiG and chased away a second is one of several indications in recent months of a tougher Angolan stand.



The second MiG-21 fighter in the sight of a SAAF Mirage . . . it was allowed to escape because "South Africa is not at war with Angola."

Others include the deployment of Angolan troops against the South African forces that struck Swapo bases in August, and radar-guided missiles aimed at South African aircraft operating in Angola.

In the past 18 months or so Swapo camps have been sited closer to Angolan army bases in an effort to give them protection against South African attacks.

Uniforms

The Angolan troops sent into action against the South Africans in August are reported to have put up a stiff fight before being routed.

Senior security officers maintain that Swapo and MPLA positions are now virtually the same. Swapo guerillas wear Fapla (Angolan army) uniforms.

South African Defence spokesmen say the clash between the Mirages and the MiGs last week was not an accidental encounter but resulted from a deliberate interception by the Angolan planes.

Escape

Angolan sources have said their army's ability to resist South African incursions has been limited by South Africa's air superiority.

Although the South Africans have repeatedly emphasised that they have tried to avoid clashes with Angolan forces and that their strikes have been aimed only at Swapo, Angolan statements have characterised the strikes as violations of Angolan sovereignty.

A South African Defence spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday that the second Angolan MiG was allowed to escape because South Africa was not at war with Angola.

He refuted Angolan claims that the downed MiG 21 was on a routine flight.

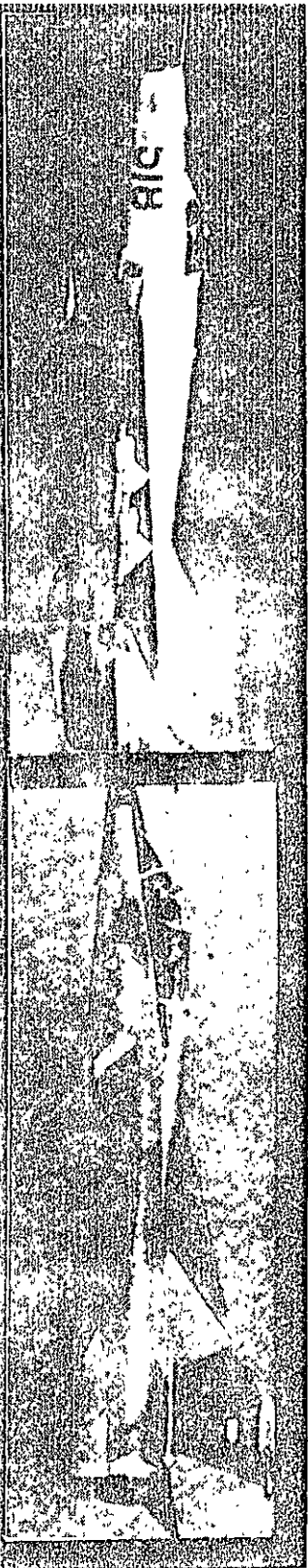
He said the South African planes were on a protection patrol when they heard over their communication network that two MiGs were approaching them in a south-easterly direction.

From the instructions sent to the MiGs from the Angolan air defence commander as well as the

SAATF tells how dogfight flared

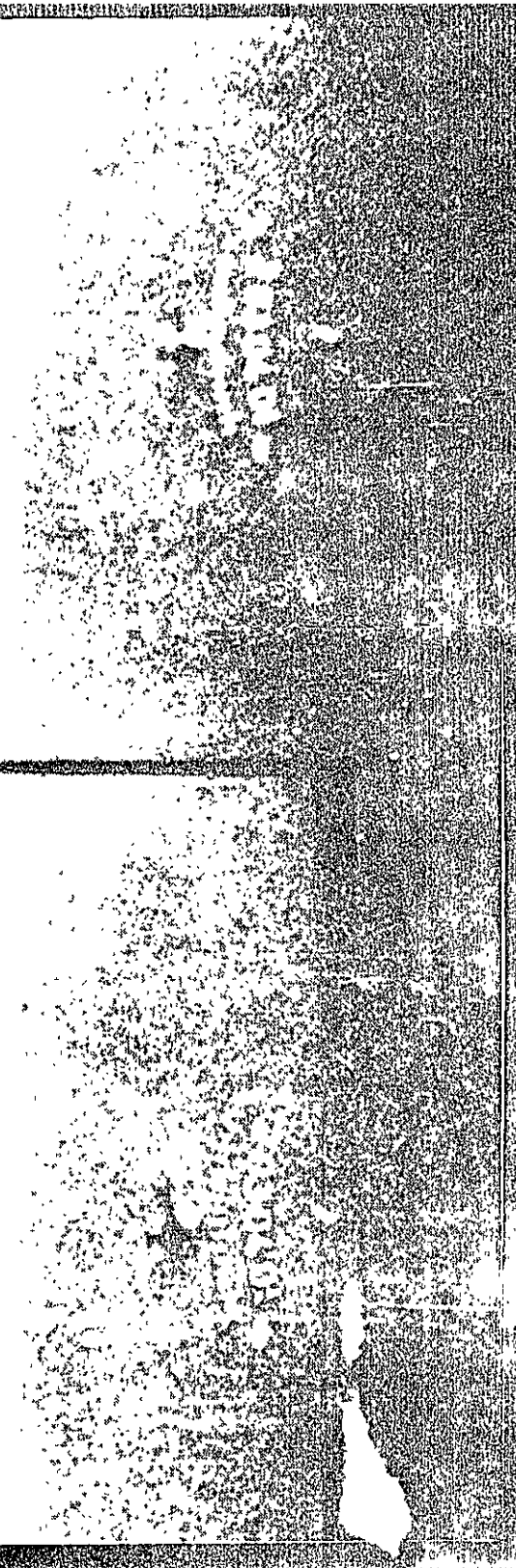
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(5) ~~SECRET~~



PROFILES OF THE DUELLISTS: the two types of planes in the dogfight were a MiG-21 (left) and a Mirage F1.

SITTING DUCK THEY LET OFF THE HOOK



By CHRIS CLOCKERS

THE aerial skirmish in which SA Air Force Mirages shot down a Russian-built MiG 21 fighter on Friday happened after they were challenged by two Angolan Air Force MiGs more than 200km inside Angola.

The Mirages intercepted the MiGs, which were flying in a south-easterly direction towards the South West African border, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

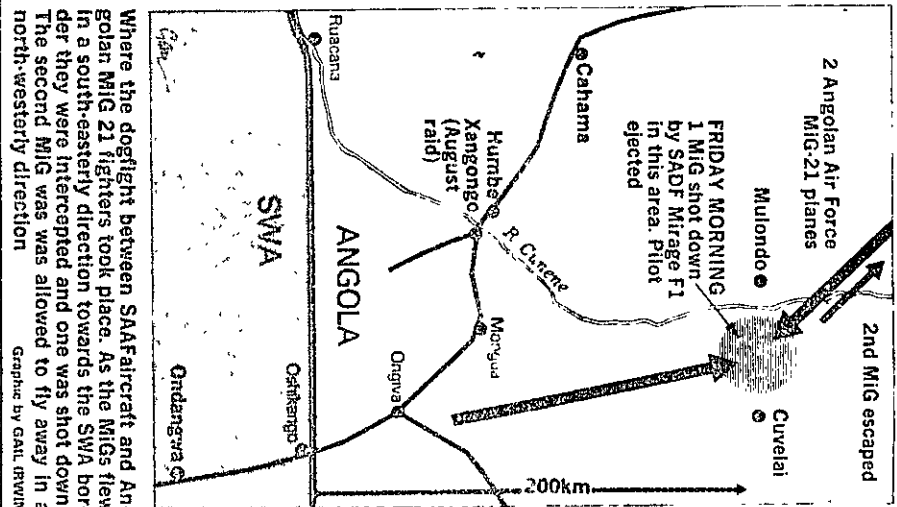
The second MiG was allowed to fly back to base because "South Africa is not at war with Angola and the pilot had ceased to display aggressive intentions".

The Angolan MiG 21 is the first aircraft shot down by the South African Air Force in more than 27 years, since the Korean War in 1954.

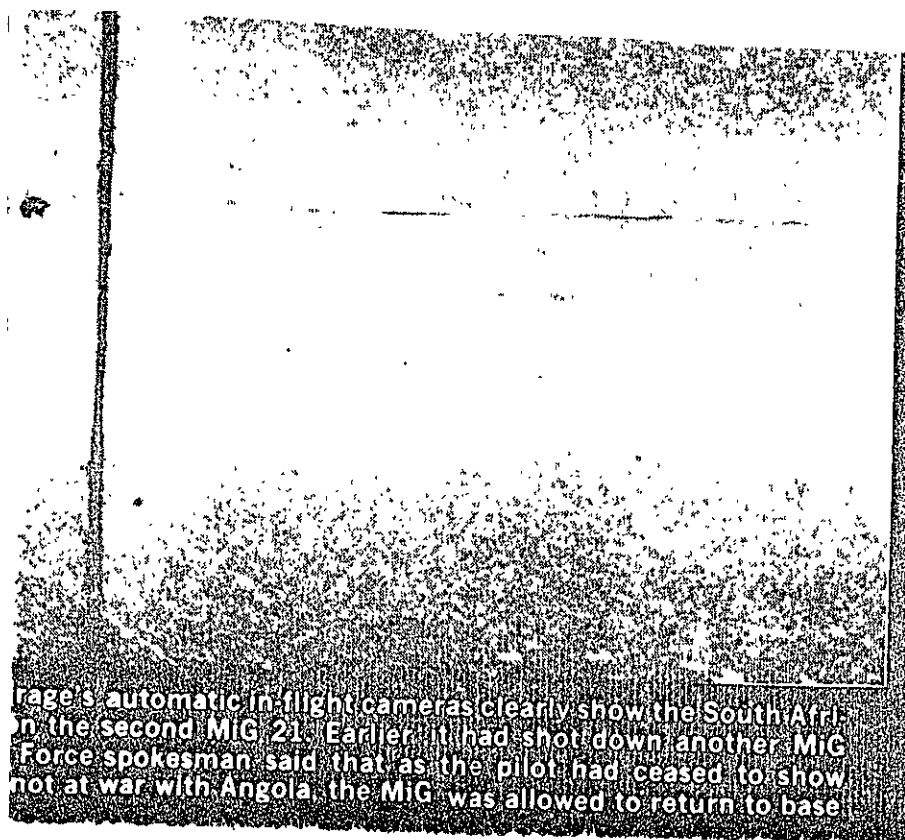
The Defence Force yesterday denied earlier claims by the Angolan news agency Angop that it had, unprovoked, attacked a single MiG on a routine flight. Angop said the dogfight took place between Cuvelai and Miundo, more than 200km inside Angola.

Wounded

It did not state what type of aircraft had been downed. It said the pilot was wounded but had



Where the dogfight between SAAF aircraft and Angolan MiG 21 fighters took place. As the MiGs flew in a south-easterly direction towards the SWA border they were intercepted and one was shot down. The second MiG was allowed to fly away in a north-westerly direction.



mirage's automatic in-flight cameras clearly show the South African second MiG 21. Earlier it had shot down another MiG. Force spokesman said that as the pilot had ceased to show not at war with Angola, the MiG was allowed to return to base.

Wounded

It did not state what type of aircraft had been downed. It said the pilot was wounded but had ejected to safety.

Angop did not identify him.

It is known that Russians and Cubans are flying MiGs for the Angolan Air Force.

The Chief of Air Staff Intelligence, Brigadier General Lith, said yesterday the SAAF planes were on a "self-defence patrol flight" when they learnt, on radar and radio, that two MiG 21s were heading towards SWA territory.

"Intercepting messages in Spanish, the pilots of the South African aircraft suspected that the MiG pilots had received instructions from the Angolan Air Defence command to attack.

"Their suspicions were confirmed when air manoeuvres executed by the MiGs indicated that they were about to attack.

"The pilots then fired in self-defence and one of the MiG 21s was hit. Since South Africa is not at war with Angola, the second aircraft was deliberately allowed to fly away in a north-westerly direction," he said.

Pressmen were handed a photograph taken by the Mirage's automatic cameras. It indicated that if the second MiG had been fired at, it would also have been hit.

Missiles

It is not known for certain what type of MiG 21 was shot down, but it is suspected it was of the "Mikoyan" type - a highly sophisticated aircraft. Its NATO codename is "Fishbed".

It is described as being built to operate at optimum aerodynamic form and is normally armed with K-13A Atoll infra-red missiles and advanced radar-homing Atoll missiles.

The Mikoyans were first delivered to air forces of Warsaw Pact countries in 1971.

The only other recent SAAF encounter with Russian-built aircraft was during the defection flight to South Africa earlier this year by Mozambican Lieutenant Adriano Bomba in an old MiG 17 fighter.

It was intercepted by two Mirage F1s based at Hoedspruit.

Last month the aircraft was returned to Mozambique.

LAND BANK FM 4/12/81 Paying in kind

The recent amendment to the 1944 Land Bank Act, permitting farmers to obtain loans from the Land Bank secured by gov-

ernment stock, does not entirely meet expectations.

In August 1976, the SA Development Trust started to issue government stock towards the cost of expropriated land purchased under the 1936 Development Trust and Land Act for consolidation into black homelands. Based on the valuation of land and buildings, supplied by the Department of Community Development, property was bought from the owner in cash (40%) and government stocks (60%). Having repaid the previous bond out of the cash proceeds, the farmer was often left with insufficient funds to cover the statutory 30% cash stake needed for a new Land Bank loan to buy his replacement farm.

Although the Trust now expropriates all relevant land for cash, some farmers — those whose property was compulsorily purchased between 1976 and the end of 1980 — have been left with government bonds, issued at a time when the government was short of cash. The amendment to the Land Bank Act now permits these farmers to submit their government stocks as security for cash loans towards this 30% requirement, provided they qualify for Land Bank assistance in the first place.

However, there are two main problems with this new arrangement. To begin with, the board of the Land Bank, quite rightly, can take the government securities only at their current discount value. Based on the

board's valuation of the present value, this can effectively reduce the current worth of the farmer's investment to between 70% and 90% of face value, depending on the stock's maturity and interest as assessed by the board.

In other words, the final proceeds to a farmer of his expropriated land might be only about 80% of its expropriation price in the worst possible case. This means that a farmer who wants to replace his previous farm, "like for like," must find an additional 20% over and above the stringent requirements of the original bond, for which he will have to re-apply.

To the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU), this does not return the farmer to the same position he enjoyed before expropriation, although this was the purpose of the amendment.

Furthermore, those elderly farmers who do not wish to re-invest in farming are left with two untenable alternatives: to sell their government bonds now — as some have already done — or to wait as much as 22 years for maturity. The latter alternative is not generally practicable for obvious reasons, while the sale option would mean a considerable loss.

Face value

What would maintain the farmer's position is for the Land Bank to accept the *face value* representation of the particular government stocks for the purposes of securing cash loans. At the same time, an optional facility for refunding at face value all of those stocks belonging to bought-out farmers, who are consequently retiring, should be incorporated into the Act.

A further dimension underlying the whole question of the use of government stocks is the present government squeeze on spending. The 1936 Act, together with subsequent amendments, earmarked specific areas of land for expropriation. So far, approximately 6.3m ha — including agricultural land — has been purchased, but there is still a further 1.2m to be bought up under the proposals put forward in 1973 and 1975. The SAAU is naturally quite anxious about this, because until this scheduled land has been procured, those farmers who are affected will not wish to develop their present business further and this will probably affect business efficiency.

Jacob Wentzel, a Deputy Minister in the Department of Co-operation and Development, said last September at the annual congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union that the homeland consolidation proposals would be carried out by 1985 provided the government was able to continue its programme at the present pace. However, as land costs continue to rise, the suggestion may be raised again that government stocks should be used to assist the Trust's purchase programme. If this is the case, the authorities will have to seriously review their policies on this issue if the same problems are to be avoided.



Expropriated farmers...
suffering unexpected losses

Enemy planes skirted Operation Daisy

Deepest thrust into Angola

STAR
7/12/81
(5) 2/20/81



A South African soldier directs a captured Swapo insurgent — with shirt over his head — towards the spot where another captive was being held.

destroys two Swapo bases

Military Correspondent

A Swapo regional headquarters and a military command post 240 km inside Angola have been destroyed and 71 Swapo men killed in a major SADF strike codenamed Operation Daisy.

- An airstrike as well as parachute and mobile ground forces were used in the attack.

- Swapo lost 71 men.

- Combined forces had three dead. The names have been released.

- Two base areas were destroyed.

- A limited amount of communist-made weapon-

ry, equipment and supplies was captured or destroyed.

- Swapo forces from two battalions fled their bases at the start of the assault.

- Swapo logistics have been dealt another blow.

In the initial attack Lieutenant Gerrit van Zyl and Corporal J L Potgieter were killed in one skirmish and Candidate Officer Francois Coetzee (22) was also killed.

The first mobile forces rolled into Angola on November 1 and made contact with Swapo elements near Ionde — a

derelict former Portuguese settlement with four ruined houses and a number of disused thatch huts, bunkers and trenches.

There was very little resistance and one Swapo man was killed at the "pinpoint" on the map — which was transformed into the operational headquarters of the South African forces.

The combined multiracial force continued through the dense Angol-

an bush towards their target at Bambi.

On Tuesday, November 3 SAAF bombers led the first-wave attack on the two main target areas.

The enemy probably got wind of the impending attack and were moving out when the first wave of Mirage, Canberra and Buccaneer planes went in. It is not known how many were killed.

South African troops swept into the base, but there was very little resis-

tance. The base was peppered with mines. Engineering teams moved in to clear the area and it was decided to blow the underground bunkers after one of the troops was killed by an anti-personnel mine.

During Operation Daisy 11 mines were detonated by Defence Force vehicles.

Most were repaired on the spot and continued, with the battle before moving back into South West Africa on Friday November 20.

After the first wave of SAAF bombers hit the target area, on November 3, Russian-built MiG fighter aircraft took to the air from Menongue — east of Cassinga but did not interfere.

On Thursday November 4 a South African Mirage fighter on a routine protection flight shot down a MiG-21 jet hundreds of kilometres to the west of the target area.

After the incident a number of MiGs were detected at high altitude near the target area. This led to a certain amount of concern, a senior intelligence officer said, but the Cubans did not interfere.



A captured Swapo insurgent talks to newsmen.

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Somewhere in Angola . . .

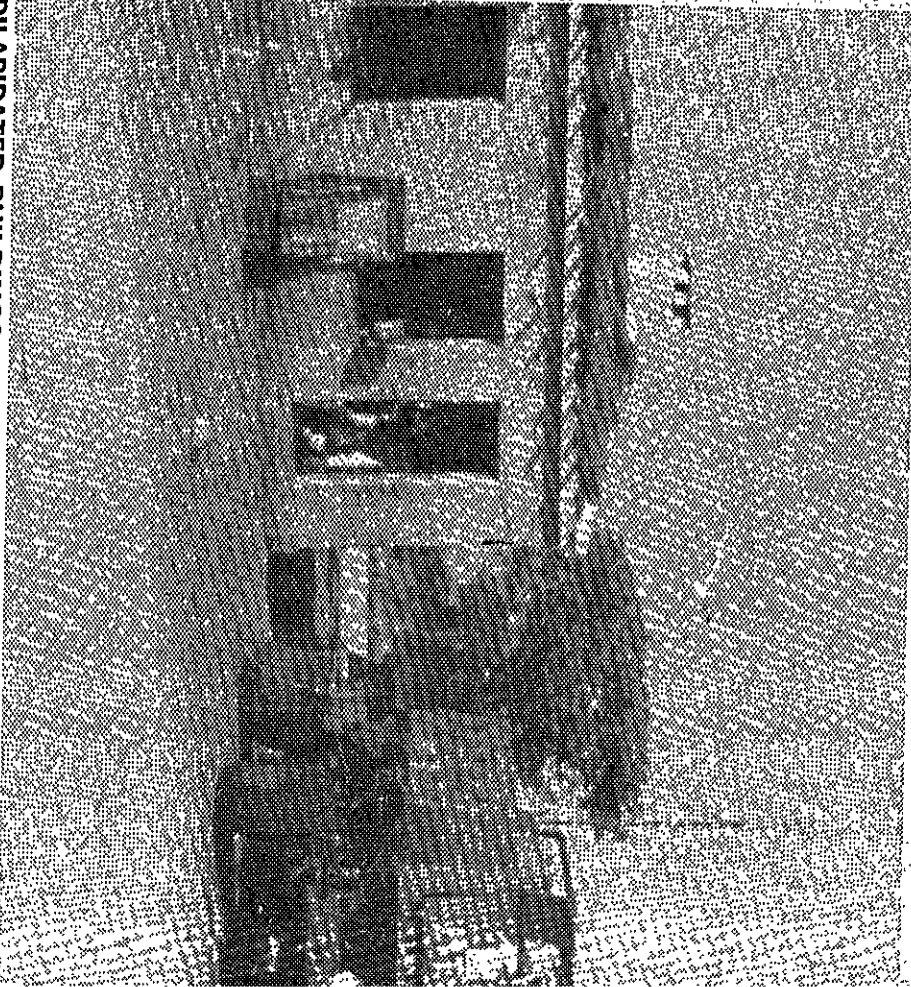


HOLE IN THE GROUND . . . A Swapo bunker in Angola, found during Operation Daisy.



END OF THE WAR . . . For this wounded Swapo member, the bush war ended when he met up with an advancing force of South African soldiers. He nearly lost his life, but South African Army doctors treated him in the bush and he survived.

Pictures: CHRIS OLCKERS



DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS AND AN AIRSTRIP . . . Ionde, once a Portuguese store with a landing strip, became the South African tactical headquarters.

IT WAS the closest I have ever come to a Cuban, especially one flying a Russian-built MiG 21 — and to crown it all, I was a foreigner in a hostile country without a visa, a passport or even a firearm.

At first I could only hear the aircraft, and it was the trained eye of a South African Air Force officer which spotted the glittering speck in the clear Angolan sky.

We were both unofficial visitors — invaders if you like. I was armed with pen, paper and cameras — weapons mightier than the sword, they say.

But when a colonel told us the temporary tactical headquarters at Londe, our base 120km inside Angola, could be the target of the MiGs and an approaching Fapla force, I wished I was armed like the black and white soldiers around me.

The colonel said that if we heard the long shrill alarm of the Ravel, we should make for the trenches kindly dug for us by the enemy — for Londe was once a Swapo base.

I wondered what my family and friends would say when told I had been blasted out of existence by an Angolan plane while on an assignment for my newspaper. Or whether they would ever know what had really happened to me.

It started with a telephone call on Saturday afternoon, October 31.

"Pack your bags, you're going to the border. But don't tell anybody," the news editor said. On Sunday morning I arrived with several other newspapermen at Waterkloof Air Base. We asked what was going on and why we being sent to the operational area at such short notice.

Overalls

Instead of an answer, we each received a pair of overalls. On our arrival in the operational area we were told we would be making history as we were the biggest group of journalists to join the Defence Force on a search-and-destroy operation in a neighbouring country.

On Tuesday afternoon we flew out — to where, exactly, we did not know. It was a strange feeling looking out of the Dakota at the border far below me. I was leaving South Africa without even an ID book, let alone a passport.

The descent at the airstrip at Londe was fast — "we could still be shot down you know!" I could see several aircraft and dilapidated buildings, but few troops.

Men appeared from nowhere and escorted us to meet senior Defence Force officers. As we greeted one another, I heard moans — soft moans, and an Afrikaans voice giving instructions.

I found a young black, aged about 19, stripped of his clothing

Search-and-destroy — armed with a notebook

and covered in blood. His eyes were big and frightened — he was a member of Swapo.

He and several others had been in a contact with South African troops. He was badly wounded.

For him, the bush war was over — but his life could also have been over if it wasn't for the Afrikaans-speaking soldier above him issuing orders.

He had been stripped of his clothing so that doctors and orderlies of the South African Medical Command could treat him.

His shattered arm was put in splints and the fear left his eyes as the painkiller injected by a soldier eased his agony.

Bunkers

His many wounds were bandaged and less than three hours after being shot, he was put on a plane and flown out of Angola to a military hospital at Oshikati.

Then Brigadier Witkop Badenhorst, Officer Commanding Sector 10, who commanded the operation, briefed us and for the first time we really knew what was going on.

It was a beautiful evening and I wondered for how many it would be the last.

A blackened face met us in the darkness and guided us through old trenches and bunkers to thick bush where I saw scores of soldiers, black and white, preparing for the night.

I dug into my rucksack — my daily rations — and realised I could not make a fire for I was in the bush — Angolan bush. And an enemy soldier would shoot before asking whether I was a journalist or a soldier.

A junior officer offered to dig me a trench — "You never know when we can get mortared." I declined, don't ask why, but lay chatting to the men till God knows when.

Some were still boys, yet they had seen and experienced more than I had at their age. Underneath the boyish looks they were hard soldiers and their only talk was of war and women.

Cheers

Some had spent up to nine weeks in the bush, unshaven, unbathed. In other words they were filthy.

Before a daybreak I was awakened by the humming of aircraft — the airborne troops had moved in. It was D-Day for Operation Daisy and I was in the thick of it.

Soon afterwards we heard the

whining as South African bombers jettied in on the target. It was exciting, but I kept wondering how I would have felt if I had been in the target area.

The SAAF planes were greeted with whoops and cheers as they ferried death to Chitequeta and Bambi.

But later that day there were several silent prayers as helicopters brought in some of the South African casualties.

I have seen plenty of death and injury as a journalist — but I was

they had already been treated at a casualty ward.

The doctors at the front had bandaged one man and on the flight from Chitequeta he had already received three pints of blood — donated by soldiers who were guarding him and the medical team.

He was immediately flown by Dakota to Ondangwa, then ferried by helicopter to the military hospital at Oshikati.

There, a team of doctors, including a specialist, performed an emergency operation — equal to any performed at a top hospital in South Africa. His life was saved and that same night he was flown to Pretoria where he was admitted to One Military Hospital.

All injured, including Swapo members — received the same medical treatment while I was there.

Later I was present at the interrogation of a captured Swapo soldier.

He covered in fear and from his talk, I almost believed the Boer War was still going on.

All he could say was: "Die Boere kom!"

He later explained that he had been told it would be merciful to kill a contraband wounded in a contact with South African forces for the Boers would show no mercy.

And the Boers included the black and busmen soldiers.

On Saturday we flew back to the States — South Africa. It was an experience, however sad the facts of war may be.

But I had to wait nearly a month before I could tell anybody about it, due to the Defence Act.

And if ever I visit Angola again, I would still prefer to travel on my passport.



OLCKERS

By CHRIS

Boere" evaporated as his bigger fear of aircraft took over. He was told he would be flown out of Angola in a Dakota.

The next day we were flown to the Swapo target area. I kept thinking of ground-to-air missiles and stray bullets as the Puma helicopter ferried us to Chitequeta at tree-top level.

Then I knew why I was glad that I wasn't in the target area for it was burning and devastated.

We couldn't go into the bunkers as many had been booby-trapped, but it was obvious that the previous occupants had fled in a hurry.

Clothes, food and documents lay scattered around and inside the bunkers I could see ammunition, arms and food.

I had been in Angola for three days and the temperatures were soaring. I missed my girlfriend and the only tune I kept whistling was "If only she could smell me now!"

That night I had my first beer in a week. It was heaven.

Pongos

But the war was going on. Follow-up operations were being planned and it was time to return to base.

The next day Londe was a scene of excitement. The boys in blue were ecstatic — they had shot down a MiG. Even the pongos (army boys) joined in the celebrations — drinking warm cold drinks.

The next day we returned to South Africa, and I never imagined I would be delighted to see the desolate, ugly barrenness of Owambo. But I was.

On Saturday we flew back to the States — South Africa. It was an experience, however sad the facts of war may be.

But I had to wait nearly a month before I could tell anybody about it, due to the Defence Act.

And if ever I visit Angola again, I would still prefer to travel on my passport.

STAR 7/12/81 Army hero risked life in exploding ammo truck

Military Correspondent

A South African army major probably saved the lives of several senior officers and a couple of helicopters from destruction when he drove a truck with exploding shells nearly 300 m to a clear spot.

Major Laurens "Andy" Anderson (36) gave no thought to his own safety when he jumped into the cab of a Buffel anti-landmine vehicle — 240 km into Angola — and drove it away after a RPG-7 rocket exploded, setting off other explosives in the truck.

Troops were unloading arms, ammunition and supplies captured in the initial raid against a Swapo regional headquarters and a military command post south-east of Cassinga.

One of the RGPs slipped, fell and exploded.

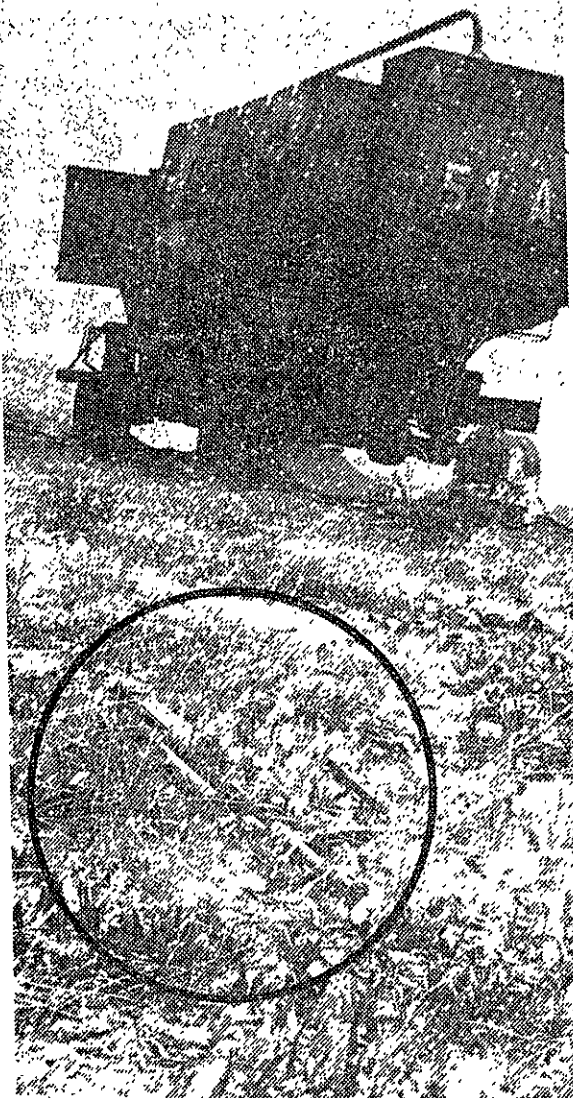
One trooper was flung about 20 m through the air by the force of the explosion. Nobody was killed.

Major Anderson quickly realised what had happened and jumped into action.

He ran into the cab, started the motor and roared off away from the potential danger zone where some explosives had already been off-loaded.

When he was a safe distance away he scrambled from the still-moving Buffel and had got about 20 m from the vehicle when the explosives on it blew up.

Major Anderson escaped unscathed.



The warped remains of an R4 rifle (circled) which was blown from the smouldering wreck of the Buffel anti-landmine vehicle which Major Andy Anderson drove after an RPG-7 rocket exploded on the truck.

The irony of the whole case — it was learnt later — was that the Buffel's starter motor had been giving some trouble and the

truck normally had to be pushed to get it started.

But when Major Anderson jumped in the motor fired first time.

Captives told to expect 'bad things from the Boers'

STAK 7/12/81 (5) ~~STAK~~

Military Correspondent

The drone of turbine engines shattered the silence of the African night and woke me as I lay next to my slit trench more than 100 km into Angolan territory.

It was the first wave of South African airborne troops going into battle deep in the former Portuguese territory.

I was part of a small contingent of military correspondents who went into Angola at the start of Operation "Daisy" — a follow-up to Operation Protea.

We were flown into Ionde — a former Portuguese settlement — by Dakota on Monday November 2, the day before the operation started.

The first South African and SWA/Namibian troops had crossed the cutline that weekend and had taken the insignificant post.

At first light helicopters left the dry Shona river bed heading for the front.

They ran the hottest run of all — casualty evacuation (Casevac).

On the day we arrived at Ionde a Swapo fighter was brought in to the camp which also served as a forward base hospital.

The man who was in his early twenties had been shot through both upper legs and after treatment by South African doctors he was flown to SWA/Namibia on the Dakota which brought us in.

Another Swapo man had two fingers mutilated by a bullet and a doctor amputated them as neatly as if he was in a city hospital.

The doctors used one of the dilapidated rooms of what was once called Ionde Hospital. It had no windows and was dirty and dusty, but the South Africans did extremely well.

We also talked to a captured man who said he had been forced to join Swapo in 1975.

He described his training in Angola.

Through an interpreter he told how his political commissar told him that if he was caught by the "Boers" bad things would be done to him, but he had not been treated badly since his capture.

Once the target area had been secured we were taken in by Puma helicopter to inspect the captured camps.



A wounded Swapo insurgent receiving aid from a South African medical service doctor.

The eastern camp which bordered on Unita-held territory was there to protect the flank from any attack by Jonas Savimbi's forces.

A second battalion was placed on the southern boundary of Bambi (another outpost where Swapo regional HQ was located). This was to protect it against South African security forces.

Army engineers had cleared the area of mines and we inspected the bunkers before they were blown up.

Dr Jonas Savimbi (47), who has a Ph D in international law and politics from Lausanne University, is leader of Unita, the guerilla movement fighting the MPLA and the Cubans in Angola. A typical day in his life is described by Fred Bridgland, who visited Dr Savimbi's stronghold in Angola.

A day in the life of Dr Jonas Savimbi

S-7AK
16/12/81
(5)

I sleep on elephant grass laid on a rope bed. Every-body gets up at four.

We're now in a totally secure area but it's a habit we developed in 1976 when we were liable to be attacked anywhere by the Cubans and MPLA.

They'd move into position between four and six, so we had to be awake.

Immediately I go to see the 500 soldiers in my base camp and sometimes to see the 700 men in one of our training camps nearby.

This is to boost morale, to talk with the sick and wounded.

At 5.30 my daily Cabinet meeting begins in the

open-side grass hut under the trees.

We consider urgent messages received in the night. We review the previous day's programme to judge how far it has been fulfilled.

Then we plan the coming day's work as well as weekly and three-month strategic plans.

By 9.30 the patrols are returning and advanced posts have been contacted by radio.

If there is no emergency — and we have had none here for months — then by 10 I have begun dictating memoranda and letters to my secretary, Anna.

This never takes me less than three hours. My heaviest work is on the political side — mobilising the people and seeking diplomatic and material support abroad.

I can tell you that we received 550 tons of arms from China in 1980 and that several Arab and black African states back

I leave the military side to my Army Chief, Brigadier Samuel Chivale, but if there is a really big operation the final word has to be with me.

In 1978 we had too many examples of captains leading hopeless assaults on enemy posts: they would lose perhaps 20 men for no gain.

Now when we attack fixed positions it is in battalion strength (more than 650 men) and the planning comes right from the top.

I also direct all operations along the Benguela Railway because that is a major target. We have

kept it closed for the whole six years since Fidel Castro imposed the MPLA on our country.

I also liaise closely with Lieutenant-Colonel Bok Sapahlo, who is in charge of intelligence gathering and sabotage in the towns.

Nobody eats in the morning. At noon cassava meal and maybe cabbage or tomato from one of our farms.

There are many animals in our areas. We export ivory, rhino horn and leop-

pard and antelope hides to help pay for our war but we have declared some conservation zones where

hunting elephant, giraffe and black sable is banned.

The black sable is a rare species and it is a Unitas symbol on our coat of arms. Myself, I never eat until the evening.

In the afternoon I hear petitioners for three hours. They bring many problems.

For instance, a village leader will travel hundreds of kilometres to say the local Unitas military commander is not respecting local property.

Then I have to find out what is happening, and act on it because a struggle like ours cannot succeed unless the people are with us.

At 5 pm I go to the villages near the base camp to talk to the people. At 6, without fail, I listen to the BBC News and Focus on Africa to keep up with outside events. The BBC is the

At 7.30 I am back in my hut. I look at messages that have come in during the day from our 22 military regions.

Then I see my wife and four children for half an hour if they are in the same camp.

I sit in a chair made by our people with animal skins to write plans for the next week or month. I work by electric light provided by Soviet generators we have captured from the enemy over the past two years.

Before I used light from the wood fire or candles made by our soldiers from wild beeswax.

We have lots of files, typewriters, secretaries. We have a secretarial school. We find we cannot do without paper work, though we try to keep it down.

We used to move our central base every few months, though now we feel so secure that this one has been here for nearly a year.

I stop at one or two in the morning. When I go to bed I'm so tired I don't need a pillow to sleep.

After some weeks I am exhausted. Then I will go hunting for two days. It's my only relaxation and the only time I can read my books.

I've just finished Field Marshal Montgomery's autobiography. He said leadership is the capacity and will to rally men for a common cause I like that very much.

I also find time to visit our Protestant and Catholic churches in the bush. Religion is part of my life.

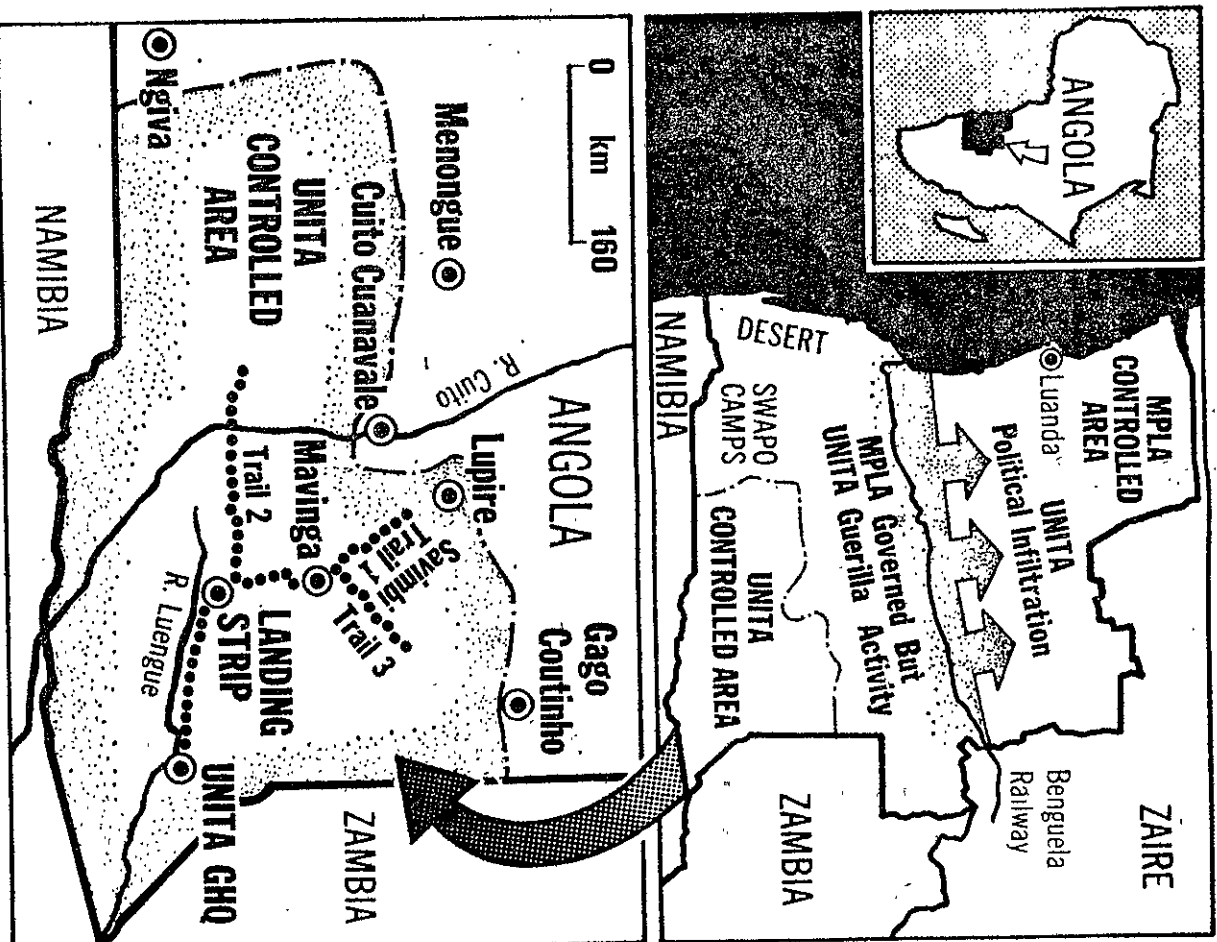
In times of depression and difficulties religion gives me an extra hope, a strength that comes from inside.

If I die the struggle here in this world will not have been for nothing.

So a typical day is administration, administration, administration.

The last action I fought was in 1969 against the Portuguese.

After that my colleagues said I should not be involved directly in combat but I still join my soldiers in physical training and shooting practice at least twice a week. The Sunday Times, Lon-



Maps show areas of Unita activity in Angola.

'In times of depression, religion gives me hope'

Russians move into S Angola

ARGUS 17/12/81 (5)

**Argus Africa
News Service**

WINDHOEK. — Soviet personnel were replacing Cuban forces in southern Angola, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here today.

He was speaking at a news conference at J G Strijdom airport on his return from a tour of eight bases in the operational area.

General Malan said he believed there had been a 'tremendous change regarding the application of Cuban troops in southern Angola'.

Cubans had been conspicuous in Angola's deep

south in the late 1970s, but had later been withdrawn and were now mustered in larger camps nearer the centre of the country.

'Operation Protea showed there are no longer Cubans

in the southern region, and the Russians are taking over — the Russians and their surrogate powers in the Eastern bloc.'

It appeared that friction had developed between the Angolan Government and the Cuban forces because the Cubans were not maintaining good relations with the civilian population.

The Soviets, on the other hand, were more sophisticated in their dealings with the general population.

Political

General Malan said South Africa and South West Africa could continue indefinitely with the struggle against Swapo, but the solution would have to be political and not military.

South West Africans had taken a greater role in the conflict and had begun to realise that the struggle was also their own struggle.

With this spirit it was conceivable that SWA would be able to continue the fight on its own.

SA denies claim⁽⁵⁾ of Angola clash^{Jan 22/12/81}

BELGRADE — The Angolan Defence Ministry claimed yesterday that South African troops repulsed an Angolan attempt to recapture major cities in the Cunene province earlier this month.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported the ministry as saying that Angolan forces launched an attack on December 2, but two days later South African troops and planes staged a "powerful counter-offensive on Angolan positions in the cities of Umbe, Sangobgo, Mongua and the provincial centre of Njiva."

SUPERIOR

"Faced with the superior enemy, the Angolan forces withdrew," the ministry said, adding that the South Africans lost one Puma-7 helicopter, a bomber and three soldiers.

The ministry said South African troops "have been holding under occupation since last August considerable parts of the southern province of Cunene."

Tanjug quoted the ministry as saying in November and December, South African planes made more than 140 reconnaissance flights over Angola, two bombing missions, and one strafing attack. Six commando landing operations and several land attacks were also carried out.

A report by Angop, the

Angolan news agency, said fighting between Angolan and South African forces during November left 46 dead and 34 wounded.

It said nine Angolan soldiers and 32 civilians were killed, with another 33 civilian and military wounded. The report listed five South African dead and one wounded.

In Johannesburg, an SADF spokesman said South African forces operated in Angola only to pursue Swapo guerillas fighting in SWA/Namibia.

He denied reports that South African and Angolan forces engaged in heavy fighting in Cunene province on December 2 and 3.

TOXIC GASES

The spokesman said: "The South African forces are not in Angola to occupy one single centimetre of Angolan soil."

The South Africans sought to avoid contact with Angolan troops, and were seeking solely to locate and to fight Swapo guerillas, he said.

The Angop report, received in Lisbon, also accused South African forces of using toxic gases in Angola.

The South African military spokesman denied the report, and called it "a crude attempt at propaganda, which we dismiss with contempt." — Associated Press.

RJM 22/12/81 (5)

By RICHARD WALLIS

LUANDA. — Six years after they won independence in the midst of a bitter civil war, Angolans now seem more interested in food than revolution.

At the 25th anniversary celebrations of the foundation of the liberation movement that won independence, most of the chairs were empty, one of the officers on the reviewing stand slept and another smoked.

Only children and foreign visitors showed any enthusiasm for shouting slogans.

Many of the official Angolan guests seemed hardly able to summon the strength for a clenched-fist salute at the parade of 5 000 carefully screened demonstrators, mostly from the armed forces and party organisations.

The enthusiasm that fired the people of Luanda immediately after independence was definitely not on show in the avenue where the rally was staged.

The slogans that kept the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) fighting a 13-year guerrilla war against the country's former Portuguese colonial rulers, like "the struggle continues ... victory is certain" were barely audible.

An official stood to introduce the members of the newly-chosen provincial committee of the ruling MPLA-Workers' Party, but it became clear that several had failed to turn up.

"He is sick ... she is sick," the official apologetically muttered into the microphone.

Headline

The buildup to the first quarter century of the MPLA's existence in the official media was low-key.

On the day of the celebrations, the country's only newspaper, the *Jornal De Angola*, carried as its main headline: "We will all today celebrate yet another anniversary of the party."

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos chaired the main rally of the day in a remote northern province, thus stealing the show from Luanda.

Angola has little cause for rejoicing as the target of almost constant South African attacks. The authorities leave nothing to chance when organising demonstrations, so that spontaneous outbursts are not encouraged.

But bored faces, deserted streets and a general apathy augur ill for the authorities at a time when they are appealing for increased popular vigilance.

The government re-affirms its unserving loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

But the *Jornal de Angola* echoes discontent at high food prices, worsening shortages and transport that is so bad that commuters wanting to get to the centre of town take empty buses going towards the suburbs to ensure a ride on the way back.

Food queues are still prevalent in Luanda, although Western residents say they are not as big as they were two years ago, and there is an elite that lives in ostentatious luxury.

A car with special number plates in the driveway, guards outside a villa in a quiet street

Angola fired only by the fight for food

and the sound of a stereo coming from inside are signs of power.

The VIP lounges at Luanda airport seem to be extremely busy with the European trips of prominent Angolans or their relations.

Foreigners also live well in Luanda, but one of the disturbing signs of the past few months has been a resumed exodus, not only of Portuguese settlers who had held out for six years, but also of technically qualified Angolans.

Aimlessly

Cuban soldiers lounge aimlessly around the door of the former Imperio Hotel that used to serve as the senior officers' mess under the Portuguese.

It is now occupied by Cubans from the army medical corps and their families.

But Soviet bloc advisers otherwise keep a low profile and the only ones whose numbers seem to be increasing are East Germans. One East European source said that with recent arrivals, their strength was reported to have risen to 5 000, mostly engaged in security work.

In some areas, friendship with the Soviet bloc allies that flourished at the time of independence has clearly worn thin.

Outside the top-floor restaurant of Luanda's Tropico Hotel hangs a notice that says: "In accordance with orders from above, the crews of Aeroflot and Cubana (the Soviet and Cuban airlines) do not have right to credit and all bills must be paid immediately by these clients."

Bread has been scarce for months, even in the hotels where Westerners eat, but there is no sign so far that the shortages are causing anger. Any resentment the population may feel seems to be translated into disillusion rather than active opposition.

"How do you expect people to feel any revolutionary enthusiasm when they have to spend most of their time queuing?" a former settler asked.

Most ex-settlers are jaundiced and it would be unfair to expect sympathy for the MPLA from those who had a good time under the Portuguese.

Gossiped

At the rally staged for the MPLA's anniversary in Luanda, while those on the reviewing stand fidgeted, slept or gossiped, one of the men closest to President Dos Santos was appealing for Angola's 25 000 party card holders, as privileged members of Society, to be model citizens and work more dynamically.

Mr Evaristo Nomingos, a member of the MPLA-Workers' Party politburo and Minister of Provincial Co-ordination, told the demonstrators it was necessary to do more to unite the party with the rest of Angola's seven million people. — Sapa-Reuter.

Power of Unita grows

By RICHARD WALLIS

LUANDA. — Life is hard in Luanda, but even the most discontented former settlers swear it would get worse if the main guerrilla force, Unita, gained power.

That Unita — the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — will not simply go away was brought home to the people when part of the country's only oil refinery, on the outskirts of Luanda, was blown up last month.

Unita claimed responsibility and the government was lucky the damage was not much worse.

The governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, was never able to pull

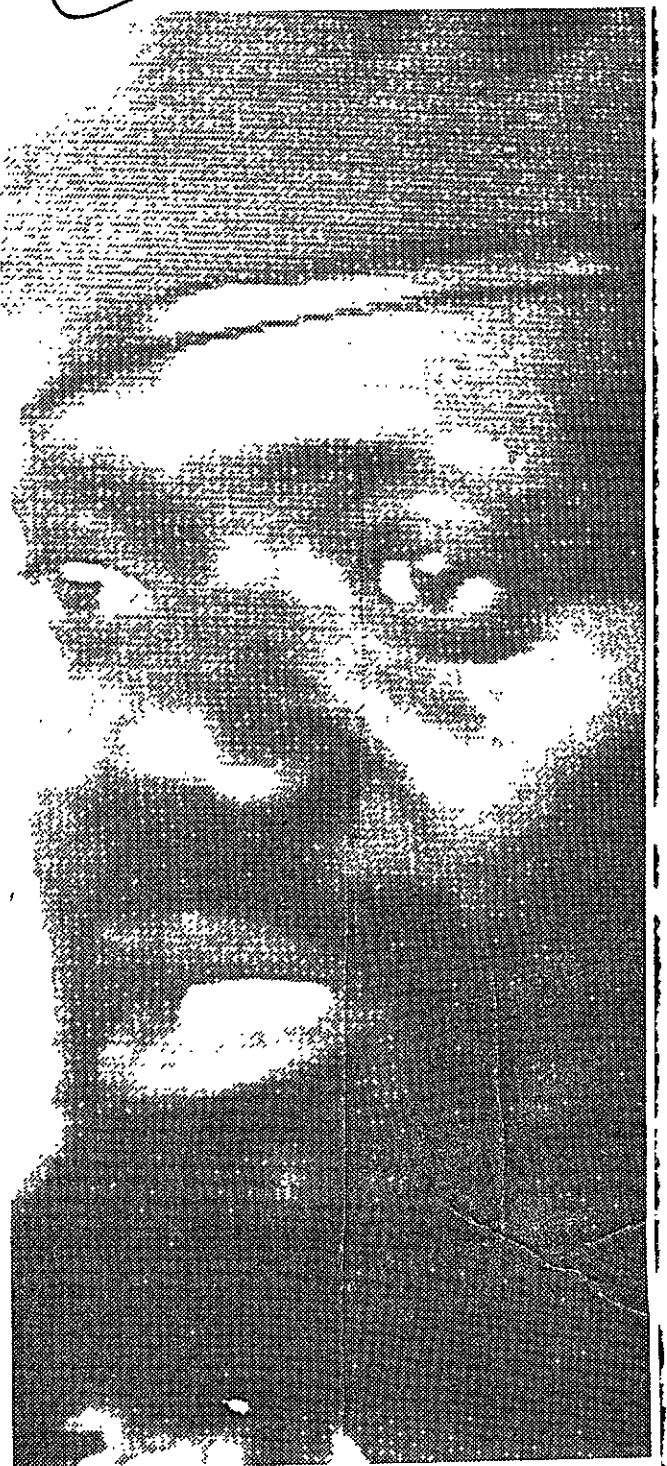
off anything as spectacular during its 13-year guerrilla war against the Portuguese before independence in 1975.

As Unita steps up its pressure on the MPLA government and President Ronald Reagan's administration gives its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, a hearing in Washington, the question of how close the guerrillas are to securing power gains relevance.

Angola has for a long time tried to pretend Unita does not exist, and it is only now that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is beginning to refer to the guerrillas by their real name instead of using his favourite epithet — "the puppets".

Before Angola's independence, Unita secured the support of moderate states in black Africa, particularly Zambia, and became the group with which Western countries were happiest to identify.

In October 1975, a month before Angola was due to become independent, the South African army drove deep into the country, clashing with forces there.



GUERRILLA LEADER ... Dr Jonas Savimbi

By the beginning of the next year, Unita had lost the civil war and, in March 1976, the South Africans withdrew, taking the remnants of Unita with them.

Because of the South African connection, only one African country, Senegal, officially recognises Unita, although others give it discreet support and Angolan officials say Morocco is a key training point and source of arms for the guerrillas.

Unita's main achievement until the Luanda refinery attack had been virtually to paralyse Angola's main transport artery, the Benguela railway linking the Atlantic port of Lobito with the copper mines of Zaire and Zambia.

The British-owned railway, which lost about R132-million between 1975 and 1979, reopened to international traffic in April, 1979 — after four years — but carried only a few sporadic shipments of manganese because Zaire considered it too unsafe to ship valuable copper.

The sources said daily trains were now running in both direc-

tions between Lobito and Moxico (formerly Luso), but were merely clearing goods accumulated along the line. International traffic has not resumed.

In Luanda, there are many white ex-settlers who became Angolans and sided with the MPLA, some out of political conviction, others out of opportunism.

Dr Savimbi's military capacity was greatly increased through supplies he received during South Africa's incursion from SWA/Namibia into Angola, according to Western diplomats here.

Because there is less foreign exchange available than ever, a solution of the conflict with Unita is becoming increasingly urgent.

The MPLA has always branded Dr Savimbi a traitor since he sided with the South Africans.

"What is certain, however, is that the MPLA will be forced to seek reconciliation with the people who provide Unita's support," an experienced Western diplomat said. — Sapa-Reuter.

(5) Sowetan 18/12/81

Angola offers olive branch to Reagan

LUANDA. — Angola appears to be sending messages of despair to the West over Namibia as time runs out for the Luanda leadership to secure the solution of a problem that is crippling this former Portuguese colony.

The most significant move came last week when President Jose Eduardo dos Santos offered to negotiate with the United States at any time.

He did so days after US Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig received the main opponent of the Luanda Government, Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

And yesterday, the Portuguese state radio in Lisbon quoted Angolan ambassador, Mr Adriano Sebastiao as saying his country would be willing to talk to Dr Savimbi if he gave up his links with South Africa.

Angola has made offers to the US before, but the timing of President Dos Santos's latest proposal lent it special weight.

It took a good deal of political courage for the president to hold out an olive branch to the United States immediately after Reagan Administration had lavished official attention on the man his government has branded an

A reliable source with first hand experience, who asked not to be identified, said the area was a gigantic no man's land in which only a few inhabitants remained in ruined towns and where the civilian administration had completely broken down.

The sources said the only signs of South African presence he saw were occasional helicopter patrols. The Angolans have repeatedly said their troops could not penetrate the area without being bombed by Pretoria's air force.

The loss of southern Cunene province is the price Angola has had to pay for sheltering Swapo (The South West African People's Organisation) that has been fighting a 15-year guerrilla war against South African forces for the independence of Namibia.

President Dos Santos repeatedly reaffirms his support for Swapo in public speeches, but there are indications that all is not well between the organisation and its Angola hosts.

Swapo President Sam Nujoma's speech to a recent Afro-Arab conference in Luanda received only a brief mention in the country's only newspaper, the official Journal De Angola.

of the presence of thousands of Cuban troops on Angolan soil since the country's independence in 1975.

"But unless the Reagan administration sends some sort of positive signal to the Angolans now, the situation is so delicate that everything could be lost", a Western diplomat said.

The Namibian issue has always been reported to be one of the most divisive within Angola's fragmented leadership. The fact that President Dos Santos has so closely identified himself with a negotiated solution could mean that not only the future of Namibia, but also his own political survival now depend on America's reply to his latest offer. — Sapa-Reuter.

OS RACISTAS SUL AFRICANOS NÃO PASSARÃO



ANTI-SA SLOGAN: ... but economic pressures are making Dos Santos have second thoughts.



The fact that he chose the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the ruling popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) to offer to normalise relations with the United States and did so in the oil-rich province of Cabinda where American firms have their biggest investment in Angola, was also symbolic.

President Dos Santos, cast as an increasingly isolated moderate in Angola's confused political scene, appears to have thrown his full political weight behind efforts to secure the independence of Namibia through negotiations with the West, according to Western diplomats.

Angola has been the target of a series of South African military raids across the Namibian border since its independence and gave a warm welcome to the negotiating team of the five Western powers — the US, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — here last October.

"However, as South Africa delays its answer and stages more humiliating raids into Angola and as the Americans lend an official ear to Dr Savimbi, the voices that believed in the ultimate good faith of the Western powers grow weaker and those that argued that Angola should never have agreed to negotiate grow stronger", a senior Western diplomat said.

Since last summer's South African incursion, Angola has lost control of a large slice of its territory stretching from the south bank of the Cunene River to the Namibian border.

Western diplomats said there had also been signs of resentment in the Angolan army that it was left to face the full brunt of the South African incursion last summer while the Swapo guerrillas hurriedly retreated beyond the reach of the invaders.

But it is probably the economic cost of maintaining the confrontation with South Africa that is putting the heaviest pressure on the Luanda leadership. The South African incursion is being officially blamed for the worsening food shortages and the crisis that is forcing Angola to cut imports and scale down its main economic targets.

Although potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, Angola is not being given a chance to develop its wealth because it has to spend most of its oil revenues on importing arms, as well as the food that is not being grown because of the guerrilla war being waged with Unita.

Swapo, Angola and the other Front-Line states, as well as Kenya and Nigeria, made a counter-proposal to the Western Namibia settlement plan at a meeting in Dar Es Salaam last month.

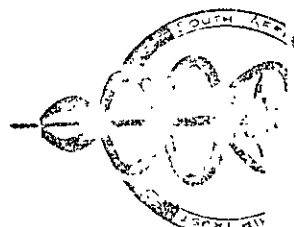
What is now awaited is South Africa's reaction to the counter-proposals, which, if favourable, would allow implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 on Namibian independence — with the former German colony achieving nationhood by 1983.

The United States has so far refused to recognise the Luanda government, because

CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

SEPTEMBER 1978

SALDRU/SAMST



Angolan rebel build-up reported

5 Jan 23/12/81
LISBON — A leftwing Portuguese newspaper has said that 2 000 armed, US-backed Angolan rebels have assembled in Zaire.

The evening newspaper *Diario de Lisboa* said the rebels were poised for an attempt to overthrow the Angolan Government or force it to negotiate.

It said the army of the Military Committee for Angolan Resistance (Comira) had 15 training camps along Zaire's southern frontier and had US, Israeli, Egyptian and Belgian instructors.

"They have a DC-3 and a DC-4 provided by the Reagan Administration. These have been transporting supplies to Angola where they land on secret airstrips built under the direct supervision of north American servicemen and European mercenaries," the paper said yesterday.

The *Diario de Lisboa* said Comira was working with the major Angolan rebel group, Unita.

It said Washington's aim was to bring the Luanda Government round to the US viewpoint. "Only if diplomatic efforts fail will Comira enter the game on a large scale in co-operation with Unita," it added.

Angola and the US are believed to be close to attempts to normalise relations. Washington has refused to recognise the Luanda government because of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Andre Goncalves Pereira has said Angola would like the 12 000 to 15 000 Cuban troops to leave. But the "frequent violation" of Angola's southern border by South Africa had blocked such a withdrawal.
— Reuter.

ANGOLA — GENERAL

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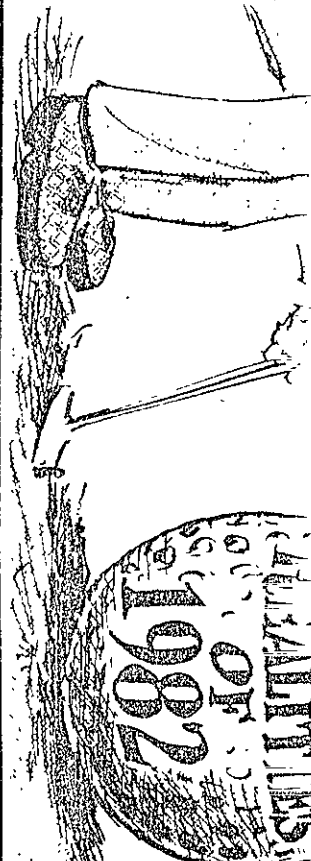
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Today in history

1762—Tsarina Elizabeth of Russia dies, succeeded by Peter II

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If the Cubans go what will happen to the Angolan regime?

NEW YORK — When the South African Army invaded Angola last August, Cuban troops kept carefully in the background.

The Angolan authorities explained at the time that they wanted to avoid making the conflict international and that, anyway, the Cubans were needed elsewhere in the country.

A month ago, Angola's only oil refinery — on the outskirts of the capital, Luanda — was blown up. It was not up to the Cubans to guard it, but the attack certainly had Angolans asking questions.

"If the Cubans are not here to fight the South Africans, and if they do not protect our most vital installations, what exactly are they here for?"

It seems to be a relevant question especially as thousands of Cuban soldiers and civilian advisers in Angola are the target of hundreds of millions of

dollars a year for staying on.

It is true that it was thanks to an air bridge of Cuban troops and Soviet arms that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) ever gained power when the Portuguese left in 1975. It is also true that it was only thanks to the Cubans that a coup attempt by a black power radical factor of the MPLA failed in May 1977.

But with the Cuban soldiers showing an increasing reluctance to get involved in any outright military actions, more and more questions are being asked about their role.

Are they a kind of praetorian guard that provides the Angolan leadership with their only reliable protection? Or are they the tailors who keep the leaders firmly in the

cage of Kremlin orthodoxy?

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola says the Cubans and the Soviet military advisers are needed to transform Angolans who learned to fight in a guerrilla war into the soldiers of a modern army.

The combined efforts of the Cubans and Angolans have clearly failed in their mission of pacifying the country.

The Angolans admit they have lost control of a large part of their southern border with S.W.A./Namibia to the South Africans. What they do not admit, so publicly, is how much of the rest of the country they have lost to opposition guerrilla groups.

A British photographer who visited last week a truckload of supplies, like a young burn saw in a Szecei.

"I think of who lay in the fieldless, rather Ireland itself," photographer Wood of the press in a rare view.

"It's a helpful vision which seems to be about everything about have just given Wood (33), entered Poland center 26 after coming from Sweden, to Sweden's coast. He said police allow

After his arrival, he became a passport as being at a hospital to a hospital can to deliver go.

Within seconds of a man in a medical aid to Szecei. we like a bro hadnt

Dutch labour pains

The Dutch Government faces growing opposition to its economic policies from employers and unions.

The Employers' Central Council grouping all the major employer organizations, has advised its members not to co-operate with the Government on a job

creation programme due to start this year. The Social Affairs Minister, Mr Joop den Uyl, has invited 11 large Dutch companies to discuss opportunities for part time working at a meeting on January 8. Few, if any, are now likely to attend.

Both sides of industry are also strongly opposed to wage controls which will take effect this year.

The employer organizations and the Christian Trade Union Federation have lodged a complaint with the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Lubango base used by Cubans in SWA clash

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Cuban military unit which clashed with security force soldiers in southern Angola at the weekend is believed to have been based at Lubango 250 km north of the SWA / Namibian border.

Identification of the Cuban captured in the skirmish, and the one shot dead by security forces shows that both men are members of a Cuban logistics company based at Lubango.

The prisoner, believed still to be in the SWA / Namibian operational area, is Francisco Paulo Hernandez (31). He is married with four children and has been stationed in Angola for five months, according to information supplied by the SWA Territory Force.

The dead man was Sergeant Raymundo Davila, who was a member of the same Lubango company. No further particulars are available.

The rank of the captured soldier has not been supplied by the Territory Force. Pvt Hernandez's force number, however, is given as 419173.

The Cuban soldier captured earlier this week is married, a father of four and had been in Angola only five months. He is Paulo Hernandez (31), above, a member of the Lubango Regiment's Logistics Company. The second Cuban, killed in the skirmish, has been named as Sergeant Raymundo Davila, of the same unit.

Lubango, one of the largest towns in southern Angola, is a key point on the supply route from the Angolan port of Mocimedes to Kango and Ongiva in the deep south.

No official information has been supplied about the number of Cubans or security forces involved in the clash which is believed to have taken place at the weekend.

It was the first officially reported clash between Cuban and security forces since Operation Savannah, the South African invasion of Angola in 1975.

Three Cubans were captured during Savannah. They were later exchanged for South African prisoners of war being held in Angola.

It is, however, believed that Cuban troops opened fire on members of the security forces during Operation Reindeer — the attack on Swapo's military headquarters at Cassinga — in May 1978.

● BELGRADE — The Angolan Defence Ministry has confirmed that South African troops attacked a Cuban base in southern Angola, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Luanda.

Tanjug said the attack took place January 3 in Moshico province, which is 350 kilometres inside Angola.

The brief report added that there were killed and captured Cuban soldiers without disclosing their number.

ber, however, is given as 419173.

No official information has been supplied about the number of Cubans or security

Cuban killed by security troops in Angola clash

Star 6/1/82 (5)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Cuban soldier has been killed and another captured in the first officially acknowledged clash between Cubans and security forces in southern Angola since the South African invasion of the country in 1975.

The encounter happened while South African and SWA/Namibian troops were engaged in a follow-up operation against Swapo guerillas, according to the acting officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Jan Klopfer.

He did not reveal when or where the contact took place, but it is reliably understood to have been in southern Angola.

"This indicates once again the tendency of Russia and her surrogates to become involved in South Africa and South West Africa's struggle against Swapo," said Brigadier Klopfer.

He added that South Africa was responsible for the safety of SWA/Namibia's inhabitants, and would use "all the means at their disposal to protect innocent people against acts of terror, murder and atrocities committed by Swapo."

Observers believe the incident must have happened within the past few days because Angola's official news agency, Angop, has not yet reported it.

When South Africa invaded Angola in 1975, three Cubans were taken prisoner. They were exchanged three years later for eight South African POWs.

A military source says the latest Cuban involvement in the security forces' cross-border operation could spell a new phase in the war over SWA/Namibia.

Less than a month ago the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told newsmen that Cuban forces had withdrawn from southern Angola.

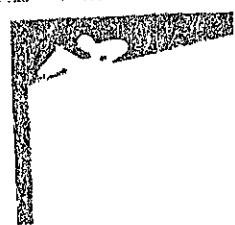
He said their place was being taken by Russian personnel.

Friction had developed between the Cubans and the Angolan Government because the former were not maintaining good relations with the civilian population, he said.

The Soviets, on the other hand, were more sophisticated in their dealings with the Angolan population.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies, said today that the contact with Cubans was significant because it indicated that they had again moved into southern Angola since Operation Protea and Operation Daisy — during which no mention was made of any large Cuban presence.

Estimates put the number of Cubans in Angola at between 18 500 and 20 000. There are also about 3 000 East Germans in the country.



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ROM 8/1/82

Luanda: SA aim is to stir up the war

LISBON. — Angola has accused South Africa of attacking Cuban troops deep inside the country and escalating the conflict with long-range air raids.

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted the Defence Ministry as saying a Cuban soldier had been killed, three wounded and one captured when South African forces attacked Cuban and Angolan units 300km north of the South West African border last weekend.

Three Angolan soldiers had also been killed in the raid, involving planes and helicopters, in an area between Uia and Mujombe.

The Ministry said a South African statement on Tuesday, that the Cubans had been shot near the border, was false.

The admission of Cuban casualties represented a departure from Angola's previous policy of avoiding any reference to Soviet bloc involvement in the fighting.

The official media have never mentioned the killing of Soviet military advisers or the capture of a Soviet officer by South African forces in last year's fighting.

'Bombed'

The Angolan statement also accused South Africa of escalating the conflict by sending its air force 350km into Angola, flying over the eastern province of Moxico along the Zambian border for the first time.

It said seven people had been killed and 16 wounded when South African planes bombed a road between Cahama and Xangongo in the southern province of Cunene on December 21.

Cahama has been described by the Angolans as their most forward position in Cunene.

'Cubans were hit deep in Angola'

The Ministry said Angolan forces had shot down a South African Impala fighter and two helicopters on December 29 at Evale, also in Cunene province.

A later report by Angop quoted the Defence Ministry as saying that Angola would continue to rely on the firm support of those who had always been its natural allies — "the countries of the socialist bloc and the progressive peoples of the world".

The Ministry said the "continued South African occupation" of various parts of Angola since the August invasion proved that "international imperialism" wanted to set up a buffer state in southern Angola under the rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Encouraged

It also proved these forces were trying to put obstacles in the way of SWA independence.

Angola has yet to reply to the latest Western proposals on SWA independence but Western envoys in Luanda were encouraged by a New Year message to the diplomatic corps by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in which he said Angola still hoped the efforts of the five Western powers could lead to a settlement of the SWA conflict.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman yesterday said he had nothing to add to an original statement about the killing of one Cuban and capture of another in the "operational area".

Logistics

An SADF spokesman yesterday also identified the captured Cuban as Private Francisco Paulo Hernandez, 31.

Pvt Hernandez (Force No 419173) was attached to a logistics company in the Lubango Regiment and had been in Angola for the past five months. He has a wife and four children.

The Cuban shot dead by security forces was identified as Sergeant Raymundo Davila, attached to the same unit.

An SADF spokesman also confirmed that the International Red Cross had been notified about Pvt Hernandez. — Sapa-Reuter

NO 8/1/82

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Captured Cuban soldier identified by SADF

PRETORIA — A spokesman for the South African Defence Force yesterday identified the Cuban soldier captured by security forces in the operational area as Private Francisco Paulo Hernandez, 31

Pte Hernandez was attached to a logistics company in the Lubango regiment and had been in Angola for the past five months, the spokesman said.

He has a wife and four children.

The International Red Cross had been notified

about the captured soldier.

From Lisbon it is reported that Angola yesterday accused South Africa of attacking Cuban troops deep inside the country, and of escalating the conflict with long range air raids

The official Angolan news agency, Angop, quoted the Defence Ministry as saying a Cuban soldier had been killed, three wounded and one captured when South African forces attacked Cuban and Angolan units 300 km north of the SWA border

last weekend.

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The defence ministry

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In Pretoria a defence force spokesman said he had nothing to add to an original statement about one Cuban killed and one captured in the operational area — SAPA-RNS

Group claims child violations by SA

Mercury Correspondent

GENEV.—The United Nations anti-apartheid commission has received a report from a group of South African prisoners, claiming that they have been subjected to child violations by police and soldiers as well as in secret camps in alleged territories.

The allegations have been gathered in a two-page dossier by a human rights working group in southern Africa.

Most of the allegations are from South African newspaper reports, but some of the information is based on prison records and military action in Angola comes from escaped prisoners and deserters.

The working group says that all the evidence in the dossier has been corroborated.

The dossier includes a report from a former Robben Island prisoner, an inmate of a prison for political prisoners in a secret camp, and a statement of a Robben Islander who claims that children were arrested in all these locations and kept in secret camps.

It names the working group as the 'Committee for the Release of the Group of 100' and says that the group is made up of 100 prisoners who were kept in Robben Island until the adult prisoners protested to stop it from being an 'Apartheid member was allowed to live with them.

The claims children have been kept on Robben Island

since 1963 and says that when he arrived at the age of 21, political prisoners were thrown in with criminals who were encouraged by warders to abuse them.

Only one boy was provided for 20 prisoners. Beds were introduced in 1971. Sixty people were crowded into cells and had to accommodate 25.

Prisoners on Robben Island are said to have improved conditions and the International Committee of the Red Cross has been visiting the prison. However, the former prisoner said that because reports of the international body are kept secret, there is no way to counter the Prime Minister's denial that children are kept on Robben Island.

Further reports of ill treatment of children came from

of Msinga, Natal.

'Every day the trucks of white farmers cruise along the banks of the Tugela River picking up children within the Bantustan for work,' the report says.

The dossier also gives lists of detained children, women and men whose arrests have so far been unreported. Some of the South West African detainees are said to be in secret camps in the Grootfontein and Otavi areas.

A section on South West Africa contains testimonies made to an international commission of inquiry by South West African refugees in Angola.

A former Angolan mercenary attached to the 32 or 'Buffalo' Battalion, Capt Jose Ricardo Belmundo, said the unit's instructions were to destroy schools, hospitals and houses and to kill civilians and cattle in Angola.

Capt Belmundo said he had taken part in several operations at the request of Unita.

He claimed to have been trained in Pretoria and Durban by French and Israeli officers.

Intolerable

His evidence is corroborated by that of a British deserter from 32 Battalion, Mr Trevor Edwards, who said he found the killing of civilians intolerable.

In an article in the Guardian newspaper he described how his platoon killed a five-year-old girl and her father.

The working group has compiled a list of torturers from evidence submitted by a former prisoner and Swapo official, Mr Axel Johannes.

In a detailed description of torture in South West African jails, he said the police and the army had different techniques and prison conditions depended on who was in charge.

Torture

Electric-shock treatment was common, especially for women. He had also been tortured in this way with electrodes attached to sensitive parts of his body.

Another method was to hang prisoners up by their arms, hang them from trees, submerge them in a river or bury them in a pit. Many prisoners were confined in zinc cells.

Mr Johannes said it was worse to be tortured by South Africans who did not regard their black prisoners as human beings. He claimed there were certain police officers especially trained for torture and that other officials were not allowed to carry out torture.

Special torturers were brought out from Johannesburg and Windhoek.

The dossier will be submitted to the Commission of Human Rights and then filters up through the UN system by way of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly where resolutions condemning South Africa are likely to be approved.

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, January 14, 1982

UN opens its 1982 anti-SA portfolio

GENEVA. — The United Nations anti-apartheid season has opened with new claims of torture, prisoners, child imprisonment, killings by police and soldiers as well as an updated list of alleged torturers.

The claims are levelled at the Prisons Services, the South African Defence Force, and the Police.

Those affecting the Prisons Service allege:

- ① Ill treatment of child prisoners on Robben Island, contrary to previous statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that children are not kept in the political prison;
- ② Warders urge criminals to abuse political prisoners in their cells;
- ③ The provision of one latrine bucket in a cell for up to 80 prisoners;
- ④ The keeping of 14-year-old boys in isolation;

The allegations are contained in a document called "The Children of Robben Island" written by a former prisoner. He claims that children who arrived in 1977 were beaten and set upon by dogs, and that some were kept in isolation until adult prisoners protested so strongly that an elderly ANC member was allowed to live with them.

He said conditions improved after the International Committee of the Red Cross started visiting the prison.

Untrue

Last night a Prisons Service spokesman said the claims were substantially untrue or otherwise grossly twisted out of proportion.

"In any event this is now 1982, when substantial improvements in prison conditions throughout South Africa, including Robben Island, have been successfully introduced," he said.

The dossier claims:

- ① The existence of secret camps in the Otavi and Grootfontein areas for Namibian detainees;
- ② That the crack 32 Battalion was instructed to destroy schools, hospitals and houses and to kill civilians and cattle in Angola, according to mercenary Captain Jose Richardo Belmundo, and deserter Mr Trevor Edwards, a British subject.

An SADF spokesman commented: "It is interesting to note how heavily these claims rely on a rehash of statements made by two discredited liars, Belmundo and Edwards, early last year."

"Belmundo claims to have been a captain attached to 32 Battalion, but this unit has never had a black captain."

"Edwards, who promoted himself from lance corporal to sergeant when he made his so-called disclosures, has up to now not reacted to an SADF challenge to return to South Africa to stand trial on his own admissions of mur-

der in Angola," he said.

He pointed out that the SADF had produced copies of a document signed by Edwards while attached to 32 Battalion in which he undertook not to molest or ill-treat civilians.

"It seems that this so-called working group deliberately collected 223 pages of lies, distortions and half-truths to paint Swapo terrorists, who are responsible for the murder of innocent and unarmed people, as the innocent victims of South African oppression," he added.

Evidence

The working group also listed "torturers" from evidence submitted by a former prisoner and Swapo official, Mr Axel Johannes.

He claimed that electric shock treatment was common, especially for women. He said that prisoners were

hanged by their arms from trees, submerged in rivers, buried in pits, or confined in zinc cells.

A spokesman for the SA Police division of public relations in Pretoria said if anyone wanted to charge the police with brutality he should approach the police who would investigate complaints.

Further reports of ill treatment of children came from the Anti-Slavery Society, which claimed that farmers recruit under-aged children on a massive scale in the area of Msinga, Natal.

The 233-page dossier, compiled by a human rights working group, also gives lists of detained children, women and men whose arrests have so far been unreported.

The allegations will be submitted to the Commission of Human Rights and will eventually filter their way to the General Assembly where resolutions condemning South Africa are likely to be approved.

Mail Correspondent

Reagan's deal on SWA and Cubans

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~~3/11/82~~ Mercury 18/1/82

LISBON—President Reagan is prepared to press South Africa to grant independence to South West Africa, but will insist that Cuban troops leave Angola, according to Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

Savimbi, head of

Natal face old rivals with the chips down

By DENNIS DONE

AFTER two thrilling Kingsmead victories over Transvaal in the one-day Datsun Shield semi-final matches last week, Natal find themselves going into today's final day of their Currie Cup game against their old rivals very much at a disadvantage.

After a sensational batting collapse yesterday — engineered by Rupert 'Spook' Hanley — Natal are 63 runs behind and Transvaal have nine wickets in hand.

Transvaal with 209 and 28 for one are clearly calling the tune against Mike Procter's men who were dismissed yes-

with recognising the Luanda Government, but Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos asked that they include the recognition question.

Diplomatic sources said Washington was insisting on linking the issue with South West Africa and how to get the Cubans out of Angola and end the civil war between Unita and the Luanda Government.

Dr Savimbi told the conservative Lisbon daily O Dia that he had warned the Americans that the Cuban presence would

not end with South West Africa's independence because the Angolan Government needed Cuban troops to stay in power.

Dr Savimbi also issued an unusual statement of support for Swapo terrorists, and condemned South African raids in southern Angola.

Unita had never attacked Swapo militarily or politically, he said. His movement accepted Swapo as an important force in the area, though he estimated that the Angolan backed movement had

only 3 000 to 4 000 terrorists compared with a Unita standing army of 10 000 men and a guerrilla force of 15 000.

The Unita leader said that some of his guerrillas' camps in southern Angola had been bombed by the South Africans, who mistook them for Swapo bases. He condemned South African raids into Angola because, he said, they killed his countrymen and destroyed Angolan property.

But he described them as normal acts of war.

He denied that Unita needed South African military support to win its battles in Angola and said he did not think the independence of South West Africa would mean the end of his struggle.

Dr Savimbi said the Cuban troops in Angola carefully avoided any clash with South Africans and always tried to remain north of the war zone whereas Soviet military personnel were far more involved in the fighting — (Sapa-Reuter)

Now British Rail may decide to shut up shop

LONDON—Britain's rail system closed yesterday for the third time in five years, with management and unions considering the possibility of an indefinite shutdown, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Industry sources said the train drivers' union, which is in dispute with British Rail management over pay

Voting was delayed in snowbound South Wales when 24 000 men are eligible to take part in the ballot tomorrow.

The sources said met-at-early mines, especially in central England, refused to back their union executive's recommendation for a stoppage in support of it

(5) E. Post 11/1/82

Many Angolan whites are against Unita take-over

By Richard Wallis in Luanda

LIFE is hard in Luanda, but even the most discontented former settlers swear it would get worse if the main guerilla force, Unita, gained power.

That Unita (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) will not simply go away was brought home to the people when part of the country's only oil refinery, on the outskirts of Luanda, was blown up in November.

Unita claimed responsibility and the Government was lucky the damage was not much worse.

The governing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was never able to pull off anything as spectacular during its 13-year guerilla war against the Portuguese before independence in 1975.

As Unita steps up its pressure on the MPLA Government and President Reagan's Administration gives its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, a hearing, the question of how close the guerillas are to securing power gains relevance.

It is a question over which the Angolan authorities remain extremely sensitive.

Angola has for a long time tried to pretend that Unita does not exist and it is only now that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is beginning to refer to the guerillas by their real name instead of using his favourite epithet — "the puppets".

Before Angola's independence, Unita secured the support of moderate states in black Africa, particularly Zambia, and became the group with which West-

ern countries were happiest to identify.

In October 1975, a month before Angola was due to become independent, the South African army drove into the country, clashing with forces there.

By the beginning of the next year, Unita had lost the civil war and in March 1976, the South Africans withdrew, taking the remnants of Unita with them.

Because of the South African connection, only one African country, Senegal, officially recognises Unita, although others give it discreet support and Angolan officials say Morocco is a key training point and source of arms for the guerillas.

Unita's main achievement until the Luanda refinery attack had been virtually to paralyse Angola's main transport artery, the Benguela Railway linking the Atlantic port of Lobito with the copper mines of Zaire and Zambia.

The British-owned railway, which lost \$135 million (£132 million) between 1975 and 1979, reopened to international traffic in April 1979, after four years, but carried only a few sporadic shipments of manganese because Zaire considered it too unsafe to ship more valuable copper.

The sources said daily trains were now running in both directions between Lobito and Moxico (formerly Luso), but were merely clearing goods accumulated along the line. International traffic has not resumed.

The 1340km line runs through Angola's fertile central plateau, whose Ovimbundu tribesmen have traditionally provided Dr Savimbi with most of his fighting men.

International relief organisations indicate that it is not safe to use roads across the plateau because of guerilla attacks and mines. Relief workers also report bands of starving guerillas raiding village shops for food.

Before independence, Dr Savimbi proclaimed his movement to be modelled on social democratic parties in the West.

Those Portuguese settlers who experienced Unita rule in Angola, including some very Right-wing senior Government officials in Portugal, remember it best as an administrative anarchy characterised by tribalism and black power.

In Luanda, there are many white ex-settlers who became Angolans and sided with the MPLA, some out of political conviction, others out of opportunism.

Some die-hard conservatives reject Dr Savimbi in spite of their hatred for the Marxist-Leninist rule of the MPLA.

President Dos Santos recently said South Africa's aim was to enable Unita to proclaim a "negro socialist republic" in the areas it had wrested from the central Government's control.

If Dr Savimbi did come to power, a backlash against whites and especially half-castes, as those

who enjoyed a privileged position under the MPLA, could take place.

Dr Savimbi's military capacity was greatly increased through supplies he received during South Africa's incursion from SWA/Namibia into Angola, according to Western diplomats here.

Insecurity in the central plateau is depriving Angola of most of the food it traditionally used to grow, forcing it to spend valuable foreign exchange on agricultural imports.

Because there is less foreign exchange available than ever, a solution of the conflict with Unita is becoming increasingly urgent.

The MPLA has always branded Dr Savimbi a traitor since he sided with the South Africans, and it is difficult to imagine which political leader in the present Government could survive making peace with Unita.

"What is certain, however, is that the MPLA will be forced to seek reconciliation with the people who provide Unita's support," an experienced Western diplomat said.

"There are only a few token Ovimbundus at the moment on the central committee, which is dominated by northerners. That must change if there is to be peace."

In Washington, Dr Savimbi said that factions in the MPLA appeared ready to start talks with Unita about ending the civil war. But the MPLA leadership is notoriously divided and only time will tell whether a reconciliation is possible. — Sapa-Reuter

Angola PoW swop denied

JOHANNESBURG — Government and diplomatic sources yesterday described as "hogwash," a report that Russian and American prisoners captured in the Angolan war will be exchanged this week in Kinshasa.

The London Times report said two American mercenaries who have been serving long prison terms would be swapped

in the Zairean capital for two Soviet airmen captured in Angola by "insurgents."

South Africa is supposed to have played a key role in the deal, which is said to follow negotiations between the Republic, the US, Russia, Angola and the Unita guerilla leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

The report has fuelled

speculation that the exchange may be linked to concessions agreed to by Angola over the SWA negotiations.

But a South African Government source yesterday described the report as "far fetched" and "up in the air."

A diplomatic source said the report seemed both "illogical and premature."

— DDC.

Savimbi offers to talk to Luanda Govt

C. Post 19/1/82
LISBON — Angolan
guerilla leader, Dr Jonas
Savimbi, offered to hold
talks at any time with the
Marxist Luanda govern-
ment, to end seven years
of conflict in the former
Portuguese colony.

Dr Savimbi told Por-
tuguese state television:
"We are determined. We
want to talk with the
MPLA.

"We think that without
peace there can be no
economic reconstruction.
Whenever and wherever
the MPLA wants it, we
are ready to speak," said
Dr Savimbi, leader of the
National Union for the
Total Independence of
Angola (Unita).

Portuguese television did not
say on what day Dr
Savimbi gave the inter-
view, but the broadcast
came after talks in Paris
between the Angolan
Foreign Minister, Mr
Paulo Jorge, and the
United States assistant
Secretary of State for Af-
rican affairs, Dr Chester
Crocker, last Friday.

Asked whether talks be-
tween Unita and the
MPLA might take place
soon, Dr Savimbi said he
did not have any specific
information, but added
he thought there had re-
cently been progress to-
wards such talks. —
Sapa-Reuter

Cubans: SA is *Star* blamed ^{23/1/82}

LISBON. — Constant attacks on Angola by South Africa are preventing the Luanda Government from negotiating the withdrawal of Cuban troops, says one of the country's leaders.

Angop, the official Angolan news agency, reported top ideologist Mr. Lara as saying during a visit to Moscow that South African attacks "have prevented the Angolan Government from planning with the friendly government of Cuba the end of military aid that has been given us."

Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the Unita guerilla leader, said in an interview published yesterday that withdrawal of Cuban troops would allow negotiations to begin between his forces and the ruling MPLA.

But Angop denied that the MPLA was seeking talks with Unita or other rebel groups.

— Reuter.

LUANDA'S NEW MOTTO: MAKE OIL NOT WAR

5

WHY ANGOLA WANTS QUICK NAMIBIA DEAL

LONDON: Angola is poised to become the world's ninth largest oil producer and the second largest in sub-Saharan Africa after Nigeria.

Harvesting this oil wealth depends partly on a peace deal in neighbouring Namibia, which explains the Angolan regime's frustration over the continuing delay in completing the negotiations. There are high hopes in Luanda that the latest meeting in London of the Western Five (the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada) to agree on the final terms for a UN peace-keeping force to probe into Namibia will produce early results.

Angola badly needs a settlement in Namibia for several reasons.

First, it will remove the continuing security threat from the South African Army's repeated attacks across the border to check Swapo's forces.

Texaco, which negotiated a production-sharing scheme with the Angolan regime in late 1979, expects to have its third field in full production by the

end of 1983, when it expects to be producing 25 000 barrels a day.

The French company ELF has carried out tests which it describes as "remarkable." The significance of its finds is that oil fields are located farther south closer to the capital, Luanda. That is encouraging for the exploration work being carried out in the next block by Angola's state company, Sonangol, which has entered into production-sharing schemes with Gulf and other multinationals.

The Italian Agip company has begun work on a much sought after block next to the promising Texaco and ELF concessions. Other concessions have been granted to Getty, Deminor, Union Texas, Citicor Service, the International Development Corporation, Hispanoil and Marathoni.

Although the oil scene is full of promise and the prospects of a Namibian settlement are encouraging, the Angolan regime is troubled by reports of a fresh security challenge on its northern border with Zaïre.



Second, it will open the way for possible negotiations with the internal armed resistance of Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces who depend heavily on South African support and American moral encouragement.

Third, it will make possible the removal of the 11 000 or so Cuban combat troops. That in turn would facilitate diplomatic and economic co-operation with the West, and further encourage full participation by the multinational oil companies in Angola's oil development programme.

According to the latest issue of the Petroleum Economist, Angola's proven reserves of oil already

stand at 1 200 million barrels and those of gas at 30 000 million cubic metres. Because of security and other problems, output has been running well below capacity.

A number of international companies are involved in exploration and development of proven reserves. Gulf Oil of America, which made its first discovery in the Cabinda enclave in 1966, has plans to double its present production to 200 000 barrels a day by 1985. It is also optimistic about the prospects of more finds.

According to the Portuguese paper Diário de Lisboa, 2 000 trained men are ready to launch a new armed struggle against the MPLA regime. The

army is said to have been assembled by a new organisation, the Military Committee for Angolan Resistance (Comira) which was established in late 1980. The Portuguese paper reports that Comira has received support from South Africa, the United States, Zaire, Morocco, Egypt and Gabon as well as certain elements in Brussels and Bonn.

Comira is reported to be moving its forces freely around Zaire, where it maintains 15 training camps close to the Angolan border. One camp in the Bas-Zaire province is reported to have installations for 5 000 troops and military instructors allegedly supplied by the US, Israel, Egypt and Belgium as well as West European mercenaries.

Comira is said to be a revival of the old Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA) whose leader Holden Roberto was sent into exile after President Mobutu of Zaire and the Angolan regime patched up their quarrel.

Another pre-independence movement, the Flec — which operated in the oil-rich Cabinda enclave — is reported by the same Portuguese source to enjoy transit rights in Gabon, where its former president Ranque Franque is living in exile.

The governments of Morocco and Egypt have both officially denied reports of their having any involvement. An Angolan official comment, broadcast on Radio Luanda, claims that while Washington has given recent evidence of wishing to repair its relations with the MPLA regime, it likes to have "a finger in every pie" and that it continues, in close "collaboration with Pretoria", to supply Comira and Unita with arms and money.

The Angolan authorities' conclusion is that if the moves for a peaceful settlement should fail in Namibia, the United States and South Africa would then give their full backing to the rebel forces to overthrow "the lawful government of Angola".

Namibia turns on Angola's tap

S. Tribune
ALAN DUNN
reports from Windhoek
of the Tribune Africa News
Service

NAMIBIAN authorities are pumping millions of cubic metres of water from the Calueque scheme in Angola to relieve drought-stricken Ovambo.

The territory's Department of Water Affairs is drawing water from the Cunene under an agreement made with the Angolan Government before the MPLA came to power.

This emerged at a Press conference this week addressed by the member of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers in charge of water affairs, Hans Jurgen von Hase.

Officials revived the Calueque water source, which is now supplying half the Ovambo population, late last year by using installations and a water route that have been dormant for years.

Mr von Hase refused to say whether or not the scheme was being tapped with Angolan permission.

"But it is an old agreement between Angola's civil war. An alternative scheme, supplying only 10 percent of Calueque's potential, was built in the late seventies from the 'hippo pool' in the Cunene River below Ruacana Falls.

Mr von Hase said the water from Calueque had solved "big problems" in Ovambo. "We supply half the population through that state scheme and the flow is so strong that we can fill all pans, dams and reservoirs. They are all full."

The Olushandja Dam is north-west Ovambo, which had a capacity of about 40 million cubic metres, already had four million cubic metres of water pumped into it.

"As soon as it reaches eight million, which will happen soon, it becomes high enough to pump to the southern (Ovambo) canals."

The drought on the Namibia-Angola border has had a marked effect on the bush war in Ovambo.

A security forces spokesman said a drop in the number of guerilla incidents in the last nine months was partly attributable to the drought.

"We are also beginning to see the effects of Swapo's losses; roughly 1400 have died each year for the last two years."

The dry conditions in Ovambo favoured security forces engaged in counter-insurgency operations for several reasons:

- Food and water were not readily available to insurgents, who either had to carry their supplies or were restricted to areas where people supported them.

- Swapo's infiltration routes were limited to riverbeds or waterpoints, reducing the search areas.

- Insurgents no longer had the cover of dense foliage in which to operate and the dry ground made it easier for security forces to track.

- The intense heat cut the guerrilla's daily

About 15 Swapo insurgents had committed suicide in the last three months. Medical officers said the violent and irrational behaviour displayed by these men indicated symptoms of extreme heat fatigue.

The drought also had disadvantages for security forces:

- Troops on operations had to be supplied with water regularly and, where there was no water points, this was done by helicopter. This caused loss of surprise and consumed helicopter-hours.

- Hot sand and rocks affected the paws of tracker dogs, which had to be replaced hours sooner than under normal conditions.

The spokesman said security forces were ready at any time to switch to wet-weather tactics. Rain helped Swapo by providing water and dense foliage and by washing out their tracks. Poor weather affected air operations and the air transport of troops.

...but thirst drives many to end of road



The remains tell the story

By PETER HONEY, Tribune Africa News Service

FAMINE and war have driven thousands of people from rural Kaokoland to shelter in the only notable town in the 50 000 square kilometre region — Opuwo, meaning, literally, "the end of the road".

They live in patchwork hovels of cardboard, sacking and sticks — often as many as six in a beehive hut little larger than a doghouse.

They are the Ovahimba and Herero people of Namibia's most north-western region which has been devastated by drought. Some parts have not seen rain in six years.

Opuwo, the capital of Kaokoland, had a population of 400 three years ago. Now 4 000 are crammed into the rambling, dusty collection of littered streets, houses and shacks.

The influx of war and drought refugees has meant that there are about eight squatters to every resident townsman.

Opuwo is little more than a military, police and administrative centre with a population of about 50 whites. There are about 100 brick houses. Dotted among these buildings are the squatter shanties and wooden huts built by Angolan refugees who have moved in since the civil war there.

But Opuwo also has a hospital with 132 beds and four military doctors serving a population of about 15 000 in an area nearly twice the size of Lesotho.

In spite of the drought, which killed 40 000 cattle last year, few people have been admitted to the hospital for malnutrition.

"We have 80 patients and only one, a child of 18 months, is being treated for gastro-enteritis brought on by malnutrition," a military doctor said this week.

"It is perhaps surprising that the incidence of malnutrition is so low.

"I can ascribe this to one factor — that nearly all babies are breast-fed until the age of two," he said.

Opuwo hospital has not had any deaths directly attributable to starvation, although some adults have died from diseases contracted because their resistance was low.

However, as Kaokoland is undoubtedly the region in Namibia least penetrated by Western civilisation, one of the doctors conceded that many rural Ovahimbas probably would not seek help in Opuwo if they were starving.

The head of the Herero administration said 75 percent of the population was dependant on Government feeding schemes.

"The administration distributes 16 tons of mealie meal to the rural

population each month. Then there are supplies of fat, sugar and the like," Mr Tinus Smit said.

If the situation regarding the human population is good, it is certain that the cattle population is steadily dying out.

Flying over the thorn scrub and mopane bush between Opuwo and the southernmost region of Otjokovares, one cannot see so much as a stub of grass in the baking red soil.

The unique Kaokoland elephants are there, with apparently nothing to eat, but there is no sign of cattle — the mainstay of the Herero and Ovahimba societies.

Kraals stand deserted, the bleached grey stick huts barren as skeletons. Then you are in the district of the Otjokovares.

More than 400 people live here, in settlements seething in the heat and stench of rotting carcasses.

Most of the cattle are owned by Jonas Musaso, who began farming in the district shortly before the drought of 1962.

"This drought cannot be compared with anything before. My father and mother cannot remember a drought as bad as this," Mr Musaso said.

The only market for Kaokoland cattle is the meat processing factory at Oshakati. Because of veterinary regulations preventing the spread of foot-and-mouth disease and lung sickness, no cattle may be exported south of a fence running across southern Kaokoland.

"The zebras used to live here and our traditional water and grazing lands were south of the fence. Now we are where the zebras used to be and they are where the water is," Mr Musaso complains.

But the wild animals are suffering in the drought as well. Each side of the "great white road" running northwards to the Angolan border lie the carcasses of zebra, kudu and oryx — trapped behind a low stock fence which, in their weakness, they are unable to jump.

A senior member of Otjokovares' community, Langman Muzuma, says the feeding must stop.

"What does it help to keep feeding the cattle if they are going to die? The Government should rather slaughter all the cattle, or let them die so that we can prepare for the war which is going to come," Mr Muzuma says.

Peace move for Angola

S. Tribune
29/1/82

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: The exchange of two Russian pilots held prisoner in Angola for two unnamed Americans could be the first step in a move towards reconciliation of the warring forces in Angola — and the marching orders for 30 000 Cuban Troops in the country.

The exchange is to be carried out by the International Red Cross in agreement with the Angolan Government and the main rebel force, Unita, according to an exclusive story by Ian Mather in the Observer here today.

The swap could lead to further exchanges of prisoners and is to be seen in the context of a major American initiative in South West Africa, one of the objectives of which is the setting up of a government of national reconciliation involving Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader.

The Angolan Government has denied that it sent a letter to Unita offering negotiations for reconciliation, but President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has made it plain he favours the normalisation of relations with the US and the resulting economic benefits.

The Reagan administration, for its part, is seeking to bring the two factions in Angola together as part of a "two track" initiative aimed at securing the withdrawal of 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola and the departure of South African troops from neighbouring Namibia.

REBEL
SAVIMBI
READY
TO TALK
WHILE
30 000
CUBAN
TROOPS
WAIT
FOR THE
BOOT

Last week Dr Savimbi said he was "very interested" in the idea of a "government of national reconciliation" and that Unita had established unofficial contacts with the Angolan Government party, the MPLA.

He said that 10 days ago, at a meeting in Paris, between the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, and Dr Chester Crocker, America's assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had expressed on his behalf Unita's willingness to enter into discussions with the MPLA.

Cubans will be withdrawn 'if SA ends raids'

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — Angola would seek the repatriation of the 20 000-strong Cuban expeditionary force if South Africa ceased its constant cross-border incursions from Namibia/SWA, a leading Angolan Government official has said.

Lucio Lara, the Marxist regime's main ideologue, made this clear during a visit to Moscow last week, according to a report from the official Angolan news agency Angop.

This is the first time any Luandan official has publicly admitted an interest in seeing the Cuban troops withdrawn.

Diplomatic relations

His remarks coincided with a Lisbon newspaper report quoting reliable sources that Angola and Washington would soon establish diplomatic relations, a move until now always hampered by the Cuban presence in the former Portuguese colony.

The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, met last week in Paris with Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, to discuss a settlement of the Namibian question.

Although Washington denied it, there were rumours at the time that the two men would also be talking about the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Mr Lara, in Moscow for talks on Soviet military and economic assistance to Angola, was quoted as saying the Paris meeting between Mr Jorge and Dr Crocker represented a first step forward by both sides in the normalization of relations.

He also said last Wednesday that it was South Africa's fault that the Angolan Government had not yet moved to end the "military aid extended by the friendly government of Cuba," a reference to the Cuban force sent by Fidel Castro during the civil war after Angolan independence six years ago.

His remarks were apparently ignored by the Moscow media, possibly because they displeased the Soviet leadership, which would prefer to see their proxies, the Cuban soldiers, remain in place, and Angop distributed the text of Mr Lara's remarks only yesterday.

Meanwhile, in an interview published in Lisbon on Friday, the Angolan rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, made it clear that the withdrawal of the Cubans was the only condition his Unita movement placed on the opening of peace negotiations with the ruling MPLA-Workers' Party.

He disclosed that in spite of the Clark Amendment, Unita was receiving US Government assistance in its struggle against the Marxist regime.

UCT

Angola: No ⁵ raids, ²⁰⁴ no ~~2511~~ Cubans

Mail Correspondent

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First step

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Meanwhile, in Lisbon, the Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, made it clear that the withdrawal of the Cubans was the only condition his Unita movement placed on the opening of peace negotiations with the ruling MPLA party.

He revealed that despite the Clark amendment Unita was receiving US government assistance in its struggle against the Marxist regime.

WITH Angola gripped by big-power rivalries on the African continent, the tiny oil-rich enclave of Cabinda is also caught in the squeeze.

Cabinda, a postage stamp-sized territory wedged between Zaire and the Congo on the West African coast, is controlled by Marxist Angola, 64km away, and since 1975 guerrillas there have been waging a campaign for independence.

"We want to be a small, pro-Western, democratic country," Mr Francisco Xavier Lubota, leader of the Cabinda Enclave Liber-

Oil-rich Cabinda fights for its independence

2- Oct 29/11/82 (5)

By Monte Hayes in New York

ation Front (Flec), said in an interview in New York.

"Cabindans don't like Angolans. Our languages are different. Our cultures are different."

Flec's 2 000 men control about two-thirds of Cabinda, Mr Lubota claims.

Mr Lubota said he was in

New York to publicise the plight of his homeland to Americans and to try to gain the support of the US Government in the struggle for independence.

But his visit comes at a time when the Reagan Administration, at odds with Angola over the presence of Cuban troops there, is showing signs of coming to terms with Luanda. High level meetings between the two nations on bilateral and regional issues were held in Paris this month.

Lubota was unsuccessful in securing a meeting with US officials.

In contrast, Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the pro-Western guerrillas in Angola, Unita, was warmly welcomed by the Reagan Administration while visiting the US last month.

"We can't be discouraged," Mr Lubota said. "Meeting with us would mean they recognise us. They may not have made up their minds yet."

Cabindan leaders cite their enclave's oil wealth as the reason for continued Angolan dominance. The oil installations, with Gulf the major producer, provide Angola with nearly 80% of its budget.

As part of the Portuguese empire, Cabinda was independent from Angola and ruled separately until 1956, when Portugal shifted administrative responsibilities to its colonial office in Luanda.

In 1975 Portugal gave up on attempts to establish a transition government in Angola and left the country "to the Angolan people," Mr Lubota recalled.

With the support of 20 000 Cuban troops, the Marxist MPLA won the power struggle among three liberation groups. Part of the booty was oil-rich Cabinda.

Since late 1975 Flec has been waging its guerrilla war against the superior firepower of MPLA forces and at least 3 000 Cuban troops stationed in Cabinda to protect the oil.

But the struggle for independence has gone largely unnoted on the world stage. The United States and African nations

have turned their backs on the plight of his homeland, Mr Lubota said.

African nations, he said, are afraid of violating the Organisation of African Unity charter that states that borders left by colonial powers are inviolable and must be left intact.

But Mr Lubota contends the charter does not apply to Cabinda because Portugal always considered it a separate colony.

Mr Lubota and his organisation are equally upset with the United States because it has not pressured Gulf to halt production.

Gulf, in a 49% minority partnership with the Angolan Government, lifted 91 000 barrels a day in 1980, according to company spokesman Mr Keith Anderson. He said Gulf was granted its first concession there in 1957.

"It's a mystery to me how the US Government allows Gulf to give so much money to Angola and Cuba," Mr Lubota said.

"The Gulf Oil Company reaps hundreds of millions of dollars in profits from its Cabinda offshore installations and pays the Marxist MPLA Angolan Government more than 600 million dollars a year in taxes and royalties, a large part of which it uses to finance Cuban and Angolan troops illegally occupying the Cabinda enclave and repressing and killing the Cabindan people."

When asked to comment, Mr Anderson would only say: "These remarks are inflammatory rhetoric that bear little resemblance to the situation in Cabinda." He said the tax and royalty figure for 1980 was 511 million dollars (R487 million).

Although Flec had about 2 000 men fighting against the Angolan and Soviet troops, it had only enough weapons to field 300 at a time, Mr Lubota said.

All but 30 000 of Cabinda's population of 300 000 had fled to neighbouring countries to escape the fighting and the atrocities of the Angolan soldiers, he said. Most were now living as refugees in Zaire and the Congo. — Sapa-AP

Savimbi still keen on deal with Angolan Government

Apple Times 29/11/82

LONDON. — Once more there are reports of contacts between Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of the guerilla forces of Unita, and the MPLA Government of Angola. Rumours of, and even some attempts to hold binding talks to produce a composite leadership for this large and potentially wealthy former Portuguese territory have surfaced every now and again since the mid-seventies.

Then as now Savimbi has appeared keener on having a government by an all-party alliance than have the other main figures among the rival forces. Yet, it is difficult even to imagine such an alliance continuing to survive let alone rule in Angola for more than a few weeks.

Savimbi himself, who managed to escape several assassination attempts even while he was still said to be making the last arrangements to share the government, should know the dangers of entering any coalition today — only seven years since the civil war.

Worst sins

In that time he has been accused of some of the worst sins in the African calendar. These extend from co-operating with the Portuguese while he and his then little group were still fighting the colonial government, to attempting to take over the Angolan Government with the help of South Africa. Probably it was only the Cubans with their Soviet back-up that prevented his doing so, and he continues to fight for the freeing of his country from foreign occupation (i.e. Soviet advisers and Cuban troops) to this day.

I remember his first press conference on breaking away from Holden Roberto's movement — Roberto was at that time the best known of the Angolan resistance leaders. The meeting was held on a house-boat on the Nile in 1964, and Savimbi was then a tall, slender young man, very gently spoken, but firmly against Roberto's opportunist, tyrannical and somewhat corrupt methods.

Now Savimbi's photographs show him to be a big, bearded, burly man festooned with guerilla weaponry, but his message sounds unchanged: To provide his people with a government which is not dominated from the outside by influences from either the left or the right.

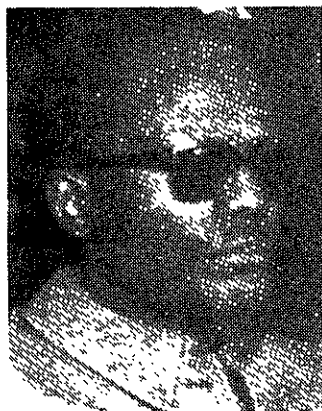
Throughout Africa the propaganda against him is intense, and sounds or reads as if it were directed or parroted from a single source. Journals dealing with Africa abroad show him as another Tshombe, a would-be black betrayer of the black nationalist cause.

The main proof of this is taken to be the fact that he co-operated with the South Africans in the 1975 invasion of Angola, and is still alive and fighting today because of South African support. Savimbi's own claim that

whatever dealings he has with South Africa are wholly pragmatic and will not guide his actions once in power, is dismissed with contempt.

There is no doubt that he and his movement have survived remarkably in the years when he has seemed cut off from any regular supply of arms except through South Africa. The rather bull-like Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, took the worst of possible options by deciding to aid the Angolan forces against Unita, which decision made it easier for Unita to give assistance to the South Africans against the Swapo efforts to infiltrate SWA/Namibia.

In any case, Savimbi probably thinks it is no worse to receive



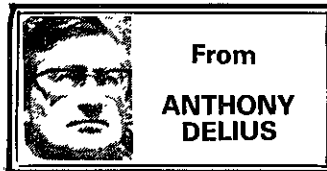
● **HOLDEN ROBERTO ...**
Opportunist, tyrannical and somewhat corrupt.

South African support than for the government to depend heavily on Cuban and Soviet support. Possibly he asks himself why he should allow Unita to be smashed for want of supplies in order to satisfy some newspaper and broadcasting purists.

The Americans probably noted without any South African prompting that Savimbi is still in the field, has kept the Angolan/Benguela line closed, and even shot down a couple of Russian transport pilots — soon apparently to be swopped for a couple of Americans captured by the government.

Diplomatic shuffle

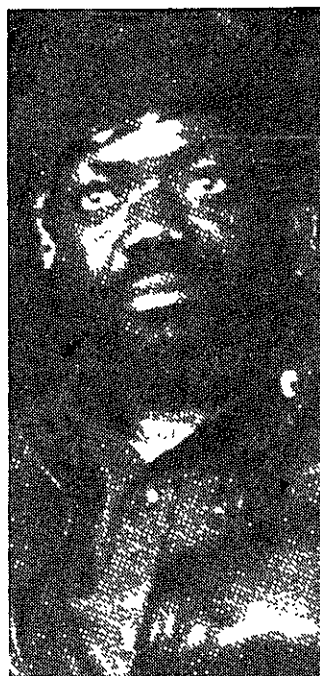
A few weeks ago there was some toing and froing in Europe of American Africa-desk officials doing a diplomatic shuffle between South African, Angolan Government and Unita representatives. From this there may have emerged at least some firm details of a plan for Ameri-



From
ANTHONY DELIUS

can recognition of Angola and a possibility of Savimbi doing a deal with the Angolan Government.

There have long been allegations of a combined South Africa, Unita and United States plan to prepare the way for changes in this part of the world. First South Africa would rough up the Angolans to demonstrate that Russia and Cuba were little able to protect them. The Unita saboteurs would show they could stretch their



● **JONAS SAVIMBI ...**
Message of compromise seems unchanged

operations from the Benguela line to the outskirts of the capital, Luanda.

The hard no-compromise Marxists in the Angolan Government might then begin to listen to the men who preferred negotiation and compromise. The latter are led by President Dos Santos, and feel that better relations with the United States would help in the search for markets, aid and investment which Angola so badly needs, to develop its great potential.

The South Africans, of course, would hope that changes in the Angolan Government's policies ensured minimum help to the Swapo guerillas and possibly at least a narrow victory for the anti-Swapo groups in SWA/Namibia. At the present it seems that past experience of apart-



heid, the racial blunders of the whites, and even of the multiracial DTA will ensure a considerable Swapo victory in any pre-independence elections.

A period of Swapo futility in the field while the DTA organized its propaganda with greater subtlety might change all this. Or so Pretoria hopes or believes.

In such a plan the striking of a deal between Savimbi and the government at Luanda would seem to be an essential element. The Angolan Government would have to accept the major premise of Unita's policy. This is that

Angola concerns itself entirely, or nearly exclusively, with its own development. It will not assist either a Swapo opposition or a Swapo government in the south. Nor will it keep any Cuban forces on its soil, for that would break the Savimbian tenet that all foreign forces must go.

The Americans have said that they would not be asking for the Cubans to leave in return for Angolan co-operation on the plans for Namibian independence, but they know very well that the Cuban departure could be accomplished by the rise of Savimbi to some sort of power.

Dogged Marxists

However, if the dogged Marxists led by Lucio Lara inside the Angolan Government manage to throw out any compromise with Savimbi and/or any rapprochement with the Americans, matters will be less comfortable for Unita and South Africa. Even if the Angolan President and his men succeed in imposing their desire to reach an accommodation with Savimbi, the Unita leader's proposals for survival in office in Luanda are not very great unless he moves everywhere in an armour-plated cubicle on wheels.

Yet, the Angolan Government has to do something fairly drastic to end the downward slide of the Angolan economy and get its full potential quota of coffee, diamonds, iron ore, oil and sisal on the market again. For this it needs to keep lorries moving on good roads from north to south and the Benguela railway transporting goods from Zambia's and its own interior to the Atlantic once more.

All this depends on the minor miracle of Unita and the government being able to hammer out some durable agreement.

SA hit us 2000 times — Angola

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — In 1981 the South African armed forces were involved in nearly 2 000 operations inside Angola, says a report published in Salisbury.

The report, compiled by a fact-finding mission of the European Economic Community was to be submitted to a meeting of the Lome Conventions signatories here today.

The mission's officials from the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) says Angola told them that in 1981 the SAAF carried out 100 bombardments.

Other actions against Angola, it said, were:

- ① At least 1 617 reconnaissance flights.
- ② 50 aerial strafings.
- ③ 53 troop landings by helicopter.
- ④ Four parachute drops.

The South African ground forces were alleged to have carried out in the same period

- ⑤ 26 ground reconnaissance missions.
- ⑥ 34 ground attacks.
- ⑦ Seven ground bombardments.

- ⑧ Nine mine-laying operations and other acts of sabotage.

The report says that in 1981 "South Africa had decisive aerial superiority in the area."

and added that "the Angolan authorities confirmed reports of the effectiveness of South African military intelligence in monitoring any significant movements in the area."

Representatives of Swapo told the delegation that South African forces did not just cross the border to attack and then withdraw to Namibia. They were a constant military presence in the area.

The Angolan authorities also advised the delegation not to travel deep into the southern province of Cunene because of the effective military control by South African forces of much of the area.

According to the report Angola has estimated that South African attacks between 1975 and 1980 caused nearly R7 000 million in damage and there were now 13 000 displaced persons and refugees in southern Angola.

In Zambia the investigating team was told that South African troops are regularly planting mines in large areas of the Western Province.

"In addition to causing loss of life and displacement of villages, this had deterred Western European companies interested in prospecting for minerals in the area," the report says.

During a meeting with
To Page 3, Col 4

SA hit us

2 000 times

Star 3/2/82
last year

— Angola

11 APRIL 1982

Swapo and ANC representatives the delegation was asked to press for sanctions against South Africa.

Representatives of the two movements discounted the argument that the imposition of sanctions would also hurt the black populations of southern Africa and criticised the EEC code of conduct for companies operating in South Africa.

SADF REPLY

An ANC member told the delegation that such a code was in effect a way of justifying the continuing presence of Western firms in South Africa.

The report will now be debated by the joint EEC-ACP parliamentary committee which will consider a resolution in the matter.

The parliamentary committee has no power of decision and can only ask the European Parliament to take certain actions.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the Defence Force had stated repeatedly that its cross-border operations were aimed at Swapo and at Swapo alone.

Swapo used base facilities in countries such as Angola from which to murder, rape, rob and terrorise the innocent and unarmed citizens of Namibia.

The SADF was responsible for the safety of Namibia's citizens and would seek, find and destroy Swapo terrorists wherever they might be hiding, the spokesman said.

Angola (5) 'offers deal to Unita' 11/2/82

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Portugal's No. 2 diplomat secretly met Uta guerilla leader Jonas Savimbi in Morocco last month and delivered a letter from the Angolan government offering to open negotiations, the Portuguese news agency Anop reported.

Citing "confidential diplomatic information" from London, the agency said the Angolan letter asked Dr Savimbi three basic questions: if he was willing to sever his ties with South Africa and to accept an inter-African peace-keeping force in Angola to replace the Cubans and whether he still demanded the holding of elections?

The agency said the Angolan letter was delivered to Dr Savimbi in Rabat on January 17 by Portuguese State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Leonardo Matias.

RESPONSE

The report was denied by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, after appearing in the British Press last month.

Without identifying its "confidential diplomatic" sources, the agency said the letter was given to the Portuguese government for delivery to Dr Savimbi by Angolan Interior Minister Rodrigues Quiato on January 14.

It said Dr Savimbi's response to the demand that he cut ties with Pretoria was "evasive" and that he insisted that an end to Angola's six-year civil war depended on the withdrawal of the Cubans and creation of a coalition government followed by elections.

His response to the suggested inter-African force to replace the 20,000 Cubans backing the MPLA regime was not known.

Dr Savimbi, who has been in Rabat for about two months, postponed his return to the Angolan bush until mid-February in the hope of new "diplomatic developments," the agency said, quoting its London sources.

It said this new diplomatic move for a negotiated Angolan settlement began on January 1, when Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge met Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

Mr. Diouf then informed Dr Savimbi in Dakar of Luanda's interest in speaking to Uta.

Angola rejects Cuban troops' link

5/12/82

LISBON—Angola said yesterday the presence of Cuban troops on its soil could not be discussed as part of negotiations for the independence of South West Africa.

But in Lisbon on Wednesday, America's Secretary of State, Gen Alexander Haig, said before leaving for Morocco that he had had extensive talks with Portuguese leaders about southern Africa and particularly South West Africa.

He told an airport news conference after a 24-hour visit to Lisbon that independence of the territory was 'empirically linked' to the presence of Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola.

The official Angolan news agency Angop criticised the United States for linking the withdrawal of the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola to a solution of the problem of South West Africa.

'The Cuban military presence in Angola cannot be an object of negotiations, as the decision for its withdrawal lies exclusively with Angola and Cuba,' Angop said in a telexed dispatch.

The dispatch also followed a joint statement last week by the Angolan and Cuban foreign ministers saying the withdrawal of the troops was a sovereign decision that might be taken when there was no longer any threat of attack from South Africa.

In the statement the two foreign ministers said the South African threat would greatly diminish if the territory became a truly free country and South Africa withdrew its troops.

Talks

Asked whether the US was any closer to recognising the Angola Government, Gen Haig said the two sides had recently begun talks and Washington would welcome an improvement in relations if the Luanda Government gave signs of pursuing independent policies.

From London it is reported that Western contact group officials will contact Swapo and the front-line States within the next few days to present a plan aimed at overcoming objections to their proposals for electoral procedures in South West Africa. — (Sapa-Reuter)

is a world market waiting for an inexpensive ing theatre that provides the surgeon with tip control of all the essential services plus test refinements in terms of air conditioning, sterility and lighting, and is not out of been built. The Wellcome realised this when it put of one of its companies, or the research and development a project. It has apparently not only is a prototype now at Crewe, but the first pro- nstalled at London Mile End port orders are already in for Nigeria and Holland. a package consisting of the as well as the essential rub-up to recovery, all designed tric dimensions. The basic lf-supporting, is steel with position proofed and covered with c. The theatre itself is interesting overall planning can be arranged in any of its of sizes of theatre are avail- ects can be tailored to fit the for instance, can be connected the hospital such as water, medical gases or - and this may developing countries - a special dent services.

Pentagon tells of 'yellow rain'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Yellow rain, a fungus poison used by Soviet bloc countries in chemical warfare against anti-communist tribesmen in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, may soon be used in Angola.

A Pentagon source revealed yesterday that intelligence reports indicated the presence of several Soviet chemical warfare advisers in Angola.

They apparently inspected the Angolan war arsenal, which included slow, low-flying AN2 aircraft — biplanes used by the Russians for crop-dusting.

Official American military spokesmen in Pretoria said yesterday they had no official knowledge of this 'at present'.

'That does not mean the story is not true, it simply means that we have not been notified officially as yet,' they said.

A South African Defence Force spokesman yesterday expressed horror at the news.

'We don't have any experience pointing to the use of yellow rain in Angola — but we certainly will be prepared for it,' he said.

The Soviets have established an ominous pattern in using chemical warfare in operations in Third-World countries.

Recent successes by guerilla Unita forces may have led Russian advisers to the decision to use chemical warfare as they have done elsewhere.

The yellow rain chemical is delivered with crop-duster planes and long range artillery.

Made from a fungus poison called mycotoxin, it causes bizarre injuries to defenceless victims, resulting in a painful death.

Direct exposure to yellow rain causes extreme blistering of all exposed skin and massive bleeding.

Deaths caused by the chemical were so ghastly that Western journalists in Afghanistan described the victims as 'walking haemorrhages' who 'drowned in their own blood'.

Chemical warfare, banned by the Geneva Convention, enables the aggressor to exterminate humans, livestock and plants, leaving industrial machinery, housing and buildings intact.

Epidemics

Mycotoxin is a poison from the fusarium fungus, which manufactures the poison. The fungus thrives on grain and bread exposed to cold, wet conditions and has posed serious health threats to the Russians over the centuries.

Large-scale epidemics of a bleeding disease called 'staggering sickness' have repeatedly attacked Russians. In 1944 almost 30 000 people in the Orenburg district of Siberia died from it.

Soviet scientists who studied the disease over the years, have stockpiled large quantities of the poison and developed these into yellow rain.

The Soviets are well-equipped for chemical warfare. According to a report by the House Select Committee on Intelligence in June 1980 there were 80 000 to 100 000 specialists in chemical warfare in Russia.

Death from the sky feared in Angola

Mercury
26/2/82

254

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Savimbi in ^⑤ secret visit to PM?

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The leader of the Angolan guerilla movement Unita, Dr Jonas Savimbi, is believed to have visited Cape Town secretly last week for meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other members of the Cabinet.

Diplomats believe the meetings dealt primarily with the second phase of the Western-led initiative for a settlement in Namibia and efforts to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

When asked for comment today, a spokesman for the Prime Minister said it was not customary for Mr Botha's programme to be divulged. He declined further comment.

Diplomatic sources say Dr Savimbi was also thought to have met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Malan, but this could not be confirmed today.

Reports last month suggested that Dr Savimbi had been

approached by the Portuguese Government with a plan which would have involved a break in the relationship between Unita and South Africa to facilitate a reconciliation between Unita and the MPLA government in Luanda.

The plan called for the stationing of an African peace-keeping force in Angola to replace the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops now backing the MPLA and was said to have had a bearing on the second phase of Namibian settlement.

bian settlement.

Dr Savimbi was reported to have been "evasive" in his response and to have reiterated his insistence on properly supervised elections in Angola as a precondition to any rapprochement with the government in Luanda.

Dr Savimbi has said the Reagan Administration wanted to see the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a rapprochement between Unita and the MPLA as part of a Namibia settlement.

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Secret Savimbi talks with PM in city reported

ARGUS 2/3/82 (5)

By Hugh Robertson

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'EVASIVE'

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Dr Savimbi was reported to have been 'evasive' in his response and to have reiterated his insistence on properly supervised elections in Angola as a condition for any rapprochement with the Luanda Government.

After meeting the United States Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, in January, Dr Savimbi said the Reagan Administration wanted to see a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a rapprochement between Unita and the

MPLA as part of a SWA/Namibia settlement.

Shortly after Mr Haig's meeting with Dr Savimbi, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, held talks in Paris with the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge.

SURPRISE

Dr Savimbi caused surprise in late January with a statement of support for Swapo insurgents. The statement also condemned South African raids into southern Angola.

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Testing the wind on U S ties with Angola

John Matisonn
WASHINGTON

PAUSING on his African safari, former Chase Manhattan Bank chairman David Rockefeller averred that African marxism was no threat to American capitalism or America's national interest on the continent.

His remarks were intended as a trial balloon, to test the wind before America recognises Angola.

Within a week there was a second indication that the United States accepts that traditional Western notions of democracy do not always mould on to African problems. Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, told a congressional hearing that his attitude to Zimbabwe's drive towards a one-party state was not automatic disapproval. It all depends on how it comes about, he explained.

Namibia link

America is the outstanding Western country yet to recognise Angola, and the issue sparks heated debate in the U.S. The main objection now and under President Carter has been to the presence of 15 000 to 19 000 Cuban troops in Angola. The Reagan Administration informally links resolution of outstanding issues in Angola to a settlement of the dispute in neighbouring Namibia. Negotiations are usually separate, but the U.S. cannot ignore the connection between the violent conflicts in the two countries, officials say.

The administration's two aims in Angola are the withdrawal of the Cubans from the country and the inclusion of Unita in a government of national reconciliation in Luanda, thereby ending the civil war.

The Angolans have made a number of statements promising that the Cubans would leave if they felt sure the South

African defence force no longer posed a threat. To that the U.S. has responded that the Cubans have not engaged in fighting with South Africa, and their role has been mainly to protect a shaky Angolan Government. Negotiations were deadlocked over the Angolans' adamant resistance to any deal that included Unita's

take over the Government, outshining the MPLA leadership.

Luanda's comment is that it refuses to accommodate him because he is not a legitimate black nationalist. Co-operation with South Africa, acceptance of CIA funds, and even secret co-operation with the Portuguese mili-



SAVIMBI ... ambassador to Peking?

president, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in a coalition government.

The Americans see a way round the problem which involves top Unita officials in the Government — but not Dr Savimbi, who will be side-stepped, perhaps given the ambassadorship to Peking. Americans say the MPLA Government refuses to admit Dr Savimbi because he is much more charismatic than they, and would soon

tary before independence are unforgivable offences in their eyes. With everyone's explanations for local consumption at the ready, there has already been talk of opening interest sections in each other's capitals, but that proposal has been shelved. Diplomatic recognition by the U.S. dearly wished for by the MPLA, is America's big card, which it would be foolish to play before significant progress is assured.

piece suits who have been effective, going through Washington arguing that formal ties are in America's best interests.

Mr William Moffett, a vice-president of Gulf, the leading oil producer in oil-rich Angola, says that 'despite the marxist self-designation of the MPLA they maintain a business-like, non-ideological relationship' with the oil company.

Increasing ties would expand Western business interests and influence and encourage Angolan pressures for non-alignment, he argues.

Attractive

Gulf's deal with the MPLA Government is attractive. The company retains 49 percent of the shares in its Angolan operations, while the Government holds 51 percent. That's a better deal than the oil companies get from capitalist, democratic Nigeria — which keeps 60 percent of its extensive oil returns.

Is the crush to recognise Angola, and maintain relations with Zimbabwe despite its obvious slide towards a one-party state, simply a cynical manoeuvre to maintain American interests at the expense of local citizens? It may be cynical, but it is the correct decision.

African Cabinet ministers whose marxism is not a threat to David Rockefeller's business interests often learnt their politics and their development economics in European and American universities, then turned to Moscow for arms the West would not provide. They do not think it possible to graft an American-style economy and political system on to young African countries. As the African leader feted by the American new Right said in Washington during his last visit: 'I am not a capitalist — I and my people do not have capital.'

Dr Savimbi was describing his economic views in a way the sponsors of his American trip may want to forget. It is a not unusual African response to problems of development in societies where multinational corporations hold the only significant capital.

American policy-makers argue that some African states, even one-party

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Faith for today

Running ahead

Still, American officials became so confident of the outcome of the Angolan discussions that reservations about success two weeks ago centred on the possibility — though not a probability — that the Soviet Union might prod Left-wing officials to stage a coup in Angola to prevent this Western success. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, educated in Baku, in the Soviet Union, has loosened his formerly tight connections with Moscow in favour of Western diplomatic efforts to settle the Angolan and Namibian conflicts.

Progress over Angola at present seems to be running ahead of the Namibia negotiations. Swapo has held out against arm-twisting in an effort to secure its agreement to Phase 1 of the Namibia plan. A Namibian success would be a considerable diplomatic achievement for the Reagan Administration, but getting the Cubans out of Angola would probably be even more welcome in the U.S.

The most influential lobbying in favour of recognition of Angola does not come from the anti-apartheid organisations and churches, though they want it. Rather it is the Gulf Oil Corporation's businessmen in three-

Slow process

The process is often painstakingly slow, as it was in the West, which endured an industrial revolution in Britain, and the French and American revolutions on the way developing its current institutions. Increasingly, American policy-makers are arguing that the U.S. should encourage broader political and economic participation, accepting that the form this takes cannot be dictated from outside.

The retired chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, who was the first American to open banks in both Moscow and Peking, may be arguing in his own self-interest. But he is really only saying that we have to live with not only people of different skin colours but people who call their political theories by different names. In South Africa, after all, our commitment to neither capitalism nor democracy is so long entrenched or secure.

Business and Shipping

SA has best ports — but a bit pricey

SHIPPING

By George Young

EVER since uhuru came to African countries, South Africa has enjoyed the reputation for having the best and most efficient seaports south of the Equator.

And recent impositions of sharply increased costs in inefficiently-run Angolan ports, where ships wait three months for a discharge berth, have only served to emphasise the virtue of South Africa's facilities.

Last month the oil companies shipping oil out of Angola to the United States were told of enormous tariff increases for use of the oil pipeline, and a vessel carrying 100 000 tons had to find an additional R16 000 to meet the increased bill.

The rule is retroactive for about four years, and the Americans responsible for operating the crude oil business from the Cabinda area are up in arms at the new rule.

But Angola is desperately in need of money.

Its ports are in a dreadfully run-down state, and even the Russian technicians brought in to reactivate cranes, forklifts, lorries and other mobile plant have been unable to improve the situation.

There are no spare parts, and the drivers wreck the gear again soon after.

When similar problems with forklifts occurred at Maputo, the plant was shipped down to Durban in

ro-ro ships for servicing, and then sent back up the coast with the next ship.

This ensured a reasonable turnaround for the regular liners.

In Angola the situation is worse.

Seafarers of many countries have complained to their employers about problems associated with switching crews when staffs of ships, stranded in Luanda for three months, reach the end of their contracts.

A party of Japanese seamen were searched so thoroughly at Luanda airport that they lost all their electric razors, cameras, cassettes and other goods to the customs officers.

Then they were stopped by Cuban sentries demanding liquor, but they were satisfied with watches and other possessions of the Japanese.

Since there was only one small car to serve all the port's ships through the single State-run agent, staffs had to walk ten kilometres with their baggage to reach their ship.

They were stopped again by Cubans, also in search of liquor.

The Japanese complained that in one night in the hotel there was no run-

ning water, and they all adjourned to the foyer before midnight because of bed-bugs.

Crews of the rig tenders off Cabinda keep away from Angolan ports and are relieved from a port in the River Zaire every 28 days.

The changes are made frequently because there are no shore amenities for the staffs.

Their essential foodstuffs, composed often of South African supplies, are brought by helicopter from Zaire River ports to the oilmen.

Unfortunately, in terminals further north delays also occur, and piracy remains a problem for ships required to anchor off, awaiting service.

In Nigerian ports it is the practice for ships to heave up anchor at night and proceed to sea till dawn, to escape bandits.

The Nigerians, as the most populated country on the continent, are determined to beef up their national commercial fleet and are planning to carry 40% of their imports in ships flying the national flag.

As much as they dislike South Africa, the Nigerians declare that South Africa has already achieved this quota.

But West Africans have not been conspicuously successful in running ships, and if it becomes law for more freighters to wear the Nigerian flag and employ

crews from that country, established European companies allege it will lead to serious inefficiency.

It proves essential for the uhuru countries to employ British crews in their vessels, and even at a time of serious unemployment in Britain there is no rush of applicants.

Ports of both West and East Africa are not noted for efficiency, and the corruption is formidable.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising that seafarers of all nations prefer to serve South African ports.

The tug, pilotage and wharf services are good, although the periodic tariff hikes could make them a little pricey.

South African harbours have always been the best source of revenue for the national transport system, and understandably some shipowners dislike the idea of paying high dues in order to subsidise some other transport department running at a loss.

When a State-appointed commission a few years ago recommended divorcing the ports from the control of the Railway management, it was summarily dismissed as unacceptable.

Even now when the port appears often to be empty, the revenue continues at a high level — with the pipeline from Durban to the Reef the biggest money-spinner of the entire transport administration.

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Angola query over control

5 26 Jan 15/3/82

Members of parliament of remote Western Zambia have raised an uncomfortable question for president Kenneth Kaunda's Government: "Who controls Angola?"

While the MPLA is the ruling power in Luanda, to Western Zambians who have close contact with their neighbours in Eastern Angola there is justified confusion over who is the boss next door.

"We are getting worried," Mr John Kalenga, MP for Mwinilunga West, told the House of Assembly recently.

"Who has authority in Angola? Is it Unita? I am saying this because if you want to go there to buy fish or other items you get a

By David
Thomas

pass through Unita offices if you are to travel."

Mr Kalenga was referring to Mr Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the anti-government guerilla force which claims to control at least one-third of Angola.

Mr Kalenga insisted that the Zambian Government make a stand on this issue.

"If Savimbi can serve us, then let us have him," he demanded. "It seems there are two governments there — in fact three because the Cubans are also a government."

He said that as his

area was closer to Angola than to Lusaka, the Zambian Government should help sort out the problem. "We have nothing to do with the Government in Luanda where we don't go," he added.

Other MPs from Western Zambia backed Mr Kalenga in urging President Kaunda's ruling Unip to explain to the nation who was the legitimate authority in Angola.

The MPs confirmed that authority had to be obtained from Unita to cross the border in their areas of Western Zambia as well.

One, Mr Albert Limbo, said there was a feeling of perpetual insecurity in the area. — The Star's Africa News Service.

'Prison horror' charges denied

Star
16/3/82

LONDON — Seven British mercenaries captured in the Angolan civil war who have been held in jail there since 1976 are in "good shape," a British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday in reply to charges by one of them that the jail conditions were horrific.

The spokesman said: "Our consular staff in Luanda visit the mercenaries on a monthly basis. The last visit was on March 1, and on that occasion they were in good shape."

All of them asked

for food and toiletries to be purchased locally by our embassy staff from funds deposited by relatives. This was done."

Mercenary Michael Wiseman made the allegations about jail conditions in a letter to his parents.

He said six to eight people had to share one can of fish a day, porridge was riddled with bugs, and they got only one small bar of soap a month.

He claimed that British consul staff failed to provide medicine and food. — Ass. Press.

Unita to ⁵ release 28 civilians ^{Star 1/10/72}

The Star's Africa
News Service

The Angolan rebel movement, Unita, is to release "soon" 28 Portuguese civilians who will fly to Lisbon via South Africa, Portuguese sources in Johannesburg have announced.

The sources say a Lisbon Government delegation arrived in Johannesburg on Saturday and will charter an aircraft to fly to the Namibia-Angola border where the hand-over will take place at a time still undisclosed.

MET SAVIMBI

The delegation is headed by Mr Jose Gama who is vice president of the Social Democratic Centre, one of the parties in the ruling Democratic Alliance. The SDC has apparently been negotiating with Unita for more than a year, and an SDC representative met Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi in an African country recently.

The sources say that other Portuguese men captured by Unita have opted to fight for that movement against the Cuban-backed MPLA government in Luanda.

'Feeling of futility' after battle visit

By Con Crous

JOHANNESBURG. — Seasoned journalists who visited the area in Southern Angola where 201 Swapo insurgents were killed by security forces in Operation Super left the scene with a feeling of nausea and futility.

Bodies were strewn in ravines and near make-shift shelters erected in the new camp.

In the words of a colleague: 'Those who were found near their shelters were probably making a last stand and those in the ravines were probably running away.'

Three young men of the security forces also died in the action, probably fighting for what they believed was right.

Few people realise that the terrorists are also fighting for an ideal, albeit contrary to the stability and well-being of the sub-continent.

LURED

It is also often not realised that many young Swapo terrorists have been lured across the Angolan border with promises of better education. They are then sent back into SWA/Namibia half-trained and often against their will.

Often in the past young boys who should be sitting on the school benches were found among the dead after a skirmish with the security forces.

It seemed that Swapo mixed its novices with experienced men. Those whose bodies we saw yesterday were mostly mature men.

BLOATED

The bodies were so bloated, however, and the stench so all-encompassing that one could not trust one's own judgment as to the age of the men slain.

A third group, who is seldom recognised in the bush war, are the journalists and cameramen who cover the war.

It is not often realised how difficult it is for a television team to lug their heavy equipment in the tropical heat where the action mostly is.

Reporters often use three different types of aircraft in a day while covering an operation such as Super.

UNARMED

We have to go unarmed, although security forces at all times provide excellent protection to journalists in their charge.

There is a standing joke among war correspondents: 'There is normally no time to show a terrorist your Press identity card.'

The South African Air Force is probably one of the best in the world and most military writers will agree with that. — Sapa.

Pressmen *Mercury* sickened by 18/3/82 Angola visit

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The South African Air Force is probably one of the best in the world and most military writers would agree on that.

But little things do happen: it took much longer than the estimated time to fly back from the operational area yesterday.

There were a few anxious moments when unconfirmed reports circulated among the passengers that there was a technical problem.

This could not be confirmed, but the trip was rounded off by a very smooth landing. — (Sapa)

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Reporters often use three different types of aircraft in a day while covering an operation such as 'Super'.

We have to go unarmed, although security forces at all times provide excellent protection to journalists in their charge.

Air Force pilots played heroic role in action against Swapo

THE attack on the Cambem Swapo base in Angola this week was spearheaded by the South African Air Force, which played a vital role — under heavy fire — in the destruction of the terrorist stronghold 20km north of the Namibian border.

Apart from advance air strikes, the SAAF dropped troops and provided logistical support over land and virtually inaccessible terrain.

At a Press conference this week, Captain Grant Geddes, 26, from Cape Town, who took part in Operation Super, as a Puma helicopter pilot, told of how five Pumas and four Alouettes were used to coordinate the strike on March 18. More than 200 Swapo members and three security force members were killed in the raid.

"Forty-five men from 33 Battalion were deployed from the Pumas while we were dropping fire. It was

quite a difficult task because the terrain was so hilly we had to drop the troops while hovering next to a ridge with only one vehicle landing ground."

Several metres and metres of steel enabled all aircraft to drop fire from 100m to 150m and from 100m to 150m. The Puma helicopter was used to drop the troops while the Alouettes were used to provide emergency evacuation.

"We could see whiteuffs of smoke from the Swapo but they were fired at wild angles and went haywire," said Capt Geddes.

Only one hit — an AK-47 shot that struck an Alouette — was recorded.

"Being under fire demanded immense concentration from all the

pilots while dropping troops," said Capt Geddes.

A morale booster, according to SAAF spokesman, was that the contact area was only six or seven minutes flying time from base.

That meant it took only seven minutes to get the wounded back to base and medical care.

Brigadier Alfred van der Lijth, Chief of Air Staff Intelligence, said that all three security members killed during the operation had suffered head wounds.

The men killed were 2nd Lieutenant Petrus Johannes Steyn, 19, Corporal Philip Thomas Stewart, 26, and Rifleman Edmundo Dumba, 33.

"It is quite clear that the SAAF's participation was a key factor in the resounding success of this operation," a spokesman said.

"The same of course applied to

previous operations. The Air Force has been involved since the inception of the anti-terrorist war in 1966.

"The punch of the Air Force participation lies in the professional manner in which it carries out its tasks like troop logistics supply and offensive air operations in co-operation with the ground forces."

The strike, which lasted for nearly eight hours, took place south of the south-western Angolan town of Hamo, across the Cuanene River from Namibia's Kariboland region.

The terrain was described as rough, hilly and "inhospitable", making the operation logistically impossible by road.

"It was tough but an added advantage was that we caught the enemy with its pants down," said Capt Geddes.

MIXED EDUCATION PLAN REJECTED

IN a severe setback for the Government's proposed constitutional reforms, the full spectrum of Afrikanerdom has firmly rejected any form of integrated education and a single policy-making department.

The rejection of the De Lange commission's proposals by the Afrikaner Volkskongres in Bloemfontein, which met this week to devise an acceptable plan for changes in education in relation to constitutional reforms, could have far-reaching

Warning for

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© Captain Grant Geddes, a Puma helicopter pilot, told of the contact area 22km across the Angolan border where Operation Super took place. More than 200 Swapo supporters and three security force members were killed in the operation.

ed education in any form and to direct the course of the at any level.

Prof Boshoff, representing the conservative South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), a Broederbond front, and the Voortrekker movement warned the congress that if an integrated

to direct the course of the congress included submissions to the Government by the Herformde Kerk, one of the three Dutch Reformed Churches, which criticised several aspects of the De Lange report.

The church warned it re-

Monday March 22 1982

RAL NEWS

SA raid may delay prisoner exchange

5 Jan
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LONDON — The swop of two Russians for American mercenaries captured in Angola is still on the cards, according to sources in London.

But Zaire's President Mobutu Sese-Seko is apparently proving a stumbling block. The top-secret negotiations involving South Africa, the United States, the Soviet Union, the Angolan Government and Dr Jonas Savimbi of Unita have been in progress for more than

a year.

The exchange of two Soviet airmen captured by Unita in Angola and two American mercenaries serving long jail terms in Angola was expected to take place in Zaire in late January.

Sources in London say that several factors could have upset the deal and fear that South Africa's latest announcement of an attack on a Swapo base in Angola could delay the negotiations fur-

ther.

But they say the deal is still clearly on and note that Angola has not denied reports of the swop.

The sources, not sympathetic to Unita or connected with Dr Savimbi's resistance movement, point to Unita's confirmation of the reports as proof that the exchange negotiations have taken place.

In November 1980 Unita shot down a Soviet transport aircraft

ferrying war materials for Angolan Government forces. On board were the pilot, Kolia Abdokhmanovich Molavey, and an engineer, Ivan Chernietsky, who survived the crash without serious injury.

Last September another Russian, Sergeant-Major Nikolai Pestretsov, was captured by South African forces in Angola.

After talks involving the American CIA, the South African Security Police and the KGB, it

was apparently agreed that the two Russians captured by Unita would be exchanged for two American mercenaries.

The Americans, whose names have only been hinted at, could be among the group of mercenaries captured in February 1976 during the Angolan civil war. Their leader, Colonel Callan, was executed with three other mercenaries. The rest were jailed.

Cuba's 'huge' force in Africa

Mercury (11) 5 24/3/82

1980

London Bureau

ABOUT 32 000 Cuban troops are now deployed in Africa, according to intelligence reports.

They are concentrated principally in Angola and Ethiopia.

And this huge military strength is four times that of the many Cuban civilians employed on development and aid work in Africa.

With the Cuban economy under severe strain, such a vast overseas investment of resources is maintained with very considerable assistance from both the Soviet Union and those African countries who play host to the Cubans.

Cuba initiated military links with Africa by assisting the Algerian Liberation Front in 1960.

Remain

Since then it has given active support to many African independence movements and countries either by the direct provision of troops or training teams, or by running appropriate military courses in Cuba itself.

In Angola, for instance, where Cuban assistance was the key to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) victory over its rivals, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for

the Total Liberation of Angola (Unita), it is reported that about 19 000 Cuban troops still remain. Their cost is believed to be about R600 a soldier a month.

But the joint Angolan and Cuban Government statement of February 4 this year indicated that their withdrawal would be considered after settlement of the South West Africa problem.

In Ethiopia, an estimated 15 000 Cuban soldiers and pilots were flown in to assist in the Ogaden campaign, of whom about 13 000 are reported to be still there. Other Cuban training teams and advisers remain elsewhere in Africa.

25 3/82
Angolan refugees (5)
to be repatriated. *Dispatch*

LUSAKA — About 9 000 Angolan refugees at the Maheba refugee camp at Solwezi in the north-western province will be repatriated to their country.

Conditions set by the Angolan Government have been accepted by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Zambian Government.

Angolan Major Jose Marie, adviser to Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos, has told the refugees they were

needed in their country for the reconstruction of the ruined economy:

In August last year, more than 10 000 Angolan refugees at the Maheba and Muyukwayukwa refugee camps on the border with Angola refused to be repatriated.

It is believed that most of these refugees are supporters of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) led by Dr Jonas Savimbi who fear severe repercussions back home. — DDC

exercise.

the west and open up a host of new oppo-
for Australia," the letter said. — DDC

Move to force US oil company out of Angola

JOHANNESBURG — The SWA/Namibia administration through its Washington agents has launched a campaign to force Gulf Oil out of Angola under threat of boycott and shareholder action.

Key to the operation is a computer system targeting a 130 000-strong "leadership group" of Americans with a sophisticated letter campaign, according to Mr Marian Smoak, president of the US-Namibia (South West Africa) Trade and Cultural Council.

The Council is registered with the US authorities as a foreign agent employed by the Windhoek authorities.

Last year it bought 10 Gulf shares and is involved in a court action over resolutions seeking a curb to Gulf's Angola operations so long as Angola supports Swapo. It is also backing a campaign by right-wing American groups to threaten Gulf with a boycott.

The effort faces a significant rebuff with

Reagan administration officials scheduled to take part in a major seminar on Angolan trade opportunities which is being staged at Georgetown University with the participation of senior Angolan officials.

Officials from the US state and commerce departments, the agency for international development, the export-import bank, World Bank and IMF will all be there. So will the governor of the Angolan National Bank, José Carlos de Carvalho. — DDC.

26/3/84 star

'America urged Angolan invasion'

(5) The Star Bureau

LONDON — A senior American Central Intelligence Agency official has claimed that South Africa was encouraged by the Americans to go into Angola seven years ago.

John Stockwell, was the CIA's top man in Angola during the war there in 1976 and in an interview in the latest issue of City Limits, he says America took the first step at every stage of the escalation of fighting.

"We proceeded to work with the South Africans while keeping as much information as we could from the public," he said.

Mr Stockwell added: "The South Africans wanted to get the US irreversibly committed to South Africa in a war situation so we would become a permanent military ally."

He also alleged that South Africa was still getting tacit encouragement to send troops across the Angolan border.

America wanted to turn Angola into Cuba-Vietnam. The only way the US could accomplish that objective and ensure Cuban troops stayed in Angola was to keep South African troops going across the border, Mr Stockwell said.

2/3/82 WK

Angola fears 'noose'

RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Angola pledged all-out support for Central American leftists in their confrontation with the United States and charged before the UN Security Council that a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation was planned as "a noose around our neck".

Following immediately upon Cuba in declaring support for Nicaragua — which accuses the US of plotting imminent invasion — the Angolan ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, echoed their calls for negotiations.

"We are ready to do battle, but we prefer negotiations and peace," he said.

Earlier Mrs Kirkpatrick had described the Nicaraguan Sandinista government as totalitarian paranoics who were threatening all their neighbours and who had turned the truth inside out with their allegations.

But she also endorsed negotiations.

W/L Argus 27/3/82. (5) ~~2/27~~

WEEKEND ARGUS

America 'encouraged Republic on Angola'

Weekend Argus Bureau

LONDON.—A senior American Central Intelligence Agency commander has revealed how South Africa was encouraged 'at different levels' by the Americans to go into Angola seven years ago.

John Stockwell was the CIA's top man in Angola during the war there in 1976, and in an interview in the latest issue of City Limits here, he says America took the first step at every stage of the escalation of fighting.

He warned his superiors that it was wrong to ally with the Republic, but 'we proceeded to work with the South Africans while keeping as much information as we could from the public eye.'

Mr Stockwell adds in the interview with the off-beat news magazine that:

'We distributed our arms to South Africans in Angola for them to distribute to Unita forces. They wanted to get the US irreversibly committed to South Africa in a war situation so that we would become a permanent military ally.'

'They were pretty angry when we finally let them go and we didn't put in our troops.'

He also alleges that South Africa is still getting tacit encouragement to send troops over the Angolan border.

He claimed that America wanted to turn Angola into Cuba's Vietnam. The only way the US could accomplish that objective and ensure Cuban troops stayed in Angola was to keep South African troops going across the border.

And that, says Mr Stockwell, serves the CIA strategy by keeping the Cubans tied up.

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The Cape Times, Monday, March 29, 1982 9

Claim of SA-Angola negotiations

Defence Reporter

DID several of the Republic's senior generals meet amicably with the Angolan Minister of Defence in mid-January this year, less than three months after South African forces had smashed into southern Angola in a series of search-and-destroy raids?

This amazing claim is made by a veteran African affairs writer, Fred Bridgland, in a recent issue of the British magazine The Spectator which has just reached Cape Town.

Bridgland says the Angolan-South African meeting is part of a larger round of negotiations aimed at removing the Cubans from Angola and

ending the war in Angola.

A military spokesman in Pretoria yesterday commented that it was not SADF policy to react to "speculative reports of this nature appearing in foreign publications".

According to Bridgland, the meeting, which he says took place in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic, was part of an Angolan swing away from Russia after the death of former President Agostinho Neto, who died in

Moscow in 1979 after a routine medical examination in which, "Angola's ministers seem to be believe, the Soviet scalpel may have deliberately slipped".

Members of Angola's elite are now treated in clinics in London instead of Moscow, Bridgman says, which "illustrates that they may be more pragmatic than many of their critics suppose".

Further proof of that pragmatism, Bridgman

says, is to be seen in exploratory reconciliation talks this year between the MPLA and its chief adversary, Dr Jonas Savimbi of the Unita insurgent movement.

Conciliatory moves began on New Year's Day, Bridgman says, when Angola's Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, visited near-by Senegambia — a long-time Unita supporter — to express his government's intentions. A few days later Senegambia's

President Abdou Diouf told Dr Savimbi about this.

After an exchange of messages with Dr Savimbi by way of Portugal, Mr Jorge met the United States Government's Africa expert, Dr Chester Crocker, in Paris on January 15 and 16, and again a week later in the Zairean capital Kinshasa.

Then, in mid-January, "another, interesting meeting took place in... Brazzaville, between the MPLA Defence Minis-

ter, Pedro Maria Tonha, and senior South African generals.

"The MPLA seem to have asked the South Africans to ease military tensions in south-west Angola, where South African attacks on guerrilla camps of (Swapo) have been concentrated.

"The South Africans asked the MPLA to put pressure on Swapo... to maintain a low profile while the current Angola-Namibia diplomacy continues".

According to Bridgland, the United States has a strong influence on both the MPLA and Unita, both of whom "want (its) help, almost desperately".

Angola wants US diplomatic recognition and aid to rescue its collapsed economy, which now threatens starvation, and end the war in SW/Namibia, "which will end once and for all South Africa's destructive military forays into south-west Angola".

The US regards this as

acceptable, according to Bridgland, "but the price, structure" the positioning of a United Nations force along the Angola's border with SW/Namibia.

Bridgland believes a settlement in SW/Namibia depends on resolution of Angola's problems, because "South Africa will stall the Namibian negotiations endlessly till there is a guarantee from the Americans of a Cuban pull-out".

Bridgland notes the "fragility" of the reconciliation efforts and the serious split within the MPLA between reconcilers and hardliners. If the balance tipped towards the hardliners, there could be increased Cuban and East bloc involvement, and "South Africa might then be tempted to step up its military interference, especially now that, its clients in Namibia, the DTA, seem to be disgracing".

He concludes: "If reconciliation fails, the wearying prospect is of prolonged war and more chaos in Angola. All the talk of a Namibian settlement then becomes purely chimerical".

General defends attacking tactics

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Offensives launched by the South African Army beyond the borders proved more effective than playing a waiting game, General C. Geldenhuys, Chief of the Army, has told Rand Afrikaans University students.

"A person cannot win in a rugby match if he never crosses his opponent's goal line. This is the way it is in war," he said to illustrate his point during an informal speech on the extra-territorial activities of the army.

Giving statistics on the casualty rate, General Geldenhuys showed that an average of one member of the armed forces or local populace died for every 14 terrorists who were killed during defensive strategies.

In across-the-border initiatives the ratio rose to 1:38.

At all costs

"In terms of human life it is more economical to launch offensive actions than to sit and wait for the terrorists to attack us," he emphasised.

A man's life was considered by the army as its most important asset, and life would be preserved at all costs.

From February 1979 to June 1979 external political pressure on the Government over the South West Africa/Namibia

issue had resulted in a directive to the army to keep a low profile," said General Geldenhuys.

During this period terrorist intimidation of the Oyambo populace had escalated.

When a political check-mate situation developed the army once again got the green light to become more aggressive, he added.

Proof

"Many people, particularly overseas visitors, have challenged our reports of Russian and Cuban intervention in Angola, asking for proof. Now we have that proof — which we couldn't have provided if we had stayed south of the border."

Asked whether South Africa would win in the event of a revolutionary war in SWA/Namibia, General Geldenhuys said the problem was essentially a political one and he would hate to comment on the outcome of events in South West Africa.

Prisoners⁵ to be freed at border

By Joao Santa Rita
The Star's Africa
News Service

The Angolan rebel movement Unita is to release 16 Portuguese prisoners at the Angola border within the next few days.

The release of the prisoners is the culmination of 15 months of negotiations between Unita and the Portuguese Social Democratic Centre party (CDS), a member of the Portuguese Government coalition.

A member of the CDS political commission, Dr Jose Gama, who has been involved in the negotiations, will attend the handing over of the prisoners.

Dr Gama said the Portuguese Government had not been involved in negotiations with Unita.

"Unita's president, Dr Jonas Savimbi, approached our party 15 months ago and said he was prepared to release the prisoners."

"At no time was there contact between the Portuguese Government and Unita," he said.

"For humanitarian and patriotic reasons our party decided to

negotiate with Dr Savimbi."

Dr Gama said the prisoners had been held by Unita for periods between 2 and 4 years.

Among them are four children — Adao de Lemos (13), Sandra (8), Yola (4), a 10-year-old girl whose name was not immediately available.

Sources close to the Portuguese community say another Portuguese prisoner, Mr Adao de Lemos, died two weeks ago after contacting a serious illness while in captivity.

The sources say Mr de Lemos was taken to Namibia and then transferred to a hospital in South Africa, where he died.

Dr Gama said there was no truth in reports that Unita had decided to release the prisoners after the Portuguese Government had decided to act as mediator between the rebels and the MPLA Government in Luanda.

It is understood that during the last stage of the negotiations Dr Gama was in contact with representatives of the South African Government to request assistance in the repatriation of the prisoners.

^{12DM 6/4/82}
Unita sets 16 free (5)

THE Angolan Unita resistance movement has handed over 16 Portuguese prisoners, among them four children, to Portuguese officials at an undisclosed point on the South West African border, a spokesman for the Portuguese Embassy in Pretoria confirmed yesterday.

The release of the prisoners is apparently the culmination of 15 months of negotiations between the Portuguese Government and Unita.

They would spend a few days in South Africa before returning to Portugal. — Sapa.

Savimbi says he has role in SWA settlement

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JOHANNESBURG — The leader of the Unita movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said yesterday he had had talks with the Western Five contact group in connection with the settlement proposals for SWA/Namibia.

Interviewed at a Unita base camp in south-eastern Angola by the SABC, Dr Savimbi described the contacts with the Western Five as positive.

However, the United Nations had not approached his movement to discuss the establishment of a demilitarised zone in southern Angola.

Dr Savimbi said that without contacting him the UN would get nowhere in matters involving southern Angola. Unita had to be considered a factor which had a role in future developments.

Dr Savimbi rejected previous reports which quoted him as saying he was in favour of a Swapo victory in SWA/Namibia.

He said he had been misquoted because his views were that the UN was not being impartial and was favouring Swapo against the rest of the people of SWA/Namibia. But it

was not for him to say who should win or lose in the territory. The people of SWA/Namibia should decide for themselves.

Dr Savimbi said Unita and Swapo had had a number of armed clashes inside Angola. A week ago a serious battle had taken place at Mulondo in the Cuando Cubango province and Unita had killed 50 Swapo men and had suffered 20 dead.

Swapo had tried to steal food from Unita-controlled areas and Unita had retaliated. The battle had been a warning to Swapo that Unita would hit back whenever attacked.

Dr Savimbi said Unita had been building up an army over 16 years which Swapo could not tamper with. Unita had now over 30 000 men on the field and Swapo's claimed 5 000 were no match.

On his relations with the South African Defence Force, Dr Savimbi said although he received no military support in training or equipment from South Africa, the borders of his territory with SWA/Namibia were open and his men were free to cross and trade.

He said trade did exist

across the borders of southern Angola and SWA/Namibia, but not a single piece of military hardware used by Unita was of South African origin.

The news team was shown the two captured Soviet pilots, Ivan Tcharniscki and Nollaev Kola.

They were in good health although they appeared to be in extremely low spirits. They have been in detention for more than a year. They were imprisoned by Unita after their Antonov-26 was shot down by the guerrillas over southern Angola.

● The Swapo-Democrats movement, yesterday backed a call made by Swapo at the weekend for a new international conference on SWA/Namibia to speed up independence negotiations.

In a memorandum handed to Western representatives in Windhoek, Swapo-D said the initiative on the territory at present bogged down, and to be taken into a new direction.

"The present method of shuttling between capitals and from party to party leaves too many loopholes and room for deliberate misunderstanding," it said.

US and Angola 'edging closer'

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan Administration and Angola's Marxist MPLA Government are steadily edging closer.

Observers say this is clear following an unpublished — but highly successful — conference organised here last week by Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

The conference, held behind closed doors, focussed on the Angolan economy and prospects for major American investors.

Those present included Angolan officials, Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and representatives from Westinghouse, Gulf Oil, Exxon, Getty Oil, the Ford Motor Company, General Electric, Texaco, Standard Oil, Lockheed, Boeing, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of America, Mobil and International Harvester.

WORLD BANK

Also represented were the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the US Chamber of Commerce.

Representatives of American corporations doing business in Angola reportedly praised what they referred to as the 'working environment' in the Marxist state.

It is clear the conference underlined the significantly improving relationship between Angola and America. This is due mainly to increasing economic realism in Angola and the co-operation the MPLA Government is offering the US on SWA/Namibia.

The US has continued its policy of refusing to recognise the MPLA Government.

However, increasing diplomatic activity has amounted to recognition in everything except name.

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Savimbi spells out his position

⑤ Star 6/4/82 ②21 Unita claims 'positive' talks with the Five



A guerilla bids farewell to the youngest of the Portuguese captives released by Unita. She is Yola Lemos de Freitas, who was only two when captured in the town of Que.

● Picture by Mark Peters.

The leader of Unita, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has entered the Namibian independence dispute, claiming the right to admit or reject a United Nations peace-keeping force in the part of southern Angola he claims to control.

In a rare interview with South African journalists, Dr Savimbi claimed to have had "positive" talks with members of the Western contact group on Namibia.

He also disclosed Unita had last week been involved in its first major skirmish with Swapo in southern Angola.

The interview took place in the Angolan bush, about 10 km north of Western Caprivi, near the Cuando River border with Zambia.

Dr Savimbi said he was now also prepared to negotiate with the MPLA Government.

Surrounded by three heavily armed bodyguards, Dr Savimbi said the war in Angola could only end by negotiations.

"But don't misunderstand me, we are not going to beg to negotiate. We are stronger now than five years ago," he said.

There had been preliminary contacts with the MPLA Government but they had produced no positive results.

FEELERS

"What happened was that the MPLA sent out feelers to try to open negotiations but it was not deemed worthwhile to continue the exercise."

The Unita leader said the war in Angola would end the moment the Luanda government agreed to hold elections.

By Peter Honey and Joao Santa Rita, Cuango Province, Angola.

Unita would triumph at the polls.

Dr Savimbi said he would welcome a Portuguese initiative to mediate between his movement and the Angolan government.

Unita was not "at this stage" co-operating with the FNIA.

He claimed his movement controlled large areas of Angola, including the entire province of Cuando-Cubango.

RELEASE

South African journalists were among a party comprising mainly Portuguese newsmen, politicians and Red Cross officials who witnessed the release yesterday of 16 Portuguese nationals held by Unita.

Other captives, including two Soviet MiG fighter pilots and a Spanish priest, were not released.

Unita was still waiting to negotiate with their respective governments, Dr Savimbi said.

Dr Savimbi said the Namibian settlement process was closely linked to Unita's struggle against the MPLA.

"The UN says it will deploy a force on both sides of the border. This side is controlled by me. They will have to talk to me if they want to deploy forces at all," he said.

His movement had captured five Portuguese nationals north of the Benguela railway

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'UN will have to consider Unita'

6/4/82
▶ from page 1

line. Negotiations would have to begin again for their release.

Last week a Swapo force had launched a small arms attack on Unita members east of Mulundo.

Unita had retaliated "with everything we had."

The attack had left 20 Unita soldiers dead. Swapo's losses had been "more than 50," Dr Savimbi said.

He said in the past that Swapo and Unita had always tried to avoid hostilities but South Africa's Operation Protea in August last year had dispersed Swapo forces.

In regrouping they had sought food and cattle from Unita followers in Cuando-Cubango.

"This we cannot take from Swapo or from anybody."

"Those people come and you have an army and you defend yourself."

"That was a warning to Swapo. If they attack us, then we will retaliate," he said.

Although there had been minor clashes in the past, Unita had written these off to war losses in the confusion of war.

The guerilla leader said his men and freedom of movement to cross into Namibia to trade and buy supplies but that Unita had never received arms or training from the South African authorities.

● See Page 13.

SA 'plans a huge raid into Angola'

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Star

6/4/82

LISBON — Angola yesterday claimed South Africa had stepped up raids and air reconnaissance patrols on its territory over the past week in preparation for a massive armed incursion similar to that launched last August.

An official statement released by the Defence Ministry in Luanda, the Angolan capital, alleged South Africa had carried out two actions in southern Angola at the weekend and violated Angolan airspace 50 times during the last few days of March.

But a South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria described the allegations as "groundless propaganda."

"It has been stated ad nauseam that the SADF cross-border operations are aimed solely at Swapo terrorists who use Angola as a safe base from which to murder, maim, rob and rape the citizens of Namibia," he said.

"It is SADF policy that these thugs will be pursued and destroyed wherever they might be hiding. Any country harbouring them must face the consequences."

The Angolan statement, carried by the Angolan news agency Angop, said: "The preparation of a new aggression by the Pretoria regime against Angola, launched from Namibia, will meet with a firm response from the entire Angolan population."

The Angolan charges came to light when an army official, Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Monteiro, told reporters in The Hague, Holland, that 13 armed South African incur-

sions into Angola over the past 15 months had left 485 nationals dead and another 735 wounded.

On Pretoria's claim that its forces sought contact only with Angolan-based guerillas of Swapo, the Ministry charged that the South Africans actively sought out the local population.

The Ministry claimed that about 50 South African troops had been dropped 6 km from the village of Capelongo, about 130 km north of Ngiva in Cunene province on Saturday.

Angop said the troops, dropped by two French-built Puma helicopters and two Alouette helicopters, had been assigned to "maintain a buffer zone" along southern Angola's border with South African-ruled Namibia to stall independence for the territory.

On Sunday, the report continued, nine South African Air Force aircraft bombed the outskirts of the town of Chibemba, 200 km inside Angolan territory.

The Defence Ministry charged that South Africa had assembled a 20 000-man armed force in Namibia for use inside Angola. — Associated Press and Reuter.

Ordeal in Angolan bush is over

Savimbi frees 17 Portuguese

When a South African Air Force C-160 transport plane landed at Waterkloof at 8.40 pm yesterday, 17 Portuguese cheered and clapped the crew—for it meant the end of a long ordeal in the Angolan bush.

Five hours earlier the group had been released by the Unita rebel movement in a ceremony inside Angola. Present were an official of the Portuguese Red Cross, Dr Helder Silva, and several South African and foreign journalists.

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was at the handover base but did not attend the ceremony. However, journalists were able to speak to him.

The freed group which included five women and four children, were then taken by Unita in Polish-made trucks to the Namibian border, where South African Air Force planes were waiting to fly them to Waterkloof.

South African officials emphasised that the Republic was not involved in any dealings over the release.

"We were asked only to provide transport and protection on our side of the border," an officer said.

Most of the former prisoners were captured 26 months ago at Queim Huila province, about 180 km from Sa da Bandeira.

Mr Antonio Nunes Neves (59) said 16 Portuguese were taken prisoner at Que after Unita attacked the town on February 10, 1980.

One, Mr Manuel Soares Pereira (80), died while a Unita captive. Another man, Mr Adao de Lemos (53), died three weeks ago in a hospital in Pretoria after being released by Unita.

Mr Jorge Marcelino de Freitas (27), said Mr de Lemos, his father-in-law, suffered from diabetes and became ill while at a Unita camp.

He was finally taken to a Unita hospital, and then it was heard he had died in Pretoria.

Reports by Joao Santa Rita of The Star's Africa News Service, pictures by Mark Peters.

Mr Victor Neves (18) said Unita overran Que without major difficulties.

"The town was protected by only a few militia, who ran away when the shooting began. The Unita guerillas entered our houses and told us we should leave with them."

In the group captured were four children. The youngest was Yola Lemos de Freitas, who was only two at the time.

Her eyes brightened when a Portuguese journalist offered her sweets, something she had forgotten about.

The other children were Sandra Marques

(8) Adao de Macedo Pereira de Lemos (13), and Rui Carlos de Lemos (9).

All the prisoners looked fit, and shook hands with Unita guerillas before being taken to the border.

"We made a few good friends, and some of these chaps deserve our admiration," said Mr Antonio Neves (59) who has a heart ailment and had to be carried by Unita guerillas for hundreds of kilometres.

"They would take turns to carry him, and there was never any suggestion that he would be left in the bush," said his son, Victor (18).

The three prisoners not captured at Que were taken in other parts of Angola.

Mr Joao Pais Ferreira (63), a farmer, spent five years with Unita after being captured at his farm outside Humabo.

Mr Manuel Antonio Marujo (35), a manager at an agricultural company near Benguela, was captured on March 15 1979, at his company's farm.

"I first said I was not going with them. They told me that if I would not go, I would be shot. I spent the next eight months walking," he said.

Mr Antonio Martins, a truck driver, was captured four months ago after an ambush in which Unita guerillas fired at his car.

All the prisoners said they were never ill-treated or threatened by Unita.

They were released after 15 months of negotiations between Unita and the Portuguese Social Democratic Centre Party (CDS), a member of the Portuguese government coalition.

Two members of a CDS political commission, Dr Jose Gama and Mr Carrusca de Castro, went to the border to welcome the group.

Dr Gama, a Portuguese MP, did not cross the border into Angola. He said that as an MP he would not enter Angola with Unita.

But he thanked Unita for the co-operation in releasing the prisoners.



With an armed bodyguard and an aide on a two-way radio, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, addresses journalists inside Angola yesterday.



Mr Joao Pais Ferreira (63) heads a column of Portuguese prisoners on their way to freedom. Mr Ferreira spent five years in the bush as a Unita prisoner and left behind his son who chose to join the Angolan rebels.

Praise for Unita guerilla discipline

Mr Joao Pais Ferreira (63) travelled by plane for the first time in his life yesterday.

It was ironic he told me, that this came about only because five years ago he was captured by Unita rebels on a farm in central Angola with his son, Antonio Joao.

As the C-160 took off from a strip in Namibia near the Angolan border, Mr Ferreira was apprehensive — but not because it was his first time in a plane.

"I suppose it is the fastest way to get me somewhere where I can cut my hair and beard," he said.

Mr Ferreira was thinking of his son whom he last saw a year ago at a Unita base in Angola.

"My boy decided to join them," he told me.

Then with note of regret in his voice, he added: "I am sure he would have loved to be here now."

"We had been in the bush for four years, walking thousands of kilometres."

The boy just said, "I had better do something or I will go mad. So he joined them."

All the prisoners released yesterday had an endless fund of anecdotes, some dramatic, funny and some human.

Mr Ferreira had not seen eggs for five years. Once in Namibia he wolfed down five of them — "one for each year."

The Star
April 6, 1982

Rebels still hold war captives

The Angolan rebel movement Unita is still holding several prisoners of war inside Angola, it was disclosed yesterday.

Journalists who were taken to a Unita base inside Angola were able to speak to two of them, a Spanish priest and a Russian pilot.

Father Benjamin Fernandes de Manssanal held a Bible as he told journalists he had been captured near the town of Kamkufa — formerly General Machado — on November 15 last year.

He had been travelling in a car with four others, two of whom were teachers.

"The guerrillas appeared in front of us pointing their guns and we stopped. They told us to go with them," he said.

Father Benjamin, who has been in Angola for 24 years, said he had been well treated.

The teachers who had been travelling with him had been sent to another camp "to be educated on Unita's political principles," he said.

The Russian pilot held by Unita, Mr Ivan

Tchurnitsky, said he had been shot down while flying an Antonov 26.

In a mixture of broken English and Portuguese Mr Tchurnitsky said he did not know if he had transported arms in his plane.

"They loaded the plane and I flew it. I don't know what was inside it," he said.

Mr Tchurnitsky smiled when asked if he missed home. "Yes I want to go back to Russia,"

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said his movement had contacted the Spanish diplomatic mission in Geneva and had informed them that his movement was holding Father Benjamin.

"The reply we got was not very positive, so Father Benjamin will have to wait while we wait for a positive reaction from the Spanish," he said.

There had been no contact with the Soviet authorities over the Russian prisoner.

"We will not contact the Russians. They must contact us," said Dr Savimbi.

Unita's leader said his movement was still

holding "several" prisoners but refused to disclose the number.

"Last week we captured five Portuguese north of the Benguela railway and now we will have to start all over again with negotiations to release them," he said.

Dr Savimbi warned Portuguese authorities against sending technicians to work in Angola. He said he was especially concerned about the forthcoming visit to Luanda by Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes.

"If President Eanes wants to try and create a goodwill atmosphere between Unita and MPLA we welcome his visit."

"But if it is a case of General Eanes wanting to help the MPLA economy by sending skilled people that would be unfortunate," said Dr Savimbi.

Mr Carrusca de Castro, a member of the Portuguese Social Democratic Centre Party, which negotiated the release of 17 Portuguese, confirmed Unita was holding other Portuguese prisoners.

Another prisoner told me he would never eat spaghetti again in his life.

"For sixteen days I ate nothing but spaghetti for breakfast, lunch and dinner," he said.

But all agreed Unita had provided them with the best it had.

"The best was for us," said Mr Antonio Nunes Neves (58).

Cigarettes had been no problem.

The prisoners said they had never seen signs of South African troops.

The former prisoners praised Unita's military preparedness.

They said the guerrillas acted with discipline and obeyed their officers, who had the same ranks as those of the Portuguese army.

Mr Jorge de Freitas said he had become aware of fighting between Unita and Swapo guerrillas inside Angola.

He said that a few days before their release he had been told of fighting between Unita and Swapo in the Sambarique area.

The prisoners spent their time in captivity playing soccer or listening to the radio.

FISHING

Some of them started a vegetable garden and others were allowed to go fishing in a nearby river.

Mr. Antonio João Cristino (39) was even allowed to go hunting.

"I went out hunting with an AK-47 several times. Of course, two or three guerrillas came with me," he said.

On the Namibian side of the border I was expecting to see a rush for the cold beers the South African Defence Force offered the former prisoners.

However, beer had been no problem in captivity said Mr Cristino.

"Last New Year's Eve Unita even gave us a bottle of whisky and a few bottles of wine," he said.

The prisoners said they had always been told they were not being released sooner because of the Portuguese Government.

"They were always telling us that the Portuguese Government was not interested in talking to Unita," one of them said.

Indica
move
earn

Prisoner tells of forced marches

By JOSE CAETANO

THE Portuguese prisoners released by Unita on Monday say their years in captivity often included harrowing 10-hour marches through the forests of southern Angola with little sleep or food.

The longest serving prisoner released is Mr Joao Pais Ferreira, 63, a farmer captured in July, 1977.

Mr Jorge Marcelino de Freitas, 27, from the city of Lubango, told the Rand Daily Mail in an exclusive interview of two years at the hands of Unita.

For Mr Freitas and his family the ordeal started at 5.45am on February 27, 1980, in the village of Qué. He, his wife Maria Jose and their 2-year-old daughter, Yola, were visiting his parents-in-law when they were woken



Mr Jorge Marcelino de Freitas, one of the Unita prisoners released on Monday, with his family.

by machinegun fire.

Some time later Unita troops stormed into the house and told him and his family "to go with them".

The attack on Qué, a small

village in the Huila Province, was carried out by a 300-strong Unita force.

During the march, which was to last for three months with only occasional stops at

Unita bases, the prisoners were made to walk for 10 hours daily. Older women and children were sometimes carried on hammocks. The

only meal of the day was served at night. It usually consisted of milled, mangelworte (an Angolan native vegetable), and occasionally meat from a Unita base.

Mr Freitas said: "Some of us suffered occasional bouts of fever and diarrhoea and we tried to make do with some medicines which we managed to take with us."

The journey ended at Katabe base in the extreme corner of Cuando-Cubango province, near Caprivi strip.

The prisoners were kept there for 10 months.

During their stay, conditions improved and milk was provided for the small children as well as fresh meat, rice and soap for everyone.

"Later we were moved by bus to another base where we were kept for six months."

Smoke queers the pitch

Mail Reporter

THE air was pungent with the aroma of braais — suggesting that it might well have been a contest to find the most succulent boerewors.

But Wanderers, so it would seem, is not the place to stage such gastronomic pleasures; this is the hallowed home of cricket in South Africa.

But then, this was a special occasion. It was the final of the inaugural Benson and Hedges night series cricket championship.

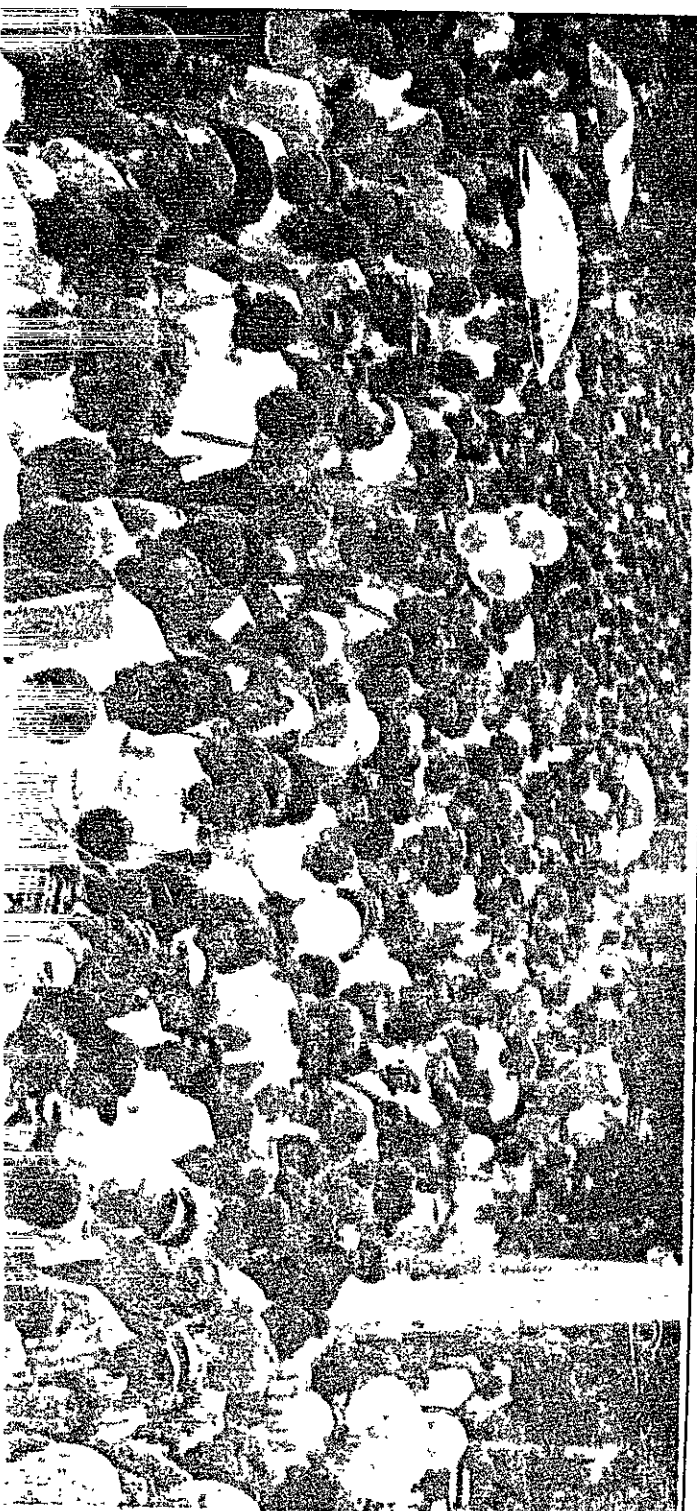
It was a rare sight for the 10 000 or so present at the showdown between Transvaal and Natal, who only last Friday had thrilled the last-day crowd in the Currie Cup.

As the kids played their mini-series on the field during the supper break and the usual crowd gathered in the centre to inspect the pitch on which Natal had just made 263, smoke drifted across the ground in eerie fashion.

The man whose craft is despatching the leather to all points of the cricketing compass didn't fail his faithful disciples. As he had done in scoring 120 runs at the expense of Western Province the previous evening, Pollock was the master at work.

He hammered 11 fours in scoring 76, and with Alvin Kallabarran (85), who leaves for his home in England today, providing the Calypso touch, put on 119 for the third wicket.

It was an exciting finish, Transvaal getting home by



Angola blames SA for attacks

5
259
221
enm 7/4/82

LISBON. — Angola has accused South Africa of launching new ground and air attacks deep inside its territory at the weekend as a prelude to a "major" cross-border thrust, the Angolan news agency reported.

The claim is that 50 South African helicopter-borne commandos "disembarked" near the southern village of Capelongo, 160km north of the South West African-Angolan border on Saturday and nine jetfighters pounded Chibemba, 40km further north on Sunday.

Citing an Angolan Defence Ministry statement issued in Luanda, Angola's capital, the Angop agency said in a monitored dispatch the attacks heralded "a major (South African) offensive" — like Operation Protea in August, 1981.

Angop gave neither casualty figures nor details of the alleged raids.

Last night, a SADF spokesman rejected the claims as being "groundless propaganda".

The spokesman said: "It has been stated ad nauseum that the South African Defence Force's cross-border operations are aimed solely at Swapo terrorists who use Angola as a safe base from where to murder, maim, rob and rape the citizens of SWA."

"It is stated by SADF that these thugs will be pursued and destroyed wherever they might be hiding."

"Any country harbouring them must face the consequences," the spokesman said.

GENERAL NEWS

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON —

The Reagan Administration and Angola's Marxist MPLA Government are steadily edging closer to each other.

Reagan and Angola steadily draw closer

This is the message permeating through Washington as a result of an unpublished but highly successful conference organised here last week by Georgetown University's respected Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

The conference was held behind closed doors and focused on the Angolan economy, its potential and the prospects it offered major American investors.

It drew to Washington Dr Jose Victor de Carvalho, Governor of the Angolan Central Bank, Mr Arnaldo, Lado de Carvalho, an economist with the Ministry of Petroleum, Dr Maria Magdalena Rego Ramalho, an adviser to the Ministry of Finance, and Mr Benvenuto Rafael Pitta, an economist attached to the Ministry of Planning.

The Reagan Administration sent Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and his deputy, Mr Lannon Walker.

America's business/industrial/financial complex was represented by names such as Westinghouse, Gulf Oil, Exxon, Getty Oil, the Ford Motor Company, General Electric, Texaco, Standard Oil, Lockheed, Boeing, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank America, Mobil and International Harvester.

In addition participants came from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It is clear the conference underlined the significantly improving relationship between Angola and America due mainly to increasing economic realism in Angola and to the considerable co-operation the MPLA government is offering the Reagan Administration on Namibia.

Because of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, the Reagan Administration has continued the policy of refusing to recognise the MPLA government.

However, increasing diplomatic activity over the past year has amounted to recognition in everything except name.

Kn. Bay

BOKSBURG • GARDENS • STEELEDALE

Reagan

Drivers' eyes no

so bad,

says AA

Figures released recently which show many South African drivers had poor sight could be estimated, says Automobile Association.

It was calculated that more than 100 000 drivers had poor vision they did not react in time to road signs.

In a statement the Association said figures were based on a survey of people who had voluntarily submitted eye specifications.

But a more detailed survey carried out in Britain showed that from a group of 100 non-drivers with appropriate for 100 per cent.

At the same time figures for driver voluntarily con specialists "cannot representative of driving population whole," said the

The British found that only 10 per cent of

Released ⁽⁵⁾ prisoners ^{Star} will return ^{7/4/82} to Portugal

By Joao Santa Rita

The group of 17 Portuguese released by the Angolan rebel movement Unita on Monday will fly back to Portugal next week.

The former Unita prisoners, who were held for periods of between two and five years, are now staying in a hotel near Pretoria and are being medically examined.

A Portuguese Red Cross official, Dr Helder Silva, who went into Angola to receive the prisoners said the first examinations showed they were physically well. But it was "a bit early to say if the long periods of isolation in the bush have had psychological effects."

Two prisoners, Mr Manuel Soares Pereira (80) and Mr Adao de Lemos (53), died in Unita's hands. But the released prisoners said there had been no serious illnesses among them. Two nurses had been assigned to them for a few months.

Dr Silva said former prisoners who had families in Portugal would rejoin their relatives when they arrived in Lisbon on Tuesday.

The Portuguese Red Cross has arranged accommodation for those with no family connections in Portugal. One is Mr Joao Pais Ferreira (63), who was in Angola for 40 years, the last five as a Unita prisoner.

Mr Ferreira, whose son Antonio Joao decided to join Unita after being a captive for four years, said he had no intentions of going back to Angola.

The large Portuguese community in Johannesburg is preparing a celebration for the prisoners to be held on Saturday.

● See Page 9.

Captive Red: I

Star 7/4/82
Want to go home



Two men of peace . . . Spanish priest Father Benjamin Fernandes de Manssana, a Unita prisoner, talks to a Portuguese Red Cross official Dr Helder Silva in Angola.

Among the prisoners still being held by the Angolan rebel movement Unita are a Russian pilot and a Spanish priest.

The pilot, Mr Ivan Tchnisky, said he had been shot down while flying an Antonov-26. He said he did not know if he had transported arms in his plane.

"They loaded the plane and I flew it. I don't know what was inside it," he said.

Mr Tchnisky smiled when asked if he missed home: "Yes, I want to go back to Russia."

Father Benjamin

Fernandes de Manssana, who has been in Angola for 24 years, was captured near the town of Kahkuta — formerly General Machado — on November 15 last year.

He had been travelling in a car with four others, two of whom were teachers.

"The guerrillas appeared in front of us pointing their guns and we stopped. They told us to go with them," he said.

A reporter from The Star and a photographer were among the journalists and cameramen who met the two men on Monday at

a Unita base inside Angola.

Seventeen Portuguese were released after having been held for a long time.

The freed group, which included five women and four children, were then taken by Unita in Polish-made trucks to the Namibian border, where South African Air Force planes were waiting to fly them to Waterkloof.

South African officials emphasised that the Republic was not involved in any dealings over the release.



Mr Ivan Tchnisky, a Russian pilot captured by Unita, says he "wants to go home." But Unita will only release him on official Soviet Union request.

Savimbi tells of clash with Swapo

From
PETER KENNY

CUANDA (Angola) — Legendary Unita guerrilla leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, emerged from the shadows of the bush here on Monday.

The occasion was the handing over of 16 Portuguese prisoners held by the rebel Unita movement in parts of Angola they occupy. The bewildered looking prisoners, who were handed over to the Portuguese Red Cross, had been captives for between two and four years.

Group consult Unita

JOHANNESBURG — The leader of the Unita movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said he had had talks with the Western Five contact group in connection with the settlement proposals for South West Africa.

Interviewed at a Unita base camp in southern Angola, Dr Savimbi described the contacts with the group as positive.

However, the United Nations had not approached his movement to discuss the establishment of a demilitarised zone in southern Angola.

Before handing them over, Dr Savimbi spoke to journalists — most of them Portuguese — who had known about the impending release and had made their way to a spot deep in the bush of Cuando-Cubango province about 10 km north-west of Caprivi.

The South African Air Force had provided Portuguese politicians, who organised the handover, and Red Cross members air transport to a spot about halfway between Bogani and Katima Mulilo in Caprivi near the Cuando River

and not far from the Zambian border.

I crossed the border, over a thinly-cut line separating Angola and South West Africa, with other journalists knowing only that a Unita patrol would be awaiting us. Trudging through waist-high grass and prickly thorn bushes we saw a relatively lush-looking Angola.

A Unita officer with a radio and four Unita soldiers armed with AK-47 assault rifles were suddenly around us.

The chief Red Cross

official, Dr Helder Silva, from Lisbon, had a few words with the tall officer.

Then after a lengthy truck ride we were led to a clearing where Dr Savimbi, who holds a doctorate from a Swiss university, was guarded by a handful of young officers armed to the teeth.

The guerrilla leader said he was interested in a negotiated settlement to the bitter Angolan conflict.

"The war must end in negotiation. But we are

not going to beg because we are advancing. It is to the MPLA's advantage to negotiate now," Dr Savimbi said quietly.

He said he was confident his movement would win the election, if it was ever held in Angola, whether it was in 10 days or 10 years.

Asked if Unita was holding any other prisoners apart from the 16 Portuguese about to be released, Dr Savimbi said yes but he did not say how many.

He did, however, introduce two Russian air-

men being held captive and a Spanish priest who had served the MPLA.

"Last week we captured another five Portuguese people," he said, indicating Unita was going to use its prisoners as an international bargaining factor.

It was not up to Unita to negotiate for their release, but their respective governments, he said.

The Unita president said his forces had clashed with Swapo fighters, but was not

seeking conflict with the movement which was waging an armed struggle against South Africa.

The Swapo guerrillas from Utondo had moved into the Unita area looking for food, he said, and they killed 20 Unita people.

"But our reply was thunderous and we killed 50 of their men," said the Unita leader who fielded our questions with the expertise of a seasoned politician.

The 5,000 Swapo fighters in Angola were no match for his army of

30,000 men, Dr Savimbi said.

He said his men controlled the whole of the Cuando-Cubango province, large parts of southern Angola, including Mushika, and central areas.

His men were well-disciplined and his smartly turned out officers had a degree of sophistication not expected in bush guerrillas.

Many of them spoke English as well as fluent Portuguese.

● Sapa reports that the Portuguese Government and the country's Christian Democrat Party expressed satisfaction and gratitude yesterday over the release of the civilian prisoners.

Dr Savimbi said that without contacting him, the UN would go nowhere in matters involving southern Angola. He did not want the UN to recognise his movement but Unita had to be considered a factor which had a role in future developments.

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8/4/82 Star

Big 5 deny claims by Savimbi

(5) 201

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Western Contact group has repudiated claims by Unita's leader Jonas Savimbi that he had positive talks with the five powers.

A Foreign Office spokesman, in an unusual, unsolicited statement yesterday, denied the claims made by Mr Savimbi to South African journalists.

Specifically, the spokesman added that "Savimbi has had no discussion whatever with British officials — either bilateral or in the framework of the

Western Five."

There has, so far, been no reaction from either Swapo or the Frontline African states to the Savimbi claims.

Unita's War link with SA

Tribune Africa
News Service

WHETHER by accident or design, the rebel Unita movement's war against MPLA forces in southern Angola has become inextricably linked with the South African security forces' campaign against Swapo.

Through persistent sabotage of the Mocimedes - Menongue rail link in the south, Unita is not only disrupting the passage of supplies to MPLA/Cuban units fighting the guerrilla army, but it is also throttling the stream of rations and equipment to Swapo bases in southern Angola.

This news, from reliable sources, follows the announcement by Unita president Jonas Savimbi that Swapo raids on Unita settlements had provoked a retaliatory attack by Unita.

Dr Savimbi made it clear that his movement was not joining South Africa in its fight against Swapo. "But if anyone attacks us, we will

SA plans invasion, says East Germany

EAST BERLIN: East Germany has accused South Africa of planning to permanently occupy southern Angola and set up a puppet government of the rebel Unita movement in the area within a month.

The official communist party newspaper paper Neues Deutschland said South African raids on Angola in the past week indicated that a major invasion was being prepared.

Earlier this week the Angolan Defence Ministry said in a communique that South Africa was preparing a major attack. It said recent raids on Angola included a bombing raid last weekend.

South Africa has repeatedly said that it operations in Angola are aimed solely at destroying Swapo bases. — Sapa-Reuter.

people were significant tribal supporters of Swapo's incursions into "Unita territory" had begun after the security forces' Operation Protea in August last year, as Swapo needed food and supplies in regrouping north of the South African attack.

The sources rejected a suggestion of an impending ideological clash between Swapo and Unita, pointing out that the Kwanyama

Further clashes between Unita and Swapo could, however, follow the insistence of the MPLA which wanted Swapo to pay its keep in southern Angola by fighting against Savimbi.

For a few hours this week a handful of South African and Portuguese journalists



SAVIMBI in the bush this week: "We control large parts of Angola."

glimpsed evidence of Angola's brutal civil war and spoke to the guerrilla leader who for six years has been the MPLA Government's most wanted man.

There is no doubt this 47-year-old fighter, leader, with a political studies doctorate from Switzerland, is a charismatic figure. But is he, as he claims, a major force to contend with in this embattled, oil-rich land?

Savimbi claims an army of more than 30 000 men. He also claims support, in this country of 6.6 million inhabitants, of 2.5 millions. But these are claims which would be practically impossible to substantiate.

But the claims are persistent, and many are confirmed by independent sources. A Unita officer told me his movement was currently engaged in

operations around Nguzua on the Atlantic coast, about 350 km south of Luanda. He also claimed ambushes and sabotage north of Melange, east of Luanda.

detachments. According to the officer, most of the Unita attacks on the rail line took place within the first 250 km from the coast.

Much of Unita's activity is around the rail line between the port of Mocimedes and the southern town of Menongue. The line is heavily defended by MPLA and Cuban

When it was pointed out that this also favoured the South African conflict against Swapo, he said that if this were so it had nothing to do with Unita's military intentions.

It's the uneasy calm before the Treurnicht storm

Northern Natal

Unita soldier performed a major op on woman ⁵

S. Express 11/4/82

BY LIZ VAN NIEUWENHOF

A UNITA soldier performed a hysterectomy — a major woman's sex operation — on a Portuguese prisoner during their two-year-long march in the Angolan bush.

This dramatic story was told by Mrs Maria Jose Pereira de Lemos, 24 — one of 17 Portuguese captives released by the Unita military this week — as she and her colleagues began revelling in their new found freedom at a Pretoria hotel.

They have just lived through years as Unita captives, a prolonged test of human endurance living on rations of seeds and fruit while travelling along endless sun-baked trails in southern Angola.

Mrs De Lemos told of the day — eight months ago — when deep in the Angolan bush in a makeshift hut she had to undergo a hysterectomy performed by a Unita soldier.

A Pretoria doctor has recommended another operation as soon as Mrs De Lemos returns to Portugal.

While on the march with about 300 troops, one of the prisoners said they had been picked up by a Unita transport carrier, about 40km from the Namibian border.

The column briefly crossed into Namibia before crossing back into Angola where the Cubango river meets the border.

The men spent days toiling in the sun, planting crops or hunting animals for the soldiers while the women did the cooking and washing.

Their leader, diabetic Mr Adao de Pereira de Lemos, was unable to survive on the food provided and fell desperately ill.

Unita sent him to Namibia. From there Mr De Lemos was sent to Pretoria but he died on

February 11 — leaving a wife and 13-year-old son in the Unita camp.

Mrs Maria Luisa Pereira de Lemos, his widow, was the only person in the group at the Pretoria hotel who did not join in the relieved chatter.

The youngest of the prisoners was Yola Ximene de Freitas, only two years old when taken captive with her parents.

Dr Jose Gama, a Portuguese MP and vice-chairman of the Central Democratic Party, was involved in negotiations with Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, during the past 15 months to secure the release of the 17 Portuguese prisoners.

"Before the coalition government came into power the Socialist party was apprehensive to contact Unita for their release for fear of MPLA retaliations on the 10 000 other Portuguese still in Angola," said Dr De Gama.

The breakthrough came with the help of Mr Anacoreta Correia, president of the executive commission of the CDS and former Secretary for Defence, who had studied with Dr Savimbi in Angola.

He arranged a meeting in Morocco to discuss the matter.

"I think Dr Savimbi held them as captives to exert some kind of political pressure and to show the West he was also involved in the fight for freedom."

Dr De Gama said at no time was the South African Government involved in the negotiations for the release of the 17 people.

(5) S. Times 11/4/82

We were pawns in the Unita power game

SOME of the 17 Portuguese prisoners released by Unita forces this week claim that they were unwilling pawns in a complex struggle for power within Angola, in which Dr Jonas Savimbi is seeking international recognition.

The prisoners included women and children who suffered years of captivity in the bush. One who feels particularly bitter about his treatment is Mr Jose Marques.

He told the Sunday Times after his release that since February, 1980, his family, including a daughter who is now only eight years old, had been forced to walk hundreds of kilometres through the bush.

"We were uprooted from our home, had to live off maize and berries, and had to sleep under trees," he said. "And of course there was always the walking."

"No matter how tired or sick we were, we always had to keep moving."

Mr Marques said he was obviously pleased about being released.

"But I would not be telling the truth if I did not also say that I feel bitter about our treatment."

"We were not soldiers who were fighting against Unita, we were civilians. I had a shop in Angola and now I have lost everything."

"It seems to me that the only reason for keeping so many of us prisoner for so long was to enable Dr Savimbi to release us in front of the international Press and therefore obtain much needed publicity."

The freed group, including five women and four children were handed over to Red Cross officials on the Angolan/South West African border on Monday.

They were then flown to Pretoria and will leave for Lisbon on Tuesday of next week.

On average each member of the group spent 26 months as prisoners, but some of them had been held in captivity since July 1977.

Sympathy

The prisoners were freed after 15 months of negotiations between Unita and representatives of the Portuguese Social Democratic Centre Party (CDS).

The vice-chairman and an MP for that party, Dr Jose Gama, was at the border to meet the freed group.

Dr Gama told the Sunday Times that his party had a great deal of sympathy for Unita.

It was obvious that Unita could not be ignored when looking at a solution to the war in Angola, he said.

The chairman of the CDS was a close friend of Dr Savimbi and had attended school with him, he said.

Asked why the Portuguese were taken prisoner if there were such close links between the CDS and Unita, he said:

"I believe they were taken prisoner for political reasons."

"Their release will give publicity to Unita and show people elsewhere in the world that there is a strong resistance movement in Angola which can operate freely despite an MPLA, Swapo, Russian and Cuban presence."

2
WHETHER by accident or design, the rebel Unita movement's war against MPLA forces in southern Angola has become inextricably linked with the South African security forces' campaign against Swapo in this beleaguered African country.

1
Through persistent sabotage of the Moca-medes Menongue rail link in the south, Unita is not only disrupting the passage of supplies to MPLA/Cuban units fighting the guerilla army, but it is also throttling the stream of rations and equipment to Swapo bases in southern Angola.

This news, from reliable sources, follows the announcement by Unita president, Jonas Savimbi, that Swapo raids on Unita settlements had provoked a retaliatory attack by Unita.

Dr Savimbi made it clear that his movement was not joining South Africa in its fight against Swapo, 'but if they (Swapo) or anyone, attack us, we will retaliate.'

The Unita leader said Swapo's incursions into 'Unita territory' had begun after the security forces' Operation Protea in August last year, as Swapo needed food and supplies in regrouping north of the South African attack.

The sources rejected a suggestion of an impending ideological clash between Swapo and Unita, pointing out that the Kwanyama people were significant tribal supporters of both movements.

Further clashes between Unita and Swapo could, however, follow the insistence of the MPLA which wanted Swapo to 'pay its keep' in southern Angola by fighting against Savimbi.

For a few hours last week a handful of South African and Portuguese journalists glimpsed evi-

Savimbi

50 *Hold Argus*

helping

12/4/82

SA?



Jonas Savimbi

anti-MPLA Bakongo group is in virtual control.

It is not known whether the Bokongo group, a former supporter of deposed FNLA leader, Dr Holden Roberto, will agree to work with Unita towards a common goal, but should this indeed be Savimbi's aim, and he succeeds, Luanda would be virtually cut off from the rest of the country along ground routes.

dence of Angola's brutal civil war, and spoke to the guerilla leader who for six years has been the MPLA Government's most wanted man.

We had slipped secretly into Angola from Western Caprivi to witness the release of 17 Portuguese nationals captured by Unita in the last five years — a propaganda exercise for the movement, and the culmination of 15 months negotiations with members of

Savimbi claims an army of more than 30 000 men. He also claims support, in this country of 6.6-million inhabitants, of 2.5-million; claims impossible to substantiate with the political and military situation as it is.

Much of Unita's activity has taken place recently around the rail line between the port of Moca-medes and the southern town of Menongue, now believed to be heavily defended by MPLA and

By PETER HONEY of
Argus Africa News Service

the Portuguese Government's coalition parties.

There is no doubt this 47-year-old Jonas Savimbi, with a political studies doctorate from Switzerland, is a charismatic figure. But is he, as he claims, a major force to contend with in this embattled, oil-rich land?

'We control large areas of this country,' he says. 'We control almost the entire Cuando Cubango, and the southern part of Moxico province as well.'

This is a vast area — larger than the entire Namibian operational area.

Cuban detachments throughout its length.

Most of the Unita attacks on the rail line took place within the first 250 km from the coast.

When it was pointed out that this also favoured the South African conflict against Swapo, he said that if this were so it had nothing to do with Unita's military intentions.

Observers believe Savimbi is currently trying to extend his sphere of operations and influence as far north as the town of Uige, north-east of Luanda, where the

MM 12/4/82

'Release of prisoners was staged'

LISBON. — An Angolan leader was quoted yesterday as saying the release of Portuguese prisoners by a rebel group last week was staged to draw attention from South African "aggression" against Angola.

Mr Lucia Lara, secretary of the central committee of the ruling MPLA party, said: "With the release of pseudo-prisoners the direct aggression of American imperial-

ism through South Africa is disguised."

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted Mr Lara as saying the 16 Portuguese were not real prisoners but people who for sentimental or political reasons had chosen to live with the Unita guerrillas.

"In an operation combined with parties of the Right in Portugal, they are trying to cover up the actions that

South Africa has committed against our country," he said.

The prisoners, who had been held for between two and four years by Unita, were released over the South West African border last Monday following 15 months of negotiations between the rebel group and Portugal's Rightwing Christian Democratic Party, according to party officials.

Mr Lara said South Africa

wished to give the impression that all the aggression suffered by Angola was instigated by Unita rebels.

"We Angolans know that everything happening in the south of our country — sabotage, attacks against our peace — is planned in Washington, planned in Pretoria and carried out under orders from Pretoria," Angop quoted him as saying. — Sapa-Reuter.

Zambia may repatriate 800 Angolans

LUSAKA — Zambia is to make representations to the Angolan Government over nearly 800 Angolan refugees who are in the country illegally.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Frederick Chomba, said yesterday that 768 Angolans were in Zambia's western province on the border with Angola.

These Angolans, he said, did not enter the country under refugee status and they should be repatriated to their country.

Meanwhile, more than

60 aliens without proper documents have been picked up by police at Kishombe near Kitwe on the Copperbelt in an emerald-rich area. They are to be deported to their countries.

President Kenneth Kaunda was to leave for North Korea yesterday on a seven-day state visit at the invitation of President Kim il Sung.

A State House spokesman said President Kaunda and his delegation would attend special celebrations which would include the 70th birthday of the Korean leader. — DDC.

GNP increase by R2 mill

$$K_{BG} = \frac{0.5}{0.2} = 0.4 \quad \therefore K_{BG} = 0.4 \text{ of increase}$$

$$V = 0.2 \quad W = 0.5$$

EXAMPLE.
Increase GNP by R5 mill

At the K_{BG} can equal 1 only when $V = W$.
But the V is large and W is large. multiplier will be large.

W = the amount of withdrawals from the injection

V = the amount that would have been saved if there was just an increase in expenditure, it is the MPS.

$$K_{BG} = \frac{W}{V}$$

The Balanced Budget Multiplier is equal to 1 if the change in expenditure the economy will expand.

The Balanced Budget Multiplier is brought about by an equal change in both government expenditure & taxes this does not create a neutral effect.

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The rebel Angolan movement Unita appears to be holding prisoners as an international bargaining lever.

Unita's prisoners include at least 20 Portuguese civilians, two Soviet airmen and a Spanish missionary.

Journalists spoke last week to Unita's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in the Cuando-Cubango province of Angola, near the borders of Angola, Zambia and South West Africa.

Dr Savimbi spoke to the journalists before the release of 16 Portuguese, who had been held by his guerrillas for between two and four years.

The Unita president and his armed men and officers stayed well away from the point where the prisoners were handed over to an official of the Portuguese Red Cross, Dr Helder Silva.

Dr Savimbi justified the

Unita prisoners 'a bargaining lever'

taking of civilian prisoners by saying his movement was at war with the ruling MPLA, and these civilians were strengthening the MPLA economy.

"Only last week my forces captured another six Portuguese north of the Benguela railway line," he said.

While in Geneva Dr Savimbi contacted the Spanish mission there about a captive priest, Father Benjamin Fernandes de Massanal.

"Father Benjamin will have to wait until we get a positive reaction from Spain," the Unita leader said.

The Spanish priest, clad in a white cassock and clutching a Bible, said his captors

were treating him well.

But he did not look too happy.

One of the captured Soviet airmen, Captain Ivan Cherinetsky, whose transport plane was shot down in November, looked even sadder than the priest.

Although both looked physically fit the 37-year-old Russian was clearly homesick.

"I want to go back to Russia," he said.

Dr Savimbi said the Soviet government would have to contact Unita if they wanted their airmen released.

This was a clear indication that the prisoners were being kept to gain international publicity for the movement.

And Dr Savimbi was also

concerned about a visit to Angola by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes.

"If President Eanes wants to try and create goodwill between Unita and the MPLA, we welcome his visit.

"But if it is a case of wanting to help the MPLA economy by sending out skilled people, that would be unfortunate," said the Unita leader.

A member of the Portuguese Social Democratic Centre Party, Mr Carusca de Castro, whose party negotiated the release of the 16 prisoners, confirmed that Unita was holding other prisoners.

This week an MPLA leader, Mr Lucia Lara, described

last week's handover of Unita prisoners as being staged to draw attention away from South African aggression against Angola.

"With the release of pseudo-prisoners the direct aggression of American imperialism through South Africa is disguised," Mr Lara said.

Dr Savimbi told the journalists who spoke to him: "We are a force to be reckoned with in the negotiation of a Namibian settlement."

He said his men controlled the whole of Caunod-Cubango province and vast stretches of central Angola to the Benguela railway line.

In the event of a 100km demilitarised zone being declared on either side of the Angolan border during a UN-supervised election in Namibia, Unita could not be ignored, Dr Savimbi said.

Asked about South African help, he said there was easy access across the border into SWA, but strongly denied receiving any military assistance from South Africa.

Captives throw new light on Savimbi's guerrillas

Operating in groups of up to 300 men the Angolan rebel movement Unita is apparently now active in the whole of southern and central Angola, including areas close to the coast.

This is the unanimous impression of several Portuguese citizens who were released by Unita recently after being held inside Angola as "prisoners of war."

One of them, Mr Afonso Martins, was captured only four months ago on the road between Lobito and Ngunza (formerly Novo Redondo), near the coast, an area which most outside observers considered free of Unita activity.

Mr Martins, a truck driver, said the government MPLA forces had for several months advised drivers travelling south of Ngunza to travel only under military escort.

Civilians captured by Unita and released recently have supported Unita's claims to control some areas of Angola and have indicated that elsewhere its penetration has been deeper than generally believed. Africa News Service story by Joao Santa Rita and Peter Honey. Picture by Mark Peters.

"But if you drive with a military escort you can be sure that you will die sooner," he said.

The former prisoners, who lived in Angola for several years, travelled vast distances with their captors and were with them in the bush for up to five years. They agreed that the only area south of the Ben-

guela railway where Unita is not active is the southwest province of Mocimedes.

The rebels are conducting their guerrilla war in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Bie, Huambo, Benguela (where one of the Portuguese was captured), Huila and in the southern part of Cuanza Sul (where Mr Martins was captured).

The provinces which are free of Unita activity are Luanda, Lunda, Zaire, Cuanza Norte, Uige and Mocimedes.

Jonas Savimbi told journalists covering the prisoners' release that Unita controls "almost the entire province of Cuando Cubango" and the southern part of Moxico province.

One of Savimbi's senior aides, Colonel Bock Juan, claimed that Unita "controlled" territory as far north as Melang due west of Luanda. He also referred to Unita "control" up to the towns of Ngunza (formerly Nova Redondo), Cella and Gubala, all within 200 km of the Atlantic coast, south of Luanda, Kwanza province.

It appears, however, that Unita's "control" of some areas is not always total.

Bock Juan, for example, said: "We have contact all the time with the MPLA because we have guerrilla forces all round Angola. They are along the railway line, for instance. North of the railway line we also have guerrilla forces active — making ambushes, laying mines and things."

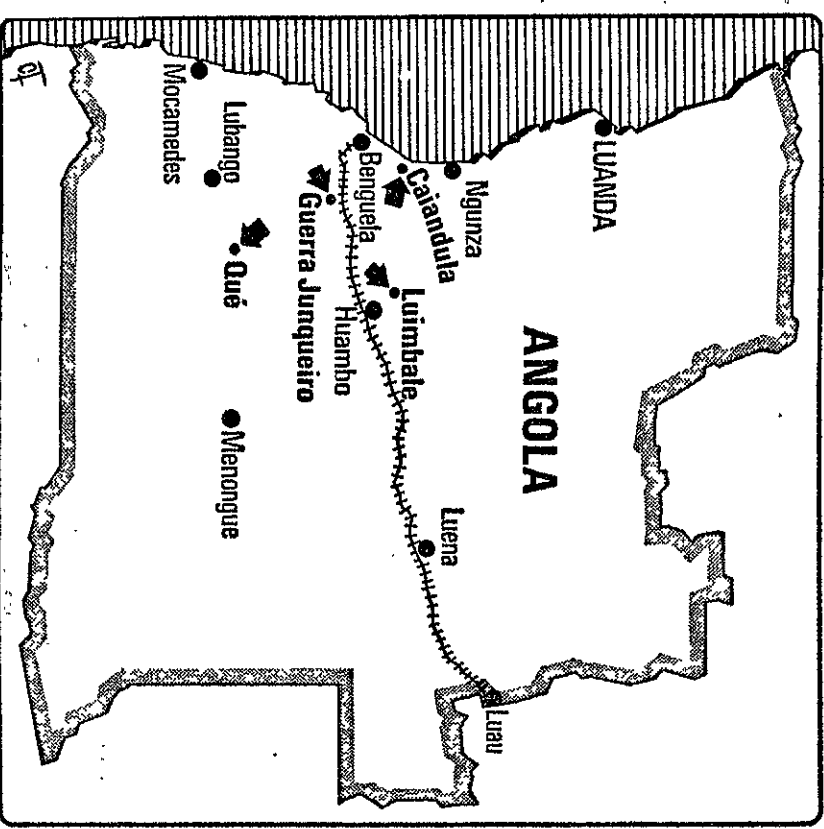
It is generally accepted that Unita fully occupies Cuando Cubango province and much of Moxico (Savimbi himself was born at Luso (now Luena) on the Benguela railway line in the Moxico province).

Journalists who have visited Cuando Cubango province have seen Unita clinics, schools and collective farms.

While Unita undoubtedly operates deep into Angola, its deepest penetrations are far from giving it any form of control.

Southeast of the railway line, however, Unita is far stronger — in some areas so strong that MPLA forces do not dare to enter. In some areas MPLA and Cuban troops hold only the towns and cannot move on the roads without risk of attack by Unita.

The former prisoners said Unita appeared to have divided its forces into three categories: guerrilla, urban guerrilla



Some of the freed captives said they were captured in areas as far west as the coastal road between Ngunza (formerly Novo Redondo) and Lobito and as far north as Luimbalé near Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa). One said he was captured near Guerra Junqueiro and others said they were taken in the town of Que when it was overrun by Unita forces (see arrows).

and a more disciplined regular army.

Mr Martins said that in the coastal city of Benguela there had been several bomb attacks by Unita urban guerrillas. These men travelled in small groups of between 20 and 30 usually armed with communist-made AK-47 automatic rifles and RPG-7 rockets. However, larger groups were sometimes encountered.

The former prisoners confirmed that Unita has a large fleet of trucks, captured from the MPLA forces and kept in areas safe from MPLA attacks. In MPLA-dominated areas they travel on foot.

The prisoners said they had never seen any signs of South African troops or military experts in Unita camps. Two of them said they had seen helicopters and a plane landing at a Unita base but could not say where they had come from.

They were also provided with South African-made cigarettes.

Dr Savimbi explained this by telling journalists that his men had "freedom of movement" along the SWA/Namibia border.

"The border is open. My men can cross to sell and buy," he said. Relations between the guerrillas and the

rural population are cordial said the former prisoners. Guerrillas are under strict orders not to steal anything from the population and the prisoners at one stage had to exchange some of their clothes for food.

It was the unanimous opinion of the freed prisoners that Unita could not occupy the large towns. The Cuban troops have formed a defence ring around them and, as Mr Martins said, "it would be a massacre if the guerrillas tried to occupy them."

Dr Savimbi agreed. "This war can only end by negotiations," he said.

Unita's 17 ex-prisoners home to tears and cheers

(5) 1004 15/4/82
LISBON. — The 17 Portuguese prisoners released by Unita last week arrived home yesterday, on the eve of a visit to Angola by Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

The prisoners, including five women and four children, were accompanied by Mr Jose Gama, a member of the Rightwing Christian Democratic Party (CDS).

The party spent 15 months negotiating with Dr Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas for the release of the prisoners.

Mr Gama said that apart from problems of adapting to a new diet after between two

and four years in a bush prison camp, the prisoners were in good health.

He said Unita still held an unspecified number of Portuguese citizens.

"We have begun negotiations with Dr Savimbi to release more people," he said.

Tearful families and cheering onlookers greeted the 17 at the airport building.

President Eanes' visit to Angola this week should provide some indication of how far the former Portuguese colony is turning to the West, after a long period of Soviet and Cuban influence.

General Eanes will be the first president of a Nato country to make a state visit to Angola when he arrives in Luanda today.

The political opening that has made this possible only six-and-a-half years after the Portuguese hauled down their flag coincides with a boom in trade between the two countries.

Portuguese officials want to increase Angola's reliance on the West through trade. They also see the need to develop the economy of what was once the jewel of Lisbon's African empire. — Sapa-Reuter.

17/4/80

Angola greets Eanes warmly

LUANDA. — Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes this week became the first Portuguese head of state to visit Angola since its independence. He was warmly received.

With Mozambique's Defence Minister, General Alberto Chipande, expected to visit Lisbon soon for talks on Portuguese aid to Maputo's armed forces, Portugal is all set once again to play an influential role in Southern Africa.

In Luanda, thousands of flag-waving Angolans gave Gen Eanes a tumultuous welcome on his arrival on Thursday.

Portugal was only the 88th country to recognise the independence of the richest of its former African colonies as a people's republic.

But Angola's importance to Portugal has steadily increased over the past few years and it is now the fourth-largest market for Portuguese exports.

Gen Eanes' trip to Angola, the most politically delicate of his state visits to Portuguese-speaking Africa, is

part of an effort to project Portugal as a bridge between its ex-colonies and the West.

He will have a series of talks with President Dos Santos during his five-day stay and may also meet the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The Portuguese news agency reported from Maputo yesterday that Gen Chipande will visit Lisbon in the near future for precedent-setting talks on Portuguese aid for Mozambique's armed forces.

Semi-official sources said Mozambique was especially interested in getting counter-insurgency training to combat an escalating, anti-communist terrorist movement.

Ironically, Portuguese counter-insurgency expertise was partly gained in fighting Maputo's current Marxist leaders in a 10-year guerrilla war which ended with Mozambique's independence in 1975.

Continuing their pre-independence military links, Mozambique's armed forces are basically dependent on Soviet and East German advisers and equipment. — Sapa-Reuter

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W/L ARGUS 17/4/82

ANGOLAN REBEL MOVEMENT'S ACTIVITY

OPERATING in groups of up to 300 men, the Angolan rebel movement Unita is apparently now active in the whole of southern and central Angola, including areas close to the coast.

This is the unanimous impression of several Portuguese citizens who were released by Unita recently after being held inside Angola as prisoners of war.

One of them, Mr. Afonso Martins, was captured only four months ago on the road between Lobito and Ngunza (formerly Novo Redondo), near the coast, an area which most outside observers considered free of Unita activity.

Mr. Martins, a truck driver, said the government MPLA forces had for several months advised drivers traveling south of Ngunza to travel only under military escort.

But if you drive with a military escort you can be sure that you will die sooner, he said.

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Argus Africa News Service

controlled territory as far north as Melang due west of Luanda. He also referred to Unita control up to the town of Ngunza (formerly Nova Redondo), Ceta and Quibala, all within 200 km of the Atlantic coast, south of Luanda, Kwanza province.

It appears, however, that Unita's control of some areas is not always total.

Bock Juan, for example, said: 'We have contact all the time with the MPLA because we have guerrilla forces all round Angola. They are along the railway line, for instance. North of the railway line we also have guerrilla forces active — in a kind of ambushes, laying mines and things.'

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South-east of the rail line, however, Unita is far stronger — in some areas so strong that its army can only move openly but MPLA forces do not dare to enter.

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of between 20 and 30 men usually armed with communist made AK-47 automatic rifles and RPG-7 rockets.

However, larger groups were sometimes encountered.

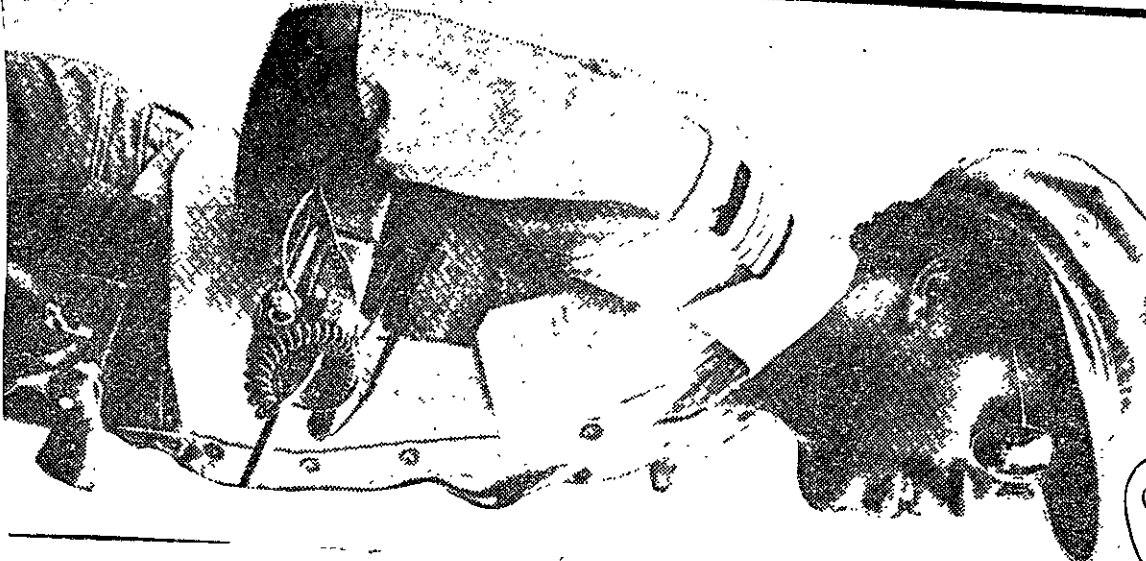
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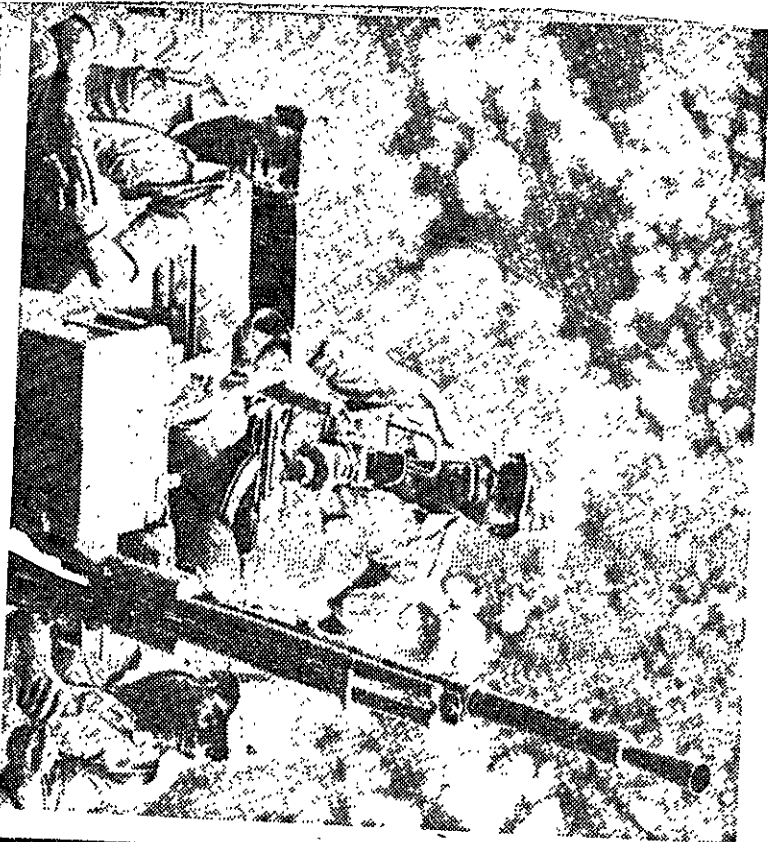
Dr. Savimbi explained this by telling journalists that his men had freedom of movement along the SWA/Namibia border.

The border is open. My men can cross to sell and buy, he said.



COLONEL BOCK JUAN... he lost an arm after being wounded in a battle with Cuban troops during the civil war.

'WIDESPREAD'



UNITA GUERRILLAS on guard behind a Russian-made anti-aircraft gun at the place where Dr Jonas Savimbi spoke to foreign journalists.



THE BIG MAN, Savimbi's troops name for their leader, dresses immaculately even in the bush.

From friend to foe in the Angola bush

By Joao Santa Rita
The Star's Africa
News Service

It is one of the ironies of history that two former allies are now killing each other in the Angolan bush.

Unita and Swapo guerillas slaughter each other in southern Angola whenever they step into each other's territory.

Only a few weeks ago at least 20 Unita and 50 Swapo guerillas were killed in a fierce battle over cattle and food in an Angolan region. Unita says it is "our area," according to Unita's leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

"We attacked them with everything we had," he told journalists inside Angola.

And yet not so long ago Savimbi and Swapo's leader Sam Nujoma were close allies, their guerillas sharing food and arms, fighting and dying for a common cause.

AWARENESS

They both attended Protestant missionary primary schools and their political awareness developed from the racial discrimination that existed in their own countries.

Savimbi's father was a railway worker and Swapo's leader was once a railway worker himself.

When Jonas Savimbi formed his Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola (Unita) in 1966, Swapo had already existed for seven years.

In that same year Unita started its armed struggle against the Portuguese and after contacts between Dr Savimbi and Mr Nujoma, Swapo guerillas moved into Unita areas in Southern Angola from where they could move into Namibia.

Both organisations are this year celebrating the 16th anniversary of the beginning of their liberation armed struggle.

"Yes, we started the war together in 1966 when I was fighting the Portuguese," Dr Savimbi recalled while speaking to foreign journalists inside Angola.

COLLAPSE

The collapse of the Portuguese empire in 1974 did not mean an end to the close relations that then existed between Unita and Swapo.

"In 1975, I brought large numbers of them from Zaire into our areas in Angola," Dr Savimbi said.

But that was before the Angolan civil war started. When it ended the MPLA was in power with Cuban backing and the Unita forces were scattered in disarray in the bush.

Swapo then looked for better relations with the MPLA government.

"I know their leaders very well and I could understand them. That for me was no problem," Dr Savimbi said.

Dr Savimbi said "the problems started when they began to attack our forces."

"I had to change my attitude towards them."

Reports from Angola suggest the two former allies now turned enemies clash over the control of food and water supplies in Southern Angola.

(c) Argus Co, 1982.

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Benguela (5) railway is 204 'paralysed' 20/4/82

Mail Correspondent

PARIS. — The 1 000km stretch of the Benguela railway line in Angola is working at one-tenth of its capacity with a train taking 40 days to go from Zaire to the port of Lobito, according to latest authoritative reports.

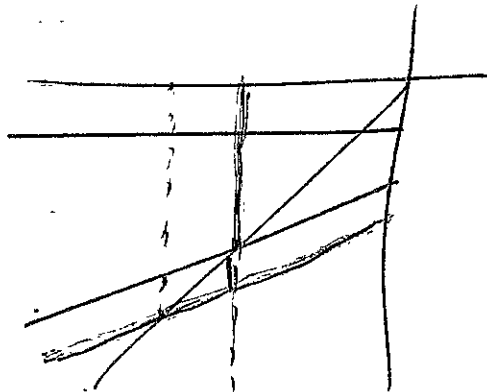
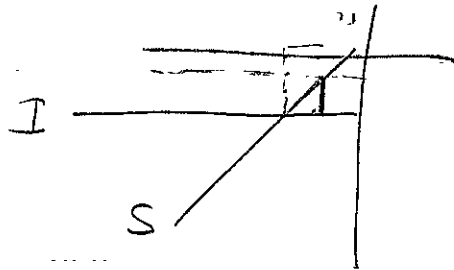
The railway was officially proclaimed in working order by the Luanda Government in November 1978 but a French newspaper "Le Monde" reported yesterday "it is paralysed".

Unita sabotage has forced trains to travel at a "snail's pace", the newspaper added.

Jan 20/4/72
'65 Angola troops slain'

LISBON — Rebels in the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda have killed 65 Angolan soldiers in two actions this year, say reports reaching Lisbon.

Two "war communiques" by the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (Flec) said troops of the governing Angolans were ambushed on January 29 and March 1. Flec forces suffered no casualties, said the communiques. The enclave is separated from Angola by about 30 km and the Zaire River.— Associated Press.



14/60

D. G. Smith
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Kaunda: help Angola

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda appealed to independent African states and the international community yesterday to assist Angola defend itself against South African attacks.

The President said Angola was bearing the brunt of the liberation war in Southern Africa because of its role as a frontline state.

He made the call at State House during a visit by a three-man delegation from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The delegation later flew to Dar es Salaam —
DDC.

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14/60

Luanda clears its port bottleneck

LUANDA. — Angola has succeeded in clearing one of the most notorious bottlenecks in its economy by sharply reducing congestion at its main port, Luanda.

Less than a year ago newcomers here were invariably astonished by the sight of up to 90 ships anchored in the bay waiting to unload. Today there are 12 ships docked and three waiting to do so.

For the first time since independence, the country's main port is not listed as congested, port officials say.

Angola has had few economic achievements to celebrate since the departure of the Portuguese in 1975, but the change at the port over the last nine months is one of the most remarkable.

When the conference of European and West African Lines (CEWAL) in Rotterdam declared in mid-March that what had become a byword among the congested ports of Africa was now clear, the news received no publicity in Angola itself.

One reason was probably that the port of Luanda has always been a barometer of the economic, political and even military problems of this highly-secretive country, and fewer ships partly reflect a drastic government-ordered cut in imports.

To meet the deadline set by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for ending congestion at the port by the end of February, the authorities sent 10 ships to unload at the traditionally more efficient southern port of Lobito. Their loads were transferred to three Angolan coastal trampers acting as floating

warehouses.

The 10-into-three equation tended to feed Angolan suspicions that part of the congestion at Luanda has been due to greedy shipowners.

To get their vessels earning demurrage paid by ports for unloading delays at a time when shipping is in slack demand, the Angolans say some shipowners have sent as many ships as possible to join the long queue at Luanda with small loads that might have fitted into a much smaller number of vessels.

During the years of congestion, Angola was forced to pay an average of R6 315, a day per ship in demurrage for vessels on time charter and the Conference of European Lines imposed a 40% congestion surcharge.

Last year alone, in spite of the gradual shortening of the queue from July in the Bay of Luanda, Angola had to pay R105-million to foreign shipowners for keeping their vessels tied up in Luanda, according to port officials.

The government could not allow such a drain on foreign exchange reserves to continue, especially after the price of the country's oil exports fell last year due to the world glut.

To slash imports into the country, it imposed Draconian restrictions on new import licences last September, when there were R526-million worth of imports in the pipeline, according to Angolan officials.

The cut did not affect priority areas like the oil and diamond industries or the military, but food shortages are reported to be worse than

ever.

Part of the reason Luanda became congested was that it was originally built to handle exports and was never equipped with the warehousing required for large amounts of bulky imports.

Before independence Angola was virtually self-sufficient in food, but now it has to import almost everything the people eat.

After independence, the port was with great publicity placed under the management of the East Germans, but by 1981 the Angolans were disillusioned.

The first sign of change came last July when Ferbristas, a Portuguese company partly owned by the state railways, was discreetly awarded a contract to repair the cranes, forklift trucks and other moving equipment.

The next step was taken in September when a dynamic supermarket director, Mr Antonio Alvaro Agante, was named head of the port, the seventh man to get the job in seven years of independence. Shipping sources say his first act on taking over was to send 800 of the 2 000 port workers to court, mainly on pilfering charges.

It will take at least six to seven months to clear the storage facilities and get everything in working order, and the port of Luanda is still moving only 3 000 tons a day.

But those who know it say it has recently changed beyond all recognition, and at least the port is not getting the blame for the country's food shortages. — Sapa-Reuter.

2014
21/11/82

See 21/4/82

'Honest broker' Eanes hailed in Angola

LISBON — President Eanes of Portugal's surprise encounter in Luanda with Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, has put Lisbon's role in southern Africa on an entirely new footing.

Having specially asked to see General Eanes while the Portuguese chief of State paid a four-day state visit to Angola, Mr Nujoma told him he would be happy to see Portuguese troops playing a key part in a peacekeeping force in Namibia once the transition toward independence began.

General Eanes's public condemnation in

Luanda of apartheid and of the undeclared war waged by South Africa in southern Angola was patently what his hosts wanted to hear.

This and his efforts to drum up co-operation by Portuguese concerns for Angola's glaring material needs ensured the success of his visit.

Portugal has always discreetly hinted that it would be pleased to be an honest broker in southern Africa, if such a contribution were needed, and the end of post-colonial traumas has aided this stand.

The crowds who welcomed President Eanes

wherever he went in Angola were no great surprise. The Angolans had hinted that he could expect a particularly friendly welcome as the first Western chief of State to visit the country since its independence in 1975 — and the only one to attend the funeral of Dr Agostinho Neto, Angola's first President.

But the speed with which the letters of intent were signed and the alacrity with which Angola agreed to clear up outstanding debts — like one of \$13-million to Portugal's National Navigation Company — startled many observers.

Among the steps agreed are assistance by a Portuguese metal company in the production of gas cylinders and beer barrels in Angola, operation of 13 Angolan hotels by a Portuguese company, part of a special agreement on tourism, and help by Portuguese technicians in restoring production of coffee, sisal, sugar and cotton, as well as some basic industries.

Angola desperately needs volunteers in every area of activity: Portugal will make special efforts to persuade young people with the necessary qualifications to go there.

The Angolans have indicated that they will return assets to Portuguese who come back, having fled the country in the 1975 civil war.

It is clear that there is little hope for substantial economic progress in Angola until the Namibian issue can be sorted out, and South African attacks on Swapo bases in Angola cease.

But the large stock of goodwill built up by General Eanes's visit will help Portugal to communicate with Angola more effectively from now on, — Financial Times News Service.



PRESIDENT EANES

SWA raid: 22/4/82 Malan quizzed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition defence spokesman, yesterday called on the minister, General Magnus Malan, to make a full statement on the latest swapo incursion into SWA/Namibia.

Mr Schwarz said that there was "considerable concern" about how Swapo had managed to penetrate the territory's security net, particularly as up to now the country had been left with the impression of "tranquility" in the area.

He said also the latest thrust had come at a time when some action by Swapo should have been anticipated.

"There is concern at the number of Swapos, the depth of penetration and the number of casualties," said Mr Schwarz.

General Malan is expected to enter the debate today, but a top Nationalist spokesman, Mr Rex le Roux, said it was impossible to stop all infiltration.

Some Swapo insurgents had been found even wearing SADF uniforms. The insurgency took place every year — "but they lose year after year" he said.

The reason for this was that the Swapo insurgents had to rely on the local population for support, and they were behind the Defence Force.

The latest incursion had lasted only 150 hours and already 28 Swapos had been shot dead.

Critics of the Defence Force should take what had happened to the British forces in Malaya as a "norm". There it had taken 1 000 hours just to see a terrorist, Mr Le Roux said.

Mr Schwarz had said that there was concern at the number of South African casualties, but they had to be seen in "perspective".

It had to be accepted that it was impossible to stop all incursions in a state of war.

"The real issue here is that there can be no military solution to the problem. There has to be a political solution," he said.

in the Senate yesterday, after General

Force who tarnished its those concerned in the case as



General Magnus Malan

Deeper raids into Angola - warning

THE Government would perhaps launch operations deeper into Angolan territory, he said.

Swapo could hardly be serious in seeking a solution to the SWA/Namibia independence question while sending its men on suicide terror missions. It was important that the world took note of this.

General Malan said he would make a statement on the latest incursion into SWA/Namibia at the request of Mr. Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), the official Opposition

spokesman on Defence. It was the eighth raid since 1976 and had consisted of two operations, launched from Kasenga. The first had taken a route through Kaokoland and had been wiped out by operation Super.

The second group had penetrated an inhospitable area in eastern Ovambo not usually entered by terrorists and therefore not densely manned by the SADF.

It did not, however, take the SADF long to

master the required on the matter of his weak forces and 30 insurgents image. had been killed.

'We are now in pursuit must be seen against of small groups which are their desperation to apparently making half please their masters,' General Malan said.

They had been given instructions to commit sabotage and also to kill indiscriminately, black and white, man, woman and child.

This contradicted Mr Nujoma's own statement that Swapo was not fighting the people of the territory. — Sapa.

Enough ammunition supplies to keep security forces shooting

SOUTH AFRICA would calibres and types of ammunition to the security forces.

Also taking into account the availability of foreseeable future and for many years to come, raw materials for ammunition, the security forces would not need to look over their shoulders to see if ammunition was now in a position to supply 141 different forthcoming.

During operations in Angola, the ammunition used by South Africa's forces was accounted for in millions of rand, while the loss of weapons and other equipment was accounted for only in thousands of rand.

General Malan rejected a proposal by Mr Schwarz

that an on-services committee be established to monitor the defence of our country.

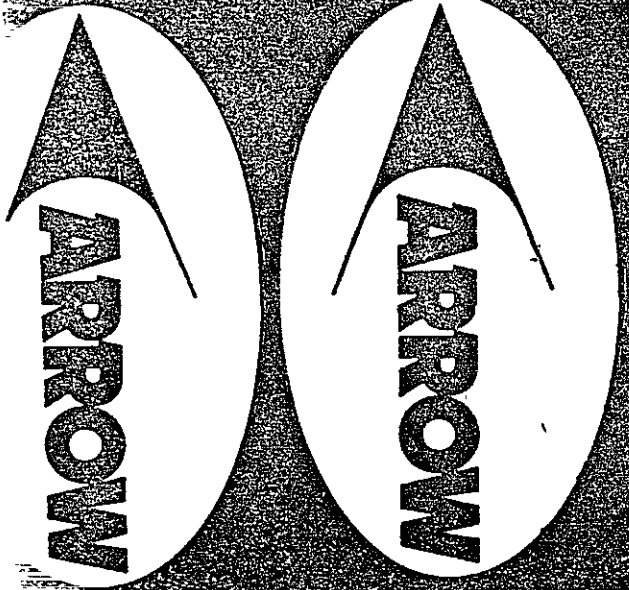
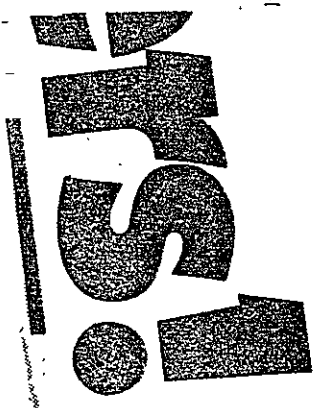
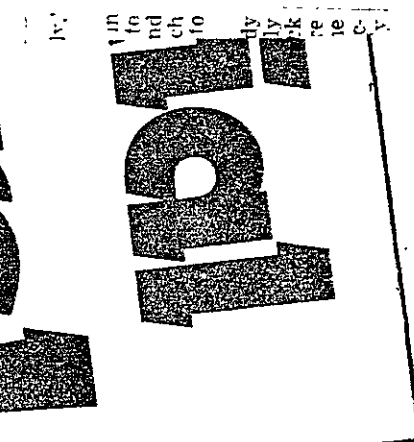
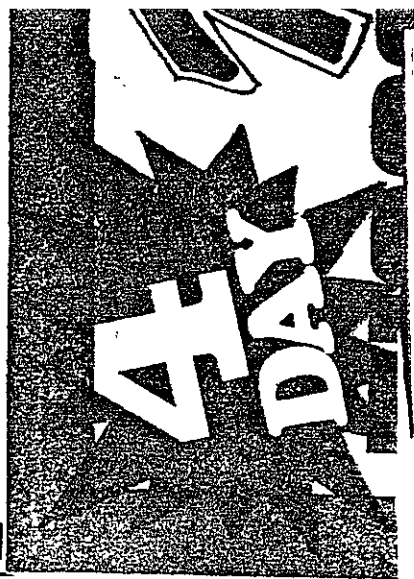
My view is that the defence of our country has been delegated to me as a member of the Cabinet and I can't share this responsibility with any other person on a committee of this House. The

way we handle defence matters between parties is to my hand quite satisfactory, he said.

On the question of new facilities for the navy, General Malan said South Africa had tried unsuccessfully to convince some of the major powers that the supply of mar-

ineers was also to their advantage.

A study of the navy's requirements had already been instituted and his department would decide on the type of vessel needed when the results were at hand. — Sapa.



Deeper raids on cards Malan

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government would have to consider carrying out military raids deeper into Angolan territory, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned yesterday.

Resuming his reply to the debate on his budget vote, General Malan said that the suicide missions of Swapo during the current sensitive negotiating period forced the government to take a new look at the situation.

"I want to warn that we will have to take a fresh look at the situation and perhaps launch operations deeper into Angolan territory," he said.

Swapo could hardly be serious in seeking a solution to the SWA/Namibia independence question while sending its men on suicide terror missions. It was important that the world took note of this.

General Malan said he would make a statement on the latest incursion into SWA/Namibia at the request of Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) the official opposition spokesman on defence.

It was the eighth raid since 1976 and had consisted of two operations, launched from Kassinga, the first of which had taken a route through Kaokoland and had been wiped out by Operation Super.

The second group had penetrated an inhospitable area in Eastern Ovambo not usually entered by terrorists and therefore not densely manned by the SADF. It did not however, take the SADF long to muster the required forces and 30 insurgents had been killed.

"We are now in pursuit of small groups who are apparently making half-hearted attempts at sabotage," General Malan said.

He said the raids had

been launched because of the SADF's recent successes in wiping out Swapo's strong man image in trans-border operations. The Soviet Union had addressed the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, on the matter of his weak image.

"The latest attempts must be seen against their desperation to please their masters," General Malan said.

They had been given instructions to commit sabotage and also to kill indiscriminately, black and white, man, woman and child.

An important lesson to be learnt was that similar raids could be launched against South Africa in the future which was why it was particularly necessary to develop territorial units.

"These events also underline the important role other population groups can play," General Malan said. — Sapa

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Time

- 1) Time before action taken needed to be taken
- 2) Time to plan action - cannot be taken
- 3) Time before action comes into effect

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Angola may let dogs of war go free

LUANDA. — An Angolan promise to free its three remaining Portuguese political prisoners has raised the hopes of Western diplomats in Luanda that other Westerners held in Angolan jails, including nine mercenaries, might also be freed.

The mercenaries — two Americans, six Britons and an Irishman — were sentenced to long prison terms in 1976 for fighting with one of the two losing movements in the civil war that erupted in Angola after Portugal decided to grant independence its African colony.

Angolan authorities are also holding a US pilot who was arrested last year.

The issue of the two American mercenaries and the pilot has

figured in delicate negotiations between Washington and Luanda.

Angolan television, which is under tight State control, let slip last Sunday the phrase: "Future diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of Angola" in its main news bulletin.

If talks which the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, and the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, have been holding in Paris this year, lead to US recognition of the Luanda administration, it is likely Angola will release the

Americans as a goodwill gesture.

Then Britain and Ireland would be certain to press for the release of the seven remaining mercenaries.

Western Press reports earlier this year said the Americans would be exchanged for two Soviet armoured guerrilla movement, Unita.

Unita's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said in a recent Portuguese State Television interview that he would release the Russians, whose plane was shot down by his guerrillas only if an International Red Cross plane

took off from Luanda to fetch them and landed in Unita-controlled territory.

This would amount to the Luanda government admitting the division of the country and it seems politically an impossible condition to fulfil.

And Western diplomats said the International Committee of the Red Cross had not been asked to arrange such an exchange.

Earlier this month Angola reacted furiously to complaints by families of British mercenaries of the conditions in which the men are being held in Luanda. According to Portuguese Left-

ists released in 1980, the mercenaries are better treated than other prisoners. They spend as much of the day as they like in the prison yard, have their own television and radio and receive books from their embassy.

They also have one cell for two people, while others are crowded six to a cell.

Only one American mercenary, Gustavo Grillo, is not kept in Luanda's Sao Paulo jail. He proclaims himself a converted revolutionary and is held separately in the Casa da Reclusao (detention centre), apparently because he has had constant fights with other mercenaries.

Also held there is a US pilot, Mr Geoff Harrison Tyler, is held after landing in Benguela, officially designated a military area, when his light aircraft developed engine trouble on a delivery flight to Cape Town.

No charges have been brought against Mr Tyler, but a Mozambican newspaper reported at the time that the Angolans had captured a US Central Intelligence Agency spy.

The mercenaries in Sao Paulo jail including Britons Colin Evans and Malcolm McIntyre are reported to be in good health.

The other mercenaries are: Garry Acker (American), Cecil Fortwin, Kevin Marchant, Michael Wiseman, John Lawlor (British) and John Nammoock (Irish). — Sapa-Reuter.

5 ^{stan} as 4/82
Threat to Angola
from SA must end

WASHINGTON — Cuban President Fidel Castro says Cuba will resume the progressive withdrawal of its troops from Angola — if Namibia becomes independent, if South African troops withdraw from Namibia and if no danger is posed to Angola.

troops withdraw from Namibia and if no danger is posed to Angola.

In an interview with Mr. Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, Dr. Castro said his troops were sent to Angola to push out South African "invaders." The verbatim interview was published in the Washington-based lobby group's latest "TransAfrica Forum Issue Brief." Dr. Castro said

that Cuba started withdrawing its troops from Angola immediately after the 1975 "war."

However, this withdrawal was interrupted by events in Zaire's Shaba Province.

"We had absolutely nothing to do with the events in Shaba, but there was a threat to Angola so we had to stop the withdrawal of our troops."

The withdrawal resumed, but then came the "great

massacre at Kassinga where over 500 men, women, children and old people were murdered by the South Africans." Not only did Cuba stop the withdrawal of its troops, but it was forced to reinforce its military units in Angola because of South Africa's constant attacks.

"Between the Angolans and us there was and there is a plan for the gradual withdrawal of troops but by com-

mon agreement, we have had to cut off the withdrawal of troops twice.

"If we had withdrawn from Angola, South Africa would have tried to remove the revolutionary government. South Africa supports the counter-revolution with weapons, ammunition and money."

"South Africa wages a constant attack against the southern part of Angola."

"Had it not been

for the assistance of our troops, they would have conducted deeper attacks on a larger scale.

"If the withdrawal of the Cuban troops had taken place, the independence of Angola would have been threatened."

Dr Castro said the presence of his troops in Angola had nothing to do with the Namibian issue.

"If the independence of Namibia is obtained and South African troops move to the south of Namibia, and when no danger is posed to the security of Angola, then we will start again with the progressive withdrawal of our troops."

President Santos... has been assured that the security of his country comes first. Castro has pledged to protect Angola against South African aggression.

Metallurgy Industry

ing and Allied Workers

Telephone:

(011) 834 6665

Star 27/1/81

Total

NOIN

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1970		15 526	..
1971		15 526	..
1972		15 526	..
1973		20 509	..
1974		16 474	..
1975		18 958	..
1976		18 958	..
1977		18 800	..
1978		18 214	..
1979		18 214	..
1980	3 574	20 810	207
Total			

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On the South African side the communique said that 33 South African soldiers were killed, 13 planes and 13 helicopters shot down and one tank was destroyed. Two portable radios, a machine-gun, a signal mirror, a pilot's helmet and a first aid bag were captured by the Angolans in the same period, the communique said. It added that South Africa carried out 159 reconnaissance flights over Angola, 103 air bombardments, 50 air raids, 49 air-borne troop landings, 74 reconnaissance, 74 troop concentrations, nine land bombardments and 11 landmine plantings.

The communique adds that South African troops destroyed 57 of their vehicles, 160 Angolans were displaced and that three bridges, one storeroom and one tunnel were destroyed.

A war communique issued by the embassy said 353 Angolan soldiers and 265 civilians were wounded in the same period.

LUSAKA — The Angolan embassy in Lusaka has disclosed that 152 of their troops and 158 civilians were killed during raids into Angola by South Africa in 1981.

The Stars Africa New Service

Star 12/4/82

Angola says 310 killed by SA

- 1) National Industrial Council
- 2) National (Footwear)
- 3) National (General)
- 4) National (Handbag)
- (Tanning)

Address: P.O. Box 3039
Port Elizabeth 6056
Officials: F.J.J. Jordan
Area of Operation: National
Founded: 1926
Registration: Yes

1980 - Receives permission from the membership to all races.
1980 - Incorporates African Leather (123).

Power Utilisation to open its

und (Port Elizabeth). (See p.

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Angola was warned says SADF

5 Dispatch 29/4/82

PRETORIA — South Africa had warned Angola repeatedly in the past that it would have to bear the consequences for harbouring Swapo terrorists or becoming involved in the war with South Africa, a defence force spokesman said here last night.

He was reacting to claims by the Angolan embassy in Lusaka that 310 Angolans — 158 of them civilians — had been killed during South African incursions into the former Portuguese colony last year.

An Angolan "war communique" reportedly claimed that 33 South African soldiers had died and that 26 South African aircraft and helicopters had been bagged over Angola during the raids.

A total of 353 Angolan soldiers and 265 civilians were wounded during the same period, it added.

"We have stated on many occasions that we are at war with Swapo and Swapo alone," the defence force spokesman said.

"South Africa and the defence force have warned Angola numerous times not to get involved in our actions against Swapo and that if it did, it would have to bear the consequences."

He added: "We are in South West Africa to protect the local population against Swapo atrocities and terror. And if a country like Angola wishes to support and harbour a communist-orientated organisation like Swapo, it must be prepared to face the consequences."

South Africa had carried out 1651 reconnaissance flights over

Angola, 103 bombardments, 50 air raids, 64 airborne troop landings, 30 land reconnaissances, 74 troop concentrations, nine land bombardments and 11 landmine plantings, the communique said.

SWA Territory Force Headquarters said in Windhoek yesterday security forces had shot and killed two Swapo insurgents in the past 48 hours in traditionally white farming districts.

The report said a terrorist had been trapped on Pasadena farm 10 km north-west of Tsumeb while firing an RPG 7 missile at a parked road-grader.

"The attempt was a total failure."

The terrorist was shot on the spot by a member of the Etosha area force unit.

An RPG 7 launcher and three rockets were captured, the territory force said.

The terrorist was clad in a white shirt and had a pair of civilian trousers in his possession. Remains found on him indicated he had bought food locally.

In another incident security forces hunted down and killed an insurgent on a farm 10 km north-west of Otavi.

The total number of insurgents killed on Swapo's mission this year is now 39. The figure includes eight terrorists shot by police before the infiltrators had crossed Bravo outline about 20 km north of Tsumeb district on April 14.

The territory force described the situation in the Tsumeb-Ovati-Kombat area as "unchanged".

1982 - The Union
1976/77 - The Union

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1973

Area of Operation: Tr

Officials: Secretary:

2000

Johannesburg

75 End Street

Garment Centre

Address:

011) 376 591

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TEXTILE WORKERS UNION (T.W.U.)

MOSCOW AID FOR ANGOLANS

as L argues
1/5/82
(5)

LISBON. — Moscow will give Angola the military aid it needs for its defence, the official Angolan news agency Angop today quoted the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Ilychev, as saying.

Angop added that Mr Ilychev, at a news conference before he ended a five-day visit to Angola yesterday, condemned what he called US military and political support for South Africa.

Mr Ilychev gave Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Angop said. Its contents were not disclosed.

"The Soviet Union will give the peaceful and military support the People's Republic of Angola needs to guarantee its territorial integrity," Mr Ilychev said.

PRAISE

SWA/Namibia was one of the issues discussed during his stay, and he praised the Angolans for the "sacrifices they have endured for the total liberation of South Africa," Angop said.

Although Angop referred to the liberation of South Africa, it was not immediately clear whether Mr Ilychev was re-

ferring to the Republic or to Southern Africa as a whole.

He reaffirmed Soviet condemnation of the "subversive military actions against the People's Republic of Angola carried out by racist South Africa with military and political support from the United States," Angop added.

CIVIL WAR

Angolan forces have been armed mainly with Soviet weapons since Moscow and its allies helped the left-wing MPLA win a civil war that broke out shortly before independence from Portugal in 1975.

Several thousand Soviet military advisers are stationed in Angola, where they maintain Soviet bloc weapons bought by Angola, and help to train troops. — Sapa-Reuter.

D. East Motor Industry Combined Workers Union.
J. Erntzen Cape Town Municipal Workers Association.
S. Essop (Ch.) Farmworkers Union.
G. W. Francis Operative Bakers, Confectioners & Conductor's Union (P.E.).
A.E. Frazer Brewery Employees Union (Cape Peninsula).
Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union.
Jewellers & Goldsmiths Union.
A.G. Foblah S.A. Tin Workers Union.
Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal).

& H. Coloured Staff Association (Southern Areas)
Municipal Professional Staff Association.
Strand Bakery & Confectionery Industrial Union.
Baking Industry Employees Union.
Lockeys Association.
Staff Association.
City Transport Workers Union.
Esbury Municipal Workers Union.
Port Workers Union (Coloured and Asian)
Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
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Derivative Mason's Society.

al Union of Distributive Workers.

Province Sweet Workers Union.

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Integrated Municipal Employees Society.

al Musician's Union.

Engineering and Allied Workers Union.

al Union of Leather Workers.

A R & H Employees Union.

3/5/82
Angola warns (5)
of SA 'attack' slow

LISBON — The Defence Ministry in Luanda has accused South Africa of speeding up military preparations for a new fullscale attack against Angola.

A Defence Ministry communique said it was essential that the international community stop South Africa's preparations and demanded that Pretoria, once and for all, recognise the right of Namibia to independence.

This latest Angolan warning of an increased South African threat coincides with delicate international manoeuvres over the future of Namibia which Pretoria controls in defiance of the United Nations. —
Reuter.

CS
- 2 -
CS

5-10/5/82

Angola supports Kaunda over summit talks with P W Botha

LISBON. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia appears to have won key support from Angola over his recent meeting with the SA Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Zambian leader met Mr Botha on the SA-Botswana border on April 30. He was openly criticised for this by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Although other black states were critical of the meeting, the official Angolan news agency Angop yesterday quoted President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola as saying he trusted Dr Kaunda over his decision to hold direct talks with the SA Government.

Dr Kaunda visited Angola on Saturday.

Both presidents told a Press conference later they hoped the April 30 meeting would

lead to positive changes in Southern Africa.

Angop said the talks between President Dos Santos and Dr Kaunda had centred on "the Namibian question, the occupation of part of the People's Republic of Angola's territory by South African forces, as well as the destabilising activities of racist South Africa against the Frontline states and the struggle to overthrow apartheid".

A statement issued by the Angolan and Zambian leaders clearly pointed to the pressures that the SWA-related crisis in Angola was putting on Zambia's fragile economy.

Angop quoted a joint communique as saying co-operation between the two neighbours could not be improved as long as there was no settlement in South West Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

Spy swap with KGB

Political Staff

SAPPER Johan van der Mescht, the South African held in Angola since 1978, has been freed in a top-secret spy swap following direct negotiations between South African intelligence and the Soviet intelligence service, the KGB.

The 27-year-old serviceman who has been held since February 1978, and eight top Western spies were exchanged somewhere in Europe yesterday for the KGB master spy Major Aleksei Kozlov.

The swap, which was set up through direct negotiations between South Africa's National Intelligence Service and the KGB, will significantly enhance South Africa's pro-Western image through the release of eight senior intelligence agents who have no direct links with South Africa.

It will also be seen as a major success for the NIS and its young chief, Dr Neil Barnard.

The swap would probably have been done somewhere along the East-West German border or the Berlin Wall where the Russian spy Yuri Loginov was exchanged after his arrest in 1967 for 10 West German "hostages".

The swap was announced in the Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

and leaders of all the other parties expressed their delight and congratulations to the NIS.

Sapper Van der Mescht is expected to arrive at Jan Smuts Airport today where he will see his 21-year-old wife Cheryl and young daughter Chantal for the first time in four years.

Third visit

But he is expected to undergo a period of "debriefing" before he is finally reunited with his family.

The main figure in his exchange, Major Kozlov, was picked up by the NIS on his third visit to South Africa where his main task was to act as an eyewitness to the effects of Russian interference in Southern Africa.

Mr Botha said in January last year that Major Kozlov's job was to assess the damage caused by organizations training, financing and arming the ANC and Swapo. He had to ensure that "Moscow's proxy forces" were as effective and loyal as they



Sapper Van der Mescht's daughter Chantal — now nearly 5. Her father has not held her in his arms since she was six months old.

claimed to be

At the time Mr Botha said there had been a "bonus" for South Africa in his capture which "already runs to three volumes of valuable information".

Yesterday Mr Botha said the exchange had been the "culmination of difficult and protracted negotiations carried out at intervals and in secret over many months".

He had publicly to congratulate the NIS on the "capable manner and the measure of success with which they conducted the difficult and direct negotiations with the Russian intelligence service, the KGB".

Apart from Sapper Van

To page 2



Van der Mescht is coming home

12/5/82
(5)
(254)

Major Aleksei Kozlov



Sapper Johan van der Mescht





own police were yesterday given 100 000 bookmarks bearing the guidelines for distribution to scholars. Here the sales of the sponsoring company, Mrs Monika du Preez, shows samples. So far nearly 750 000 of the bookmarks have been ordered by various companies and given to scholars throughout South Africa.

efts: form ool two Swapo mortar kills two men in Kavango

Reporter

AL magistrate referred two to a reforma- they had been y of stealing jewellery val- than R26 000 dentic, 18, of ad, Mouille Gary Currie, nard Street, n, pleaded vious hear- es of house- ith intent to ft

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From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Marauding Swapo raiders in Kavango shelled a school and a temporary security force camp yesterday, killing two members of the security forces in SWA/Namibia's escalating war

One member of the security forces killed was a teacher at the Kanjimi Secondary School which received a hail of mortar and small-arms fire yesterday. The other man killed was a special constable at a temporary camp near Nkurenkuru, about 20 km from the shelled school.

SWA Territory Force headquarters also announced earlier that a Swapo insurgent had been killed 50km east of Kamanjab in the Outjo district on Monday.

Most southerly

And on Monday during follow-up operations, security forces clashed with a group of guerillas 8km north of Outjo, the farthest south Swapo has reached during this year's thrust.

The annual end-of-the-rainy season thrust has been into the white farming areas south of the

Hand-grenades were thrown at the headmaster's house and into teachers' quarters.

The grenades thrown into the headmaster's house failed to explode.

The spokesman said the name of the dead soldier who had been teaching at the school would be announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria when his next-of-kin had been informed

The special constable's name would also be released later.

Mortar and small-arms fire were also directed at security force tents in the vicinity of the school, about 12km west of Rundu.

The special constable died after the temporary camp at which he was based came under heavy mortar and small-arms fire.

Security forces continued with follow-up operations in Kavango yesterday and their hunt on the two fronts where Swapo have been attacking — in the west in the Outjo district and in the east of the Tsumeb district in the area known as the "Triangle of Death"

Police — yesterday

der Mescht / eight ... important" Western intelligence agents who had been held behind the Iron Curtain for "some considerable time" had been released when "all previous efforts at their release had failed".

During the negotiations South Africa had made "determined efforts" to secure the release of the Soviet dissident Anatoly Victor Scharansky. These were unsuccessful because of factors outside of South Africa's control.

'Noble gesture'

However, Rabbi Rabinowitz of Israel had said in the Jewish Herald on November 3 last year that "incredible though it may sound South Africa offered to exchange a high-ranking Soviet spy for Victor Scharansky, one of the prisoners of Zion held by Russia, to enable him to proceed to Israel. For that noble and unparalleled gesture on the part of South Africa I am prepared to forgive her all her failings".

Mr Botha said the release of the Western agents, who are suspected to be members of the CIA, illustrated not only the success of the negotiations but was "also proof of South Africa's goodwill towards Western countries and our active contribution to the free world's struggle for survival against communist domination".

Mr Botha said: "I trust that this approach will not go unnoticed with these governments I refer especially to those who have recently displayed a sharply hostile attitude towards our country".

The success was due to the fact that the negotiations had been handled professionally and under the utmost secrecy.

CAPE TOWN ... From page 1/82 ... the council's economic affairs and constitutional committees, will be discussed by the full council in a debate starting today. After the debate, expected to end on Friday, the council will send its decision to the government for consideration

Say in government

Release of the proposals for giving coloured and Indian people a say at central government level, and debate on the report of the constitutional committee, is expected to be on Monday. This debate is also likely to last three or four days.

hears a conversation on a crossed line

9.10 George Zamphir Featuring George and his Pan flute

9.36 Gode En Geeste Episode 5 In ... prior is predominantly Buddhist ... characterized by two basic needs ... the spirits and to live a better ... world in order to reap the rewards hereafter.

10.42 Nuus

10.52: Oordenking. The Rev A Driescher

TV 2 & 3 PROGRAMMES

6.30: Ezikasikhova (Fables): No. 38 When the Bear becomes ill, the animals ... him some medicine. Unolwazi ... Emangalisayo: (The Snail): No. 19 ... Fair. The children visit No-lwazi ... film about the fun-fair.

6.45: Sonke Singaba Bahle: (Magazine programme): No. 6. A programme about care and etiquette for teenage girls ... on Sunday.

7.00: Izindaba/Iindaba (News)

7.10: Zenzele. A programme of light music ... ing the group Abafana Bomlingu

7.20: Ukwenziwa Kwefenitshala (Furniture ... facture).

8.00: Barry White entertains viewers with Someone Somewhere, I Needed Love ... You Were, I Can't Get Over Your Love, I ... You, I Love Thee Once More, Let The Music ... and Under The Influence Of Love

8.30: Tse Tswang Pitseng (Magazine Progr...

9.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News).

9.25: Morena Re Hauhele: Ke Ho Tseba Nne ... logue). Presented by H Khaile

Last night's TV

TV 1

IT COULD have been a Dale Carnegie course advert. You know the kind of thing — build up your confidence, people from all walks of life ... But it was only the introduction to Soul of Karate an excellent insight into the dedication needed for this method of self-defence. The different gradings of the belts, the sweat, exhausting work self-control and the maxims came together well with the carefully chosen backgrounds, camera work and informative script. And after the Black Belt awards the endurance test does not end. In the words of the narrator, "The hardest fight from beginning to end is the fight against yourself, my friend".

The first episode of Roep van die Visarend shows promise of a series which will be popular not only with the youngsters. Filmed near Nelspruit, it has all the ingredients of success. There's a bit of romantic interest, realism of life in the wild and an on-going battle between the feared game warden, Viervoet Loek, and poacher Modzumi with his cheeky daughter Toeks. The series is based on Viervoet's aggressive son, Klein Loek, who comes from the city to visit his father and ...

TV 2 and 3

IT did not matter if we were not informed in advance about the change of programme last night. Viewers could still get a lot from the programme that took an extended look at the activities under the auspices of the South African National Tuberculosis Association. It was more than what would have got from insignificant programmes on electricity.

Tuberculosis featured in a magazine programme inset on Monday. Nevertheless last night's repeat of the subject was worth it because of SA's coverage was more important: patients' real encouragement and hope that was not after all an incurable disease as many believed. The early vision of Tuesday's viewing has been beyond belief, but with night's absorbing educational programme, great improvement is beginning to take shape. The magazine programme visited patients and people of interest over the country.

JOE GU

Insist on

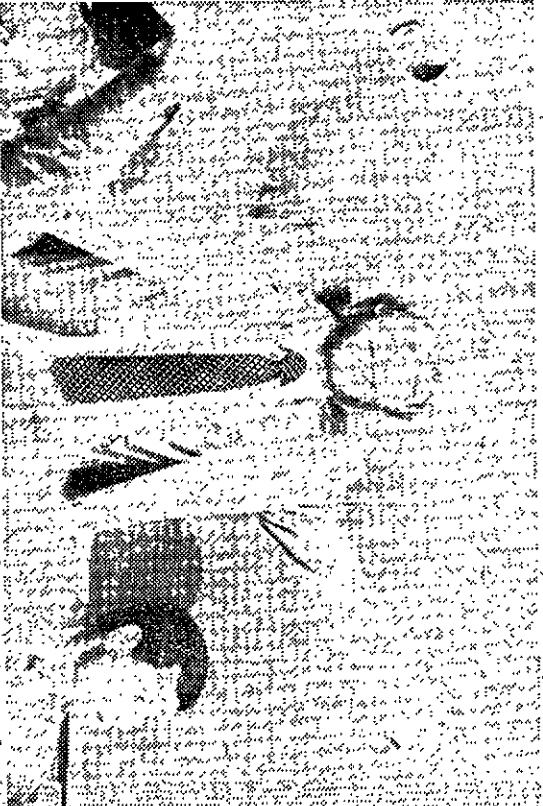
PROBIS'S

News 12/5/82 (5)

TEARS, JOY AS JOHAN GOMES MARCHING HOME

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sapper Johan van der Mescht said today he had cut to explain and he been maltreated but not tortured during his four years captivity in Angola.



"I'M HOME" . . . a jubilant Sapper van der Mescht today.

His diet was 90 percent rice. The exact nature of his maltreatment was difficult to explain and he said he would do so later.

HOPE

The first he knew of his release was in Karl Marxstadt in East Germany, where he had been taken last Wednesday. Sapper van der Mescht said he had never lost hope during his imprisonment and had always had faith in the South African Government's attempts to secure his release.

He had spent 52 months as a prisoner. "I would have spent another 52 months if I had to," he said. Sapper van der Mescht, who has been released

from all military duties, said he would now do voluntary military service. He described the risk of being captured as "an occupational hazard."

PROPAGANDA

Sapper van der Mescht declined to comment on the conditions of mercenaries who had been in a Luanda jail with him.

He denied he had taken part in any propaganda film, although he said his captors had tried to use him for propaganda.

He had flown to South Africa in a Jumbo jet all to himself — except for the people who had helped the security police. As the SAA 747 touched

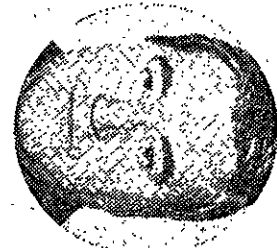
down at Waterkloof the serviceman's wife, Cheryl, and his daughter Chantal, now about to turn five, whom he last saw when she was three months, were led forward by an Air Force officer.

Smiling broadly she mounted the steps of the Jumbo clutching her daughter in her arms.

Waiting at the foot of the steps were Sapper van der Mescht's parents, Mr. Koos and Mrs. Rosie van der Mescht.

Mr van der Mescht had to be supported by two officers as he waited for the first glimpse of his son.

More than 400 pressmen, TV and radio crewmen, as well as service-



MAJOR Aleksei Kozlov . . . exchanged for Sapper van der Mescht.

men from the air base, waited with them.

Within minutes, the couple emerged smiling and hugging their daughter.

Sapper van der Mescht looked pale but jubilant. He was smartly dressed in a lightweight grey suit and blue tie.

Chantal buried her face in her mother's shoulder, sobbing as her father helped them down the steps.

As he set foot on South African soil a cheer went up and he waved happily. Mrs Rosie van der Mescht rushed to hug her son. His father stood back trembling, tears pouring down his face.

REROUTED

Even hardened pressmen were caught up in the emotion of the moment.

Sapper van der Mescht was accompanied on his journey from Europe by

members of the National Intelligence Service. The plane, a scheduled SAA flight, was rerouted from Jan Smuts Airport.

It was due to fly back to Jan Smuts Airport to drop its fare-paying passengers.

Sapper van der Mescht, hugging his family and accompanied by Lieutenant-General R. F. Holthuizen, Chief of Staff (Personnel) and Brigadier J. Potgieter, chaplain general's office, was led across the tarmac for refreshments and a conference.

Air Force spokesmen said he would then be flown out with his family (Contd on Page 3, col 4)

Russian chopper blasted

THE South African Air Force has destroyed a Russian helicopter on the ground during operations against Swapo in southern Angola, the South African Defence Force said yesterday.

No indication was given as to when the operation took place.

A terse statement issued by the SADF's media liaison office said:

"The South African Defence Force announces that the South African Air Force has destroyed a Russian helicopter on the ground during follow-up operations against Swapo in southern Angola.

"The helicopter was armed and at the time of the incident was supplying Swapo.

"The Defence Force reiterates its warning that forces who support, and especially directly support, Swapo, as in this case, must carry the consequences of their actions."

— Sapa.

star
15/5/82

SADF destroys Russian chopper in Angolan raid

(2/27)
(5)

Own Correspondent

The South African Air Force has destroyed an armed, Russian-made helicopter on the ground during a follow-up operation against Swapo in southern Angola.

A spokesman for the

SADF said in Pretoria last night the helicopter had been supplying Swapo.

"The Defence Force reiterates its warning to those forces which support Swapo that they must bear the consequences of their

actions," the spokesman said.

No further details were given about the type of helicopter destroyed.

The Angolan Air Force is equipped with Russian-made Mi-18 helicopters.

servicemen and women throughout the capital.

C - Tribune 16/5/82 **Red chopper was armed**

THE Soviet helicopter destroyed on the ground by the Defence Force during a follow-up raid into Angola was off-loading supplies for Swapo and was armed, says a Defence Force statement.

This was the third in-

cident involving Soviet aircraft in Angola. A transport plane was shot down by Unita forces and the pilot captured and a Russian-built MiG fighter, believed to have been flown by a Cuban, was drowned, both last year.

Angola
should
stop
gripping:
SADF

Angola suffered
'R7,4 billion
damage in raids'

PRETORIA — A South African Defence Force spokesman says it is high time the Angolans stopped complaining about Defence Force operations against Swapo.

"They willingly grant the Marxist terrorist organisation base facilities in their country and actively support them, so much so that Swapo thugs even wear Angolan uniforms," the Defence Force spokesman said.

"It is the SADF's stated policy to find and destroy terrorists wherever they may be and the host country must carry the consequences of their actions in supporting these godless bandits."

The Angolan new agency, Angop, reports from Lisbon that South African air raids killed seven civilians and six Angolan soldiers during attacks on a power station and military targets in Southern Angola at the weekend.

Angop quoted an Angolan Defence Ministry communique as saying three women and four children were killed on Friday when South African planes hit the power station at the Cassinga iron mine near Jamba, 300 kilometres from the border.

The communique said South African Mirage jets had bombarded Angolan military positions and attempted to attack Jamba airport but were repulsed.

Nine Mirage aircraft bombed Angolan military positions at Cahama near the border, killing six soldiers and wounding 14.

The Ministry said South African forces continued to control areas in southern Cunene province which they had invaded last August. — Sapa

BRUSSELS — Angola estimates damage caused by South African raids on the southern part of the country between 1975 and 1980 at about \$7 billion (R7,4 billion), according to a UN report published in Brussels.

The report, made available to journalists at the opening of a three-day UN conference on women and apartheid, quoted Angolan authorities as saying armed attacks and violations of Angolan airspace by South Africa continued to take place "almost daily".

It was compiled by a UN Mission from the organisation's special committee against apartheid which held high-level talks in Angola, Zambia and Tanzania in March and April.

"Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge informed the mission that total destruction and damage was estimated at \$7 billion for the period 1975-1980," the report said.

This did not include the cost of the forced displacement

of people in affected areas, unemployment caused by destruction of industrial material, and the general disruption of the economy in the south of the country.

The South African Defence Force has said in Pretoria the incursions into Angola were against Swapo bases.

The mission, led by Guinea's Minister for Social Affairs, Mrs Jeanne Martin Cisse, said in its report it saw "thousands of women, children and elderly persons suffering under the most intolerable conditions".

They were gathered in a camp at Matala, about 320 kilometres from Angola's border with SWA/Namibia, and had been driven there from SWA/Namibia and southern Angola by the South African attacks.

Apart from Mr Jorge, the mission met Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere. Its report was presented to the conference,

which is designed to promote aid to what it calls the oppressed women of Namibia and South Africa.

The report quoted Mr Nyerere as saying South Africa had embarked on an active campaign of destabilisation against the so-called frontline states adjacent to it, and particularly against Angola and Mozambique.

The Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, told the mission the Western Press appeared to be ignoring this campaign because of "ignorance or misinformation".

The conference opened with testimonies from black and white women from South Africa, SWA/Namibia and Angola who spoke of alleged arbitrary arrests and mistreatment by South Africans.

The conference hopes to find means to secure international assistance for the liberation movements. — Sapa-AP

Angola claims more SA air raids

LISBON. — South African air raids had killed seven civilians and six Angolan soldiers during attacks on a power station and military targets in southern Angola at the weekend, the Angolan news agency, Angop, said yesterday.

Angop quoted an Angolan Defence Ministry communique as saying three women and four children were killed on Friday when SA planes bombed the power station at the Cassinga iron mine near Jamba, 300 km from the SWA border.

The communique said SA Mirage jets had bombarded Angolan military positions on Saturday and attempted to attack Jamba airport but were repulsed.

Yesterday, nine Mirage aircraft bombed Angolan military positions at Cahama, near the border, killing six soldiers and wounding 14, the communique said.

The ministry said SA forces continued to control areas in southern Cunene province — which they had invaded last August.

Angop quoted the commu-

nique as saying the South Africans had built up forces and supplies on the SWA border with Angola and had recently stepped up reconnaissance flights far into Angolan territory.

It said this, and increased threats from SA concerning aid given by Angola to Swapo, pointed to a new SA offensive.

A South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said it was not the Angolans stopped complaining about Defence Force oper-

ations against Swapo.

"They willingly grant the marxist terrorist organisation base facilities in their country and actively support them, so much so that Swapo thugs even wear Angolan uniforms," the Defence Force spokesman said.

"It is the SADF's stated policy to find and destroy terrorists wherever they may be and the host-country must carry the consequences of their actions in supporting these godless bandits." — Sapa-Reuter

Angola accuses SA

Air-raid strikes kill 6, injure 14

18/5/82
Sowetan

LUANDA — South Africa has renewed bombing attacks in Angola's Huila and Cunene provinces, killing six people and injuring 14 in its latest raid today, the Angolan Defence Minister announced.

The casualties occurred when nine Mirage F-1 South African Air Force jets attacked Angolan army positions in Cahana in northeast Cunene province, a Ministry communique said.

On Friday, seven civilians, including four children, were killed and several were injured when the South African military bombed an electrical centre of an iron mine at Cassinga North and the railway station at Jamba, the communique said.

On the previous day, four to six mirage jets bombed an Angolan army position at Cuvango (formerly Paiva). The same day, the South Africans attacked Jamba airport, the Ministry said.

During the first 16 days of May, the Angolans registered 115 reconnaissance flights by the South Africans over Angola, with some going as far as 300 kms (200 miles) into Angolan territory, the statement said.

It said that 79 of these flights occurred between May 10 and 14, and con-

centrated on the region of Jamba, Cassinga, Mulondo, Chibemba (all in Huila province) and Chaamo, Ngiva and Xangongo, in Cunene province.

The communique said that recent statements by South African top officials tended to justify such actions as "preparing internal and international opinion for the just character of its policy of legitimate defence."

"Angola does not threaten the sovereignty of South Africa, but helps a people who are fighting for their liberty in the same way it has helped other peoples during their liberation struggles," the statement said in an apparent reference to Swapo guerrillas who are fighting against South Africa for the independence of Namibia.

"This gesture of solidarity does not constitute any interference in the internal affairs of another state because South Africa has no right in Namibia, which it occupies by force," the communique said.

It said that stepped-up attacks by South Africa and the concentration of forces along the northern Namibian border, next to Angola, would prejudice current negotiations on Namibian independence. AFP.

SA raid killed 13 - Angola

5
Star 18/5/82

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Angola claims 13 people have been killed and at least 14 wounded in new attacks by the South African Air Force.

The Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre (Magic) said nine South African planes bombed Papla positions at Cahama in Angola on Sunday, killing six soldiers and wounding 14.

Magic added that, according to the Angola Ministry of Defence, South Africa also bombed the electricity plant at the North Cassinga Iron Mine on Friday. Seven people are said to have died, and several were wounded.

It was also claimed that there had been a marked increase in South African reconnaissance flights over Angola in March, April and the first

two weeks of this month.

Other attacks by South African forces had been repelled by Angolan troops, and there were no casualties, it said.

Magic also alleged that South African ground forces were still occupying areas in Kunene Province, and men and material were being massed close to Angola's border with Namibia.

It added that this "stepping up of military operations" was proof that South Africa was again preparing for "further military aggression against Angola."

In Pretoria, a SADF spokesman said it was time Angola stopped complaining about operations against Swapo. It willingly gave the terrorist organisation base facilities in the country and actively supported them.

'Oppression' of black women under attack

Own Correspondent

BRUSSELS — The bitterness and humiliation caused by apartheid were dramatically publicised at the United Nations conference on women and apartheid at the European Parliament here.

South Africa's segregation laws and hot-pursuit raids were condemned yesterday by delegates from the U.N., European and African governments, Swapo and the African National Congress.

Mrs Maria Cafe, leader of the Angolan delegation, told more than 200 delegates South African raids into Angola had cost her country R7 000 million.

She said 50 000 sq km of southern Angola were now occupied by South African forces

and 500 000 Angolans had been made homeless.

Her government expected another attack by South African forces soon.

MAIMED

In an exhibition of photographs showing the conflict along the Angolan and Namibian borders, pictures of a dead South African soldier and navigator and wreckage of a jet fighter received equal prominence with pictures of dead and maimed women and children — claimed to be victims of South African attacks.

The conference opened with "live" testimonies by South African women who had been detained and allegedly tortured by the Security Police.

A mass of pamphlets

called for everything from a boycott of the Republic's fruit to a request for recognition of jailed African leader Walter Sisulu's 70th birthday today.

The conference heard that black women in South Africa were repressed in three ways — as women, as workers and as blacks. They suffered through the forced splitting of families by influx control laws, forced removals to resettlement camps and low wages.

UN figures showing the average wage of a black woman as half that of a black man and "only about 8 percent of the amount received by white males" were widely quoted.

Mrs Jeanne Martin Cisse, the Minister of

Social Affairs of Guinea and leader of a recent UN anti-apartheid delegation to the Frontline states, called for sanctions.

COURAGE

This was repeated by the chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, Mr Alhaj Maitama-Sule, who described sanctions as "the only alternative to growing violence in southern Africa."

He referred to Mrs Winnie Mandela, banned wife of Nelson Mandela, as a "symbol of the courage and dignity of African women."

The president of the European Parliament, Mr Pieter Dankert, described the "outrageous system" of apartheid as a "modern form of slavery."

Reprieve on bond rate — but rise likely soon

There will be no immediate increase in the bond rate. This was clear after a meeting of building society leaders in Johannesburg yesterday.

But a rise in the near future is probable as some societies have

had been expected to opt for the decision already taken by two of the smaller building societies — the Eastern Province and the Standard — to raise their mortgage rates by one percent.

alone" and there would be no hasty moves on the bond rate.

Mr Tim Hart, director of the association, said today: "Members are approaching the problem responsibly. They realise the bond

Swallows feathers ruffled

The public relations officer for a major oil company was far from happy. The soccer team felt hurt and the management was furious.

The occasion which caused the ruckus was

MOUSSY BATHS

CINEMAS

GUARDIAEROS

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DAVES 100

Red Cross works on in Angola

GENEVA. — Reports that relief operations by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Southern Angola had been suspended since mid-April because of renewed violence were discounted at the Geneva headquarters of the organisation. An ICRC spokesman, Mr Jean-Jacques Kurz, said the latest report showed that Red Cross activity continued normally last week but that temporary suspensions for security reasons were not unusual. — Sapa-AP.

The minimum period of three years for a full-time student to obtain a first degree is laid down in the joint statute. The duration of degree courses leading to professional qualifications is normally four years and even longer. A diversity of opinion was expressed in the evidence, but the Commission could find no convincing reasons for a recommendation that the minimum periods laid down for degrees at South African universities should be extended. The status of first students appears requirements, the rules are slower pace at period. The flexible to be universities. The Commission obtain a first

The Commission had before it the written submissions of all the universities and about thirty other organisations and individuals, as well as a number of published reports, in which the period of study and the intensiveness of the teaching programmes for first degrees are discussed.

Period of Study for First Degrees

The Commission's attention was drawn to the growing array of mechanised teaching aids, such as audio-visual aids, closed-circuit television, language laboratory, equipment, printed or mechanised programmed instruction, and computer-based instruction. These mechanical aids and their further development have considerable potential for improving the effectiveness of university teaching, but the Commission feels that they should be used with care and discrimination, so that their use will not result in superficiality in teaching and neglect of the student's capacity for abstract thinking. The use of these aids should be academically justified and the aids should be under centralised control. In concluding this section of the chapter, the Commission wants to point out that well-equipped libraries and laboratories are indispensable in the effective teaching of all students, including undergraduates.

placed in a better position to use the tutorial or small-group system as an ancillary method. This could be done by making somewhat greater financial provision for teaching costs and for the augmenting of the auxiliary service staff within academic departments. Both factors were taken into account in devising the new financing formulae for universities.

'Corridor of fear' along the South African border

By ADA STUIJT

A CORRIDOR of fear is being created in a 100km-wide swathe across the width of Southern Africa from ocean to ocean because of the threat of terrorism and violence on both sides of the borders, according to reports by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria and the International Red Cross in Geneva.

The farming and social infrastructures of this frequently fertile farming land region are thus being endangered on both sides of the Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe and South African borders.

Farmers are the first to flee — and they are being followed by civilians no longer able to buy fresh food.

The HSRC report, released in Pretoria, showed that of the 1 908 Transvaal farms along the border from Mozambique to Botswana, 761 no longer had white resident farmers — and most of those remaining were digging in behind security fencing and arming themselves for a terrorist onslaught.

The International Red Cross report said that in Angola towns and villages south of the Kunene River were only partially inhabited and were being defoliated.

Desperately hungry people were hiding in the bush and killing workers in their raids on Red Cross food stocks.

Along the Transvaal border matters were not that desperate but the situation was deteriorating and white farmers were still leaving the area.

Almost half the Transvaal farmers still living on the border said they went about armed at all times because local blacks were becoming so hostile to whites.

More than 80% felt the need to erect security fences and buy guard dogs. But "The fear of terrorism did not make the farmers decide to leave the area," the report found.

In the HSRC report, compiled for 1981 by Dr De W Schutte of the Conflicts Studies Department, it was found that 761 white Transvaal farmers had deserted their homesteads — almost 40% of the total of 1 908 in a 30-50km

strip along the 688km border.

Economic depression — caused by fear of terrorism — was fast becoming a big reason for the exodus, but the high cost of farming, lack of labour and a poorly-developed infrastructure were still more important reasons cited by farmers.

Most of the farmers are Afrikaans-speaking. And 93% felt terrorism would increase.

Only 11% of the farmers were members of Civil Defence units.

On Angola, the Red Cross reported that a lack of medical supplies and food had led to the evacuation of hospitals in the south.

More than 1 000 displaced persons were helped in Kuito, the capital of Bie province, where the Red Cross set up 15 centres to distribute hot meals to about 4 500 refugees.

In Southern Mozambique, the Red Cross reported thousands of refugees fleeing north who had to be fed in their Maputo distribution centres.

Several clinics near the SA border were closed down.

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Report Nov.
1980/81
Fosatu Annual

Year	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974	3 900		3 900	7 800
1975	3 900		3 900	7 800
1976	6 700			6 700
1977	7 000			7 000
1978				
1979				
1980				8 400

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

ROM 277
**Red naval pact
 with Angola** 5

LISBON. — Angola and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a naval repairs agreement and an economic and technical co-operation memorandum, the Angolan news agency Angop reported. The agreements were signed in Luanda by the Angolan Fisheries Minister Mr Emilio Guerra and the Soviet Fishing Minister Mr Yuri Pitrov. — Sapa-AP.

affiliated by 1977/78 and with

1974 affiliated to other unions form

Registration:

Founded: 1939

Area of Operation: Western Cape

Officials: Secretary: A. Frazer

8001

Cape Town

Corporation Street

Address: 201/4 City Centre Telephone: (021) 433658

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973		98	320	418
1974		28	294	322
1975		26	305	331
1976		21	201	222
1977		30	347	377
1978				..
1979				445
1980				460
Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81				

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

The 'Savimbi factor'

5/22
2/6/82



Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi — his forces are posing severe problems for Swapo in Angola.

The "Savimbi Factor" has an important bearing on the course of the bush war of Namibia, says the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen.

For what he describes as the "ever-increasing power of Savimbi north of the border" is said to be causing severe problems for Swapo.

Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement controls large sections of Angola — and Swapo is being caught in a "Catch 22" situation with the South African pre-emptive strikes on the one hand and the Unita insurgents on the other.

General Viljoen explained that South African strikes on the large Swapo bases in Angola — such as Operation Protea — had caused Swapo not only to move deeper into Angola, but to operate in smaller groups from smaller bases.

But smaller bases are then likely to fall prey to attacks from Unita, anxious to augment their supplies by wiping out such reduced-strength Swapo camps.

If Swapo gathers in big groups it faces pre-emptive strikes from the SADF. So they split up and face annihilation from the Uni-

ta resistance movement.

"It must be quite a headache for Swapo because this is an important supply line for Savimbi, to get hold of these bases for the equipment, food and so on there for their own purposes," said the General.

This factor, plus Angola's inability to either come to an agreement with Unita or to wipe out the movement, had an important bearing on the Swapo war, said General Viljoen.

How effective are the Unita insurgents as a fighting force?

General Viljoen said when the SADF operated with Unita in the Angolan war there were difficulties as the Unita men were traditionally guerrilla fighters. They were used to hit-and-run tactics, and there were problems in attempting to get Unita to carry out conventional warfare operations, such as defending a piece of ground.

"Nowadays, of course, it is said they are operating in their traditional role," said the General. Asked about the state of the Swapo

In the second of our five-part series on

the SADF, the result of exclusive interviews with defence chiefs held over several weeks recently,

ANDREW WALKER reports on the "Savimbi factor," which is said to be causing severe problems for Swapo.

Tomorrow: the effects of the arms embargo on South Africa.

war, he said it was a low-intensity conflict, particularly since the start of South Africa's pre-emptive strikes in 1978.

But while Swapo had been pushed deep into Angola and faced severe logistic problems when mounting operations, it was not possible to completely wipe out the movement, he said.

"Even if you do a pre-emptive strike like Protea and Datsi you do them a lot of harm. But you can never really annihilate them. They still have the

ability to concentrate terrorists."

What about raids such as the recent Swapo incursion to northern farming areas of Namibia?

General Viljoen believed this was a propaganda exercise which must have taken a great deal of effort for Swapo to launch.

He estimated the group must have travelled about 400 km, and at certain stages had to carry heavy loads of weapons and supplies before being detected 10 km inside the border.

P.T.O

en



the civilians killed in a landmine blast during the raid, the General warned that "you cannot use a bakkie in an area where you expect mines. It is a disaster if a bakkie strikes a mine — you have no hope of recovering.

"I think that is a lesson."

He thought that in areas where there was a danger of landmine blasts, the local people would have to travel in landmine-proofed vehicles such as were employed in Rhodesia

by civilians working in rural areas.

Speaking on the future of the bush war, he said much would depend on whether Swapo was able to increase the intensity of its operations.

"If they do not then they have not got a hope of being of any major military concern."

However, Swapo was well aware that its strong point "lies not in the military but on the international political side."

Through military operations Swapo could never hope to

defeat the SADF, said General Viljoen.

"But they draw a lot of attention. This is what they have in mind."

After periods of low-intensity by Swapo, raids such as the recent one were launched to improve Swapo's international image.

A major problem facing Swapo was logistics. Supplies to the Angolan harbours presented no difficulties — they were brought by ship, said the General. From there the supplies, including weaponry, were transported on tar roads of the Portuguese colonial era to the main centres.

Coming south from there, towards the Namibian border, Swapo encountered difficulties. A tar road runs right to the border. But as General Viljoen put it, the SADF could make it "rather difficult" for Swapo to use the road for transporting its equipment for operations.

"Coming south of the border their logistic capability is almost nil."

The logistic capabilities of Swapo played a big part in

the state of the war, he said.

Two factors about Swapo insurgents have surprised the SADF, the General told The Star.

The SADF is convinced that Swapo is holding back its better-trained men. Rather than be captured some Swapo insurgents commit suicide.

On the first factor, the General said: "For a long period we have been surprised at the inefficient and mediocre actions of Swapo. We have got the impression that Swapo has sent in rather untrained terrorists. I think Swapo is doing its best to keep out experienced terrorists."

This could be because experienced men were wanted for training purposes, "or perhaps these people do not like coming in and taking risks."

The suicides were a "phenomena" that is strange to us. Facing capture during follow-up operations, Swapo men have been known to kill themselves.

General Viljoen said captured Swapo members were not killed, but were held in custody.

18/08
rt Nov.
tu Annual]

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				
1974	3 900			3 900
1975	3 900			3 900
1976	6 700			6 700
7 000				

METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

SA Air Force fighter pilot presumed killed in Angola

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A South African Air Force pilot, recently described as "one of the most experienced" in the service, is missing and presumed killed during a follow-up operation against Swapo in southern Angola, the Defence Force announced yesterday.

The pilot, Major Eugene Kotze, 35, was married with two children. He and his family were based at Ondangwa in the operational area in northern South West Africa.

Major Kotze's commanding officer, Commandant D J de Villiers, said recently the major was "one of the most experienced fighter pilots in the SAAF".

Commandant De Villiers, OC of the SAAF base in Ondangwa, added: "He has developed his capabilities to such an extent that when we get a new young pilot on base he can fly two or three sorties with Gene and then I can use him for anything".

Major Kotze — a qualified military pilot since 1970 and a fighter pilot at Ondangwa for the past two years — was a reserved but friendly man and did not conform to the traditional hell-raising fighter pilot's image.

As second-in-command at Ondangwa, Major Kotze carried out a variety of tasks. Part of the time he piloted a desk as coordinator of operations and all flying tasks. But at other times he would climb into his fighter and take off on any of a variety of more or less hazardous missions.

The circumstances in which he went missing have not been revealed, but it is no secret that in addition to flying normal search-and-rescue and other missions, his speciality was ground level reconnaissance and attack operations, in both unconventional and conventional warfare situations.

In Operation Protea last year, Major Kotze was one of the SAAF pilots who proved a scourge to the enemy. Accounts of most of his exploits are still classified material, but one that has leaked out gives an indication of just how lethal a pilot he was.

At one stage of Operation Protea he and other fighter pilots attacked a convoy of 15 vehicles which was trying to escape. Within 10 minutes all 15 vehicles had been strafed to a standstill — seven of them by Major Kotze himself.

41 500 settle in Republic

Own Correspondent

Last year 41 541 people immigrated to South Africa compared with 29 365 in 1980.

Figures released by Central Statistical Services also indicate that the greatest number of immigrants came from Britain and Zimbabwe. Last year 8 791 people left South Africa to settle in other countries, compared with 11 363 during the previous year.

Among last year's immigrants were 1 341 engineers, 165 medical doctors and dentists, 297 accountants, 381 educationists, 2 910 clerical and related workers and 5 356 production and related workers.

By Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would welcome Unita as an ally in the war against Swapo in Angola if Swapo tried to delay an independence election in Namibia beyond March next year, the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

Swapo would be "mercilessly defeated" if it continued to delay the independence process.

"The DTA is in favour of co-operation with Dr Jonas Savimbi in Angola to achieve this goal.

"We are fully prepared to accept this man, who is fighting the same enemy we are as an ally in a military struggle."

Mudge welcomes Savimbi as ally

Mr Mudge said.

The response by most major internal political party leaders ranged from bitter amusement to shocked concern at the unexpectedness of Mr Mudge's statement yesterday.

Most internal party leaders were reluctant to say if they would take part in an internal settlement if this were to develop after Mr Mudge's statement.

They felt they needed more information on the proposed election before committing their parties.

General free to sue

CAPE TOWN — General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security, was granted leave in the Cape Town Supreme Court today to sue Mr Justice A J "Braam" Lategan for damages of R50 000.

The Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, delivered the judgment on behalf of Mr Justice Milne of Natal, Mr Justice Kanne-meyer of the Eastern Cape, and Mr Justice le Grange of Pretoria, who heard the application last month in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Munnik said the application to sue the Cape judge succeeded on the allegation by General van den Bergh that at a meeting of the Junior Rapportryers in Paarl on June 7 1979, Mr Justice Lategan said of him "We (referring to members of the Erasmus Commission) could never decide whether he was mad or a liar."

It was further stated in the written judgment that to erase all doubt, the application pertaining to the alleged slander of the general in the Erasmus Commission report, was dismissed.

Soon after the judgment was heard an ap-

plication for leave to appeal against the finding was granted to Mr Justice Lategan.

The Judge President Mr Justice Munnik, with Mr Justice Shoen and Mr Justice van Heerden concurring, was on the Bench. Mr E Becker, instructed by R Asherson and Asherson, appeared for General van den Bergh. Mr H P Viljoen, SC, assisted by Mr J I Klenhans and instructed by the State Attorney appeared for Mr Justice Lategan.

Zamit scratch from J

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — J Zealand colt 7 scratched today this year's Rothman's July cup on July 3 ville.

The scratch announced by a man for the Turf Club.

The Brian trained three-year-old won last year Skeaping at Turf and had his last at Greyville a w

He finished pointing second was later fouled and was subject of a veterinary inspection last T

His scratch that only two-year-olds, Arc and Champs might run in ti July.

WEATHER

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow. Fine and mild but cold overnight and fog patches along the escarpment.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today.

	Max	Min	Rain mm		Max	Min	Rain mm
Bryanston	17	6	—	Vereeniging	21	2	—
S. Suburbs	17	7	—	Cape Town	20	10	—
Pretoria	21	4	—	Durban	23	9	—
Krugersdorp	18	5	—	Port Elizabeth	23	10	—
Spring	20	5	—	East London	26	16	—
Nelspruit	22	5	—	Bloemfontein	19	—	—
				Pietermaritzburg	21	5	—

JOUBERT PARK — Today 8 am 15 deg C. Wind northerly. Yesterday: Maximum 17 deg C, minimum 7 deg C.

Rainfall: Nil

SUNSET Today 5.23, sunrise tomorrow 6.41, sunset tomorrow 5.23.

ROUND THE WORLD.				Max	Min
Rome	29	16	Clear	26	17
Lisbon	23	13	Clear	26	17
New York	26	16	Clear	32	16
Geneva	24	14	Clear	35	18
Tel Aviv	26	16	Cloudy	21	1
Paris	26	17	Clear		
London	26	17	Cloudy		
Frankfurt	32	16	Clear		
Tokyo	35	18	Rain		
Toronto	21	1	Clear		

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES FOR TOMORROW

	Min early AM	Max PM		Min early AM	Max PM
Johannesburg	8	18	Maritzburg	4	23
Pretoria	5	20	Port Elizabeth	11	21
Durban	13	25	Cape Town	8	16

D. K. Hatch
Officers die (5)
in ambush 9/6/82

LISBON — Two Portuguese army captains were killed in a rebel ambush in the southern Angolan province of Huila, the anti-government guerilla movement Unita announced yesterday.

The rebels said the two captains were serving with MPLA Government troops and were among a number of Portuguese soldiers recruited by Luanda to reinforce its army. — DDC.

Cubans must leave Angola — US official

WASHINGTON — Efforts to negotiate independence for SWA/Namibia could fail if Angola refuses to send home thousands of Cuban troops based in Angola, says a senior State Department official.

The official said the US position on the Cuban troops was reiterated by roving American ambassador, Mr Vernon Walters, in a Lisbon meeting on Monday with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

He officially declined to discuss the Angolan leader's response or to say what Mr Walters may have proposed to him.

The US has refused to recognise Angola because of the thousands of Cuban troops stationed there since the colony gained independence in 1975.

The official told reporters that a Western contact group consisting of the US, Britain, West Germany, Canada and France, was pressing ahead with its pro-

posals aimed at an eventual end to South African rule in SWA/Namibia.

He said: "To assure success in Namibia we need a commitment from Angola that Cuban combat forces will depart from Angola in a way co-ordinated with the departure of South African forces from Namibia."

"Without that, I cannot say this negotiation will succeed," he said.

The official said the SWA/Namibian negotiations had reached a "critical point", referring also to other complex issues yet to be resolved between the parties.

Swapo has already rejected an election procedure proposed by the contact group as part of a first phase aimed at achieving independence.

He said the general feeling among members of the Western group as well as the parties involved was that "the time may be right for a settlement" within the next few months.

SAAF plane
shot down
over Cunene

LISBON. — Angolan soldiers shot down a South African jet fighter in action over southern Cunene province on May 15, according to reports reaching Lisbon from Luanda this weekend.

Angop, the Angolan national news agency, quoted a report in the Luanda daily, Jornal de Angola, that local defence units had hit and badly damaged a Mirage F-1 of the South African Air Force over the town of Jamba.

The report said the Mirage apparently crashed later in the Maiamba region of Hule province to the north.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said it was not clear if the Angop report referred to an announcement last month that a SAAF pilot was missing, presumed dead, over Angola. — Sapa-AP.

troops some 10 km from the capital. Military sources quoted the agency said that, after falling back from forward defensive positions yesterday in the face of an assault by 4 500 British troops, Argentinian forces managed to halt the British advance.

Protest

In its latest communique yesterday, the High Command said the Argentinian Foreign Ministry sent a Note to Britain protesting against the naval bombardment of the civilians of Port Stanley and an alleged earlier air attack against the hospital ship, Bahia Paraíso.

Referring to its charge of a British air attack on Friday night on the Bahia Paraíso, which was not hit, the communique said it was incomprehensible for Britain to ask Argentina to give Red Cross officials access to visit Port Stanley and then to attack the very vessel which was taking them there.

It said these British actions were grave violations of the Geneva Convention and endangered the security of the civilian population of Port Stanley.

The British Ministry of Defence has declined to comment on reports of an attack on the Bahia Paraíso. — (Sapa-Reuter)

for civilians in the town.

Defence Secretary John Nott said British casualties in the night attack had been light, but military sources spoke of heavier Argentinian losses in an 8 km advance.

The sources said 340 prisoners had been taken in the action.

Mr Nott quoted Adm Sir John Fieldhouse, in overall command of the operation to retake the Falklands, as saying the attack had been brilliant.

'The whole operation was carried out with a great deal of professionalism and stealth. There was fighting, but the Argentinians soon realised their position was hopeless,' a military source said. — (Sapa-Reuter)

● See also Page 7

Scotch shock

EDINBURGH—Vodka, not scotch, is the favourite alcoholic drink of the Scots, according to a survey released yesterday. A marketing research organisation also said its survey showed Scotland had the highest vodka, but lowest gin, consumption in Britain. — (Sapa-AP)

Angola claims SAAF jet shot down

LISBON—Angolan soldiers shot down a South African jet in action over the southern Cunene province on May 15, reports reaching here from Luanda said at the weekend.

Angop, the Angolan national news agency, quoted a report in the Luanda daily, Jornal de Angola, that local defence units had hit and badly damaged a Mirage F-1 of the South African Air Force over the town of Jamba.

The aircraft was reportedly approaching the local airport on a bombing run.

The pilot had jettisoned a reserve fuel tank and dropped bombs on the area. The Mirage reportedly crashed later in the Maiamba region in Hule province to the north, the report said.

The paper reported that South African authorities had earlier listed the plane as missing.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said it was not clear if the Angop report referred to an announcement last month that an SAAF pilot was missing, presumed dead, over Angola. — (Sapa-AP)

Chris Barnard makes French TV

Mercury Correspondent

PARIS—France's TF-1 television network has appointed South Africa's Prof Christiaan Barnard to a leading post in one of its most ambitious and costly projects.

It is a 20-hour history of world medicine, and Prof Barnard will be a co-producer.

The project was leaked in the current issue of the weekly *Tele Sept Jours* magazine which reported that 'he has agreed to be the chief adviser to the series'.

It said that 'United States and Japanese television net-

works are showing interest in this co-production' between TF-1 and Prof Barnard.

But the magazine did not name him.

Instead it wrote: 'His name is known by everybody from the north and south (of Africa) to the east and west. But we cannot print it.'

'But he is a great, very great surgeon, specialising in heart transplants but today forced by rheumatism to retire early. He has agreed to be project adviser.'

THE parliamentary session highlighted by the climate of bitter broedertwists. But while the mere fact had such explosive effect



IF THE 1st Bellair Scout group were aiming for a world record for the longest loaf of bread, they'd have to extend their 75 m-long bread roll by more than 250 m. However, according to group scout master Brian Broad, the mammoth task of 'building' the 200 kg roll was not for the record, but rather to

try, boys
nice
and

No UN money for Angolan refugees

Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Although it was World Refugee Day on Sunday, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had not made any money available for the 70 000 Angolan refugees in SWA.

This emerged from an interview with Mrs Ruth Keevy, director of the SWA/Namibia Red Cross Society, yesterday.

The refugees, who started streaming into SWA/Namibia in 1975, had been provided for by the South African Government, and lately by the representative authorities of the Kavango and Ovambo.

The International Red Cross donated about R3 000, but the largest material con-

tributions came from a woman's organisation called Refugee Aid for Namibia, which is based in Vienna, and a West German organisation called Asme Humanitas, Mrs Keevy said.

Refugees were treated as citizens of SWA/Namibia, and were given land by the Kavango and Ovambo governments, she said.

The local Red Cross provided food, housing and often paid school fees. It also provided tools in order to make it possible for refugees to continue their trades, Mrs Keevy said.

It was easy to integrate the refugees with the local population as the majority of them belonged to the same tribes.

Angola refuses to link Cuban pull-out to SWA settlement

LUANDA. — Angola said yesterday it was still not willing to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops to the independence of South West Africa.

The Angolan Planning Minister, Mr Lopo de Nascimento, opened a two-day conference of regional countries aimed at decreasing dependence on SA by saying the Cuban question was solely a matter for Angola.

"We deny the right of anyone to have a say on what type of support can be given Swapo," said Mr De Nascimento. "We deny the right of anyone to have a say on when and how Cuban troops must be withdrawn (from Angola)," he went on. "This is part of our national sovereignty."

There are an estimated 12 000 to 18 000 Cuban military personnel in Angola. The Cuban units helped the ruling Marxist Workers' Party (MPLA) come to power after independence in 1975 and assisted it in the subsequent civil war.

Angola has said that the Cubans are still needed because of the continued securi-

ty threat posed by South Africa.

Mr De Nascimento, speaking to Ministers from the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, said: "Racist South Africa wants to have the power of life and death not only over the blacks they exploit at home, but also over our nation."

The regional body, comprising Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania, was formed in 1979 to win economic independence from South Africa.

Mr De Nascimento said the organisation's top priorities were self-sufficiency in food and transport.

Mr Peter Mmusi, Botswana's Finance and Planning Minister, said in a speech that the regional grouping had received 37% of R2 680 000-million in pledges for 106 projects.

Of these, three had been completed, 48 were being implemented and 20 were being negotiated with financiers, he said. — Sapa-AP.

Ex-colonies nudged westward

5. 239

Star

1/2/82

By David Thomas
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Portugal's diplomatic initiative in Africa is gaining ground and at the same time helping to nudge its former Southern Africa colonies, Mozambique and Angola, towards the West.

The Lisbon Government's campaign to re-establish traditional links with these two Marxist oriented coun-

tries reached a high point this week with the successful visit to Mozambique of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao.

The Portuguese Premier spent four days in Mozambique visiting various parts of the country, including the giant Cahora Bassa dam. He also held talks with President Samora Machel to cement their countries' economic and military ties.

No doubt Mr Pinto Balsemao's visit to Zimbabwe, which begins

today, will centre on Portugal's role in helping to improve Mozambique's ports and railways which could lessen the dependence of the black states on South Africa.

The thaw in relations between these once bitter enemies coincides with a growing disillusionment in Maputo and Luanda with Eastern bloc countries.

Already in Angola Portuguese companies are reported to have quietly taken over the failed attempts by East European countries to rehabilitate the main

Portugal's diplomacy

paying off

port and railway system.

Although the Portuguese Government is not in a position to help its former colonies

with much hard cash, it has a vast supply of relatively cheap professional and technical personnel to help in much-needed development projects.

Here is where Portugal is turning to its wealthier Western allies for help. It is envisaged that Western capital and Portuguese human resources can work together in Mozambique and Angola to edge out the dominating influence of the Soviet bloc.

Portugal's shaky economy desperately needs these new mar-

kets not only for its exports but also to help alleviate its high unemployment rate.

But the Balsemao Government is understood to have had difficulty convincing its dubious Nato allies that Mozambique and Angola are ready to be wooed away from the Soviets.

The Portuguese are convinced the time is ripe because of what they see as a growing realisation in Mozambique and Angola that Eastern bloc goods and advisers are not only a heavy drain on foreign

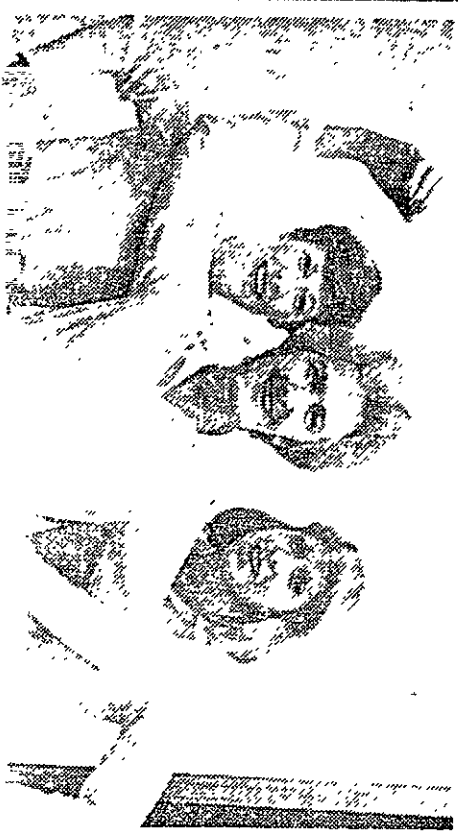
currency but have turned out to be unsuitable to the needs of these Portuguese-speaking countries.

Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has been a leading advocate of a rapprochement with Africa. His initiative began in 1976 in the wake of the almost overnight exodus of about 700 000 Portuguese refugees from Africa in the mid-70s scrambled by the post-coup Lisbon Government to free its five African colonies.

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Celebrating the kill



Medical Council cautions doctor

Own Correspondent
Dr J M D Meyer, a Klerksdorp ophthalmologist, has been found guilty of professional misconduct in dispensing spectacles.



APP

THE APPLIANCE FOR THE PEOPLE

'Angola (5) Star wants the Cubans out' 1/7/82

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Angola wanted to see the last of the Cubans and was as eager to achieve a settlement in Namibia as South Africa is, according to Mr Richard Luce a former British negotiator on the Five's contact group.

Mr Luce said the President of Angola, Mr José Eduardo dos Santos, has confided to him his strong desire to "turn the Cubans out" of his country.

But he would not do so until there was a settlement in Namibia.

Mr Luce was speaking yesterday at a meeting in London of the Overseas Press and Media Association.

Mr Luce said he was convinced that the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, now felt more free to move towards a settlement, having shed his right wing.

He made a strong appeal for continued dialogue and encouragement of the South African Government rather than isolation and continued criticism.

"It is not for us in Britain or people in the West to dictate to the South Africans how to solve the immense problems they face."

"They have to work it out for themselves with the encouragement of the West," he said.

Tremendous changes had already taken place in South Africa. These were not readily recognised by those accustomed to criticising the country.

Some called them "modest changes" but the encouraging thing was that these were steps in the right direction.

If the forces working towards making South Africa politically and economically unstable were allowed to succeed it would be exactly what the Kremlin wanted and what the West could not afford to allow to happen, Mr Luce said.

It was easy to predict gloom over the future of South Africa because of the seemingly insoluble problems. To give up hope, however, would make things considerably worse.

We killed 187 ²⁰⁴ soldiers ^{2/7/82} Unita

LISBON. — Angola's rebel movement claimed yesterday its guerrillas killed 187 government and allied Cuban soldiers in a recent two-week period and seized 35 European and South American civilian hostages.

In a "war communique," the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) said it took 18 Portuguese, 13 Spaniards, two Brazilians, a Swiss woman and an Argentine woman captive in attacks between June 1 and 16.

Most of the hostages were thought to be technicians working for the marxist regime, but several appeared to be Catholic or Protestant missionaries.

The statement urged international organisations and foreign embassies to evacuate their citizens from "war zones (in central and southern Angola) because Unita declines all responsibility for what might happen to

foreigners".

There was no independent confirmation of Unita's claims, but the International Red Cross, citing security risks, recently curtailed its work with refugees in central provinces.

The communique listed 11 central and southern provinces in the oil-producing country as "war zones".

During the same two-week period, Unita claimed its forces launched 50 attacks, killing 173 government soldiers and 14 Cubans, including Cuban major Figueira Ricardo.

It claimed 240 Angolan soldiers and 26 Cubans were wounded and 41 Angolans captured.

Between 15 000 and 20 000 Cuban troops have been stationed in Angola since the MPLA took power.

Unita said it suffered 12 killed, 43 wounded and five missing during its strikes.

UPI

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GENERAL NEWS

PEKING — China wants to normalise diplomatic relations with Angola, seven years after the former Portuguese colony became independent.

The magazine Peking Review said China already had unofficial contact with Angola and had suggested the two countries normalise relations. Moscow was

China reaches out to MPLA Govt

Accused of supporting the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) before independence and opposing two other groupings, aggravating the internal conflict, The MPLA,

backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba, is now the ruling party in Angola. China supported the United States-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) during the

from China for talks on establishing diplomatic relations, but no progress was made. China has attacked the presence of about 7,000 Cuban troops in Angola, denouncing them as lackeys of Moscow.

The third faction in the Angolan civil war was the pro-Western National Front for the Total Liberation of Angola (Unita), Reuter.

SA embassies 'embarrassed'

DURBAN — South African, touring sports clubs and sportsmen are causing diplomatic and political embarrassment for South African embassies declaring in their visa applications that they are tourists.

The Deputy Director for Sport Advancement, Mr Ben Vorster, warned yesterday teams and sportsmen to declare the true nature of their visit in their application.

Over the years sportsmen had been "caught out" and the South African embassies were "having to pay" for these untruths, he said. "People and teams seem to do this as a matter of course without trying to request

how many teams had been guilty of misrepresenting overseas visits but said South African embassies were no longer prepared to deal with the consequences.

The general manager of the Natal Rugby Union, Mr Roger Gardner, said this practice did not occur in the case of the rugby teams.

Teams had to state their purpose for overseas visits to the controlling body, which then applied for visas.

Professor Charles Niewoudt, president of the South African Amateur Athletics Union, said he was not aware of malpractices of this nature in athletics.

"However, smaller, less team-oriented

Professor Niewoudt said he thought Mr Vorster was being a little over-sensitive.

He said sometimes a professional sportsman might apply for a visa under the category of work which, strictly speaking, was correct.

Mr Jim Kelly, secretary of the South African Golf Association, said visa misrepresentation did not occur in the case of golf clubs but he had heard of it happening with unregistered clubs and "old crock sides."

The chairman of the Natal Canoe Union, Mr Rep Stewart, said misrepresentation might be the only alternative left to a sports team to play abroad.

Not a lame duck

The Star Bureau WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan could already be well on the way to seeking a second term as President of the United States.

He discounted talk in Washington that he may not run again by telling journalists at a Press conference "It would be unlike me, I think, to walk away from an unfinished job."

Mr Reagan may have been forced into his statement by something the outgoing Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, said to a newspaper columnist on the day his resignation was announced.

"I've told Mr Reagan time after time that he has to stop telling those guys around him that he's not going to run again," Mr Haig said. Mr Reagan denied telling anyone around

Reagan

to seek

second

term?

such a decision "Two factors stand out among the many that will influence a decision."

One is whether economic conditions in the United States will enable him politically to run again.

If his "Reaganomics" fails and leaves the electorate disenchanted

Washington

The United States expects to give South Africa the assurance very soon that Cuban troops will be withdrawn from Angola, according to informed sources.

Such an assurance could be the key to a Namibia settlement and the sources say it could be little more than a week away.

The United States Government has declined to confirm or deny speculation in Washington that it has made a direct approach to Cuba on the issue.

But Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge has stated emphatically his Government's rejection of Cuban troop withdrawal as a precondition to a Namibian settlement.

Pressed by journalists on the question of a direct approach to Cuba, a United States State Department spokesman said: "I would not get into that question. But don't let me suggest to you, by saying that, it has necessarily happened."

Basic assumption

But the spokesman confirmed a breakthrough on Namibia was near: "We believe it may be possible to move forward to implementation of the settlement plan in Namibia in the very near future."

"This assessment, however, is based on the assumption that all the participants in these complex negotiations will act in a responsible manner."

The United States regards the question of the Cuban troops as obviously related to a Namibia settlement, but is treating it as a separate issue.

The Star's correspondent in Luanda reports Mr Jorge last night described the question of Cubans in Angola as "a bilateral question between Angola and Cuba."

He stated: "As and when the Angolan and Cuban governments may so intend, the withdrawal of Cuban forces stationed in Angola will be carried out once each and every eventuality of aggression or armed invasion ceases to exist."

He insisted nobody could present the question of linkage between the Cuban withdrawal and Namibian settlement as a precondition to the settlement.

"How is it possible to put on the same balance or scale the aggressor and the victim?" asked Mr Jorge. "Our troops have never crossed the border of a neighbouring country."

Obsession

He said the problem really was "There is some kind of obsession from United States on the question of Cubans. The conflict existing between United States and Cuba is no concern of ours."

The United States is believed to be offering Angola "normalised" relations with Washington as well as the prospect of peace on its southern border as the trade-off for withdrawal of Cuban troops.

If the United States is able to give the withdrawal assurance as expected... experts from South Africa will probably join ambassador Mr Brand Fourie in Washington to work out the nuts and bolts of the settlement.

The process envisaged by United Nations Resolution 435 includes a ceasefire leading to elections in the disputed territory after seven months. It would have to be started by next month to meet the March 1983 deadline which South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has set.

Talks on Namibia between the Western Contact Group and the frontline African nations continued in New York this week and are expected to extend into next week.

By Andre Meyerowitz,
The Star Bureau

US: Cubans out of Angola soon

Assurance for SA "within a week"

GETTING Cuban troops out of Angola is not a new item on the Reagan administration's agenda, nor is it there to satisfy South Africa — though South Africa's appreciation is welcome.

Before coming to power, the Reagan transition team expressed anxiety to see the Cubans out of Angola as part of its plan for the region. In fact, without Cuban withdrawal, the advantages to the US of a Namibian settlement are sharply limited.

That was one of the two Angolan agenda points for the Reagan administration from the start. The other was to bring Unita into a government of national reconciliation in Luanda.

These were goals that formed part of a complicated network of diplomacy that Washington is attempting to orchestrate, and the signs are looking more and more hopeful that it may be succeeding.

The process includes trying to achieve a series of results within a loosely connected series of negotiations that often take place through a number of intermediaries.

But the overall plan is clear. On the Namibian side, the aim is to get South Africa out of the territory, bringing an independence in which the Soviet Union does not expand its power, and Western economic interests do not suffer.

Sorting out Angola

COM 15/7/82



DR JONAS SAVIMBI
great natural leader

JOHN MATISONN in Washington

Namibian independence is a United Nations matter, in which the Reagan administration inherited the contact group mechanism set up by Mr Andrew Young, the former United Nations Ambassador.

Angola, on the other hand, is a separate issue politically and legally. There America's main leverage comes from offering to recognise the Luanda government for the first time since the Portuguese coup in 1974.

America has strong reasons to do that. Trade between the US and Angola has risen to R700-million a year. Angola's oil supplies to the US have brought strong oil company pressure for normalisation.

The Reagan administration is now sending a good-

will basketball team to Angola, an action which is being compared to the "pingpong diplomacy" which preceded America's normalisation of relations with China.

So America is negotiating Cuban withdrawal directly with Luanda, independent of the contact group though the Western powers are usually kept informed.

The US has a predictable interest in Cuban troop withdrawal since the Caribbean island nation is on America's doorstep. For the US, a Cuban withdrawal and a Namibian settlement go hand in hand, but it is diplomatically unhelpful to say so.

The formal linkage which South Africa is making between the two issues is embarrassing to US efforts at settling both questions.

So much so that it is seen as "either wrongheaded or a cynical bit of sabotage", as the New York Times editorialised.

"The Reagan administration well understood a year ago that Namibia's independence and the Cubans' withdrawal could not be explicitly tied.

"Public linkage makes it harder, politically, for Black Africa to continue cooperating."

America has undertaken to provide a Cuban troop withdrawal. If that fails, America cannot blame South Africa for the breakdown of the negotiations.

If it succeeds, South Africa's earlier calls for it will reflect well on South African Government influence in the

eyes of its supporters.

In Washington, little has been heard lately of the second goal of the administration's Angola policy — inclusion of Unita in a government of national reconciliation.

That is not because the administration has forgotten about Unita.

But it has concluded that the Unita card is not best played by the US.

Instead, other countries with an interest, such as France and Portugal, which have some influence with Luanda and would be pleased by an end to the conflict, have been pressed into service.

Though the US is not making such a public issue of the Unita move, US analysts have concluded, rightly or wrongly, that the Cubans are in Angola primarily to guard against Unita, not South Africa.

Therefore, they believe Angola could not follow through on its insistence that it will send the Cubans packing without some agreement with Unita. That is where the European allies come in.

Washington would probably be satisfied with an agreement that brought only Unita's president, Dr Jonas Savimbi, into a government of national reconciliation.

American policy-makers believe Dr Savimbi is such a powerful and charismatic leader that he would soon dominate Angolan politics.

Angola hit by diamond and oil slump

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LUANDA — Angola has begun preliminary negotiations to borrow R115 million from Western banks to finance a substantial deficit in its balance of payments, according to the Minister of Planning, Mr Lopo Do Nascimento.

Further borrowing will also be required to finance the Government's 51 percent share of R1 015 million investment plans to double the country's oil production by 1985, he said in an interview with the Financial Times.

The need to approach the international capital markets for balance-of-payments finance has been precipitated by the falling prices for oil and diamonds. Angola's two principal exports, at a time when fighting on the southern border against South Africa has caused a sharp increase in defence spending.

Mr Do Nascimento said Angola had been forced to cut back its imports to pre-1979 levels, to review the targets of its original 1981-85 development plan, and to introduce a short-term emergency programme, to cope with the crisis.

"We need to borrow to correct the problem of balance of payments. For the first time since independence we en-

ded the year (1981) with a deficit. Secondly, we must find money for investment in our oil industry," said Mr Do Nascimento.

Angola plans to double oil production — at present about 130 000 to 135 000 barrels a day — by 1985.

Angola's exports are oil (78 percent of earnings in 1980), diamonds (13 percent) and coffee (nine percent). The country's main suppliers are western Europe (52 percent), the Socialist Bloc (17 percent), North America (seven percent) and South America (11 percent).

The net effect of the fall in export prices and a drop in production last year was a shortfall of about R400 million in anticipated foreign earnings. — Reuter.

'Namibian solution will not bring peace'—MPLA leader

By Cheetah Haysom,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Angola is emerging as the major foe of South Africa, the New York Times has reported.

In a prominent report, datelined Luanda yesterday, the paper's correspondent Alan Cowell says Angola is now a principal warrior in black Africa's campaign against white minority domination in South Africa.

In the seven years since independence, Angola has emerged as the main black nation in the challenge to South Africa's hold over Namibia. Many analysts see the Namibia conflict as the final prelude to a more direct confrontation with apartheid.

But the report says, ordinary Angolans are economically pinched by the war over Namibia and the confrontation with South African forces — which provides the rationale for the 15 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

FOOD

Food is scarce and there are many unsolved problems, as well as reduced support for the leadership. Discontent is seen in the number of draft dodgers who are taking refuge in remote parts of the country.

A Western diplomat is quoted as saying that Angola will balance its commitment to the liberation of Namibia with its own interests. When the balance is reached, "Swapo either agrees to go along, or fights its war from the Atlantic Ocean."

The diplomat said that Angola's commitment to the Soviet Union was not as une-

quivocal as some outsiders believed.

"The Angolans don't want the Cubans to stay," he is quoted as saying. "They are not doing anything other than serving as a deterrent, like the United States forces in Korea or West Germany. They are not fighting. They are costing a lot of money."

UNITA

The report says Soviet military support is crucial to the survival of the regime in the face of threats mainly from South Africa, but also from its internal opposition, Unita.

The ruling party, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has had little chance to show its professed non-alignment or to establish a counterbalance to Moscow's influence because the United States has refused to establish diplomatic relations until the Cubans are withdrawn.

The issue of Cuban withdrawal, and the point when the Angolans feel they are no longer threatened, has assumed critical importance, the Times says.

"For those as suspicious of the West as some of Angola's leaders are, the ques-



President Dos Santos
"Angola is an enemy of imperialism."

tion is not easily answered," it writes.

"We must not think that the solution of the Namibian problem will signify an era of tranquillity for the Angolan people," President Jose Eduardo dos Santos says. "We must expect to continue to be attacked because we will always regard the Popular Republic of Angola as an enemy of imperialism."

The Times notes that "if Pretoria pursues the same policies it has elsewhere in Southern Africa Angolan officials say it will seek to support surrogate guerilla

movements like Unita that destabilise its black-ruled neighbours and thus blunt the attack on apartheid."

SUPPORT

Angola has played a role similar to that played by Zambia and Mozambique over the war for independence of Zimbabwe.

And like those countries, Angola desperately wants tranquillity for national reconstruction after seven years of unrest and hostilities.

The Times report says that Western diplomats in Africa have claimed that Moscow has offered Swapo full support if Swapo balks at a settlement "created essentially by Western powers and running counter to Soviet interests."

"There are many different calculations in Luanda about Pretoria's motives and they all seem to end with a question mark over the critical issue of whether South Africa is fundamentally prepared to concede a majority rule government on its borders that would complete its encirclement by potentially hostile, if economically dependent nations," the report concludes.

Star 20/7/82

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Cubans to stay until SA gives peace promise

LISBON. — Angola has indicated that Cuban troops will remain in the country until Luanda receives guarantees there will be no South African attacks on its territory after the independence of South West Africa, Lisbon newspapers reported yesterday.

President José Eduardo dos Santos asked what guarantees could be given that Angola would not be attacked when he spoke to the Angolan People's Assembly (parliament), it was reported.

South Africa and the US have said some sort of Cuban withdrawal from Angola is essential if South Africa is to give up control of the territory.

Before President Dos Santos' speech the official Angolan position was that Cuban troops would pull out once the country was no longer threatened militarily by South Africa.

The new Angolan position on the Cubans coincides with signs of increased official concern over internal security problems.

According to a Lisbon daily newspaper, *Diário de Notícias*, the Angolan State Security Minister Colonel Juliao Paulo said there were attempts to resurrect a guerrilla movement in the north, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

Col Paulo said South Africa was ferrying huge quantities of arms and supplies to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces in the south.

Meanwhile a communique released by the Angolan Embassy in Harare claimed yesterday South Africa had increased its incursions

into Angola during the past two months.

The statement was reported to say a number of Angolans were killed and several injured in the attacks, but South Africa lost four aircraft.

South Africa destroyed several economic installations, the communique added.

It said there had been "not less than six bombings and helicopter landings by SA forces during that period."

The communique attributed the reported attacks to Angola's support of Swapo.

Asked to comment, a spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria said the statement was a repetition of Angola's well-known propaganda-pattern.

"The facts are that Angola should rather concentrate on its own internal problems instead of blaming South Africa for all its misfortunes," the spokesman said.

It is reported from Windhoek the leader of the National Party in South West Africa, Mr Koos Pretorius, yesterday denied saying his party would accept a one man, one vote election in the territory under certain conditions.

He said radio reports broadcast in South West Africa and South Africa quoted him as stating this at a public meeting at Karibib on Friday night.

What he said at the meeting was that the NP would "resist (verset) to the last any settlement in South West Africa that was based on a universal one man, one vote system", Mr Pretorius said. — Sapa-Reuter.

WESTERN diplomats in Pretoria are now predicting that the implementation phase of the Namibia settlement plan could begin as early as August 15, following last week's announcement that all parties, including South Africa and Swapo, have accepted the long-delayed Phase 1 of the plan.

The implementation phase is scheduled to last seven months, as South African troops in the territory are reduced, a United Nations supervisory force moves in, Swapo exiles return, political prisoners are released and free electioneering by all parties takes place.

If the predictions are right it means the election will be held in mid-March, and Namibia will be independent by this time next year — ending the world's most protracted international dispute and the last pocket of colonialism on the African continent.

There are still some hurdles to overcome, however.

The one that held up Phase 1, the question of what voting procedure to follow, has been side-stepped rather than solved.

South Africa pressed for a mixed, one-man-two-vote system, with half the seats being elected on a straight constituency basis and the other half on a proportional representation basis.

This would have maximised the chances of Aktur, the white Afrikaner party in Namibia which is really the local branch of South Africa's National Party, gaining some representation in the constituent assembly which will draft the independence constitution.

For South Africa this was politically important, to help counter the charge levelled by its Right-wing opponents at home that it is

Cubans, Savimbi the final hurdle to a settlement?

selling out the whites of Namibia.

The Western five contact group who are conducting the negotiations agreed. But Swapo and the seven African frontline states objected, saying the voting procedure was too complicated. A compromise proposal to simplify the voting while retaining the twofold basis was also rejected.

Now the parties have agreed to leave it to the United Nations special representative and South Africa's Administrator-General in the territory to decide between them.

The only instruction is that the mixed system is out: it must be one or the other, with a preference expressed for proportional representation.

While Phase 1 was held up on this issue, the negotiators pressed on with Phase 2. It was originally feared that this would be the most problematical phase, but it has not turned out to be so.

Early on South Africa signalled privately that it was willing to accept most of the points in Phase 2. It became clear that at long last the decision had been taken in Pretoria to settle the Namibian issue and be done with it.

There is in fact only one key issue outstanding. South Africa is insisting

By ALLISTER SPARKS

that the estimated 15 000 Cuban troops in Angola be withdrawn before it will agree to a settlement in Namibia. Angola objects to the issues being linked.

Again the issue is politically important to South Africa. It wants to be able to counter criticism at home that it is yielding in the face of a "Marxist onslaught".

It also wants to be sure that, in the event of a political collapse in independent Namibia and a power vacuum appearing there, the Cubans will not simply move in across the Angolan border.

Angola's objection is that the presence of the Cubans is a bilateral matter between herself and the Cuban Government, and is none of anybody else's business.

Again the Western five negotiators are likely to try to sidestep the issue by negotiating a private agreement rather than a public one with Angola that the Cubans will start withdrawing as the implementation phase in Namibia gets under way.

The United States, which badly wants to see the Cubans go for its own domestic political reasons, is offering the carrot of aid to Angola and recognition of

its Marxist MPLA Government if it will agree to this.

A complicating factor could be the Angola rebel movement, Unita, which is in *de facto* control of a large part of southern Angola.

The Angolan Government says Unita will wither on the vine if South Africa withdraws from Namibia and stops sustaining the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, with supplies and support attacks across the border. But this is by no means certain.

Savimbi is an authentic leader with substantial support and an effective guerilla force which has been ranging so far north recently as to represent a potential threat to the capital of Luanda.

The Government in Luanda is none too secure at the moment, and without the Cubans to reinforce its army which has taken a battering from South African raids it could become vulnerable to Savimbi's assaults.

Sensing this, South Africa would be likely to ensure that Savimbi stayed supplied. It has never admitted to supplying him anyway, so it would be a simple matter to continue whatever clandestine supply methods have been used in the past.

Certainly a Savimbi takeover in Luanda would suit South Africa very well.

It appears to have abandoned its original hope that the internal Democratic Turnhalle Alliance might defeat Swapo in Namibian elections, as the DTA has lost support and begun to disintegrate.

It is now reconciled — though not publicly — to a Swapo victory, and its strategy is aimed at ensuring that a Swapo-ruled Namibia is as boxed-in as possible and can represent no threat to South Africa.

Namibia's heavy economic dependence on South Africa is one way of ensuring this. Isolation from supportive forces is another. This is one of the reasons why South Africa so badly wants the Cubans out of Angola.

Having Savimbi in power there would be doubly satisfactory, since the Unita and Swapo guerillas have become mutually antagonistic in the course of the two guerilla wars which have tended to merge into one tangled operation in the Namibian-Angolan border area.

The solution the Americans would like is for Unita to be drawn into a national government with the MPLA, ending the guerilla war in the south and moderating the Angolan Government at one and the same time.

But the MPLA is said to be split over this, with a strong faction bitterly opposed to the idea. Savimbi is a forceful personality and he is both feared and hated. He would not be a comfortable partner in coalition with a party he has been fighting so bitterly for so long.

As the Namibia negotiations enter their final stage, therefore, it is the interlocking issue of the Cubans and Jonas Savimbi which represents the final hurdle that could still cause a fall.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

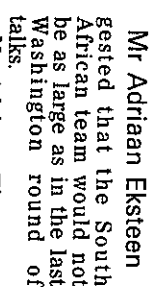
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

- examination.

The warning was the only public statement to follow a South African cabinet meeting that settlement negotiators here had expected to supply the Republic's responses to a "check list" of unresolved aspects of the settlement and its UN-monitored independence procedure.



Trouble-shooter

That decision could depend most on what is happening in Luanda, where General Vernon Walters, the United States's roving trouble-shooter, is again wooing the Angolan Government.

The Anglans are said to be seeking guarantees against future South African incursions. It was speculated that this could form the basis for an agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops demanded by South Africa and long sought by the United States.

CAF-Tracks

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

SECTION C
QUESTION 5

Village was bombed by SA - Luanda

LISBON — South African warplanes staged a bombing run over an Angolan town in southern Cunene province on Wednesday, Angop, the Angolan national news agency, reported yesterday.

In a dispatch received in Lisbon, Angop said 11 South African Mirage jets bombed the village of Cahama, about 200 km north of the border with Namibia, just after midday on Wednesday.

The report gave no details of damage or casualties.

Angop, which is considered to be close to the MPLA Government, attributed word of the South African attack to an "authorised source."

WARNING

The dispatch also recalled a warning issued last week by Angolan authorities of a South African military build-up across the border.

South African forces have struck deep inside Angola repeatedly in recent years in search of Swapo guerilla camps.

AMBASSADOR

Word of the attack on Cahama, the scene of sporadic fighting over the past year, came as roving United States ambassador Vernon Walters arrived in Lisbon after two days of talks with Angolan leaders over future independence for Namibia. Associated Press.

● A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria said this was the normal type of propaganda spread at times when visiting dignitaries were in Angola and Namibia, in an attempt to camouflage Angola's ills by blaming them on South Africa.

He said it was time that the Angolan Government realised that the problems they faced were not of South Africa's making but could be solved by rejecting Russian imperialism and the marxist system. Associated Press.

From its hideouts in the Angolan bush Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerilla army is exercising an unobtrusive but powerful influence on the Namibian negotiations.

If a settlement is made conditional on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, it will have to accommodate Unita too.

A settlement of the long war between Unita guerillas and the MPLA Government in Luanda is being considered as a realistic prospect in the Namibian peace negotiations being led by the United States. But it is being done behind the scenes.

On the face of it, there can be no Cuban withdrawal unless Unita is accommodated or destroyed.

For Luanda's claim that the Cubans are in Angola to defend it against South Africa cannot be substantiated; more likely they are there to defend Luanda against Unita forces.

Political and military factors militate against any major South African attack, as distinct from the relatively small-scale raids on Swapo forces there. The factors that prompted South Africa to invade Angola in 1975 no longer exist. Pretoria would have little, if anything, to gain from another such attack now — and much to lose.

The 20 000 Cubans believed to be in Angola have in any case not been deployed in any effective strength against the South African incursions. Nor have they been used in the interior to free Angolan troops to fight the South African raiders.

It is believed the Cubans are used to garrison towns in southern

US links Savimbi to peace prospects for Namibia

Gerald L'Ange, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service, explains the US "tandem concept" tying the Namibian settlement to Angolan questions.

222
Star 23/7/82

and Central Angola threatened by Unita forces, to run convoys and to protect the Government from any insurgency closer to Luanda.

This being so, the Government cannot agree to the withdrawal of the Cubans — not to mention the hundreds of East Germans reportedly in Angola — unless the Unita threat is removed.

Unita undoubtedly dominates much of southern Angola and there is evidence that it contests Government control over a considerable area up to and beyond the Benguela Railway (which has been kept inoperative by Unita's attacks).

The Cubans' arrival in 1975 helped the MPLA win against Unita and the FNLA for control of Luanda and to set up a government there. Without them the MPLA might not be sure of retaining power.

Not only would there be a threat from Unita in the south, but the FNLA might rise again in the north.

The Unita threat could be removed only by Luanda agreeing to share the government or partition the country with Dr Savimbi — or by destroying his movement.

Dr Savimbi has long made it clear he is willing to negotiate with the MPLA on ways of sharing or dividing power. In recent months secret attempts have been made, main-

ly through Portugal, to arrange such talks — so far unsuccessfully.

Destroying Unita would be difficult, perhaps impossible. Even if Pretoria's denials of aid to Unita are discounted and even if South African aid were cut off (together with the aid Dr Savimbi claims to be receiving from black African States) Unita probably has enough weapons, ammunition and other supplies cached in the bush to maintain an effective guerilla campaign for a year or two.

Not only could Dr Savimbi be extremely bothersome to a Cuban-less Luanda Government, but he could also wreck the Namibia ceasefire and settlement by attacking Swapo or even United Nations forces.

Recognising Unita's importance in the Namibian context, United States negotiators have held "extensive discussions" with it.

This was confirmed by a senior Washington official who told journalists last month that the US believed there was a close geographic



Savimbi . . . powerful influence.

and political interrelationship between the Namibian and Angolan questions and that the two "must be addressed and resolved in tandem."

He said Washington sought "an overall regional solution" rather than one confined to Namibia. He declined to comment when asked whether the US envisaged bringing Dr Savimbi into some kind of power-sharing in Angola but said the American negotiators

were "in active discussions with the Angolan Government."

The latest talks were held in Luanda this week by Washington's special envoy, General Vernon Walters. The Angolan news agency quoted him as saying the talks aimed to bring peace to "the violent situation which should not continue in the southern African region."

Significantly, he specified southern Africa and not just Namibia.

But a threat to the tandem peace concept has appeared. Russia, whose aims in southern Africa would not be furthered by an MPLA rapprochement with Unita, is reported to have moved dramatically to tighten Soviet and Cuban influence over Luanda. With the return from Russia of General Iko Carreira, a leading Angolan Russophile, there has been a major purge of moderates in the Luanda Government.

This could be aimed at countering either the Government's shift towards Western trade and aid, or a rapprochement with Unita — or both.

(5) Henry
23/7/82
**Angola pins
future on oil**

SOYO (Angola) — While Cuban troops and Soviet advisers provide security guarantees against foreign and domestic enemies, Angola's Marxist regime has taken the capitalist road to exploitation of its petroleum wealth.

Ideology has taken a backseat to pragmatic development and marketing of the country's crude oil, according to industry sources in the major production area of Soyo and in Luanda.

No diplomatic relations exist between Angola and the United States, but the American-based company, Texaco, is successfully operating in Soyo, as is Gulf Oil in Cabinda, a tiny enclave located 50 km to the north and protected by some 2 000 Cuban troops.

A New York firm of consultants, Arthur D Little, recommended the strategy Angola uses in negotiating contracts with US and West European oil companies, and a New York broker handles much of the country's foreign sales, an industry source said.

With know-how from western firms, Angola hopes to raise daily production from the current 110 000 barrels to nearly triple that in three years, a US oil company executive said adding that Angola's rich Congo basin turns out a 'Premium' crude superior to that found in Saudi Arabia.



'The Angolans want us for the technology, and they can't get this kind of expertise from East Europe,' said a western oil executive in Luanda, who, like others interviewed, declined to be identified.

'We hear they (party leaders) are unhappy with Moscow,' said one senior diplomat. 'The complaint is that they are not getting the financial help they expected from the Soviets.'

The estimated 550 million dollars Angola earns annually from oil exports has become crucial to its economy, shattered by seven years of civil war and the virtual collapse of its agricultural sector. Once a net exporter, more than two-thirds of its food must now be bought abroad.

To pay the Cubans

Revenue from oil and diamonds is needed not only to pay for food but to cover the high cost of military, police and technical assistance from Soviet bloc countries.

Although no official figures are released, one estimate by a western diplomatic source in Luanda put the monthly upkeep of Cuban troops here at 4 million dollars. Another 160 million is paid annually to the Soviet Union for military equipment and advisers, he added.

American, Italian, Belgian and French oil companies appear content with conditions set by Angola's state petroleum firm, Sonangol.

'The Angolan situation is set up to attract people,' said one western oil company official. 'It allows you to get your money back, but not a hefty return. In a lot of countries, your investment is not protected but you could win big.'

'The Angolans like to make business with western companies, and they like western standards,' said an industry source. 'The Soviets can offer only weapons and political advice.' — (Sapa-AP)

SAVIMBI'S GUERRILLAS POWERFUL

INFLUENCE

JOHANNESBURG.

— From its hideouts in the Angolan bush, Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrilla army is exercising an unobtrusive but powerful influence on the Namibian settlement negotiations.

Indeed, if a settlement is made conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, it will have to accommodate Unita too.

A settlement of the long war between Unita's guerrillas and the MPLA government in Luanda is clearly being considered as a realistic prospect in the current Namibian peace negotiations being led by the United States.

But it is being done quietly, behind the scenes.

On the face of it, there can be no Cuban withdrawal unless Unita is either accommodated or destroyed.

Luanda's claim that the Cubans are in Angola to defend it against South Africa cannot be substantiated. It is much more likely that they are there to defend Luanda against Unita's forces.

Political and military logic dictate against any major South African attack on Angola as distinct from the relatively small-scale raids on Swapo forces there.

The factors that prompted South Africa to invade Angola in 1975 no exist. South Africa would have little, if anything, to gain from another such attack now and a great deal to lose.

Convoys

The 20,000 Cubans believed to be in Angola have in any case not been deployed in any effective strength against the South African incursions. Nor have they been used in the interior to free Angolan government troops to fight against the South African raiders.

It is believed the Cubans are used to garrison towns in southern and central Angola threatened by Unita forces, to run convoys between the towns and to protect the MPLA government from any insurgency closer to Luanda.

This being so, the Luanda government cannot agree to the withdrawal of the Cubans — not to mention the hundreds of East Germans reportedly in Angola — unless the threat from Unita is removed.

Unita undoubtedly dominates a large part of southern Angola and there is strong evidence that it effectively con-

P. T. O.

Unita's key role in a SWA settlement

w/ ARGUS
24/7/82
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tests the government's control over a considerable area up to and beyond the Benguela railway (which has been kept inoperative by Unita's attacks).

It was the arrival of the Cubans that helped the MPLA win the battle against Unita and the FNLA for control of Luanda in 1975 and to set up a government there. It is quite possible that without them the MPLA could not be sure of staying in power.

Talks

Not only would there be a threat from Unita in the south but the FNLA might rise again in the north.

The Unita threat could be removed only by Luanda agreeing to share the government or partition the country with Dr Savimbi or by destroying his movement.

Dr Savimbi has long made it clear he is willing to hold talks with the MPLA to work out ways of sharing or dividing power. In recent months, secret attempts have been made, mainly through Portugal, to arrange such talks but they have so far not succeeded.

Destroying Unita would be difficult and perhaps impossible. Even if South Africa's denials of aid to Unita are discounted and even if South African aid were cut off (together



DR JONAS SAVIMBI, second from right, with some of his men.

with the aid Dr Savimbi claims to be receiving from black African states) it is probable that Unita has enough weapons, ammunition and other supplies cached in the bush to maintain an effective guerrilla campaign for a year or two.

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Argus Africa News Service

by attacking Swapo orment official who told even United Nations journalists in Washington last month that the US believed there was a close geographic and political inter-relationship between the Namibian and Angolan questions and that the two "must be addressed and resolved in tandem."

Recognising Unita's importance in the Namibian context, the United States negotiators have held "extensive discussions" with the movement.

This was confirmed by a senior US Govern-

The official made it clear the US is looking for "an overall regional solution" rather than one confined to Namibia alone. He declined to comment when asked whether the US envisaged bringing Savimbi into some kind of power-sharing in Angola but said the American negotiators were "in active discussions with the Angolan Government."

Dispatch
SADF
24/7/82
attack
claimed

LISBON — South African warplanes allegedly staged a bombing raid over an Angolan town in southern Cunene province on Thursday, the Angolan national news agency, Angop reported yesterday.

The agency, in a dispatch received in Lisbon, said 11 South African French-built Mirage jetfighters bombed the village of Cahama, some 200 km north of the border with South West Africa.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said, however, the "propagandist" nature of the news release was nothing new.

Angop, which is considered close to the government, attributed word of the South African attack to an "authorised source".

Word of the attack on Cahama, the scene of sporadic fighting over the past year, came as the roving US ambassador, Mr Vernon Walters, arrived here after two days of talks with Angolan leaders over future independence for South West Africa.

Mr Walters was not immediately available for comment on the alleged attack carried out during his stay in Luanda.

But the SADF spokesman said the news release followed a common pattern.

"Whenever some important event takes place in Southern Africa, like the visit of ambassador Walters, this sort of claim is made." — SAPA-AP.

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

c part of an answer book is to be torn out. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

GNIP

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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**By GHERHARD
PIETERSE**

NEW YORK — Although there is an air of optimism about the latest round of talks on independence for Namibia, observers in New York have warned that everything gained so far may be lost if South Africa insists on linking independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

A top United States State Department official in Washington, while agreeing that Phase 1 of the talks had been "highly satisfactory" and "a major breakthrough", privately expressed doubts about the outcome if South Africa "persists with its demands that all Cuban military personnel be withdrawn from Angola".

And indications are that little has changed since the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, linked the two issues in an earlier statement.

One ray of hope, however, may be Angola's desire to normalise relations with the US and the recent travels of several American diplomats to that country are seen as part of the process to re-establish diplomatic relations.

Political observers here are optimistic that America's desire to see the Namibian issue succeed, coupled with Angola's desire to re-establish diplomatic relations with America, could lead to a phased withdrawal of the estimated 18 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops thought to be in Angola.

But the observers are adamant that any insistence on coupling the issue of independence for Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola would torpedo any hopes for a settlement.

TRIO-BAND/S.P.

Made in South Africa

Any dishonesty will render it

1. Enter at the top of each page of the block on this cover question you are answering. Blue or black ink must be used. The use of a ballpoint pen or green ink is not acceptable. Red or green ink is acceptable for underlining, emphasizing or which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on examination paper (e.g. graph paper) where appropriate. Do not write in the left hand margin.
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NOTE CAREFULLY

Paper No. (to be copied from the header)

Subject..... (to be copied from the header)

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for
you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.S.)

This week all parties to the negotiations have accepted the principles concerning the constituent assembly and the constitution for an independent Namibia.

Initially the Western nations proposed that constituent assembly members should be chosen by a dual electoral system — half by proportional representation and half by election in single-member districts.

In terms of 'an informal understanding' between South Africa and Swapo, one of the two systems will be chosen.

All answer books must be numbered in the space provided below.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

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Luanda fires (5) top nats 25/7/82

LISBON

NATIONALISTS in Angola's ruling party have apparently suffered a serious setback in a move that could alter the balance of power in the Luanda regime, says Western diplomats in Luanda.

The position of two leading members of the nationalist faction — the Health Minister, Mr Agostinho Andre Mendes de Carvalho, and the former Agriculture Minister, Mr Manuel Pedro Pacavira — appears to have been considerably weakened at the last meeting of the Central Committee of the ruling MPLA Workers' Party.

Angolan Embassy officials in Lisbon said Mr Pacavira had been sacked as the Central Committee's secretary in charge of the productive sector, a key economic post, for "serious errors, including deviations from the party's agrarian policies".

'No respect'

Mr Mendes de Carvalho was reprimanded for "showing lack of respect" for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in a speech.

The two men have clashed with the party's pro-Soviet tendency over Luanda's support for the guerrillas fighting for the independence of neighbouring SWA/Namibia.

Any loss of influence by the black nationalists would strengthen the hand of the pro-Soviet faction at a time when there seems to be progress towards a SWA/Namibian settlement and Angola is under growing pressure to send the Cuban soldiers home, they added.

Richard Wallis

27/7/82 *Star*
Castro adamant on Namibia

HAVANA — Cuban President Fidel Castro told a cheering audience here that Cuban troops would not be removed from Angola until the United States and South Africa met his conditions for withdrawal.

These are the removal of South African troops from neighbouring Namibia, the end of outside aid to rebel organisations in Angola and the end of all aggression toward Angola.

He said if South African troops "strike deeply into Angola and reach our lines, we will fight with all our might against these parasitic, racist mercenaries."

President Castro's declaration on Angola marked the highlight of the 29th anniversary of his raid on the Moncada barracks in the fight to overthrow dictator Fulgencio Batista.

The Angolan issue is a critical obstacle in the improvement of relations between Havana and Washington because US analysts consider the estimated 10 000 Cubans in Angola as Soviet pawns.

Both sides are seeking a normalisation of relations but Cuba's hard line attitude on Angola could represent a setback.—Los Angeles Times News Service.

UNIVERSITY OF

A CUBAN army officer walked into Quintas and Funao, a once-fashionable boutique in the centre of the Angolan capital, and asked whether clothes such as those on a shop model were for sale. They weren't.

Signs remained for French perfumes and American cosmetics once sold here. But only two items filled the glass display cases — fountain pen ink and tissue paper.

The shop on Rua de Salvador Correia was fortunate. Many others stand empty.

Seven years after independence from Portugal, Angola's economy is in shambles. Its fertile, central highlands, home of the industrious Ovimbundu tribe, are cut off except by air by the Unita rebel movement.

The Marxist leadership is plagued by guerrilla war, relatively low world prices for its diamonds and oil, and the lack of material incentives to keep workers on the job. The regime is hard-pressed to pay the upkeep for 12 000—18 000 Cuban troops and several thousand Soviet and East German advisers, Western diplomatic sources said.

Once a net exporter of food, Angola now imports most of its requirements. Its people speak of chronic shortages and complain about exorbitant prices they must pay for essentials on the black market.

The paucity of consumer goods and long lines at ration shops directly hurt productivity.

An American engineer, Mr Jack McKeagan, sent by US General Tire to advise on local production, said a third of the workers at a Luanda tire plant might be absent at any time because they must spend their days searching for food for their families.

To get by, according to a joke making the rounds here, Angolans have transcended the official State ideology, Marxist-Leninist "scientific socialism," to become adherents of "scheme socialism".

"Everyone needs a scheme, an angle," explained a Portuguese resident.

The lucky worker who is rationed one or two cartons of "AC" brand cigarettes or cases of "Nocal" beer at the official rate can trade them at values 10 times higher than the amount paid. With that money he can buy what his family's needs — fresh fruit, meat or a plumbing repair, he said.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, 38, the country's leader since the 1979 death of independence leader Dr Agostinho Neto, said in a speech on June 28 that economic goals were not being met and that a set of "emergency" measures were being considered to replace the current five-year plan.

He also disclosed growing political apathy among Angola's 6 500 000 population. The president, complaining of a "demobilisation

Angola 7 years on: a ⁽⁵⁾ struggle for ^{ROOM} survival ^{22/7/82}

BARRY SHLACHTER
takes a look at the state
of Angola seven years
after independence.

of the masses," told a conference of the ruling Workers Party: "We cannot permit our people to stop believing in the party because we have nothing better than (it) at this moment ..."

In the past, reasons cited for the economic woes have been sabotage by Unita rebels and the threat of destabilisation from South African troops.

A South West African agreement, now considered likely, would mean a closing of the southern border, cutting Unita off from South African supplies.

Already there are popular expectations in Angola that independence for SWA would be followed by normalisation of United States relations, and a hefty infusion of American capital, accompanied by a cornucopia of consumer goods.

However, Washington has made Cuban withdrawal a condition for full diplomatic ties and, unofficially, for a SWA settlement. Luanda maintains that the Cubans would depart when the "South African threat" disappears.

Peace in Angola would help settle an officially estimated 500 000 people displaced by civil war. Hundreds of millions of dollars now spent on maintaining foreign troops could be rechannelled into revitalising agriculture.

Relief officials and others have noted a drop in the level of fighting between Unita and the Angolan army, triggering speculation that negotiations with the rebels might be underway. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Invade Angola at your peril, Castro warns SA

HAVANA. — President Fidel Castro has said Cuban troops in Angola would strongly resist any invasion of the country by South Africa.

He also said Cuban troops would stay in Angola until South Africa pulled out of South West Africa, although he added that the Angolan Government had ruled out any linkage between the two withdrawals.

President Castro issued his warning to Pretoria not to invade Angola during a three-hour speech on Monday night marking the 29th anniversary of the attack he led on the Mocada barracks, his first attempt to overthrow dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Dr Castro said little about the United States and did not mention the Reagan administration. But he criticised Washington for not allowing Puerto Ricans to attend the Central American games that are scheduled to open in Havana on August 7.

"We are not in favour of war, we are in favour of peace," President Castro said of the situation in Angola. Cuban troops have been based there since independence.

"But we warn that if South African troops attack the Republic of Angola in depth and reach our lines we will fight back very seriously," he added.

Dr Castro said Angola had rejected any formal linkage between a Cuban withdrawal and South Africa's depar-



DR FIDEL CASTRO
We are in favour of peace

ture from SWA.

He added South African troops were in the former German colony as "illegal occupants and aggressors" while the Cubans were in Angola as allies.

Cuba had an agreement "to withdraw gradually from Angola when South African troops withdraw from Namibia to the other side of the Orange River, when

all danger of external aggression against Angola ceases, and when the imperialists stop supporting puppet organisations like Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)."

"We have already fought against the fascist, racist South Africans once and they are familiar with the tenacity and courage of our combatants," Dr Castro added.

"It would be best if the imperialists and their cohorts do not promote adventures of this kind."

He called for a "reasonable and just" solution in SWA and suggested that Cuba's enemies "abandon threats because they are not going to intimidate us".

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said South Africa's policy, as spelt out over the years, was that South African troops were in SWA at the request of the inhabitants to protect them against the "Marxist-inspired Swapo terrorists".

The spokesman said South Africa had time and again said it did not want war with Angola, but Angola had to "pay the price if it is prepared to give refuge to these Godless terrorists."

Referring to President Castro's "typical Marxist rhetoric", the spokesman said it was not worth commenting on and that "Castro should see to his own people's welfare rather than promote his Russian masters' expansionistic drives in Africa and other parts of the world". — Sapa-Reuter.

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Paper No. Ia
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
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The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The status of negotiations for a free Namibia has become something of a puzzle.

American-led efforts for a settlement continue at a cracking pace, with representatives of the five Western Contact Group countries arriving in the territory today.

But official pronouncements of optimism appear to be at odds with the stated position of Angola and Cuba against withdrawing Cuban forces from Southern Africa.

After many months of complex give-and-take on the run-up to Namibian independence there is probably no issue left that negotiators for South Africa, Swapo and the Contact nations cannot resolve.

Even questions of a voting system and the deployment of a satisfactory impartial UN transition force seem sure to be overcome.

The make-or-break element is the Cuban troops. Unless they leave Angola, or at least are clearly going to leave South Africa will not settle.

WITHDRAWAL

The Americans recognise this and also recognise the Angolan stand against making Cuban withdrawal a precondition.

Movement on Namibia as such is clear: phase one of the settlement is officially a success, phase two is at the nuts-and-bolts stage, the UN has already started setting up a team to oversee the transition which constitutes the final phase, and spokesmen for the Contact Group continue to talk confidently of independence next year.

Movement on withdrawal of the Cuban troops, however, is nowhere near as clear — and the sentiment reaching news media from the office of President dos Santos in Luanda is far from heartening.

Analysts in Washington dismiss the rhetoric of Cuba's President Castro this

Cuban troops remain the issue

30/7/82



Fidel Castro . . . his rhetoric dismissed.

week, when he demanded removal of South African forces from Namibia before recalling his troops, as having more form than substance — it is in fact for the Angolans to say whether they go or stay.

But the Angolans cannot be expected easily to send the Cubans home: they are needed by President dos Santos to shore up his government against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas and to do skilled jobs which the Angolans and a trickle of returning Portuguese cannot cope with.

The US Government had hoped to give South Africa a guarantee by now that the Cuban troops would leave. But there has been no sign that the US has yet been able to give even a private assurance.

Withdrawal could mean departure of the Cubans en masse, their gradual "withering

away" or even their confinement to remote camps in Angola.

The South African Government is in a tactically good position as far as its domestic constituency is concerned: it would emerge triumphant if the Cubans leave, and it could blame Angola, Cuba and the Soviets for wrecking the Namibia settlement if they do not.

A breakdown, however, would leave the Namibia problem to fester, draining South African resources further and eliciting new calls at the UN for severe sanctions.

Officials in Washington are certainly not talking about breakdowns. They remain optimistic and they point to this weekend's mission of the Contact Group representatives.

LINK

The Star's New York Bureau reports that a representative of Swapo at the United Nations yesterday denied that his organisation had accepted a link between Cuban withdrawal and a Namibian settlement.

"Cuban withdrawal is irrelevant to the question of a settlement," said Mr Hinyangerwa Askeke, deputy representative of Swapo to the United Nations.

The August 15 ceasefire date, suggested by the Western Five, had still not been agreed to, he said.

Swapo's chief representative to the United Nations, Mr Theo Gurirab, yesterday rejected as "malicious lies" allegations that Swapo intended to assassinate internal leaders in Namibia.

He was responding to a claim made by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa had captured documents showing that Swapo planned to build up an army cache in Namibia before any ceasefire, had plans to kidnap leaders of internal groups to put them on trial in Luanda and intended to assassinate internal leaders.

s for blacks



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Political Correspondent

A summit meeting of the heads of government of the independent homelands with South Africa's Prime Minister is to be held in November.

This was the only news for blacks in the political dispensation announced by Mr P W Botha last night.

His revision of South Africa's method of government has virtually ignored blacks apart from re-statement of the National Party's ideology that blacks would exercise their rights within the homelands.

Blacks have been given no share of the new parliamentary set-up. But Mr Botha said an important summit meeting of the heads of government of the five participating countries would be held in November.

The purpose of the summit would be to devote further attention to the principles on which the envisaged confederation of Southern African states would be based.

It would also deal with issues such as the customs union arrangement and the Southern African Development Bank.

As far as facilities were concerned Mr Botha said the National Party's policies had not altered.

Facilities would be created "within the group context" as far as possible and shared only where it was impossible or undesirable to duplicate facilities.

PW 'closer to coloured'

Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, started Nationalists at the Federal congress in Bloemfontein today by telling them he felt closer to a coloured man than to a fellow Afrikaner.

"I say here Mr S V Petersen (the coloured poet) is nearer to me than Dr van Zyl Slahbert," Mr Botha said.

He also said some whites were a greater danger to South Africa than 10 000 coloured people.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

SA denies claims of aggression

South African forces face new accusations of aggression from two neighbouring black states.

● From Maputo it is claimed that Mozambican forces clashed with South African troops last week near the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

An army spokesman said there had been some shooting before the South African group — six whites and two blacks — fled back into South Africa.

There were no Mozambican casualties, but some of the South Africans might have been wounded, he added. A display was staged at Boane Barracks near Maputo of equipment which they said had been abandoned by the intruders.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said Mozambique was engaging in the "hacked practice of blaming South Africa for their problems."

● On the other side of the continent, Angola claims it has intelligence indicating South African troops are about to launch a new attack against its territory. The claim was made at the United Nations in a letter to the council president Mr Noel Sinclair of Guyana.

Commenting on the Angolan allegations, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said "South Africa has never attacked Angola or Angolan forces. Its declared policy is that it is not at war with Angola." — Reuter.

Israel bombs as PLO prepares to evacuate

TEL AVIV — Israel has renewed its bombing and shelling of guerillas trapped in West Beirut.

An Israeli Army spokesman said yesterday Israel launched the attacks in response to guerilla violations of a ceasefire that went into effect on Wednesday night.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Israel remained cautious over reports that PLO chief, Yasser Arafat, has formulated an evacuation plan to disperse all but about 1 500 of the guerillas to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq.

Mr Begin is believed to have turned down a Palestinian request that Israeli forces retreat for the move.

Senior Israeli officials rejected a UN Security Council call for Israel to lift its blockade of the Lebanese capital. — Sapa-Reuter.

50 die in horror crash

PARIS — About fifty people, mostly children, were killed in a motorway crash involving two coaches and six cars near Beaune, central France, during the night.

Up to 30 other people were reported injured in one of France's worst road accidents. It happened at the start of the busiest holiday weekend of the year when up to 10 million drivers take to the roads. — Reuter.

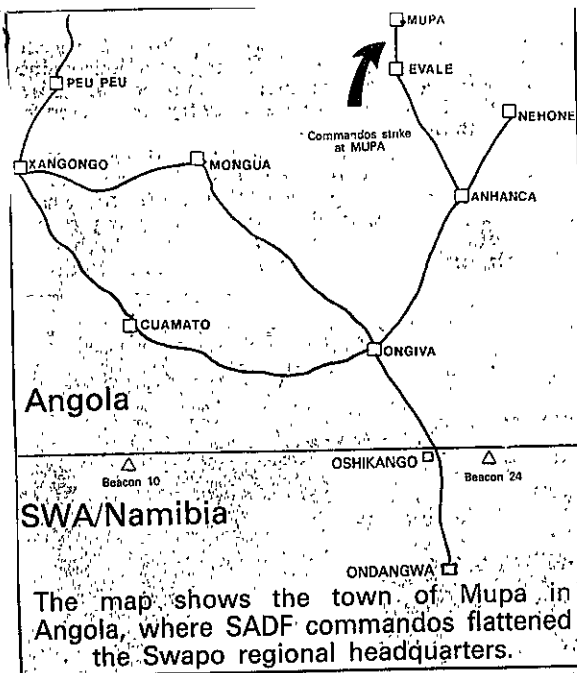
We killed 6 409 — Iraq

BEIRUT — Iraq says its forces completely crushed Iran's latest attack in the Gulf war and killed 6 409 Iranian soldiers.

Iraqi troops counter-attacked against an Iranian attempt to cross the border east of Basra on Wednesday night.

Iraqi troops claim to have destroyed 53 Iranian tanks and 32 armoured personnel carriers and captured several military vehicles. — Sapa-Reuter.

FOR YOUR OWN



SA 'Recces' destroy Swapo HQ in Angola

CAPE TIMES 4/8/82

Defence Reporter

ALMOST unnoticed by the media, one of the SADF's super-elite reconnaissance commando units has carried out what seems to be the most important cross-border raid to be launched into Angola from SWA/Namibia this year.

The aim of the raid: To nip in the bud a planned offensive in the operational area by a special unit Swapo calls "Volcano" — responsible for infiltrating the Tsumeb district earlier this year.

According to facts released in Windhoek on Sunday, the "Recces" destroyed two of Swapo's three main southern operational headquarters and penetrated almost 200km into Angola.

This makes it of greater significance than the only other deliberate trans-border operation so far this year — Operation Super, in which a Swapo transit camp was destroyed north of Kaokoland.

Shadowy units

But there was not a breath of the glaring publicity which followed every other trans-border raid. Perhaps because the reconnaissance commandos are shadowy units, the members of which rarely disclose their identity to outsiders.

According to the scanty facts available, the commandos went into action at Mupa, a small town

well to the north of Ongiva, scene of last year's Operation Protea, and flattened the Swapo regional headquarters controlling insurgent activities in Central and Eastern Ovamboland.

Casualties are not known, but an insurgent named Ananias Hangula, who was wounded and captured during the attack, told newsmen on Sunday that no-one remained alive in the camp where he had been — those that had not been shot dead had fled, he said.

Swapo plan

Senior military officers said the SADF's intelligence apparatus had gathered evidence of a Swapo plan to unleash a drastic escalation of the conflict in southern Angola and the operational area just before the ceasefire built into present independence negotiations.

Local military observers have pointed out in past weeks that another raid might be on the cards if the SADF came across indications that Swapo intended escalating its activities in accordance with international political events.

The reconnaissance commando units — like the British Special Air Service, the American Special Forces and others — are trained in infiltration techniques that ordinary troops find difficult to counter.

A popular television commentator, he has signed up to coach tennis at various venues throughout the country.

Hewitt will be back in Port Elizabeth to do a follow-up course in October.

The clinic started last

and today 60 keen players were coached on their strokes. Later today, there were videos on Wimbledon matches and a prizegiving for the most promising and co-operative players.

Tomorrow a tournament will be held for the clinic players.

of hostages, the independent Turkish news agency THA reported.

THA said the attack started with a big explosion and fighting was still going on between the attackers and security forces 90 minutes later.

It was not immediately clear who the attackers were.

Airport officials contacted by telephone would not comment on the report but said the airport, about 30km north of the capital, was closed to air traffic. — Sapa-Reuter

Court action over Fort Hare ruling

Weekend Post Reporter

AN APPLICATION will be brought to the Ciskei Supreme Court on Monday for an order calling on the University of Fort Hare to show cause why the students who recently left the campus of the university should not be allowed to write examinations they have missed "as soon as possible".

An application will also be brought to the Supreme Court for the university to appear on August 16 to show cause why an order declaring the "purported expulsion of the students invalid and of no force or effect" should not be granted.

Meanwhile, the council of the university said in a statement in Alice today that with only one exception the students who left the campus were not expelled but "had chosen to

discontinue their studies".

The council said it had met yesterday to consider and discuss the recent events and current situation at the university.

It said that after a full and wide-ranging discussion the council, by formal resolution, had unanimously expressed its full confidence in the Rector, Professor J Lamprecht.

It confirmed all the actions he had taken in his capacity as chief executive of the university "to control and resolve the situation at Fort Hare in the best interests of the university, staff, and students".

The council also noted the senate's "overwhelming support" for the Rector and the actions he had taken.

The council statement said: "Contrary to reports in the media and public utterances by ill-informed

critics, with the exception of one case the students now no longer at the university were not expelled."

It said that in the circumstances already set out by the Rector in detail as well as in a letter sent to every individual parent or guardian, the students themselves had chosen to discontinue their studies at the university.

The council decided that the interests of the university and of the large number of students continuing their studies would best served by confirming the decision of the Rector.

This was "not to readmit for the remainder of this academic year those who by their own actions chose to discontinue their studies".

"Council regrets the hardship caused by the boycott and its consequences," the statement concluded.

Angola invasion claim denied by SA

LISBON — South Africa, with the aid of Angolan dissidents, foreign mercenaries and anti-Castro Cubans living in the United States, planned a two-pronged invasion of Angola to be timed with a coup in Luanda against the country's Marxist Government, a Portuguese newspaper claimed today.

The account, carried in the Lisbon weekly Expresso, claims agreement was reached on project "Kubango" by the parties during a meeting in London last April.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said the Expresso report could be likened to and seemed to be inspired by "Marxist propaganda regularly churned out by Angop (the Portuguese news agency)".

He said the weekly's claims were "without any substance whatsoever".

According to Expresso, the operation had been set up and was to be run by top South African military officials, with Pretoria footing a bill of some R5 million for arms purchases and pay for hundreds of mercenaries.

Expresso said regular South African troops, stationed in neighbouring SWA/Namibia, would also take part in the alleged invasion, backing up guerrillas of two separate Angolan rebel armies and dissident members of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party.

Operation "Kubango" was set to begin either later this month or in September.

Publication of the Expresso report came a day after Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, claimed a new SA invasion into Angola's southern provinces had begun earlier in the week. South Africa has dismissed this claim as "propaganda" — Sapa-AP

Weather

FORECAST for the coastal belt from Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred for the period ending 6pm tomorrow.

CONDITIONS: Fine and partly cloudy to mild and warm with the possibility of isolated thundershowers. It will become cloudy and cooler from the west later.

WIND: Moderate north-easterly to north-westerly, becoming fresh south-westerly in the west.

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES

Maximum 21C
Minimum 11C

TODAY'S CONDITIONS (3pm)

Sea Temperature 15C
Temperature 18.4C
Pressure 1 020.2mbar
Humidity 53%
Wind 22km/h ENE

THE MOON

Last Quarter August 12
New Moon August 19
First Quarter August 26
Full Moon September 3

THE TIDES

High Water
Today 4 55am 5 21pm
Tomorrow 5 28am 5 56pm

Low Water
Today 10 59am 11 22pm
Tomorrow 11 31am 11 59pm

PORT ALFRED TO PORT EDWARD: Fine to partly cloudy and mild becoming partly cloudy tomorrow with the possibility of isolated thundershowers developing in the south. Wind moderate north-easterly to northerly.

BORDER AND TRANSKEI: Fine to partly cloudy and mild, but cloudy over the Midlands with isolated thundershowers spreading to the Border areas later.

Economic slump sinks many firms

Weekend Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — More and more companies are going under in the difficult economic climate in South Africa today.

The number of liquidations reaching the courts is rising sharply but has not yet reached its peak, according to liquidators.

They say the "liquidation boom" has yet to reach the proportions of 1977 and 1978 when some of the country's giants crashed.

But they say it is unlikely that collapses of huge concerns like Glen Anil, which caused losses of millions to banks and the public, will be repeated.

Banks and financial insti-

tutions have learnt their lessons from the past — credit is harder to get and better secured than in earlier years.

However there have been some large crashes this year.

The diamond concern M & A Goldstein went under owing R18 million and Triton Ltd, part of the Triton Group, recently collapsed with debts of R10 million.

Diamonds, with the international market in a depressed state, have proved a dangerous business.

Another large diamond company is in deep trouble with liquidation or judicial management pending, and smaller concerns have crashed.

Angola claims SA coup plot

(5)
Stan
9/10/82

LISBON — With the aid of Angolan dissidents, foreign mercenaries and anti-Castro Cubans living in the United States, South Africa is planning a two-pronged invasion of Angola, it is claimed. It will be timed with a coup in Luanda against the country's marxist government in the near future, according to an account published in the Portuguese Press at the weekend.

The account, carried in the politically centrist Lisbon weekly Expresso, claims agreement was reached on project "Kubango" by the parties allegedly involved during a meeting in London last April.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said the report had ob-

viously been inspired by marxist propaganda of the kind regularly churned out by the Angolan news agency Angop.

There was no substance in the Expresso story, he said.

According to reporters Joaquim Vieira and Miguel Sousa Tavares, the operation has been set up and run by top South African military officials, with Pretoria footing a R5 million bill.

Regular South African troops, stationed in Namibia, would also take part in the invasion, backing up guerrillas.

"Operation Kubango" was set to begin either later this month or in September, the report said.

\$1bn plan to double Angola oil output

LUANDA. — Angola has begun preliminary negotiations to borrow \$100-million from Western banks to finance a substantial deficit on its balance of payments, according to Mr Lopo do Nascimento, the Minister of Planning.

More borrowing will also

be required to finance the Government's 51% share of \$1 000-million investment plans to double oil production by 1985, he says.

The need to approach the international capital markets for balance of payments finance has been precipitated by the falling prices for both oil and diamonds, Angola's two principal exports, at a time when fighting on the southern border against South Africa has caused a

sharp increase in defence spending.

Mr Do Nascimento said Angola had been forced to reduce its imports to pre-1979 levels, to review the targets of its 1981-85 development plan, and to introduce a short-term emergency programme.

"We need to borrow to correct the problem of balance of payments. For the first time since independence we ended the year (1981) with a deficit. Secondly, we must find money for investment in our oil industry," Mr Do Nascimento said.

Angola planned to double oil production from 130 000 to 135 000 barrels a day by 1985.

"Our plan envisages investment of \$1 000-million, and the State-owned company, Sonangol, participates at 51% of the value of the investment."

It was too early to give details of the negotiations, but he expected borrowing of

"something like" \$100-million to meet the 1981 balance of payments deficit.

Mr Do Nascimento said that "in general terms, the emergency plan will be centred on an adjustment of our financial policy. We have decided to balance both our national Budget and our foreign-exchange spending. Thus in the first quarter of 1981 we had a foreign exchange deficit of US\$314-million, while in the same period this year we had equilibrium."

Angola's exports are oil (78% of earnings in 1980), diamonds (13%) and coffee (9%). Its main suppliers are Western Europe (52%), the Socialist Bloc (17%), North America (7%) and South America (11%).

The net effect of the fall in export prices and a drop in production last year was a shortfall of \$350-million in foreign-currency earnings.

The fall forced Angola to introduce severe import curbs last year and has resulted in delays of payments to suppliers of several months.

Mr Do Nascimento said his Government was looking for investment in other sectors than oil and diamonds, including fishing and agriculture.

Mr Do Nascimento was asked about the level of defence spending mainly incurred in response to South African military activity in Southern Angola.

RWOM
9/8/82

Judge: Hinckley still dangerous

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — John Hinckley, who shot President Ronald Reagan last year, is still "unpredictably dangerous" and could try to kill actress Jodie Foster, psychiatrists told a court in Washington yesterday.

Mr Justice Barrington Parker, who presided over the trial at which Mr Hinckley was found not guilty by reason of insanity, committed him to a mental institution for an indefinite period.

Mr Hinckley (27), obsessed with Miss Foster, shot the President

in an insane bid to impress her. The doctors reported that he now speaks of her in sexual and violent terms.

The report says "he has more frequent thoughts of murdering her; he now has thoughts of raping her."

The judge said Mr Hinckley has a "severe, chronic mental disorder" and "at the present time and in the reasonable future will be dangerous to himself and to others."

Mr Hinckley has the right to have his commitment reviewed every six months.

Sacked man kills six

DALLAS — A man upset by the loss of his job killed six people and wounded four others before being shot dead by police yesterday.

John Parish (46) was killed as he tried to shoot his way past a roadblock in the second of two trucks he hijacked.

He had earlier shot dead four and wounded two fellow workers of the trucking company that had fired him. At a nearby supermarket warehouse he killed two people and wounded another.

A policeman was injured in the roadblock shootout.—Renter.

Star Caneira returns to Angola

Own Correspondent

PARIS — Mr Henrique "Iko" Caneira, a former Angolan Defence Minister who was apparently dismissed in disgrace in 1979 has returned to Luanda with the rank of general, according to French intelligence sources here.

There are no other officers in the Angolan Army with the rank of general, so this could mean that he is in effect Angola's armed forces commander.

French intelligence sources believe that his return could spell the end of the regime of President dos Santos, considered by Moscow to be too friendly to the West.

General Caneira's arrival in Luanda indicates a hardening of Moscow's hold on Angola and the continued presence of Cuban troops there.

THE WORLD IN

Melina may get divorce

ATHENS — Melina Mercouri, actress and Greek Minister of Culture, is on the verge of divorce from her Jewish husband, Hollywood film producer Jules Dassin, because of the strong language she has used in criticising the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, according to the Greek newspaper Mellon. The couple had no comment on the report.—Own Correspondent.

Tigers kill man

BONN — Thirteen tigers in a West German safari park mauled and killed their keeper after he apparently made a wrong move. The tigers jumped British animal keeper Mr Simon Compton-Hall during a photographic session.—Own Correspondent.

Marriage ends

LONDON — The parents of Clementine Hambro, the youngest bridesmaid at the wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, yesterday ended their eight-year marriage in the London Divorce Court. Charlotte Hambro (28) was granted a decree nisi on the grounds that her marriage to banker Richard Hambro (36) had broken down irretrievably.—Associated Press.

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Angolans barter as the economy crumbles

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Stan
11/8/82

LUANDA — At the Hotel Panorama, Luanda's best, an employee recently gave a foreign visitor some money and asked him to buy him a few packs of cigarettes at the hotel shop — an egalitarian reversal in this marxist nation of the traditional relationship between guest and bellhop.

The reason for the request was simple: at the hotel shop, to which employees are denied access, cigarettes cost 25 kwanza, or about 80 cents.

Elsewhere, on Luanda's thriving "parallel market," the same pack of cigarettes could bring eight times as much.

More significantly, the cigarettes could be used to barter — a trading system favoured by many who have lost faith in the purchasing power of the kwanza, Angola's currency, whose black-market value is 13 times less than the exchange rate in the banks.

In official markets, Luanda residents say, goods are cheap, but they are scarce and rationed, and long food lines are a frequent sight. In the unofficial markets, goods are more plentiful, but prices are high, so barter is a preferred form of trade.

One day, a visitor watched a foreigner haggling over the price of a mound of vegetables. The deal was

struck when the foreigner reached into a bag, handed over two bottles of imported whisky, and took the vegetables in return.

The crumbling of the official food distribution system is one example cited by critics of the Government as evidence of its inability to rule this potentially wealthy nation effectively, whatever the threats from beyond its borders.

The Angolan leader, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, also acknowledged recently that, despite a concentration of loyal party members in the capital, "we have not been able to take advantage of all this energy to resolve certain concrete problems, even those capable of a simple solution."

A frequent official explanation for the plight of Angola encompasses alleged South African support of rebels and direct attacks in the distant south of the country, and a chronic shortage of expertise caused by the departure of 350 000 Portuguese who fled when Angola gained independence from Lisbon in 1975, leaving behind a nation

with 90 percent illiteracy.

But at the same time there has been growing disaffection with the country's leadership, economic decline and the entrenchment of an elitist regime that draws its support from a "vanguard" party whose members are estimated to number 30 000 in a nation of 6.5 million.

"The economic problems are getting worse, not better," a Western diplomat with long experience of Angola said, citing as an example the steady decline in coffee production in areas not directly affected by the conflict with the rebels in the south.

Coffee was once a prime foreign exchange for Angola, but according to figures released by the central bank in Luanda its contribution to export earnings has dwindled from 14 percent in 1979 to 8.5 percent last year.

"The economy is imbalanced, partly because of the war, partly for other reasons," the diplomat said. "It is sustained by the oil and diamond industries, both run by outsiders."

According to the bank's figures, oil ac-

counted for 77.9 percent of exports last year, and diamonds 12.6 percent.

In late 1977 the ruling MPLA added the motto "Workers Party" to its name, denoting a shift from being a "mass movement" to what in the marxist lexicon is called a "vanguard party" on Soviet lines, supposedly composed of cadres who can lead the revolution.

Even without the impact of the conflicts in the south and Cabinda, it is difficult to gauge the depth to which the "revolution" has penetrated. During a recent two-week visit to Angola, Western correspondents were denied interviews with Government and senior party officials.

A Western diplomatic source traced the beginnings of disaffection with the Popular Movement to the creation of the "vanguard party," which, the source said, then becomes a means of personal advancement.

The leading figures in Angolan society, for instance, who rule in the name of the workers and peasants, have access to special shops from which the workers and peasants

are barred, so that the party carries with it its own prerequisites.

The impact of disaffection was what an Angolan analyst called "apolitisation."

"People are more interested in getting food than in ideology," the analyst said.

There is absenteeism in factories while workers line up for food, and the need to join the line has damaged productivity.

A drive is under way to increase the size of the party, perhaps to 60 000, and one of the slogans in the campaign says: "We must purify the party to preserve its unity."

"We cannot permit our people to stop believing in the party, because we have nothing better than the party, at this moment, in the republic," President Dos Santos declared recently. "If we lose the party, our revolution will fail."

He said the Popular Movement would require its members to "take greater responsibility for the successes and failures of the revolutionary process" so that deviants from the party's aims would be punished.

He acknowledged that Angola had initially set its targets too high and would be directed from now on by a new, emergency economic plan limited to "attainable objectives."

Two years ago many party members deemed to belong to "harmful elements" were banished to the provinces, an Angolan source said, with the effect of turning the population

The firm is in fact ~~created~~ ^{created} by two other people, well as the entrepreneur. The manager is responsible for the correct management of the firm and making sure it gets off the ground, and stays there. The investor is the person who financially backs the firm, and has to run the risk that the firm will succeed. This is important in economic theory as it applies to business cycles. A new firm is the equivalent of a

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Dos Santos . . . "If we lose the party our revolution will fail."

against the movement and giving credibility to accusations by its main opponent, Unita, that the ruling party was against the people.

Unita and its leader Jonas Savimbi, have been portrayed by some Western analysts as standard-bearers of Western interests in Angola whose continued existence results not from South African support but from popular backing.

From Luanda and

other African capitals the perspective is different: Dr. Savimbi is termed a "bandit" and "puppet", whose tactics are those of terror.

But he survives, and the Popular Movement has made it clear that, although the authorities in Luanda may be prepared to talk reconciliation with his lieutenants, Dr Savimbi can expect only a trial for "war crimes" if he surrenders. — New York Times.

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Lisbon 'plot' to topple Angolan Govt

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Murray
11/8/82

LISBON—Newspaper allegations of a plot in Lisbon by Angolan dissidents and South African agents to try to topple Angola's Marxist Government appear to have strained relations between Portugal and its former colony.

The charges appeared in the weekly Expresso which claimed the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, knew about the plot but might not have

warned the Angolans.

The story prompted Angolan concern because Expresso is regarded as reflecting the views of Mr Balsemao, its biggest shareholder and former editor.

The Angolan ambassador in Lisbon was sent to complain to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes yesterday.

The meeting was followed by a denial from

the Prime Minister's Office that the Government was aware of any plot and by a talk yesterday between the President and Mr Balsemao.

Expresso reported on Saturday that South Africa was trying to organise a coup in Angola and that plotting had taken place in Lisbon.

The idea was for a rising in the Angolan capital of Luanda by dissident members of the ruling

MPLA-workers party and an invasion of the country by Angolan rebels, South African troops and 2 000 white mercenaries.

The weekly quoted an unnamed member of the Government as saying that Mr Balsemao knew about the plot and that it was not clear whether the information had been given to Angola.

The denial from the Prime Minister's Office said that the Government had never received any report of such allegations.

The Foreign Ministry had been ordered to make the position clear through diplomatic channels and a police investigation had been ordered, it added.

The statement said Portugal could not stop the expression of opposition to foreign governments but would not tolerate activities which interfered in the affairs of another State.

The incident is embarrassing for Portugal when it is trying to improve relations with its former African colonies. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Lloyd tells of attack in Angola

Cape Times
13/8/82

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KRD

From KOOS
COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — THE Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, yesterday released extensive details of the latest push into Angola.

General Lloyd told editors of Windhoek newspapers that South African security forces were waiting for more information and would carry on attacking Swapo bases in Angola.

General Lloyd said, however, that if a ceasefire were implemented, the security forces would quickly move back to the border and said one of the paratroop units was already back in SWA.

He said the security

forces started with a certain number of men and no additional troops had been deployed since the start of the operation.

He emphasized that the South African operation was not an invasion and that the security forces were only working on information received. He also said that action was taken against Swapo and not against the Angolan army, Fapla.

Pamphlets

Before attacking a Swapo base north of the Mupa Reserve in Angola, the security forces had distributed pamphlets to warn Fapla not to get involved in the operation.

General Lloyd gave a chronological account of the South African operations in Angola since the beginning of July this year.

He said that at the be-

ginning of July, the security forces had found that Fapla and Swapo intended taking over the Xangongo and Ngiva bases in Southern Angola.

Both these bases, about 100km inside Angola, had been held by the SA security forces since Operation Protea a year ago.

By means of follow-up operations in the eastern part of Southern Angola, the security forces had established that the central headquarters of Swapo were at Evale and Ionde.

The forces started operations against the central headquarters and found on July 16 that the bases were deserted. Information was received that the headquarters had been moved to north of the Mupa Reserve and the forces started deploying.

Swapo documents

On July 22 an operation against the headquarters was started and eight Swapo guerillas were killed 18km north of Mupa.

It was on this occasion that the security forces had found documents in which Swapo guerillas were given orders to kill prominent politicians in SWA and to build up arms caches in the country.

The headquarters and the "socialist unit" were moved farther north and on July 26 the security forces had attacked again. Eighteen Swapo members were killed on this occasion.

On July 31, information was received that new headquarters had been established near Cassinga. These headquarters were also found deserted, but three Swapo members were killed. New headquarters had been established far-

From page 1

ther north, still near Cassinga.

On August 2 the security forces located Swapo's A Battalion and 106 Swapo soldiers were killed. On August 9 the South African helicopter was shot down and South Africa lost 15 men.

During the night of August 9, Swapo guerillas fled further north and on August 10 their base was located. Altogether 118 Swapo guerrillas were shot.

General Lloyd gave monthly figures of Swapo

and South African soldiers who had died since June. In June Swapo lost 73 men and the security forces six. In July Swapo lost 110 and the security forces seven, while in August Swapo lost 235 and the security forces 16, including the men in the helicopter which was shot down.

Since the beginning of 1982 Swapo had lost 951 men and the security forces 71.

This was told to the Cape Times correspondent by an editor of a Windhoek newspaper. Reporters of South African newspapers were not invited to the briefing.

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To page 9

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Mirages for Namibia to check MiGs

Saw 13/8/82

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Hoërskool

By Alan Dunn.
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The security forces have transferred Mirage intercepter jets to northern Namibia to counter the threat of Soviet MiG fighter planes which are believed to be in southern Angola.

Military intelligence indicates that MiGs have been positioned at bases in Angola not far from the Namibia border.

This was confirmed in a briefing yesterday by the head of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, who also disclosed further details of the month-long security force raid which has penetrated about 250 km into Angola.

The presence of MiG jets in Angola, apparently within striking distance of Namibia, could throw new light on the South African Government's concern that the settlement efforts in the territory be linked with a withdrawal of Cuban forces in Angola.

It is believed that Angola has no pilots capable of flying the later model MiGs, and that they are piloted by Cubans or East Germans.

South African forces have had unchallenged

superiority in the air in all operations against Swapo in Angola, and if MiGs were to be used against them, a significant new element would be brought into the war — comparable only with the deployment of sophisticated ground-to-air missiles.

Such missiles were reported to have been deployed deep inside Angola, but have not been reported close to the Namibia border, though General Lloyd said they had been found on Swapo trucks ambushed by security forces about 200 km inside Angola.

He did not say whether these were hand-borne Sam 7 missiles, which have been fired at South African aircraft on recent operations, or the more sophisticated truck-mounted missiles.

Last November 6 South African interceptor aircraft shot down a Mig 21 in Angola. A second was allowed to return to its base.

The pilots were overheard speaking on the radio in Spanish — indicating they were Cubans.

General Lloyd said orders were issued on Wednesday for one of the security force units in Angola to be withdrawn.

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Cuban force issue is dogging SWA polls

THE dispute between South Africa and Angola over the withdrawal of Cuban troops has delayed UN-supervised elections in Namibia for a month.

The Western Five have now agreed to postpone the elections, which were to take place in March, until April.

However, Western diplomatic sources insist that negotiations for the elections are still on schedule and all parties, including Swapo and the South African Government, have reached agreement on the major issues involved.

The diplomats said South Africa has agreed that the present Council of Ministers headed by Mr Dirk Mudge will become redundant and cease to function the minute the UN commissioner, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, steps down from his plane in Windhoek.

The administration of the territory will then be jointly run by Mr Ahtisaari and the

PULLOUT DISPUTE DELAYS VOTING

By MARTIN
WELZ
Political
Correspondent

South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough.

It is now also widely accepted that members of a new National Assembly in Windhoek will be elected on a proportional basis.

Logistical problems still to be sorted out include the composition of the Untag forces which will be sent to Namibia for the duration of the seven-month election

run-up, and the monitoring of Swapo bases.

The Western Five insist that the issue that has held up implementation — South Africa's demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola — is a separate issue that does not involve them.

"We are in the closing stages of our negotiations and foresee no problems in the implementation of UN Resolution 435," a senior diplomat said.

So confident are diplomats of success that they are already beginning to show discomfort about who will be called upon to finance an independent Namibia.

"It won't only be us," several diplomats for the Five said. "We are expecting countries such as Japan and Scandinavian countries to do their bit."

"South Africa's pre-condition that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola before an election can take place is a separate issue which the Americans are trying to set-

P.T.O.

tle," one diplomat said

"While the other members of the Western Five group have not been involved in the American negotiations, they have so far developed parallel with ours. It appears, however, that they have not managed to sustain the same momentum," the diplomat said.

At a public meeting in Nelspruit on Thursday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was emphatic. "If the Cubans are not taken out of Angola there will be no settlement in South West Africa.

"This is an issue on which we are not prepared to abdicate. We are convinced it is a factor of importance to the security of the whole of Southern Africa."

The Angolan Government says it sees no reason why the troops of an ally, essential for its security, should be required to withdraw as a precondition for a Namibian settlement.

Diplomatic sources said this week that American diplomats believe Angola might

Cuban-flown MiGs threaten SADF's Angolan operations

WINDHOEK — Military operations by South African forces against Swapo in southern Angola continued this weekend under the threat of possible air attack by Cuban-flown MiG interceptors.

In what has become the most protracted series of cross-border operations in Angola, Swapo has lost 418 men and South Africa 29 in eight major clashes since early July.

The Officer Commanding South West African Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, told newsmen in Windhoek this week that forces under his command had penetrated more than 200km into Angola as Swapo retreated.

As clashes occurred nearer the Moco-medes East-West defence line manned by Cuban regulars, South African Air Force

Mirages were at the ready, reports stated this week.

Swapo's military wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — is based just north of Lubango situated along Angola's first line of air defence in the south.

The line consists of radar-controlled anti-air missile batteries and Russian built MiG fighter bombers stationed at some point on the line.

During the past eight weeks:

- Swapo's central and north-eastern forward headquarters near Muba were occupied by South African troops.

- A Swapo convoy of 13 trucks carrying anti-aircraft supplies was destroyed on the main road between Cuvclai and Tschamutete.

only be persuaded to agree to a Cuban withdrawal if it is given an undertaking that the Unita forces of Mr Jonas Savimbi will not be allowed to take advantage of a withdrawal to advance against the MPLA forces.

Informed sources said that whichever way the negotiations develop, the fact that the Western Five have allowed for only a month's delay indicates they are optimistic the matter can soon be settled.

The sources also said that if the negotiations are unsuccessful, the United States will abandon the project and seek to improve its diplomatic record elsewhere in time for the next US Presidential elections.

Leading govt man axed in Angolan reshuffle

LISBON. — A key member of the Marxist government in Angola has been relieved of his ministerial post in a reshuffling of Cabinet members by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan national news agency Angop reported at the weekend.

According to an Angop dispatch received in Lisbon, President Dos Santos yesterday dismissed Mr Lopo Ferreira do Nascimento, a leading member of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-PT), from his post as Minister for Foreign Trade.

While noting a presidential decree had stripped Mr Do Nascimento of all government posts, the Angop report made no mention of a possible change in his status within the MPLA-PT central committee.

The out-going Minister, considered one of the government's principal spokesmen on Angolan foreign policy since independence in 1975, was early on seen as an influential member of the party's pro-Soviet wing.

But Mr Do Nascimento has been regarded in recent years as a moderate compared to the hard-line Soviet supporters in the ruling elite, according to African diplomatic sources in Lisbon.

During the past two years, they point out, he has played a leading role in improving ties with Portugal, a Nato member state, and opening up trade negotiations with the European Economic Community.

He visited President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal in May to discuss progress made between the two countries during the president's visit to Angola in April and then went on to Brussels for talks with EEC officials.

The Finance Minister, Mr Ismael Gaspar Martins, succeeds Mr Do Nascimento, while former Deputy Minister for the Budget, Mr Augusto Teixeira de Matos, is to take over Finance.

The Deputy Minister for Internal Trade, Mr Adriano Pereira dos Santos, has been promoted to the rank of full Minister with the same portfolio.

Central Cabinet figures — the Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Teixeira Jorge, and the Defence Minister, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) — were unaffected by the changes.

Angop gave no reasons for the reshuffle, but President dos Santos had given recent signs of dissatisfaction with Angola's economic situation.

He said in June that disorganisation and liberalism should be combated, errors corrected and sanctions taken against those who committed them.

The economy has been seriously hit by continued South African attacks, while oil and coffee production are well below the 1973 pre-independence levels.

Speculation in Luanda and Lisbon has centred in recent weeks on the return of "Pedale's" predecessor, General Iko Carreira, to his old post.

General Carreira, one of the MPLA's most senior military leaders during its 13-year independence war against Portugal in the 1960s and 1970s, returned to Angola early this year after finishing a high-level course on military strategy in the Soviet Union.

Press reports in Lisbon earlier in the week quoted unidentified official sources in Luanda as saying the general was in line for a position as military adviser to the president. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

US effort to dislodge the Cubans from Angola

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United States is launching an all-out diplomatic effort to dislodge the Cubans from Angola, following all round acceptance of the formula for United Nations-monitored Namibian independence.

With Sunday's ceasefire target disregarded, planning has been set back two to three weeks to give time for the new push.

General Vernon Walters, Washington's Portuguese-speaking special envoy, is believed to be flying back to Luanda to stress extra urgency, while a direct appeal is expected to be made to the

leaders of the Frontline States on behalf of President Reagan.

The settlement talks between the Western contact group and the Frontline-Swapo delegation will wind up on Wednesday. But first there will be a final review of details of an impartiality "package" binding both the UN and the local authorities during a seven-month transition to Namibia independence elections.

South Africa has also accepted the text of a letter to the Security Council, designed to trigger a formal go-ahead to the deployment of the UN in the territory, and

the text of a formal commitment to impartiality that would appear in a special report of Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Under an agreement with the contact group, none of this can be released and no move can be made until South Africa declares its preference on the form the elections should take — a proportional poll or a system of single-member constituencies.

The Frontline delegation was told that South Africa was not ready yet to do this — and probably would not be for another two or three weeks.

Unita plans offensive into Luanda

Star
17/8/82

Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement is planning a major offensive soon to attack Luanda and topple the MPLA regime in Angola — possibly with outside assistance — according to reports emanating from the war-torn country.

In Paris, the anti-communist Russian-language publication, Kontinent, states that Unita is gearing powerfully for an onslaught, and in Lisbon it is reported that mercenaries are being recruited for "Operation Kubango" to overthrow Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

BACKED

A leading Portuguese weekly, Expresso, has stated categorically that the plot is backed by the South African Government, but in Pretoria today a Defence Force spokesman dismissed this allegation outright.

"There is no substance whatsoever in the allegations," he said.

Expresso said a South African intelligence officer, General J J Kemp, attended a meeting in London on April 15 with nine conspirators including, it alleged, former Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis, Colonel Gary van Dyk of the SADF, Unita officers, and MPLA dissidents.

It had documents to prove this, the newspaper stated, but these had been stolen from its premises.

These allegations come on the heels of others from Lisbon that a two-pronged attack on Luanda was being planned by Unita from the south and east, and by the FNLA

movement — largely defunct since 1975 — from Zaire.

Reporter Olga Swinzowa of Kontinent was told by Dr Savimbi during a 15-day visit to the Unita area:

"We are planning a big offensive in September. Those countries sending co-operation assistants to Angola must be made aware of the fact that we are at war. That is especially true of France."

She said Unita claimed to have 35 000 well-equipped troops, anti-aircraft batteries, Katyushka rockets, Sam-7 missiles, and other weaponry seized from the Cubans aiding the MPLA.

Expresso claimed that the overthrow plot involved 2 000 mercenaries costing R5.8 million to attack Luanda in two columns from the north and south.

Star 18/8/82

From Ian Smiley of The Times

Angola: poor and unhappy

LUANDA — Angola, potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, is today one of the unhappiest.

On the surface, Luanda, the capital, is relaxed. The Cubans, said by the American State Department to number about 29,000 soldiers and civilians throughout the country, are unobtrusive.

East Europeans and Russians are barely distinguishable from Western oilmen and bankers looking for business.

The city architecture retains much of its colonial baroque dignity: there are old villas in tree-lined avenues, painted in gentle faded hues of pink and apricot, here and there em-

bellished with marxist slogans and exhortations from the ruling MPLA such as: "It is necessary to purify the party to guarantee cohesion of thought."

Nearly all the foreigners praise the Luandans for their spontaneous friendliness, especially to Westerners, despite the official line that South Africa is waging war in southern Angola as part of a Western imperialist plan to keep Angolans in bondage and poverty.

A basketball team of Americans, mainly black, was given a genuinely warm reception wherever it went. There was not a sign

of "anti-imperialism" among ordinary basketball watchers.

Many Luandans blacks seem proud that their much-vaunted multiracialism is visible in government. The late president Agostinho Neto, and his successor, Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, both married whites, while Mr. Neto's sister was married to the former Oil Minister, also white.

Among the Politburo's 14 members and supplementary members are three fair-skinned "mestizos," including the powerful party secretary-general, Mr. Lucio Lara. The much-respected Foreign

Minister is also a mestizo.

But this picture of easy-going multiracial harmony in the capital has been increasingly tarnished by the twin menaces of insecurity in much of the rest of the country, and of growing hunger and poverty throughout it.

Luanda's black shantytowns, known as "musseques," some of the largest in Africa, are growing fast as people come in from the countryside.

Many of the blocks of flats taken over almost overnight on the panicky mass departure of Angola's 400,000 or so whites — the est-

be exchanged at 15 times the official level. Absenteeism and discipline at work are rife, as people constantly sink off in search of food.

In spite of Government campaigns to promote literacy and better health, many Angolans were better off materially under the Portuguese.

They do not believe their ill-fortune is all the fault of the South Africans, as official information relentlessly implies.

All the same, most Angolans are aware that a South African agreement to settle the Namibian problem might ease their difficulties, though the south is not the only region plagued by inse-

curity

mates vary hugely as do all statistics in Angola — have become stunts.

Many are often without water because of broken pumps. Few lifts work, even in smart office blocks. Stairways often stink of excrement. Every large building has smashed windows.

Above all, there are frequent shortages of basic foods, while black-market prices are often 10 times the official rate — so that the cost of a couple of eggs or a cabbage sometimes exceeds the lowest daily wage.

Foreign currency can-

Argus Correspondent
PARIS. — The first woman journalist to visit Unita-held southern Angola has reported that the liberation movement is planning a big attack on Luanda in September.

Olga Swinzowa was sent to rebel-held Angola by the Paris-based Russian language monthly Kontinent — one of Moscow's fiercest opponents.

She spent 15 days in Unita's provisional capital, Mayiwga, east of Cuando Cubango and was impressed by Unita's arsenal of weapons.

"Unita claims to have 35 000 well-equipped troops and I could see this was true. There are anti-aircraft batteries, Katyusha missiles, Sam-7 missiles and rifles with telescopic sights all seized from the Cubans," she said.

"These weapons are one of Unita's greatest strengths."

Unita 'plans September raid on Luanda' claim

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi told her: "We are planning a big offensive in September. Those countries sending co-operation assistants to Angola must be made aware of the fact that we are at war. That is especially true of France."

Miss Swinzowa, who speaks Russian, met pilot Nicholas Malayev and co-pilot Ivan Chernetsky, the two Soviet airmen held by Unita for more than two years after their Antonov transport aircraft was shot down.

The two Soviet prisoners denied they were of the military and claimed to work for the Soviet commercial airline Aeroflot.

Western intelligence agencies have long claimed that Aeroflot is simply an extension of the Soviet Air Force and that Aeroflot airliners were used to transport troops for the invasion of Afghanistan.

Miss Swinzowa said: "I was also told that the Cubans sterilised all women they captured."

Alda Juliana Sachiamba, liaison officer of the Unita women's league, said 200 women captured by the Cubans had been sterilised in prison. "But I don't know whether this is a deliberate policy of sterilisation or a result of the tortures inflicted on these women."

Miss Swinzowa also met two Cuban deserters, Miguel Enamorado and Paolo Angelo, who arrived in Angola in 1978. "We were told we would fight South Africans, but we soon saw there were none to fight," they told her.

"Our fellow Cubans dream only about going home. They do not see why they should die for a cause which few of them accept."

Meanwhile, French reporter Mireille Dutail, in the conservative weekly news magazine Le Point, wrote from Luanda: "It is wrong to say Unita survives only because of South African backing. Unita has its own independent existence."

that the radio station was under heavy attack by loyal troops. And it was learned late today that Tanzania had rushed additional troops to the Seychelles to reinforce forces loyal to President Rene. The rebels said they were holding among their 239 hostages five mercenaries convicted of the coup attempt led by Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare last November and threatened to kill them if attacked. The other hostages were believed to be all Seychellois. The Roman Catholic bishop of the Seychelles, the Right Rev Stephen Paul, said there had been heavy fighting last night. He had tried to liaise with the soldiers at the radio station.

A man identifying himself as "an army spokesman" said the installation and freed hostages held there by army mutineers. The announcement declared: "The rebellion has been crushed." The spokesman said some of the rebels had escaped into the bush on Mahe island and mopping-up operations were continuing. Earlier it was reported

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Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG. — Troops loyal to Seychelles President Albert Rene broadcast an announcement this afternoon saying they had recaptured ber of hostages freed.

Letter bomb kills ANC's

CRUSH REVOLT

RESCUERS from



A HELICOPTER towards the ruins

(5) *Star*
**Unita to free
captives** 9/8/82

BRUSSELS — The Angolan opposition guerrilla movement Unita would release 14 foreigners captured during military operations in southern Angola, a Unita spokesman said here yesterday.

Mr. Fernando Wilson dos Santos, Unita's Information Secretary, told a Press conference the decision was taken at a Unita congress held at Mavinga, southern Angola, last month.

The detainees are an Argentine missionary, four Spaniards, three Brazilians, five Portuguese and Marie-Joseph Brunier, a Swiss nurse.

— Reuter.



green paper project!"

Angola — relaxed on the surface, ^{ARGUS 25/8/82} (5) unhappy at heart

LUANDA. — Angola, potentially one of the richest countries in Africa, is today one of the unhappiest.

On the surface, Luanda, the capital, is relaxed. The Cubans, said by the American State Department to number about 29 000 soldiers and civilians throughout the country, are unobtrusive.

East Europeans and Russians are barely distinguishable from Western oilmen and bankers looking for business.

The city architecture retains much of its colonial-baroque dignity: There are old villas in tree-lined avenues, painted in gentle faded hues of pink and apricot, here and there embellished with Marxist slogans and exhortations from the ruling MPLA such as: "It

From
IAN SMILEY:
The Times,
London

is necessary to purify the party to guarantee cohesion of thought".

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Among the poliburo's 14 members and supplementary members are three fair-skinned mestizos, including the powerful party secretary-general, Mr Lucio Lara. The much respected Foreign Minister is also a mestizo.

But this picture of easy-going multi-racial harmony in the capital has been increasingly tarnished by the twin menaces of insecurity in much of the rest of the country and of growing

hunger and poverty throughout it.

Luanda's black shanty towns, known as *Musseques Unital*, some of the largest in Africa, are growing fat as people come in from the countryside.

Many of the blocks of flats taken over almost overnight on the panicky mass departure of Angola's 400 000 or so whites (the estimates vary hugely, as do all statistics in Angola) have become slums.

Floors are often without water because of broken pumps. Few lifts work, even in smart office blocks; stairways often stink of excrement. Every large building sports smashed windows.

Above all, there are frequent shortages of basic foods, while black-market prices are often 10 times the official rate so that the cost of a couple of eggs or a cabbage sometimes exceeds the lowest daily wage. Foreign currency can be exchanged at 15 times the official level.

Absenteeism and indiscipline at work are rife, as people constantly slink off in search of food.

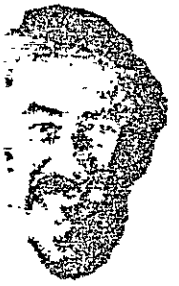
In spite of government campaigns to promote literacy and better health, many Angolans were better off materially under the Portuguese.

They do not believe their ill-fortune is all the fault of the South Africans, as official information relentlessly implies.

All the same, most Angolans are unaware that a South African agreement to settle the Namibian problem might ease their difficulties, though the south is not the only region plagued by insecurity.

lose your shirt

old Benjamin
it goes...



One day he duly
up at the Carlton
office, clutching
and recovered
All quite amica-
quite routine.

Official even confid-
him that he pre-
something sub-
like a shirt to a
dual watch. These
vidently people
o leave watches
about R5 as secu-

city for R10 or more of
parking

"As a result the park-
ing lot has a drawerful of
unclaimed watches."

We live and learn:
Park at your peril. In
spite of plastic money,
keep enough cash about
to satisfy a Joburg mug-
ger ... or to keep your
shirt on.

☆☆☆

AH, these tantalising
glances of how the other
half lives. I was fasci-
nated to see in the Star's
new series, My Favourite
Room, that the bathroom
is the choice of Strilli
(Nicky's Mrs) Oppenhei-
mer at Little Brenthurst.

And indeed, from the
pictures it looked large
enough to accommodate
a small family — not to
mention the lavish mu-
rals and sunken bath in
black and white marble,
with fittings and railings

in brass (they couldn't
have been gold could they?) and a small bath-
side library.

It may not have im-
pressed Darth Vader,
though (remember the
evil genius of Star
Wars?).

He figured in my all-
time favourite remark
about the Sun City foyer.
Confronted with it for the
first time, the visiting ac-
tor David Carradine mut-
tered: "It looks like
Darth Vader's
bathroom."

☆☆☆

NEVER was title better
earned. With an estimat-
ed 600 sons (and, on nor-
mal probabilities, around
600 daughters tucked
away somewhere) the
late King Sobhuza II
could very justifiably be
called, "Father of the
Swazi nation." Or at
least, a very substantial
part of it.

Write to Box 56, Cape Town 8000

whites
workers



This Bill's effects will be 'horrendous'

THERE were gasps from
the audience at a meet-
ing organized by the
Women's Federation the
other day when the im-
plications of the pro-
posed Orderly Movement
and Settlement of Black

exercise their right to
vote.

How practical and ra-
tional it all is...
Under the new elec-

Is indifference to the
men suffering to be ar-
dist for ever out of the
of living life by...
this... the...

UN commissioner for Namibia gets Angolan office

26/8/87 ^{Post} Correspondent

NEW YORK — An Angolan base for the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will be established today with the opening of a new R400 000 office in Luanda.

The move, authorised by the General Assembly last year, is timed to coincide with the UN's annual Namibia Day, but collides with a moment of tense uncertainty in the settlement quest.

With negotiations in limbo while the United States strives to extract a commitment on the withdrawal of Cuba's forces from Angola, President Reagan was believed to have addressed a personal appeal on the issue to the leaders of the frontline states.

The new UN office will have no connection with the settlement effort, being strictly at the disposal of the Namibia Commissioner, Brajesh Chandra Mishra. He was appointed by the General Assembly.

Planned to have a staff of 10, the office is part of a R5 million package of expended undertakings approved by the assembly last December.

The commissioner already has offices in Lusaka, Gaborone and New York. Mr Mishra has left for Angola for the opening ceremony.

27/8/82 (5)
SA civilians meet

Savimbi in Angola *Star*

Several civilians from South Africa met the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, deep inside Angola recently.

The Star is prohibited in terms of the Defence Act from publishing details.

However, Mr Ton Vosloo, editor of Beeld, today gives a detailed account in his newspaper of a meeting

"several hundred kilometres" inside Angola with Dr Savimbi.

Mr Vosloo says he visited Dr Savimbi "by invitation."

He says he was accompanied by a journalist colleague but does not say when the meeting took place or how he entered Angola and returned to South Africa.

Angola blames delays on Washington, Pretoria

LISBON — Optimistic reports of progress towards Namibian independence are unfounded and responsibility for delays in a negotiated settlement for the South African-ruled territory lies with Pretoria and Washington, according to the Angolan Foreign Minister, Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

Mr Jorge told diplomats in the Angolan capital of Luanda on Thursday that charges that Angola has held up independence for the former German colony were untrue, according

to a dispatch from Angop, the Angolan national news agency.

The Angop report quoted Mr Jorge as expressing disappointment over what it described as a campaign of distortion concerning the Namibia talks that gives the impression Angola has held up a solution to the problem.

Speaking at the opening in Luanda of the United Nations Namibian Commission office, the Minister noted Angola's participation in Namibian negotiations in New York, but said

optimistic reports on those talks, put out by Western negotiations, were not accurate.

In a clear reference to repeated South African calls for a parallel withdrawal from Angola of an estimated 12 000-20 000 Cuban troops to be carried out with Pretoria's pullout from Namibia, Mr Jorge reversed the charges.

"The Namibian problem is not merely a question for the Angolan Government, but for all Africa and the international community as well," Angop

quoted him as saying.

"If anyone must be held responsible for delays in a just solution of the Namibian problem it should first be the United States and . . . Pretoria and not Angola."

But John Hughes, the US State Department's chief spokesman, told reporters in Washington yesterday that considerable progress had been made, including agreement on constitutional principles, and understandings governing the size, composition and deployment of a United Nations transitional assistance group.

In addition, he said the United States has held a useful set of discussions with the Government of Angola.

Mr Hughes declined to give specifics but said further talks in Luanda are expected in the near future.

"We believe that all parties are in basic agreement on the desirability of reaching an accord, and that by now the parties thoroughly understand the issues in contention as well as reasonable and conservative ways to resolve them."

But the negotiations have been complex and difficult, involving the so-called Western Contact Group composed of the United States, Canada, France, West Germany and Britain as well as South Africa. — Associated Press.

P.T.O.

By DAVID COWELL

LUANDA — About 50 women who had waited in line all morning crammed a baker's shop in a scramble for bread, but one black mother stood back from the crowd, cradling the weekly ration of six eggs for her family.

Next door, at one of the few souvenir shops in the down-at-heel Angolan capital, the owner took two T-shirts as payment for carved wood curios priced at R32.

The evidence of economic disintegration is all too apparent in Angola — after seven years of independence from Portugal the country is still struggling to reach the level of agricultural output under colonial administration.

The 1975-76 civil war between rival liberation groups devastated the transport network and the shattered distribution system, coupled with guerrilla and bandit activity, is at the root of the food shortage.

Travellers report that farmers have returned to a subsistence existence in the areas most affected by the breakdown in internal security.

The prices offered by the government do not encourage them to grow more than they need and any surplus is bartered for scarce consumer goods rather than put on the open market.

The government has tolerated a return to private farming by some of the small landowners but this has had little impact on agricultural production which reportedly fell in 1981 to only 5% of pre-independence levels.

Angola used to be the fourth largest coffee producer in the world until the

Where women queue to pay a price for war

plantations were neglected and fell prey to disease after independence. Output has plummeted from 3.4-million bags in 1974 to barely 750 000 last year.

Much of that was sold on the black market at 10 times the government price, or smuggled out of the country.

And a recent central committee meeting of the ruling MPLA-Workers Party, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos rebuked ministers with industrial portfolios for their poor work, Western diplomats said.

They said the move was motivated by a need to deflect growing discontent among ordinary Angolans at a life of shortages and limited expectations.

Meanwhile, senior party members can shop at their own stores for consumer and luxury goods normally only available to foreign diplomats and are cushioned from the strapped economy with subsidised housing and free cars. — UPI.

Angola claims SA troops are on offensive

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Angola has accused South African forces of preparing offensive positions inside its territory prior to joining battle in a war zone extending 200km north of the Namibian/Angolan border.

In a report from the official Angolan news agency reaching Lisbon this weekend, the Marxist regime warned that fighting could soon break out between invading South African forces and the Cuban-backed Angolan army near the towns of Oncocua and Xiange.

The report claimed that since July 16, when the South Africans first crossed the border on this latest offensive, two motorized brigades totalling 5 500 men had been operating in southern Angola, along with some anti-government Unita guerillas.

30 000 troops

The Luanda Defence Ministry, meanwhile, alleged that another 30 000 South African troops were poised to invade Angola.

The Angolans say the South Africans — up to now operating mainly in the southern Cunene province — have moved northwards into Huila and are closing on Angolan defence positions.

The Defence Ministry said South African troops had also been seen moving north of the mining town of Cassinga, 300km inside Angola, while mili-

tary intelligence believed the South Africans would soon attack at Cuvelai, Cahama and Mulondo, all towns in the Cunene province.

Angola claims the troops now massing along the Namibian border for a renewed invasion are equipped with heavy artillery, aircraft and air transporters. They include four brigades, a regiment, 34 battalions and about 60 aircraft, helicopters and armoured cars.

Meanwhile, the agency, reporting a speech by Swapo guerilla leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, at Huila in southern Angola, said the guerillas claimed to have killed 1 000 South African soldiers and wounded a further 20 000 in actions since December last year.

● In Pretoria, a spokesman said the SADF was in SWA/Namibia "at the request of the citizens of that country to protect them from deeds of terrorism perpetrated by Swapo".

"The SADF will search out and eliminate these murderers wherever they may be hiding, and any country housing them will have to face the consequences," the spokesman said.

SA massing troops for an invasion, says Angola

30/8/82 Star

LISBON — The Angolan Defence Ministry believes 30 000 South African troops are massed on the country's border with Namibia, ready to boost a military push by Pretoria already under way in the southern province of Cunene.

In a dispatch from Luanda, Angola's official news agency Angop cited an unidentified Defence Ministry source as saying the South Africans on the Namibian border were prepared to join about 5 500 troops taking part in a six-week-old incursion deep into Cunene.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the SADF was in Namibia at the request of the

inhabitants to protect them against the deeds of terror perpetrated by Swapo.

"The SADF will seek out and eliminate these murderers wherever they might be hiding and any country housing them will have to face the consequences," the spokesman said.

Angop said the Ministry official listed four brigades, a regiment and 34 battalions, mostly motorised infantry and artillery, as the bulk of the force.

The South African forces were reported "ready to invade Angolan territory at any moment," the report said.

Material support for the troops, according

to the Defence Ministry, included 60 combat planes, helicopter gunships and 300 armoured personnel carriers.

Contradicting earlier Angolan military charges, the Defence Ministry source reported a lull in combat between the South Africans and Angolan defence positions.

He said reconnaissance flights by the South African Air Force had been widened to cover Huila province, directly north of Cunene, and Namibe province to the west.

Namibe province was formerly called Mocimedes.

The Angolans reported sighting an advance South African patrol near the northern Cunene village of Mineira de Cassinga, more than 200 km north of the Namibian border, last Thursday.

According to the report Luanda authorities suspected that a South African presence so far to the north, coupled with the extended reconnaissance flights, pointed to an imminent drive on Huila province.

Earlier reports carried by Angop quoted Defence Ministry officials and unnamed Government sources as saying the South Africans had already penetrated the region.

Angola has repeatedly denied Pretoria's claim that South African forces seek only contact with Swapo elements. — Associated Press and The Star's Pretoria Bureau.

SA race policy highlighted in Kissinger talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE "future evolution" of South African race policy was one of four subjects discussed yesterday at talks in Pretoria between the former American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Dr Kissinger spent more than three hours at the Union Buildings where he conferred first with Mr Botha, then with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and lastly with the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan.

Dr Kissinger, who hopes to see leaders to the Right of Mr Botha, said his talks with Mr Botha focused on four issues:

- The future development of internal policy in South Africa;
- Negotiations for a settlement in South West Africa;
- Relations between South Africa and the rest of Africa; and
- US-South African relations and Pretoria's relationship with the West generally.

Dr Kissinger advocates "constructive engagement" with South Africa, to encourage steady reform, rather than isolation until radical change occurs.

Although Dr Kissinger did not say so directly, he is clearly interested in the strength of the Conservative

Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party as a factor in the ability of the Prime Minister to fulfil his reformist commitments.

On his arrival at the weekend, Dr Kissinger came out strongly in favour of a withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola "side by side" with a settlement of the South West African dispute.

Mr Pik Botha confirmed that the Angolan guerrilla movement, Unita, and its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, figured in the talks.

Over the past few days four South African newspaper editors, Mr Tertius Myburgh of the Sunday Times, Mr Ton Vosloo of Beeld, Mr Harald Pakendorf of Die Vaderland and Mr Sakkie Perold of Rapport, have written extensive reports on Dr Savimbi, who clearly impressed them.

Both Pretoria and Washington are said to favour a role for Unita in a government of national unity in Angola after a Cuban withdrawal.

Our Windhoek correspondent reports that, after the Pretoria talks, Dr Kissinger landed in Windhoek on his way to the Etosha game reserve in northern SWA.

Dr Kissinger will speak to local politicians in Windhoek today. Following his stay in SWA, he will visit Zambia and Zimbabwe.

C. Times 11 9 82 **Angolan claims on SA activity**

LISBON. — South Africa had intensified reconnaissance flights over southern Angola where its troops were attempting to push north from occupied areas on the SWA/Namibian border, the Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

Quoting Angolan Defence Ministry sources, Angop said South African Mirage and Buccaneer aircraft were flying four missions a day, mainly over the four southern Angolan provinces of Huila, Namibe, Cunene and Cuando Cubango.

Last weekend the Defence Ministry said South Africa had 5 500 troops in Angolan territory, with a further 30 000 poised behind the SWA/Namibian border ready to invade.

South Africa has repeatedly said its incursions into Angola are aimed at flushing out Swapo guerillas operating from bases in Angola.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said there was no need to comment on the latest Angolan claims as similar allegations had repeatedly been made in the past few days.

"They have been made continuously in one form or another since last week and the SADF has already commented on the allegations and feels that no purpose would be served to comment further on them," he said. — Sapa

e) If so, when

d) has this be

c) for what additional area.....

b) to whom

a) where.....

5. In the light of the 1979 amendments to the Industrial Conciliation Act, could you please indicate if your union has made any application for extensions in scope. If so,

Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of South Africa	
Pulp and Paper Industry's Joint Committee	
Rand Water Board Unions Joint Committee	
South African Council of Mining Unions	
South African Federation of Leather Trade Unions	
South African Council of Transport Workers	
South African Federation of Chemical and Allied Workers Union	

4. AFFILIATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS CONTINUED:

Portuguese returning to Angola

LUANDA — The bitter memories of nearly 500 years of colonial rule are fading and Portuguese are being welcomed back to Angola.

Portugal's 1975 decree granting independence to Angola — in the middle of a civil war — surprised the 500 000 colonists in Luanda at the time. Most Portuguese packed their belongings and left. Cars, taxis, trucks and buses were shipped out or driven to neighbouring countries.

Some, reacting in frenzied anger, wrecked whatever they could not take, from telephone equipment to bathroom fixtures. Factory machinery was tossed into the sea.

But the most valuable asset the Portuguese departed with was their skills. They left behind 6.5 million Angolans, 90 percent of them illiterate.

TECHNICIANS

After seven years of self-rule, one of the biggest problems still facing this resource-rich but troubled country is the critical shortage of manpower competent in technical matters. For a variety of reasons, Portuguese are now being recruited by Angola's marxist regime to help fill the gap.

The marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) took control of the government in 1975 after independence with the help of Soviet and East German military advisers and an estimated 20 000 Cuban troops.

The advisers and troops are still here and Luanda has turned to the Soviet bloc for assistance in the farm and fishery sectors.

But the Angolans are now looking to the West for other expertise, either because they are already deeply in debt to the Soviet bloc or because Eastern Europe cannot provide what is needed, Western diplomats say.

Portuguese Embassy officials said they could give no figure of Portuguese employed in Angola, because many arrived for brief periods or work on rotation, returning home

every few weeks. About 11 000 were registered with the embassy but the figure might not reflect the community's actual size, they said.

However, other observers said hundreds were coming each month.

DIAMONDS

Portuguese specialists have been imported to untangle port congestion, straighten out accounts at government ministries, manage nationalised hotels and prospect for diamonds. About 650 work in the diamond fields in Northern Angola near the border with Zaire.

"We are the best for Angola because we have been here for centuries, understand the people and know the country," said Mr Rogerio Rolao (50), chief of operations at an oil drilling site in Soyo, 350 km north of Luanda.

"The people have forgotten whether our colonisation was good or bad," he added. "It's a new country with no trained staff. It will take time to train them but things have to be done now."

The Portuguese not only have access to Western technology but their language is spoken here and they are willing to work for salaries about half what Americans would demand, according to Western diplomats.

Resentment of Portugal is disappearing fast, one Portuguese official said.

He said claims on millions of dollars' worth of property left behind by departing Portuguese had been shelved for the time being. "Relations with this country are too important to wrangle about things of the past."

One wealthy Portuguese entrepreneur who returned pointed from a high-rise apartment window at properties and factories his family once owned in Luanda.

Asked why he came back, he replied: "Let's face it, we can do business here. We know the people, what they like. Here, our goods are competitive. In Europe they're not." — Associated Press.

Cubans to stay—Angola

LISBON — Cuban forces will stay in Angola until the country's security is effectively guaranteed, the Lisbon communist daily, *Diario*, reported today.

Quoting a statement issued by the political bureau of Angola's ruling MPLA-Workers Party, *Diario* said South Africa was entirely to blame for the present state of war in Angola.

"Cuban forces in Angola do not represent any danger to any neighbouring State, in contrast to

the South African forces," the statement said.

Leaders of black Africa's "frontline" states meet in Lusaka today, with an Organisation of African Unity mandate to spearhead black nationalist wars in Southern Africa.

Top of the agenda of what has been described as a crucial summit meeting will be the search for a peaceful solution to the impasse over independence for South West Africa.—Reuter-AP.

BRITISH Defence Secretary Mr John Nott's planned retirement saves Mrs Margaret Thatcher from an embarrassing dilemma.

For the right of the Conservative Party have made increasing calls for this staunch Thatcherite to be sacked because of his programme of defence cuts.

His resignation clears the way for the Prime Minister to appoint a new defence spokesman in her expected New Year Cabinet reshuffle.

Mr Nott, 50, a merchant banker by profession, wants to return to the business world after 15 years in politics.

He will quit at the next general election — in 12 to 18 months at most.

He said he had made the decision in December last year, several months before the Argentine invasion of the Falklands.

After his appointment as Defence Secretary in January 1981, he pledged to prime Britain's conventional forces and buy the unpopular Cruise and

LONDON

Mrs T saves face as Nott quits

Trident nuclear missile systems.

The Tory right never forgave him for the planned cuts, particularly in the Navy, which led to the resignation of Navy Minister Mr Keith Speed last year.

They said the cuts would have prevented Britain from sending a task force of the size which sailed for the Falklands if General Gallieri had delayed invasion by even a

few months.

On the other hand, Mr Nott has been credited with clearing out dead wood from the notoriously bureaucratic Ministry of Defence.

He was a loyal supporter of Mrs Thatcher, although policy differences between them did surface during the Falklands war. She refused to accept his resignation with Lord Carrington when Britain was

caught napping by the Argentine invasion.

But the fiasco badly dented Mr Nott's reputation.

In the famous Commons emergency debate within hours of the invasion, he made one of the most bumbling speeches ever heard from a Cabinet Minister.

A hawk on economic policy, he was tipped at one time to be the next Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He will remain as Defence Secretary until the completion of the Franks inquiry into the Falklands war and the publication of the defence review.

But, by the New Year he will almost certainly be on the back-benches, seeing out the rest of his political life.

Favourites as his successors are the Environment Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, and the Agriculture Minister, Mr Peter Walker, with Mr Douglas Hurd, number two at the Foreign Office, an outsider.

David Jackson

Unita's battle to win over the West



WASHINGTON

DR JONAS SAVIMBI's Unita movement is undoubtedly a major factor in the evolving situation in central and southern Africa — but it is having an uphill battle trying to convince the Reagan Administration and the West that its cause is just.

source told the Sunday Times this week. Not even Senegal — the long-time Unita ally — is consulting with Unita. Mr Jeremiah Chitunda, Unita's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, scored a rare victory last week when he was invited to address the "Secretary's Forum" at the State Department.

Mr Chitunda used the occasion to make it clear he thinks the West is not serious about the need for a government of national reconciliation in Angola. That was a small breakthrough. But Unita fears that the Western negotiators do not rate Unita's demands a top priority, and at best may be willing to accept what it considers a token presence in a new government as part of a negotiated settlement.

To have Dr Savimbi in the government without the whole Unita movement participating, would not be positive.

Tim Brown

is in Spain. campaign while the Pope continued surrounding the decision to run the election. Yesterday controversy continued only six days earlier. Pope's planned nine-day visit which is scheduled to close to the end of the was a surprise, coming so close to the end of the election date. The selection of October 28 on Friday night of the dissolution of the Cortes and Minister's announcement of a weekend of frantic activity following the Prime Minister's announcement of a weekend of frantic activity. In Spain, colleagues of Mr Gonzalez were involved in if it came to power. would hold a referendum during the lead-up to entry into Nato and said the PSOE opposed Spain's Government. If it became the next his party to hold a referendum on Nato membership. Mr Gonzalez also committed

Referendum

Spain". would "not be good for felt that bringing communists into the Government secretary-general, said he The Andalusian-born party Hessen regional elections. SPD rally with other European socialists, for the where he was attending an den, West Germany. correspondents in Welsbach, he was talking to Spanish day would be October 28. Calvo Sotelo, that election Minister, Mr Leopoldo nouncement by the Prime within hours of the polls, gave his pledge has led all recent opinion Mr Gonzalez, whose Spanish Socialist Workers' party the communists. post-electoral deal with ber, has ruled out any election called for October 1982. Mr Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish socialist leader who is favouring to win the general election called for October 1982.

Spanish leader: No deal with Reds

MADRID

John Matisson could do the job. troops, but "a little boost for Unita is not asking for House of Representatives. but was defeated in the publican-controlled Senate. Amendment passed in the Reagan Administration tried to repeal the Clark Amendment last year. The Reagan Administration then chairman of the Senate's African Affairs Subcommittee. It was piloted through Congress by Liberal former Senator Dick Clark, who was then chairman of the Senate's African Affairs Subcommittee. It was piloted through Congress by Liberal former Senator Dick Clark, who was then chairman of the Senate's African Affairs Subcommittee. It was piloted through Congress by Liberal former Senator Dick Clark, who was then chairman of the Senate's African Affairs Subcommittee.

Boost But unfortunately the signals from Portugal indicate that the Government is solid on the MPLA Government to the point of being hostile to us, despite Unita's popularity among the people in

Linking of troop pull-out rejected

Frontline states say: Cubans OK

LUSAKA.

LEADERS of the Frontline states have categorically rejected what they say are United States' attempts to link South West African independence negotiations with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

A communique issued at the end of a four-hour summit meeting of the Frontline states at the weekend said the Cuban issue ran counter to the spirit of a United Nations resolution accepted as a guideline for SWA independence, Sapa reports.

South Africa has demanded any settlement be tied to the withdrawal from Angola of an estimated 18 000 Cuban troops stationed there.

The Frontline states claim the US, one of the Western Five contact group involved in independence negotiations, backs South Africa's demand.

The meeting was attended by presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Dr Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The communique said talks centred on recent consultations in New York with the Western Five on problems delaying independence, as well as South African pressures against neighbouring independent states.

The communique acknowledged some progress had been made in New York but regretted the issue of the electoral system to be used for independence elections still remained unresolved.

Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was at the meeting.

Informed sources said the summit also discussed a letter sent by President Ronald Reagan to the Frontline leaders promising he would try to encourage South Africa to speed up SWA independence and asking them to persuade Swapo to be more flexible.

Mr Nujoma confirmed a letter from President Reagan was discussed during the meeting but gave no details.

The leaders themselves left for the airport immediately after ending their talks without meeting the Press.

The communique also condemned what it called South Africa's policy of destabilisation in the region.

Meanwhile KOOS COETZEE reports from Windhoek that there is a cloud over the future political life of Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator General of SWA.

Mr Hough left Windhoek on an urgent visit to Pretoria at the weekend and observers believe he might be looking for an exit from SWA.

Observers see a statement by Mr Hough that he would ask the Government to scale down his position as an attempt to stay in politics.

They point out Mr Hough's involvement in party politics — by trying to form a unified ethnic front against Swapo and by working against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — might make him unacceptable to both Swapo and the DTA for supervising an election under UN resolution 435.

They also point out that according to the original agreement between the Western Five and South Africa the post of the AG should be as neutral as possible.

Speculation is that the Government might replace Mr Hough with a person from outside party politics.

We killed 680, says Unita

LISBON. — Unita, the main guerrilla force fighting the Angolan Government, said yesterday it had killed 680 soldiers and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition in various operations deep inside Angola.

The Lisbon office of Unita issued a communique saying its forces had killed 680 soldiers, including one Cuban, for the loss of two guerrillas, and had destroyed a helicopter and nine military vehicles.

It gave no dates for the operations, which it said were a reply to the government's anti-guerrilla offensive launched with Cuban and Soviet military support in July.

It said the offensive had failed to dislodge the guerrillas and promised that Unita would intensify its military struggle.

According to Unita, the guerrillas also destroyed a railway engine along the Benguela Railway, one of Unita's main targets.

The Unita communique said 267 government soldiers had been wounded and 12 captured in clashes in the central provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Bie through which the strategic railway runs. — Sapa-
Reuter.

Window
on
Africa



8/9/82

5

Mercury

Unita claims to have killed 680 Angolan troops

LISBON : Unita, the main guerilla force fighting the Angolan government has announced it had killed 680 soldiers and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition in various operations deep inside Angola.

A communique issued by the Lisbon office of Unita stated that among the 680 soldiers killed there was one Cuban and that a helicopter and nine military vehicles had been destroyed.

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It said the offensive had failed to dislodge the guerillas and promised that Unita would intensify its military struggle.

According to Unita, the guerillas also destroyed a railway engine along the Benguela Railway which has been one of the main targets of Unita.

Attacks on the line have completely stopped the flow of mineral exports from neighbouring countries along the line, according to railway sources in Lisbon.

The communique was issued at Unita's strategic headquarters in the iron mining terminal of Jamba, in the southern province of Huila last week.

The Angolan government has acknowledged increased activity by Unita, which it alleges is armed and supplied by South Africa.

The Angolan Defence Ministry was quoted by the official news agency Angop as saying South African troops were helping groups of Unita guerrillas to cross into the southern border province of Cunene from South West Africa.

Angop said Unita guerrillas had been detected at N'giva (formerly Pereira d'Eca), the provincial capital, Xangongo (formerly Rocardas) and Mupa. (Sapa-Reuter)

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Angola fears invasion from Zaire

LISBON. — Angola yesterday gave its first indication that it expects a new invasion from the territory of Zaire, the northern neighbour which intervened in the 1975 Angolan civil war.

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted a statement by the top political bureau of the ruling party alerting the population to the danger of a new invasion "across the northern and southern borders of the country".

The Angolan leadership has been issuing warnings regularly that a new South African invasion is imminent across the southern border with SWA/Namibia, but this is the first time it has mentioned a danger from the north.

'Puppet' invasion

The statement by the ruling MPLA Workers' Party said the new invasion would probably involve "Angolan puppets as well as other mercenary forces alongside regular South African troops".

The official news agency said the party had declared Angola's willingness to appeal for external help under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

According to Western estimates, about 18 000 Cuban troops have been stationed in Angola since independence in 1975 and Soviet and East German military advisers are also in the country.

'Cubans to remain'

Angop said: "The prevailing climate of confrontation in the region conditions the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. They will remain in Angola until Pretoria gives guarantees that (Angola's) territorial integrity and national sovereignty will be respected."

● A South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria yesterday described as nonsense the Angop report that regular South African troops were to take part in a drive from Zaire into Angola.

The spokesman told Sapa. "Once again Angola is resorting to old previously-published propaganda to cover their inability to control dissent in that country. This latest round of nonsense is not worth any further comment."

— Sapa-Reuter

Angola fears invasion

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The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted a statement by the Political Bureau of the MPLA alerting the population to the danger of a new invasion "across the northern and southern borders of the country."

The Angolan leadership has regularly been issuing warnings that a new South African invasion is imminent

from Namibia but this is the first time it has mentioned any danger from the north.

The statement yesterday said the new invasion would probably involve "Angolan puppets as well as other mercenary forces alongside regular South African troops."

Angola has until now taken great pains not to antagonise Zaire in public statements.

An SADF spokesman said: "Once again Angola is resorting to old, previously published propaganda to cover its inability to

control dissent in that country.

"This latest round of nonsense is not worthy of any further comment."

The Soviet Union yesterday announced a major aid programme for Angola.

The official news agency Tass said assistance would go to the province of Malange.

It said Moscow would help develop agriculture, power engineering, building and mining and assist in the creation of new irrigation networks and roads. — Sapa-Reuter.

AMERICA'S top diplomat in Cuba until his resignation six weeks ago, has charged that the Reagan administration rebuffed Cuban attempts to negotiate over Cuba's troops in Angola in favour of a "confrontational approach" that has failed.

Mr Wayne Smith, head of the American interest section in Havana until July this year, says the United States exaggerated Cuban involvement in international terrorism and rejected Cuban attempts to negotiate without preconditions to reduce tensions between America and Cuba.

Instead the administration took steps to "escalate pressure against Cuba and to create uncertainty in Havana about American intentions," Mr Smith said in an article published last weekend in the journal, Foreign Policy.

"Why Washington expected Cuba to crumble under tough talk is difficult to understand. A senior policy maker explained in July 1981 that the new administration was convinced its predecessors had not fully explored the policy of exerting pressure on Cuban President Fidel Castro.

^{DOM} Cubans in ⁵ ²⁸⁹ Angola — ^{2/9/82} US stands accused

From JOHN MATISONN in Washington

It was determined that all options should be tried. "My reply to this was that Castro had seen it all before. Neither harsh words nor harsh measures had ever succeeded.

"Unless the US was ready to carry its threats to their logical conclusion — military action — it would be best not to issue them at all.

"Bluffs would not work, for Castro was certain to call them."

Mr Smith is one of the State Department's leading experts on Cuba. He served as an American diplomat in Cuba from 1958 to 1961, when Mr Castro rose to power.

He was a political officer in the American Embassy in Moscow from 1967 to 1969, and became director

of the State Department's office of Cuban Affairs from 1977 to 1979, when he went to Cuba to head the American diplomatic mission.

"What the US has tried and the Reagan administration is attempting all over again — a policy of threats and pressures — has not worked. It is time to turn to a policy of gradual engagement."

Gradual engagement is unlikely to work miracles, because the Cubans are angry at the numerous rebuffs received, and because "Castro is a convinced revolutionary and many of his objectives are antithetical to US goals".

But it is not impossible to deal with him. "Sooner or later Washington must do so, not because Americans like him or because they wish to be perceived as nice fellows, but to advance US interests".

Administration claims of Cuban shipments of arms to El Salvador have "never

been solid" about timing or size, he wrote.

"If the guerrillas had received all the arms reported by US intelligence, the Salvadorean army would be outgunned 20 to 1.

"I've talked to some people in the intelligence community about it, and they've agreed. While some arms have been sent from Cuba to El Salvador, the quantities are almost certainly far less than alleged."

Discussions with Cuba might have offered a productive alternative where confrontation failed. At present there seemed to be no intention of improving relations with Cuba. Instead relations "are going in the opposite direction".

Reacting to Mr Smith's charges, a State Department spokesman said: "We have never closed the door on dialogue and we have in fact maintained a dialogue with Cuba even though as the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Mr Thomas Enders, said in March, the US finds the record of negotiating with Cuba daunting".

Cuban intervention in Angola and Ethiopia "speaks for itself about Cuba's self-assumed role of military collaborator and surrogate of the Soviet Union," the spokesman added.

¹⁰⁰¹ ^{11/9/82} 'Details' of SA's ⁽⁵⁾ Angola coup plan

By JOHN MATISSON

WASHINGTON. — South Africa and a broad coalition of dissidents in Angola are planning an operation designed to overthrow the Angolan Government, according to an investigation by the Portuguese magazine, Expresso.

The operation, code-named Cubango, was agreed at a secret meeting in April in London, at which South African security agents, Unita, the FNLA, a representative of a Cuban anti-Castro refugee organisation and dissidents in the MPLA government were present, said the report which was reprinted in the US Government's Foreign Broadcast Information Service.

The objectives of Operation Cubango are to establish a pro-Western regime amenable to South Africa's interests, including the drastic reduction or elimination of Angolan military support for Swapo, Expresso says.

US Government sources declined to say whether they thought it was true or not. They pointed out that Expresso is normally a reliable source of information, and said the article contained more detail than similar claims in the past, which turned out to be inaccurate.

Expresso says the man chiefly responsible for the operation's military planning is a South African, whose real name is James Koos Kemp, but is known as Brigadier Jack Rollins when he travels abroad.

The magazine says its information points to the formulation of a large-scale and detailed plan for a military invasion of Angola and a si-

multaneous seizure of power in Luanda, carried out by dissident elements in the MPLA.

As in the 1975 war, two military columns — one from Zaire, one from SWA — would move to Luanda as part of a pre-arranged joint strategy. The northern column would be composed of about 500 mercenaries.

Mr Victor Fernandes, an Angolan dissident based in Lisbon, has acted as the link between dissidents in the MPLA Government and South Africa. He has met Mr Gary van Dyke, a London-based agent of South Africa's Department of National Security, in Lisbon several times.

Mr Fernandes visited South Africa in June and July, meeting with Mr Van Dyke and other Pretoria officials, where the main guidelines and timetable for Operation Cubango were apparently drawn up, says Expresso.

The magazine says Mr Fernandes' South African visa was stamped on May 11, 1982, in Portuguese passport no 3447/82.

Since Mr Fernandes has Angolan nationality, the document had to be obtained fraudulently, it added.

He handed his passport to the South African Embassy's assistant Army, Air and Naval attache, Commander Jacobus Everhardus Louw, at a meeting in Lisbon's Imperio Cafe on May 10. An Expresso reporter witnessed the 30-minute meeting.

The South African Defence Force said this week the report was as ludicrous as earlier Expresso reports on the subject, which had subsequently proved to be untrue.

GET off your rear ends and help the travelling troops!

This is the substance of a blunt message I pass on to the itinerant public from Mrs Joyce Terry of the local Ride Safe organization.

A couple of weekends ago Mrs Terry and her colleagues were pulling out their hair by the roots because they had a scud of troops needing lifts — but very few motorists offering them.

One problem may be a communications gap. Mrs Terry says a lot of people don't know how to contact the Ride Safe organization. They look in the directory but find nothing, which is hardly surprising, since Ride Safe has no office and no budget, just some women who use their own telephones and time.

What then, you might ask. Well, Mrs Terry points out that every Monday morning there is a Ride Safe notice in the Cape Times "Town Topics" section, giving the telephone numbers of the ladies on duty for the next week.

CFA cover

HERE'S one for collectors of commemorative

Give the troops a ride

covers. The Cape Field Artillery has produced one depicting a 140mm (5.5-inch) medium gun to mark its founding on August 26, 1857. The cover also bears the CFA cap badge and is dated stamped with the birthday date. Covers are available at 55c each from the regimental headquarters, Private Bag 9081, Cape Town.

Envelopes bearing the signature of the present commanding officer, Colonel Ian McKinney, are available at R1.65 each. Payment may be made by crossed cheque or postal order made out to the regiment. For further information, call Colonel L A Crook at 41-3444.

Angola coup?

JOHN MATISONN, our Washington man, has come up with an item about an Angolan coup plan which was recently published in the Portuguese-language magazine Expresso and reprinted in the US government's

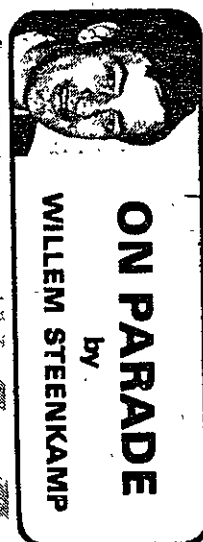
foreign broadcast information service (which does not necessarily signify US agreement). Matisonn says:

South Africa and a broad coalition of dissidents in Angola are planning an operation designed to overthrow the Angolan government, according Expresso.

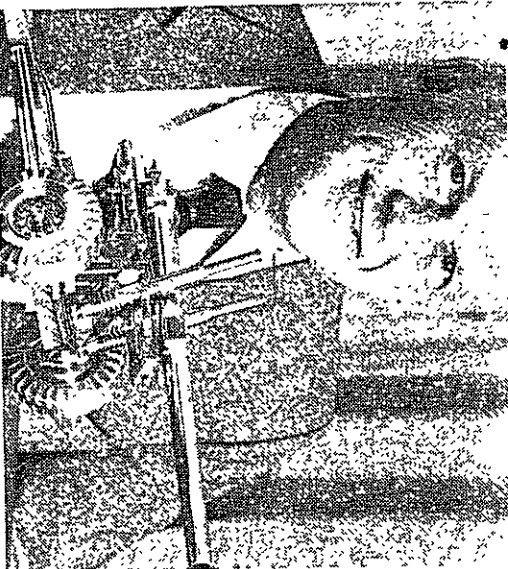
The operation, code-named "Cubango", was agreed on at a secret meeting in April in London attended by South African security agents, Unita, the FNLA, a Cuban anti-Castro refugee organization and MPLA government dissidents.

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ON PARADE
by
WILLEM STEENKAMP



The old 140mm (5.5-inch) medium gun may be heading for retirement, but it's still got lots of friends. Just to make sure that it never gets forgotten, this beautiful scale model in metal was recently presented to the regiment to mark its 125th birthday. The man with the gun is Colonel Lionel Crook, a former OC.

Africa's Department of National Security in Lisbon several times. In June-July he visited South Africa to meet with this agent and other Pretoria officials, and this is when the operation's main guidelines and timetable were apparently drawn up, said Expresso.

● Good stuff! But I don't think it would be as simple as all that. I think the Russians would be reluctant to contemplate losing an investment totalling billions in roubles, rands or other internationally-recognized currencies.

They could airlift in a couple of air wings and a division or two, complete with weapons, within a couple of days of receiving a "fraternal call" for help from Luanda, and stop the invaders dead in their tracks. Guerrilla fighters are hard to pin down; a conventional push with only a few hundred men on the ground and no air-fighting component is something else.

I doubt if any large-scale military help would be forthcoming from us — remember Operation Savannah? If not, where will it be coming from?

So is it all a wild story or does Expresso know things we don't?

and said the article contained more detail than similar claims in the past which had turned out to be inaccurate.

However, South Africa has undertaken military actions in southern Angola in August-September each year, and so far this year's operation is smaller than the one last year, the sources said, adding that before the last major action similar reports, which turned out to be wrong, appeared in the Portuguese press predicting South Africa would not stop at Swapo bases in southern Angola.

Expresso says the man chiefly responsible for the operation's military planning is a South African whose real name is James J (Koo) Kemp, but who is known as Brigadier Jack Rollins when he travels abroad.

The magazine says its information points to the formulation of a large-scale and detailed plan for a military invasion of Angola and a simultaneous seizure of power in Luanda, carried out by

dissident elements in the MPLA.

Two military columns — one from Zaïre and one from SWA/Namibia — would move to Luanda as part of a pre-arranged joint strategy, the northern column would be composed of about 500 mercenaries.

The new regime would cut back on military aid to Swapo, restricting its support to declarations of principles and diplomatic recognition. SWA/Namibia "refugee" camps in Angola would be moved to beyond 450km from the border.

Angola would accept Western proposals for SWA/Namibian independence, try to negotiate a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, and soften its position towards South Africa in international organisations.

Mr Victor Fernandes, a Lisbon-based Angolan dissident, has acted as the link between MPLA dissidents and South Africa. He has met a London-based agent of South

Unita to free 15 civilians

The Angolan rebel movement Unita, is expected to release 15 civilian prisoners today according to diplomatic and Portuguese political sources.

The 15 prisoners to be released today are six Portuguese, four Spanish, three Brazilians, an Argentinian and a Swiss.

The Swiss prisoner is understood to be a female nurse who was working in Angola with the International Red Cross before she was captured by the rebels.

The release of the prisoners follows a month of negotiations between the Red Cross

and Unita who early last month announced it was ready to release them.

Portuguese political sources, who early this year were involved in the negotiations that led to the release of 17 Portuguese prisoners, said from Lisbon two of the prisoners to be released are Catholic priests.

"The hand-over of the prisoners is definitely on. However, we are told that Unita does not plan to release two Russian prisoners that it is still holding," they said.

TWO INFANTS AMONG 15 SET FREE IN ANGOLA

Captives released

5 S. Tribune 19/9/82

OMEGA BASE: The Unita movement fighting in southern Angola yesterday released 15 people — two of them infants — they had captured and held during forays into MPLA controlled areas in the past few months.

There were also four women among them, two of them nurses.

The captives were taken into the custody of the Red Cross, with Dr Pieter Smit, chairman of the national executive, acting as intermediary.

They were then flown to the Waterkloof air force base by the South African Defence Force.

The captives were handed over by Unita leader Jonas Savimbi's special envoy, Colonel Juan Bock, who was sent to arrange the release.

The handing over ceremony took place a few kilometres inside Angola at a camp in a

rugged bush area.

After being landed by helicopter on the Namibia side, South African and foreign Press representatives were ferried across the Kunene, where a Unita Red Cross official, soldiers in uniform and a group of dancers and singers in colourful Unita dress awaited them.

The journalists then boarded two captured Russian trucks and were taken down a dusty, rugged track inside the bush where the handover was to take place.

Thousands of Unita supporters gave the South African group a rousing welcome, shouting pro-Unita slogans and showering praise on Dr Savimbi.

Unita fighters were fanned out and standing at strategic points. A number of huge Russian-built trucks were also in the area.

Colonel Bock welcomed

the South African group while the captives sat comfortably in the shade.

They talked softly among themselves but looked well despite their ordeal. For some, it was the end of six month's drama.

The South African Red Cross was recently asked by the chairman of the League of Nations Red Cross Societies to assist in obtaining the release of a Spanish priest held by Unita in Angola.

A similar request was addressed to the South African authorities for the return of Miss Mary Josee Burnier, a Swiss Red Cross nurse.

A message was subsequently received that Unita was holding 15 people, including seven Seventh Day Adventists, two of them infants, and six Portuguese nationals.

The captives were Argentinian, Brazilian,

Portuguese, Spanish and Swiss.

Unita had indicated it would be prepared to release them provided suitable arrangements could be made.

This message was conveyed to the local representatives of the governments concerned and replies were received inquiring whether the SA Red Cross could be of assistance.

The SA Red Cross immediately agreed to help.

At the same time the SADF agreed to provide logistical support and the Department of Foreign Affairs agreed to send a representative who would also act as liaison with the Press.

Despite their crumpled clothing, the captives appeared to have been well treated.

Welcoming Dr Smit, Colonel Bock, surrounded by senior officers and Red Cross officials, said the release of the

captives was proof of Unita's and Dr Savimbi's desire not to harm civilians.

Dr Smit, in turn, thanked Unita and Dr Savimbi for their humanitarian attitude, adding that it was a big day for the South African and the International Red Cross.

With official documentation completed, the freed captives boarded one of the trucks to the cheers of Unita soliders and civilians.

Together with members of the Press, they were transported back to the border where members of the SADF were waiting.

After a leisurely lunch they were flown to Pretoria's Waterkloof air force base where they will undergo medical tests in preparation for their return to their respective countries. — Sapa.

Paper No. 11
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Initials		
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NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Unita hands over 15 prisoners

Cape Times

20/9/82

224

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OMEGA BASE, SWA/Namibia. — Unita in southern Angola yesterday released 15 people — two of them infants — they had captured and held during forays into MPLA-controlled areas in the past few months.

There were also four women among them, two of them nurses.

The captives were taken into the custody of the Red Cross, with Dr Pieter Smits, chairman of the national executive, acting as intermediary.

They were then flown to the Waterkloof Air Force base by the South African Defence Force.

The captives were handed over by Colonel Juan Bock, special envoy of the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, who was sent to arrange the release.

Unita Red Cross officials were also present.

The handing-over ceremony took place a few kilometres inside southern Angola at a camp in a rugged bush area.

After being landed by helicopter on the SWA/Namibia side, South African and foreign Press representatives were ferried across the Kunene, where a Unita Red Cross official, soldiers in uniform and a group of dancers and singers in colourful Unita dress awaited them.

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The SA Red Cross immediately agreed to help.

At the same time the SADF agreed to provide logistical support and the Department of Foreign Affairs agreed to send a representative, who would also act as liaison with the Press.

Because most of the captives spoke Portuguese, reporters had difficulty interviewing them. — Sapa

Captives handed over by Unita

WINDHOEK. — The Unita movement yesterday released 15 people — two of them infants — who had been captured and held during forays into MPLA-controlled areas in the past few months.

The captives, Argentinian, Brazilian, Portugese, Spanish and Swiss, four of them women including two nurses, were taken into the custody of the Red Cross, with Dr Pieter Smit, chairman of the national executive, acting as intermediary.

They were handed over by Colonel Juan Bock, special envoy to Unita's leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, a few kilometres inside southern Angola, at a camp in a rugged bush area. Unita Red Cross officials were also present.

After being landed by helicopter on the South West African side, South African and foreign Press representatives were ferried across the Kunene, where they boarded two captured Russian trucks and were taken down a dusty track to where the handover was to take place.

Colonel Bock welcomed the South African group while the captives sat comfortably in the shade. They talked softly among themselves and looked well despite their ordeal. For some, it was the end of six month's drama. Despite their crumpled clothing, the captives appeared to have been well treated.

With official documentation completed, they boarded one of the trucks and with members of the Press, were transported back to the border.

They were later flown to Pretoria's Waterkloof Air Force Base, where they will undergo medical tests in preparation for their return to their respective countries. — Sapa.

Unita releases 15 white prisoners

5
stew
20/9/82

By Joao Santa Rita
Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerillas are now operating well north of the Benguela railway line in central Angola.

This was disclosed yesterday by a Spanish Catholic priest, Father Benjamin Fernandes de Manzanal, who spent 10 months with the guerillas after they captured him last November.

Father de Manzanal was one of 15 civilian prisoners — including a Swiss nurse — released by Unita on Saturday in southern Angola and handed over to the Red Cross.

Reporters were allowed to interview the freed prisoners in Pretoria yesterday.

It was revealed in the interviews that there are several whites fighting alongside the Unita forces — some commanding up to 3000 black guerillas.

It was also made clear that Unita does not want the International Red Cross operating in war zones in Angola.

Father de Manzanal said he was captured in Bie province and first marched north. Later he was marched south again.

He heard in northern Malange province that the other rebel movement, FNLA, was active. But he did not know if the Unita guerillas marched south again because of this, or because of the activities of MPLA government troops.

The missionary said the people in the rural areas in the north were short of food and medicine, but in the south Unita has a well organised system of supplies and all the food it needs.

The priest said that in the north the gueril-



Three of the Portuguese prisoners released at the weekend. They are (from left) Mr Angelo Ferreira, captured in February, Mr Antonio Matias, captured in April, and Mr Eugenio dos Santos, also captured in April.

las seemed to be small groups armed with light weapons, in the south they were well disciplined, and well armed and equipped.

Once, after an attack on a town occupied by government forces, they returned with 45 trucks made in Eastern bloc countries.

Mr Jose Botelho (29), a Portuguese who has been held prisoner by Unita for three years, said the whites fighting with the guerillas were all of Portuguese descent.

"They were all born in Angola, sons of Portuguese settlers," he said. "I know some of them from before independence in 1975."

"At no stage did I see or hear about mercenaries or South African soldiers fighting alongside Unita."

One of the top white

officers is known by the black guerillas as Tchassanha — which means "on fire" in the local dialect — because he is fearless and courageous in combat.

When the prisoners were handed to the Red Cross on Saturday, a white Unita officer was present, but none of the prisoners interviewed knew his name.

The prisoners said the rebel's message to foreigners and international organisations was clear: stay out of Angola or face the consequences.

They said they were all made to sign documents stating that they would not return to Angola — even though some had been working there for many years.

One prisoner, who did not want to be named, said he had heard top Unita of-

ficers giving orders for its underground forces in the central town of Huambo to bomb the Red Cross centre and hospital there.

"The mission was carried out. I heard the officers say that they did not want foreign organisations working in the MPLA areas."

The 15 prisoners released on Saturday were six Portuguese, four Spaniards, three Brazilians an Argentinian and a Swiss.

The Spaniards, Brazilians and an Argentinian were all doing missionary work in Angola.

One priest, Father Laurindo Neto, said that when he was captured in an ambush in April, a nun travelling with him, Sister Maria Celeste de Abrau, was killed

Cubans' grip (5) RDM 21/9/82 in Angola is 'tightening'

LUANDA. — While American negotiators seek the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the Cubans are deepening their involvement in support of the Marxist MPLA government, according to the chief of guerrilla operations for the pro-western Unita forces.

"At this moment," said Colonel Joao Bock in an interview, "the Cubans are descending (south) and are concentrating troops so that they can push a big offensive against our troops and retake positions we took from the MPLA in the last two years."

"We shot down a Russian-made M-I helicopter on September 11, killing 14 Cubans on board."

Members of a group of 15 foreign nationals, including missionaries, released by Col Bock's forces at the weekend, backed his claim to the total support of villagers in areas his forces control.

Some of the foreigners had walked 100km from where they were captured in central Angola.

Col Bock and the released prisoners were interviewed at a base camp of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita (Union for the Total National

Independence of Angola) forces in the thorn-bush country near the Okavango River.

"The United States is doing its best to get the Cubans to withdraw and after that for negotiations between Unita and the MPLA," Col Bock added.

"We are ready for negotiations any time. The question is that the Cubans must be withdrawn."

Despite a series of meetings with high Luanda officials, there has been no hint of a Cuban departure and Col Bock said the government had made no official contact with his forces about negotiations.

Dr Ferran Casselas, a Seventh Day Adventist missionary from Barcelona, Spain, said:

"I think Unita is now more popular than MPLA. After six years of MPLA rule the population is not happy because they have nothing to eat. And the Africans like the small, commercial life, not big socialist plans."

Dr Casselas also said Unita forces had set up a sound agricultural system — compared with constant food shortages in government-controlled areas.

Although shunned by the Carter administration, Dr Savimbi has met top officials of President Reagan's government. — Sapa-AP.

CAPE TIMES 22/9/82 (5) (AtN)

Defectors complain of Swapo discrimination

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — Five Swapo soldiers had crossed the border from Angola on Thursday and Friday and asked for amnesty at Katima Mulilo in eastern Caprivi, complaining that Swapo discriminated against non-Ovambos, the Officer Commanding Sector 70, Colonel G. N. Opperman, said yesterday.

However, a senior Swapo spokesman denied discrimination.

Colonel Opperman said that in the past month 21 people, mostly trained in-

surgents, had surrendered themselves and asked for amnesty.

They complained they experienced worse discrimination in Swapo ranks than ever in SWA/Namibia and that the Ovambos in Swapo thought they were the "Herrenvolk" and the elite.

Women trained as insurgents complained that their babies were taken away from them after birth and put in education centres to be raised for Swapo, Colonel Opperman said.

Since 1980 when the Ad-

ministrator-General of SWA/Namibia proclaimed amnesty for Swapo defectors, 155 people had crossed the Caprivi border. Of these at least 115 were trained insurgents, all of them Caprivians except for two Kavangos, one Herero and one Ovambo.

The second representative of Swapo at the United Nations, Mr H. Asheeke, said yesterday that allegations of discrimination on ethnic lines by Swapo were "blatant lies".

Swapo was not interested in whether people were Hereros, Damaras or Ovambos. It was a national liberation movement which brought together people over political, tribal and religious boundaries.

Mr Asheeke also disclaimed as "blatant lies" allegations that children were taken away from their mothers after birth. Swapo children, however, had to receive education, he said.

ANGOLA TO GET FRENCH TROOPS?

Argus Correspondent

AKG 22/9/82

PARIS. — France has offered to replace Cuban troops in Angola with its own forces, according to diplomatic rumours.

The move is seen as an attempt to reach settlement of the SWA/Namibia problem.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola is regarded as an insurmountable obstacle to any Namibian solution by the five-nation contact group in view of Pretoria's standpoint on this.

The Luanda regime is regarded by the group as much too unstable to last very long if the Cubans pull out. But supposing they were replaced by French troops?

Option

It is believed here that Mr Jean Ausseil, head of the French Foreign Ministry's Africa Department, is discussing this option during a secret three-day visit to Havana where he arrived on Sunday.

Mr Ausseil left Paris to join the French delegation at the United Nations in New York, but en route he was ordered to call in to Havana.

The mission was kept so secret that even the Foreign Ministry Press office was unaware of it.

It is not known at what level Mr Ausseil is being received but there is no doubt that his visit will clear the way for closer Paris-Havana views on Angola.

Communist

The French Minister of Health, Mr Jean Ralite, is also making an official visit to Cuba. His presence is significant because he is one of France's four communist ministers.

● There was no early reaction today from the South African Government to the idea that French troops might replace the Cubans in Angola.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is due to speak in Walvis Bay tomorrow night and is expected to deal with the Namibian situation.

Angola wants to ^{(S) Staw} resume iron mining ^{24/9/82}

LISBON — Angola wants to resume iron-ore production in 1983 after a seven-year break despite South African bombing raids on its southern mines, reports the official *Jornal de Angola*.

Angola, which has

signed a contract with an Austrian firm to revive its Cassinga mines in the southern province of Huila, aims for an annual production of 1.1 million tons of high-grade hematite.

This compares with iron-ore exports of 6.3 million tons, mostly to Japan and West Germany, in 1973 — the last normal year of production before Angola's independence from Portugal. — Reuter.

US team to discuss Namibia in Angola

25/9/82

WASHINGTON — A three-man American team will go to Angola next week for talks on the status of the Namibia negotiations and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The State Department has announced.

The team, headed by deputy assistant secretary of State, Mr Frank Wisner, will be in Luanda from Monday to Wednesday.

The discussions would focus on Namibian independence, and the "separate subject" of Cuban troops in Angola, a spokesman said.

But the official Angolan news agency Angop said that the visit would end in failure unless the US envoy agreed not to raise the question of the Cuban presence. There are an estimated 18 000 Cuban soldiers on Angola.

RECOGNITION

Angop said discussion of the Cuban issue "will be out of the question since Angolan authorities have rejected any attempt to link the presence of the Cuban troops with the decolonisation of Namibia".

Angop said Mr Wisner could also try to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with US recognition of the Luanda Government — withheld since the former Portuguese colony became independent in 1975 because of Havana's military involvement.

It said this position had also already been rejected as amounting

to interference in Angola's internal affairs.

Mr Wisner has been in Paris, holding talks with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, on the future of Namibia, Angop said.

STRAIN

The Cuban issue will dominate the meeting of foreign ministers of the Western contact group negotiating Namibia's independence in New York next week.

For some months there have been signs of strain within the group. The West Germans, French and Canadians are said by official sources to be increasingly unhappy about American support for the South African Government's demand for Cuban withdrawal.

● In Windhoek Mr Dirk Mudge said his ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) would not take part in a new interim government unless the will of the people was considered.

He said it seemed a waste of time to go through the process of establishing a new interim government if South Africa were serious about implementing United Nations plans for independence.

In a memorandum handed to the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough this week, the DTA said: "The mere bunching together of a group of leaders because they are opposed to Swapo, is in our view unrealistic." — Reuter, Sapa.

20m. 27/9/82

Invasion claims 'ludicrous'

Angolan claims that South Africa is carrying out frequent attacks in Angola and is planning a new invasion of the country have been described by the Defence Force as "ludicrous."

The latest claims were made at the weekend by the official news agency Angop which quoting an Angolan Defence Ministry spokesman in Luanda said South African aircraft and artillery units last week attacked troops near Cahama.

Claims that South Africa had moved 5 000 troops into Cunene and was massing a further 30 000 on the border in preparation for an invasion were repeated.

Asked to comment, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said today that "similar claims have been made regularly in past months and it is impossible for us to react every time they make such ludicrous statements."

ment of Mauritius and tightened links with their former colony of Madagascar.

But at a time of intensifying superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean region, the French deal with the Seychelles has a special significance. This is because the island state, with a predominantly French-speaking Creole population of 66 000, is scattered over a huge tract of the Indian Ocean on the edge of the major oil tanker route from the Gulf to the Cape.

In these waters within the Seychellois economic zone, seabed oil deposits are suspected and currently are being investigated by the American multinational Amoco.

Mr Michel reported that the Seychelles Defence Minister Mr Cgilvy Berliouis and himself had discussed with the French military mission how best France could help restructure, equip and train the country's security forces.

guard of the multinational force but who have yet to begin their allotted task.

By midday yesterday, Israeli tanks and armoured personnel carriers stationed outside an office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in central Beirut had withdrawn and units of the Lebanese regular army were taking up position.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has told President Ronald Reagan yesterday that Egypt was disappointed by the recent setbacks to Middle East peace and called on the US to give new impetus to the process.

In a telegram to the US President, Mr Mubarak affirmed Egypt's desire "to continue the peace process in which your country has joined us."

But he added that "recent events" — presumably in Lebanon — "affected that march negatively." — Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

Africa's clean sweep in the famous race.

US envoy visits Angola for talks on SWA independence

LISBON. — United States envoy Mr Frank Wisner has arrived in Angola for talks on the stalled negotiations for the independence of South West Africa and the withdrawal of Cuban troops, the Angolan Angop news agency said in a report yesterday.

Angop said Mr Wisner, a senior State Department officer, arrived in Luanda on Saturday for talks with an Angolan delegation led by the Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge.

Washington "attributes the greatest importance to these talks aimed at finding a peaceful solution for the situation in southern Africa," Angop quoted Mr Wisner as saying.

The talks will centre on independence for South West Africa and relations between Luanda and Washington — a clear reference

to Angola's 20 000-strong Cuban garrison. Both Washington and Pretoria seek to link a Cuban withdrawal to a global independence solution for South West Africa.

Angola claims the Cuban presence is a bilateral Luanda-Havana concern and that the force is essential to beating back repeated South African cross-border incursions.

In another dispatch, Angop cited Mr Pedro Maris Tonha, Angola's Defence Minister, as saying South Africa launched new aerial bombardments and ground attacks against Angolan positions throughout last week.

Mr Tonha reiterated claims that about 5 000 South African troops had been occupying a vast swath of southern Cunene province for more than a year and were preparing new assaults, Angop said — UPI

Dorian still in a coma

Mall Reporter

DORIAN Chilchick, five-year-old son of a former city councillor, is still in a coma in the intensive care unit of the Johannesburg Hospital five days after he hit his head when he fell into a swimming pool.

A hospital spokesman said last night there was "absolutely no change in his condition."

Dorian, son of Mr Simon Chilchick, tripped at a swimming pool last Tuesday and hit his head as he fell into the water.

Powerlines sabotaged

Mall Correspondent

LISBON — Sabotage to powerlines has left the northern Mozambique city of Beira without electricity since Friday.

Sources in Lisbon said yesterday it was assumed that guerrillas of the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance Movement were responsible.

And four people, including three youths of 15, were burnt to death when the truck they were travelling in, in northern Mozambique, was ambushed by guerrillas.

Irish population

Mall Correspondent

DUBLIN — The population of probably growing faster than in a according to an official census government this weekend.

The population of the republic people in the last 10 years to officials said the trend was con-

The growth has put enormous nances and has pushed unempl since the last war. The govern major cutbacks in health, social because of the critical state of t-

Yugoslav Stone A

BELGRADE — Archaeologists have unearthed a sanctuary, heavily fortified, in the

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20 27/9/82

Angolans claim big SADF strike

LISBON. — The Angolan Defence Ministry yesterday claimed that SA troops were intensifying air attacks and artillery bombardment of military targets 200km inside Angolan territory.

A report from the Angolan national news agency, Angop, said SA forces this week launched repeated attacks on Angolan army units in the country's southern province of Cunene.

The dispatch said the latest attacks were accompanied by increased SA military reconnaissance flights over southern Angola.

More than 5 000 SA troops were now stationed in southern Angola — occupying the Cunene capital, Ngiva, and the militarily strategic area of Xangongo, the report said.

An SADF spokesman said similar claims had been made regularly over the past six months. "It would be impossible for us to react every time they make these sort of statements," he said. — UPI.

Troops withdrawal: US official in Angola

WASHINGTON — The United States has sent a high State Department official to Angola in a renewed effort to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola — the key remaining problem holding up an agreement on the independence of Namibia.

The US Deputy assistant secretary of State, Mr Frank Wisner, arrived in Luanda on Saturday.

The mission to Angola follows unpublished talks in Geneva last Monday between high-ranking US and Soviet officials on Southern African issues, State Department officials said, but were not directly related.

However, they said both were crucial with intensifying negotiations to produce a long-sought agreement for ending South Africa's control over Namibia.

US officials said the long-sought goal of achieving Namibia's independence depended on producing a separate but parallel accord with Angola for the ending of the presence of 15 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops on its soil.

The South Africans, who would have to phase out their troops from Namibia under the settlement — to be replaced by a 10 000-man United Nations force — have made an agreement conditional on the Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

The Angolans, in turn, have rejected any formal linkage.

The Reagan Administration, which took office, contending there had to be linkage, has modified its public position to achieve success in the negotiations.

"The Namibian negotiations have come pretty far along, but we believe the matter

of Cuban troops is also an integral part of the Southern African regional picture, and must be dealt with also," a State Department official said on Saturday.

The talks in Geneva last week involved Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Ilychev, a State Department official said.

The Soviet Union is the chief financial and military backer of Swapo.

US officials said the Soviets had been unhelpful till now in helping to bring about a settlement.

The officials said African diplomats have told the US that Moscow was privately discouraging Swapo and

key African states from agreeing to the formulae worked out largely by the five-nation Western contact group comprising Britain, Canada, France, the US and West Germany.

The talks will be continued tomorrow when the US secretary of State, Mr George Schultz, confers with the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko.

Mr Wisner's talks in Luanda are to be held from today till Wednesday.

According to US Administration officials familiar with the negotiations, the talks on Namibian independence are close to conclusion.

"We're closer than we have ever been to Namibia," one official said.

Another official said the issues still unresolved — besides the Cuban withdrawal — are:

- The election system for Namibia.

- The composition of the UN peace-keeping force. The countries to be included have not been worked out.

Once all details are worked out, the UN Security Council will be asked to approve the carrying out of the plan.

If the Cuban troops withdraw from Angola, the US will move promptly to establish formal diplomatic relations, officials have said. One said the Angolans wanted very much to normalise relations and be eligible for better economic ties with the US — New York Times News Service.

Franco-Cuban deal still on the cards

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Despite official denials, speculation is persisting that French troops might be used to replace Cubans in Angola as part of a move to end the Namibia impasse.

The French Government has already denied that this plan was the reason for the sudden visit to Havana last Sunday by Mr Jean Ausseil, head of the Quay D'Orsay's Africa Department.

Other members of the five-nation Western Contact Group have discounted the possibility of using French troops to replace the Cubans. They do, however, recognise that the Cubans must go before South Africa will agree to implement a settlement.

The Paris correspondent of the London Sunday Times, John Swain, renewing the speculation, disclosed that on Thursday, two days after Mr Ausseil's return, the Cuban Ambassador in Paris met the Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy.

He quotes "reliable diplomatic sources" as believing that Mr Ausseil was carrying details of a plan to replace Cuban troops in Angola with

a smaller French force as part of a peace-making package.

He also notes that Mr Ausseil was not the only senior French official in Havana last week. The Health Minister, Mr Jack Ralite, was also making an official visit.

Mr Ralite, a Communist, can be expected to have a close relationship with the Cuban leaders, he adds.

Swain says that France may not have the tacit approval of its partners in the Western Contact Group for the plan but "they would agree that the introduction of French troops into Angola makes sense."

He quotes one diplomat as saying: "It would remove at a single stroke the most serious obstacle to a Namibian settlement and increase Western influence in a vitally important area of the African continent."

One man believed to be behind the plan, he says, is Mr Regis Debray, a retired revolutionary and admirer of President Castro.

Mr Debray is a foreign policy adviser to President Mitterrand, a job that has taken him on official visits to Cuban and Angola this year.

GENERAL NEWS

Red dock in Luanda

Own Correspondent

The Russians have moved a new 8 000-ton floating dry dock into Luanda harbour.

There was a similar facility in operation in Maputo, on the opposite side of the continent — and they could be part of a meaningful Soviet presence in the South Atlantic and Indian oceans, the new Chief of the South African Navy, Acting Vice-Admiral Dries Putter, said in an interview in Pretoria this week.

A more and more regular Soviet naval presence was being experienced, he said.

"This indicates to me that they have definite plans for exploitation in these areas of concern. It can result in a similar situation to



VICE-ADMIRAL PUTTER

that in the Red Sea during the Ethiopian revolution, when the Soviets established a prior presence in the area. "In so doing, they occupied the whole Red Sea area and so denied anybody else meaningful naval presence in the area

and projected an image in their favour.

"This tipped the balance of power in their favour as well as in the land conflict.

"If the situation in Southern Africa warranted it in the future, they may be able to do so in these areas as well," said Admiral Putter.

Western navies were not big enough to play the role they had played in the past to protect the routes of their trade ships, he said.

The South Atlantic Ocean vacuum indicates the situation where people take an active interest in vital areas but do not have the resources to cover it properly.

"If we lose our Shackleton reconnaissance aircraft and can't

replace them, we will not be able to extend our 'hand across the ocean' role at all," said Admiral Putter.

Cuts in the South African defence budget have resulted in cuts in the navy budget. There have also been cuts in the budgets of the other arms of the defence force, and each has been proportionate, he said.

The cut in the navy budget would be of concern only if it were extended for a number of years. This depended on the length of the recession.

"If the financial situation continues for a long period, the navy could find itself in difficulties in trying to rearrange its strategy to meet the long-term requirements of the force," said Admiral Putter.

Angola coy on the Cubans

LISBON — The official Angolan news agency Angop has described as speculation reports suggesting the Cuban forces in Angola could be replaced by troops of different nationalities.

The Angop comment last night was the first reference by the Angol-

an media to recent Western Press reports saying French and Portuguese soldiers might take over the duties of the estimated 18 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

It was worded in such a way as to suggest that the reports had confused the sub-

stitution of the Cubans in Angola with the planned creation of a multinational force to oversee Namibia's transition to independence.

Mr Sam Nujoma, head of Swapo, said in Luanda last April that his movement would welcome the presence of Portuguese troops in

any UN peacekeeping force.

The Angop comment was contained in a report on talks in Luanda by the Deputy US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Frank Wisner.

Angop quoted Mr Wisner as saying on his

departure last night that in spite of the obstacles which still remained, the two countries would go on talking.

The Angolan news agency described the latest round of talks between the two countries as yet another step aimed at speeding up the independence of Namibia.

The Angop report did not mention whether Mr Wisner had raised the problem of the Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

But it said informed sources had described as speculation reports by "a certain Press" on the possible arrival in Angola of troops from other countries who would replace the Cubans. — Reuter.

• See Page 31.

SA asked to
repatriate
Soviet POW

The International Red Cross has officially asked the South African Government to repatriate a Russian prisoner of war captured in Angola 13 months ago.

Sergeant-Major Nikolay Pestretsov (37) was captured in August last year during operations inside Angola against Swapo bases. His wife and two Soviet colonels were killed in the same operation.

According to the International Review of the Red Cross a delegate stationed in Pretoria and two delegates from Geneva visited the Soviet prisoner on June 17 and subsequently asked the South African authorities to have him repatriated on health grounds. It gives no other details.

SADF tells of air battle

CAPE TIMES 6/10/82 (5) 254



Catherine Dale of Pinelands, who disappeared last week, with her relieved parents, Mr John Dale and Mrs Hilary Dale. Looking on, from left, are her brothers Robert and Mike.

Catherine is back home

Staff Reporter

CATHERINE Sarah Dale, the Junior Western Province golfer who disappeared from her Pinelands home last week, was reunited with her relieved family yesterday afternoon at D F Malan Airport.

The 17-year-old girl was traced to Johannesburg on Monday, where she was staying with former neighbours of the Dales.

Her father, Mr John Dale, a senior medical technologist at the University of Cape Town's Medical School, said last

night that the family was "very happy and relieved" to have her back home again.

Catherine disappeared on Wednesday afternoon after attending a Rotary leadership course in Pinelands, and her anxious parents appealed to the public through the news media for help in tracing her.

According to her father, Catherine had told the former neighbours she was in Johannesburg on holiday.

They in turn contacted Mr Dale, who later made arrangements for Catherine to fly home from Jan Smuts Airport.

Fruit and Vegetable SPECIALS

Farm Fresh

Naked City stroller to be charged

Staff Reporter

A 30-YEAR-OLD man who walked naked up Adderley Street early yesterday morning is expected to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today.

The man allegedly stripped in front of the statue of Jan van Riebeeck on the Foreshore about 7.30am and then walked up the street towards the Golden Acre complex among thousands of commuters on

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South African warplanes had shot down a Soviet-built MiG fighter aircraft over southern Angola yesterday, General Constand Viljoen, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, announced last night.

It was the second Angolan aircraft shot down over Angolan territory by South African Air Force warplanes in less than a year.

The defence chief said the incident had occurred while a SAAF reconnaissance aircraft and two escort planes were reconnoitring a build-up of missile installations, Swapo concentrations and logistical installations in the area.

The South African aircraft had been attacked by four MiGs and in the ensuing dogfight one MiG had been shot down. The others had immediately broken contact and left the area.

'Unscathed'

"The SAAF aircraft returned unscathed to their base," General Viljoen said.

The reconnaissance by SAAF aircraft in southern Angola had been because of large-scale rearming and re-equipping of Swapo by the Soviet Union, the SADF claimed.

"It is known that about 600 tons of weaponry was supplied to Swapo through the southern Angolan port of Mocamedes 10 days ago."

Members of the Western Five contact group would not comment last night on the incident, saying that their governments would first have to be informed.

SADF spokesmen would not say what type of SAAF aircraft had been involved, whether the aircraft shot down had been a MiG-17 or MiG-21, what type of weapons had been employed or how far into Angola SAAF aircraft had penetrated before they were intercepted.

However, Major-General Terry Lloyd, Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, announced in Windhoek in August that Mirage fighter aircraft had been moved to forward bases in SWA/Namibia to counter the threat of MiGs operating in southern and central Angola.

Angola is reported to be operating about 30 MiG-21 Soviet-built fighter aircraft from bases at Cuvelai and Mlondo, about 200km from the SWA/Namibia border.

The aircraft are flown by Cuban and Soviet pilots.

Defence Force spokesmen in Pretoria would not say last night whether yesterday's incident was being regarded as an escalation of the conflict.

"At this stage we are still regarding it as an incident," an SADF source said.

SA warning

● In East London, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan last night warned MiG fighter pilots in Angola to "watch their step or we will clobber them".

Asked in an interview what South Africa had been doing in Angolan air space, he said "There is a build-up of arms in the area."

He said it should be recalled that only a month ago South Africa had accused the Cubans of creating missile sites in the area.

"Recent flights over the area are quite normal," said General Malan.

"If they violate our border we must do something about it. If they don't stop we must do something about it."

He said the MiG was "good in the air".

CAPE Times 6/10/82

air battle

Own Correspondent



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"Recent flights over the area are quite normal," said General Malan.

"If they violate our border we must do something about it. If they don't stop we must do something about it."

He said the MiG was "good in the air".

"The result shows that we have the courage, the training and the ability," he said.

● US 'taking wishes as realities', page 5

Naked City stroller to be charged

Staff Reporter

A 30-YEAR-OLD man who walked naked up Adderley Street early yesterday morning is expected to appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today.

The man allegedly stripped in front of the statue of Jan van Riebeeck on the Fore-shore about 7.30am and then walked up the street towards the Golden Acre complex among thousands of commuters on their way to work.

A traffic officer approached him and escorted him to the police station at Caledon Square, where he was taken into custody.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$391.50
FT index (close) 576.80
RDM 100 685.40

By Andrew Walker

The Angolan aircraft shot down in a dog-fight with South African Air Force interceptors over Southern Angola yesterday was a sophisticated MiG21 fighter, according to reliable sources.

Angola is known to possess both obsolete MiG17s and about 40 of the newer, more potent, MiG21s.

Military sources said it was safe to assume that the aircraft involved in yesterday's battle were Soviet-built MiG21s and South African

SAAF kills late-model MiG

can Mirage interceptors.

This was the second MiG21 to have been downed by Mirages in less than a year.

Before the first was shot down last November, the South African Air Force had not been involved in a dog-fight since the Korean War of 1950-53.

Last November's dog-

fight — in which one of two MiGs was shot down and the other allowed to escape — was the first air battle of the 16-year-old Namibian bush war.

It took place about 200 km inside Angola but the SADF has not said where yesterday's dogfight took place. However, observers point out that it is sig-

nificant that the fight took place while South African aircraft were reconnoitring a build-up of missile site and Swapo concentrations.

Following raids such as last August's large-scale Operation Protea SADF attack on Swapo camps, Swapo has had to build its bases far from the Namibian bor-

der. It is likely then that yesterday's dog-fight also took place deep inside Angola, say observers.

The fact that Angola sent four of its fighters to intercept the South African aircraft — a reconnaissance aircraft and two escort fighters — also seems to indicate a stiffening of An-

gola resolve to protect Swapo emplacements.

Previous SADF operations have shown, say observers, that South Africa is not prepared to allow Angolan radar and missile emplacements to hinder pre-emptive strikes against Swapo camps.

Before the start of Operation Protea SAAF aircraft knocked out two radar emplacements before troops and aircraft moved in against Swapo camps.

A MiG-21 similar



12-to-air missile

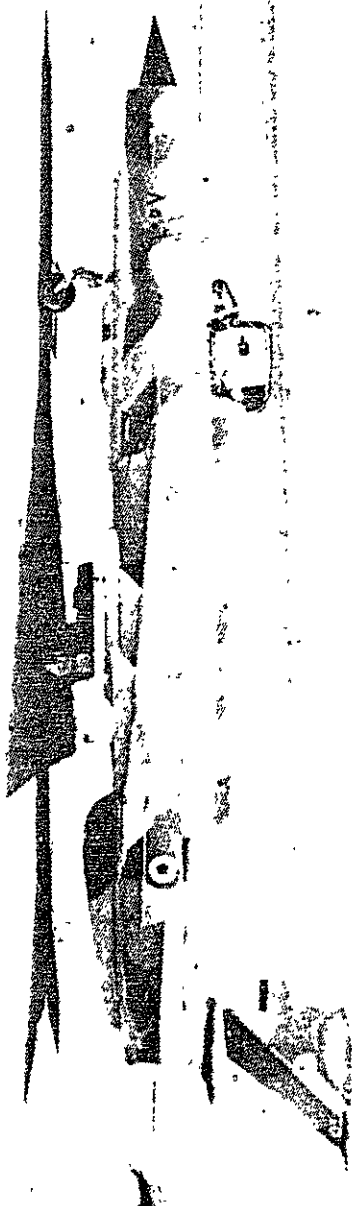
Dogfight as Air Force checked on Swapo missiles, says SADF

Tension

as SA downs Angolan MiG

5
25/10/82
NO 1
6/10/82

The Angolan MiG downed yesterday may be similar to this MiG-21R of the Egyptian Air Force.



By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau

IN A dogfight over southern Angola yesterday, South African warplanes shot down a Soviet-built MiG fighter while on a reconnaissance mission.

An Air Force reconnaissance aircraft and two escort jets were making a reconnaissance of a build-up of missile installations, Swapo concentrations and logistical installations in the area, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said in his announcement.

"The SAAF aircraft were attacked by four MiGs. One MiG was shot down, and the others immediately broke off the contact."

"The SAAF aircraft returned unscathed to their base," Gen Viljoen said.

It is at least the second Angolan plane shot down over Angolan territory by SAAF warplanes in less than a year.

The incident is certain to anger the Americans, who have been trying to get the 20 000 Cubans in Angola to leave as a prelude to a political settlement in South West Africa.

Members of the Western Five contact group would not comment last night, saying they would have to inform their governments first.

The SADF statement did not give further details, so it is not known what type of SAAF aircraft were involved, whether the downed MiG was a MiG-17 or MiG-21, what type of weapons were employed, or how deep into Angola the SAAF had penetrated before they were intercepted.

However, Major-General Terry Lloyd, Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, announced in Windhoek in August last year that Mirage fighter aircraft had been moved to forward bases in SWA to counter the threat of MiGs operating in southern and central Angola.

Angola is reported to be operating about 30 Mig-21s — codenamed Fishbed — from bases at Cuvelai and Mlondo, about 200km from the SWA border.

The aircraft are flown by Cuban and Russian pilots.

It is likely that South Africa's latest air-to-air missile was used to bring down the MiG yesterday, although possibly cannon fire was used.

The SADF claimed last night that the reconnaissance was a result of large-scale efforts by the Soviet Union to re-arm and re-equip Swapo.

"It is known that about 600 tons of weaponry was supplied to Swapo through the southern Angolan port of Moçamedes 10 days ago.

"In addition to this, it is also known that missile installations are being erected in southern Angola while Swapo, with its latest re-supply and its logistics build-up, intends to resume its terrorist actions internally after losing prestige in its last attempt," the SADF statement said.

Last night's announcement by the South Africans of an arms buildup in southern Angola could increase tension in the area, especially if the Angolans or Swapo try to establish sophisticated anti-aircraft missile and radar installations.

SAAF fighter bombers swooped across the border in August last year to bomb vital radar installations in the Angolan town of Cahama as a prelude to the launching of Operation Protea, a large-scale incursion by the SADF to break Swapo's military machine in southern Angola.

More than 1 000 Angolan soldiers and Swapo guerrillas were killed in the operation.

Soviet military equipment worth more than R200-million was also captured.

SADF spokesmen in Pretoria would not say last night whether yesterday's incident could be regarded as an escalation of the conflict.

"At this stage we are still regarding it as an incident," an SADF source said.

Cape Times 6/10/82 (5)

Angola: US 'taking wishes as realities'

From RICHARD WALKER the external threat lessened

NEW YORK — The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, yesterday ruled out any Cuban withdrawal till the United Nations forces were firmly in place in SWA/Namibia and a settlement was proceeding smoothly.

With word of the downed MiG just conveyed to him, he went into consultations with the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, protesting against the "very dangerous optimism" put about by the Americans.

Informed that US negotiators claimed to have agreement "in principle" on a Cuban exit, with only the timetable to be filled in, he said the Americans were "taking wishes as realities".

Schultz meeting

The Shultz meeting was Angola's highest-level contact with the Reagan administration and came less than a week after Mr Jorge's last round of talks in Luanda with the State Department envoy, Mr Frank Wisner.

On Monday night, Mr Jorge attacked as "absurd" and "sickly" US persistence in tying the SWA/Namibia settlement to the withdrawal of Cuban forces, but assured the UN General Assembly that Angola was committed to their departure as

the external threat lessened. Going public as never before, he followed that up yesterday by spelling out terms.

There had to be a "considerable evolution" of the implementation of the SWA/Namibia settlement, he said — with a ceasefire in place, South African troop withdrawals under way and the process moving towards free elections under the supervision of the UN transition assistance group (Untag).

'SA threat'

Then, with the armed threat from South Africa "considerably reduced," Angola and Cuba would agree on a programme of gradual troop reduction.

● John Matisonn reports from Washington that a Reagan administration source had said yesterday that the dogfight in which South Africa had shot down an Angolan MiG was not helpful to efforts to obtain a peaceful solution to the problems of Southern Africa.

It was all the more reason for a speedy settlement of outstanding issues holding back a settlement in SWA/Namibia, he added.

The State Department was expected to have comment on the incident available today, but there was no official reaction to the news yesterday, a spokesman said.

7/10/81
**150 killed
in Unita 5
massacre'**

LISBON — Angola claimed yesterday a group belonging to the anti-government guerilla movement. Unita massacred 150 civilians and wounded 100 others in a raid on a central Angolan village of Bunjei last August.

More than 100 guerillas indiscriminately shot women, children, and old people in a night attack on August 14, the Angolan news agency, Angop, said.

The group carried South African-made arms, threw grenades into huts where families were sleeping and burnt homes during the three-hour raid, the report claimed.

FLED

The 5 000 inhabitants of the village fled into the surrounding countryside where they are still living under temporary shelter, Angop said.

Unita, which claims to have 30 000 guerillas stationed inside Angola, has been waging a stop-start war against the marxist Government in Luanda since independence in 1975.

Angop said that when journalists arrived in the area they saw children from Bunjei whose noses had been slit and ears cut off. — Reuter, Associated Press.

SADF scoffs at Angolan MiG denial

E. Post
8/10/82

JOHANNESBURG — A spokesman for the South African Defence Force yesterday alleged that the Angolan Government was ignorant of events in its country and its armed forces.

The SADF was reacting to the denial by the Angolan Defence Ministry earlier yesterday that a Soviet-built MiG fighter was shot down by South Africa in southern Angola this week.

The official Angolan news agency, Angop, reported a Defence Ministry spokesman in Luanda as saying the Angolan Air Force had chased off three South African planes after a brief dogfight on Tuesday in which no Angolan plane had been hit.

The SADF spokesman said the Angolan statement was again proof that the

Angolan Government "either does not know what is going on in its own country and its own armed forces, or it is a pathetic attempt to disguise their loss".

The SADF reply added that it was announced two days ago that a dog fight had taken place and a MiG had been shot down. It termed the Angolan denial "ridiculous".

General Constant Viljoen, head of the South African Defence Force, said last Tuesday that the downed MiG was one of four that attacked three South African planes, which he said were "checking on guerilla bases in southern Angola".

The Angop report said the South African reference to guerilla bases was false, adding there were only refugee camps in Angola. — Sapa

CUBANS WON'T GET OUT

W/L ARGUS 9/10/82 (5)

Weekend Argus Bureau
NEW YORK. — Cuba said yesterday its troops would stay in Angola until South Africa gave up military and political control of SWA/Namibia.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Peoli told the United Nations that Cuban troops were needed in Angola to protect the Marxist-leaning government from "South African aggression".

Meanwhile, it is reported from Lisbon that President Reagan has told the weekly O Jornal that the US is adamant Cuban troops must leave Angola, but was ready to show great flexibility about details of the withdrawal.

Letters

The newspaper published extracts from what it said were letters from Mr Reagan and Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, written at the end of August to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania on the Cuban problem.

It quoted President Reagan as saying the US "recognises that the withdrawal of the Cuban troops is an extremely difficult problem for the Angolan Government and

we are ready to show the greatest possible flexibility in response to reasonable proposals."

Mr Peoli, however, told the United Nations that his government rejected United States efforts to link a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to a SWA/Namibian settlement.

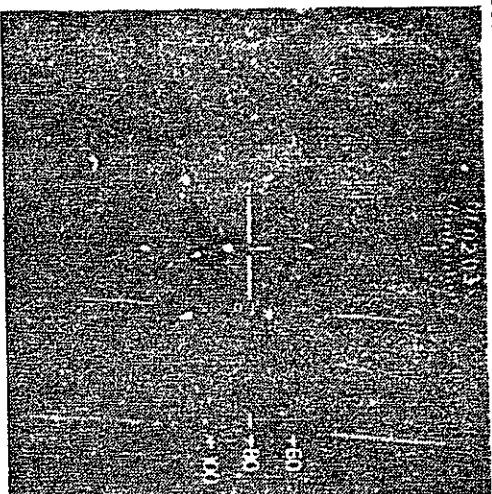
Addressing the open debate of the UN's 37th General Assembly, he said Angola and Cuba had said in a joint statement this year that independence for SWA/Namibia must come before a Cuban withdrawal would even be considered.

Proposals

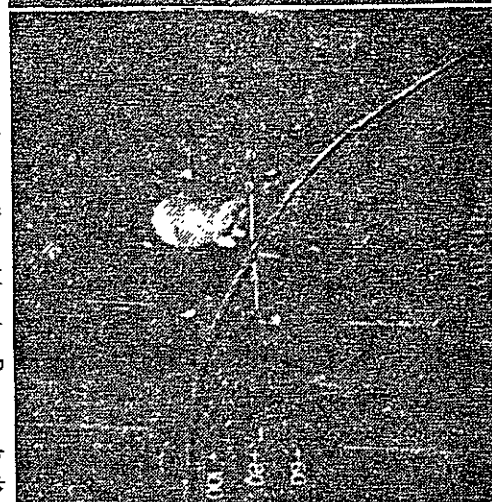
In Pretoria, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that the US Government, and its partners in the Western contact group, had put forward proposals which could lead not only to a settlement of the SWA-Namibia issue, but which could lay the basis for peace and stability in the whole of the Southern African region.

In a letter to the President of the UN General Assembly, Mr Botha also made another call for the removal of foreign forces from Southern Africa.

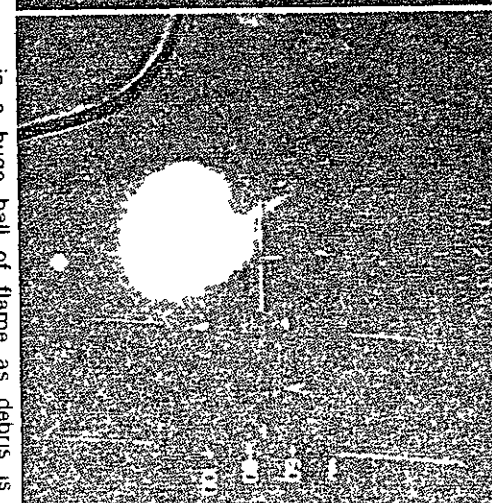
He said: "The continued presence of these forces constitutes a serious source of tension."



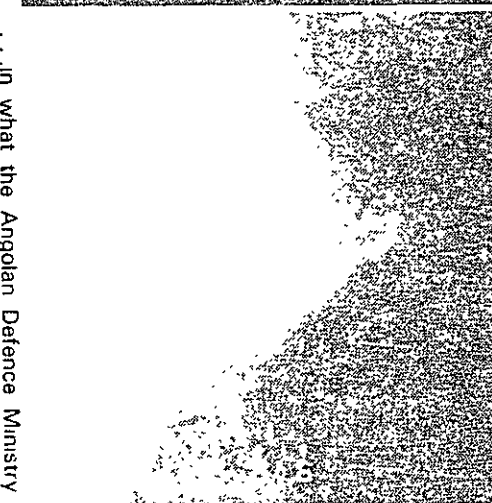
● The MiG desperately turns in a 90° bank as the Mirage keeps it in its sights...



... and after a direct hit, the Russian-built plane starts to explode...



... in a huge ball of flame as debris is scattered across the skies



... in what the Angolan Defence Ministry claimed was just a hit.

... Angola denies MiG downed

PHOTOGRAPHS have been released by the South African Defence Force showing a Soviet-built MiG fighter being shot down by two South African Mirage jets on Tuesday.

The series of four pictures include one of the MiG in a 90° bank attempting to escape, in the sights of a Mirage; and three frames of the MiG exploding and scattering debris.

They were released yesterday, a day after Angola's denial that a MiG was shot down. According to the Angolan Defence Ministry three South African aircraft were chased after a brief dogfight in which an Angolan plane was hit.

According to the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, the confrontation came when a South African Air Force reconnaissance aircraft, escorted by two warplanes, flew over missile installations in the area.

"The SAAF planes were attacked by four MiGs. One MiG was shot down, and the others immediately broke contact," Gen Viljoen said.

"The SAAF aircraft returned unscathed to their base," he said.

Maxwell note gave details of 'betrayals'

BEFORE trust company executive Sir Craig Maxwell killed himself he prepared a list of the people he had defrauded of R1-million and

... the list is being used by the police to identify the people who were defrauded of R1-million and



Unita is holding RC archbishop

LISBON. — Unita guerrillas fighting the Angolan Government said yesterday they had captured a Roman Catholic archbishop by mistake, but would free him soon.

A senior Unita official said the Vatican would be contacted to arrange the release of Bishop Alexandre do Nascimento, 58, Archbishop of Lubango. He was captured earlier this month on the border with South West Africa.

"We did not capture the archbishop deliberately and we had no intention of showing any disrespect for the Roman Catholic Church. Government forces use all sorts of ways to penetrate the area, so we have to be extra careful," Unita said.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, said nine nuns were captured at the same time as the archbishop and 15 Red

Cross workers were taken shortly afterwards.

The official said Unita wanted to free the archbishop because he was apparently ill. He gave no details and did not say what would happen to the captured nuns.

Unita has released a communique about two attacks relatively close to Luanda.

It said Unita forces overran a government barracks at Candono, 270km east of the Angolan capital, on October 19, killing 24 Angolan soldiers and six Cubans and releasing 600 Unita sympathisers from a local prison.

Unita forces attacked a military convoy between Dondo and Malange, destroying five vehicles and killing 17 Angolan soldiers and four Cubans, the communique added -- Sapa-Reuter

5

25m 26/10/82

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FM 15/10/82
LOME CONVENTION

Warmer attitudes

Mozambique and Angola may well be members of the Lomé Convention by 1984 — a prospect which could mean a ten-fold increase in the aid they get from Europe.

Both Marxist countries recently signalled warmer attitudes to Lomé, the European Community's aid and trade agreements with 64 developing African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states. EEC Development Commission spokesman in Brussels, Neville Keery, this week told the FM that "positive feelers" had been received from both countries. And, according to another EEC source, both have given "firm intentions to participate in the negotiations starting next year for the Lomé 3 convention to be ratified in mid-1984."

Despite many invitations to join, and possibly out of deference to their East German and Russian allies, Angola and Mozambique hitherto jibbed at accepting the Convention's "Berlin clause" recognising West Germany's sovereign right over Berlin. The Federal Republic of Germany makes all its aid contributions via the EEC dependent upon recognition of Berlin as West German territory. All Lomé's African member-states, including leftwing Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, implicitly accept the Berlin clause. Apart from Namibia and

SA (and Mozambique and Angola), all sub-Saharan African countries are Lomé members.

So, obviously, are Angola and Mozambique's partners in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which, as a regional project, receives substantial EEC aid. The Lomé moves by the two odd-men-out, so to speak, "indicate that part of the pressure to join must have come from the SADCC," according to SA Institute of International Affairs research director, Peter Vale. He also points out that the development is a success for European diplomacy vis-a-vis other camps.

Mozambique has all along sought to join its political allies in the East Bloc economic community, Comecon. This was in effect rejected when Comecon informed Maputo, which has observer status at Comecon, that it is not yet "fit" to join. And, given Mozambique's serious economic plight, Maputo probably sees the limitations of Comecon membership. It is speculated in Brussels that Moscow gave Mozambique and Angola the Lomé go-ahead, realising that it lacked the means to assist its allies.

Enter West Germany, which signed an economic co-operation agreement with Maputo worth DM10m on September 28. Bilaterally, the Federal Republic of Germany also made food aid available to Mozambique last July, and to Angola. Their implied acceptance of the Berlin clause evidently paved the way to Lomé entry.

Earlier this year, says an EEC source, the Community made written offers of financial assistance to Luanda and Maputo on condition that they undertake to be part of the negotiations leading to Lomé 3. The EEC has a development fund for "non-associated" countries which had about R9m "left over" from its 1981-82 budget. Mozambique has also been getting EEC food on "humanitarian grounds" since 1976 (1978 was an exception). Angola received EEC food in 1977. This year 43 500 tons of EEC wheat has been delivered free to

Mozambique.

If Mozambique does join Lomé, says an EEC man based in southern Africa, it could, as a country in the "least developed category," qualify for assistance worth around 100m European currency units (ecus) over the five-year convention period, depending on final arrangements. Tanzania, for example, receives 30m ecus a year during the current Lomé 2 convention. And Swaziland, with a relatively high GNP, is guaranteed a minimum 17m ecus during the present treaty.

All this is distinct from Lomé members' guaranteed export quotas of products to EEC markets, and guaranteed earnings through the stabilisation of exports (stabex) scheme. Similar arrangements have been developed for members' minerals exports negotiated under the so-called "minex" scheme, which Angola, no less than Europe, may be especially keen to look into.

Remember Bergman

The song was specially requested by Miss Bergman's family. But As Time Goes By was the inspiration of the verger, Mr Christopher Wood — one of Miss Bergman's millions of devotees.



Ingrid Bergman

During the service, tributes were paid by Sir John Gielgud, Joss Ackland, actress Liv Ullmann and Dame Wendy Hiller. Other celebrities included Penelope Keith, Penelope Fielding, Phyllis Calvert and Doris Hare.

Guidance plant explosion

Yesterday, the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled that executives of Litton can't be forced to give evidence at the trial of the 22 anti-nuclear protesters. The court upheld a lower court decision to quash subpoenas for five executives, whom the de-

fence had wanted to call in an attempt to establish a claim that Litton is committing a crime against mankind by producing the guidance systems and that, as a result, the protesters were within their rights to try to shut down the plant — Sapa-AP

erman's ing touch gentle

The charm with which the flowers were accepted was an object lesson in stage deportment.

All the expected favourites were there — Ballad for Adeline, Maria, La Vie en Rose, the Liebestraum (without cadenza, by Liszt, and, not unexpectedly, a tribute to Princess Diana.

And judging by the ecstatic applause that greeted the first few notes of each well-known name, Clavderman has

his fingers unerringly on the popular pulse

From first note to last, the presentation had the stamp of professionalism, of the glitter kind.

Nicolas de Angelis is a guitarist of considerable presence but with a tendency to excessive rubato. The middle section of Albeniz' Asturias was almost unrecognisable.

But my reservations obviously represent a minority view, if the ovation de Angelis received is anything to go by

Two killed

ABERDEEN. — A helicopter on a training flight has crashed in a field 45 metres from the Aberdeen Airport runway in Scotland, killing the pilot and co-pilot — Sapa

The embassy spokesman, Mr Das Venter last night would not react to the Time Out report. I don't want to lend any credibility to the claims of a con-man," he said.

Last week Mr Venter said Hearson had received R20 from Warrant Officer Klue after he met at a private reception away from the embassy.

This was reported to Time Out by M J van Niekens, of the embassy's media office.

Angola's 'gesture' for peace

Argus 15/10/82 (5)

Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — Angola has announced what it calls a "gesture" to South Africa over the Cuban troops on its territory by agreeing to discuss the issue

The move is seen here as the first sign of a break in the SWA, Namibian log-jam which centres on Pretoria's linking of a settlement with the withdrawal of the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola

Cuba has repeatedly insisted that there can be no "linkage", but yesterday's Angolan initiative led to speculation that it was backed by President Fidel Castro.

The fact that the announcement of the "gesture" came from the Angolan Ambassador to France, Mr Luis d'Almeida, instead of being made in Lisbon or at the UN in New York, suggested that it was tied to French efforts to put its own troops in Angola to replace the Cubans

Mr d'Almeida said that if South Africa agreed to four conditions it would lead to a withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The impression here was that Cuba was prepared to permit Angola to reach a settlement without obstacles

The conditions were that South Africa must:

- End all military attacks against Angola.

- Scrupulously respect Angola's sovereignty and withdraw all South African troops from southern Angola

- End aid of all kinds to the Angolan rebel movement, Unita.

- Agree to a UN military contingent being based in an independent SWA, Namibia.

One thing does seem clear President Francois Mitterrand has established France's interest in SWA, Namibia

The Angolan initiative was, however, made after contacts with Mr Mitterrand last week's Franco-Angolan summit in

Kinshasa when SWA, Namibia was a priority in his private talks with African statesmen

Angola's "gesture" set no bells ringing in London, reports The Argus London Bureau.

Diplomatic sources here understood the Angolan statement to say that if, and only if, South Africa met the four conditions would discussions begin about a gradual reduction of Cuban forces in Angola

Ambassador to Israel

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Mr David du Buisson has been appointed the new South African Ambassador to Israel.

Mr du Buisson, 54, who holds a masters degree in political science and has worked in the Department of Foreign Affairs since 1949, succeeds Mr Derek Franklin

He has been a consul-general in Tokyo and Taipei, an ambassador in Brussels and Luxembourg and, until this appointment was chief of protocol at the department's head office

From 1964 to 1966 he was a South African delegate to the General Assembly sessions of the United Nations

COZI HIRING
FOR COCKNEY COTTAGE TABLES, CHAIRS AND ALL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

PW

R150 for Hillbrow parking place

Mall Reporter

TENANTS of a central Johannesburg block of flats have been told that the rental for their parking bays will more than triple to almost the rent of a one-bedroom flat.

The tenants of Savoy Towers were told by letter that the monthly rental for a parking bay would jump from R40 to R150.

A one-bedroom flat in the building costs R175 a month.

"Should you wish to retain the full parking facilities of your bay we will have to raise the rental to R150 per month for your garage ... This excludes the flat rent," says the letter from the new owners, Anchor Life Assurance Company.

Many of the tenants in the block were pensioners or young couples who could not afford high rents, a resident said.

Mr M Glasser, chairman of Anchor Life, said he did not think the increase unjustified.

"We have bought this building and we need parking," he said.

Politicians 'solicit like prostitutes'

TORONTO — If politicians solicit for support on the streets while electioneering, then prostitutes can do the same even though they may have a somewhat different reason, a Toronto judge has ruled.

Judge Ted Matlow overturned a court ruling against a young woman convicted of loitering after she approached men in the basement of a hotel.

He said it was interesting to compare the conduct of prostitutes to that of many political candidates who stand in public places before elections and approach pedestrians to solicit their support.

The judge said in his ruling that he regarded their conduct as similar. — Sapa-Reuter.

Angolan talks offer is seen as positive

Rbzn 16/10/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

WESTERN diplomats yesterday interpreted the Angolan offer to talk to South Africa on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a positive rather than a negative sign.

But their optimism that it might signal the start of new movement in the stalled South West African peace settlement was cautious and qualified rather than confident and definite.

Neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, nor his key aide on SWA, Mr Riaan Eksteen, were available for comment on the offer, made by the Angolan Ambassador to France, Mr Luis d'Almeida.

The offer was hedged with pre-conditions which some observers might regard as too stringent to elicit any positive response from South Africa.

The conditions were that South Africa stop all attacks on Angola, withdraw all its troops from southern Angola, end all aid to the rebel Angolan Unita movement and agree to a United Nations military presence in an independent SWA.

A Western diplomat said of the offer yesterday: "The offer must be seen as an encouraging sign. It must be seen as part of the negotiating process."

Commenting on the Angolan conditions, he said: "Would you really expect the Angolans to make an offer which was not on their terms? It would have been discouraging if they had said they would not consider withdrawal on any terms. Nobody envisaged that it would be a quick and simple process."

Another diplomat said: "It is definitely not negative. The question is: How positive is it?"

In a paper released yesterday Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, says: "It seems there has been a decisive turn away from a settlement and it is unlikely that internationally recognised independence will soon be achieved."

Prof Barratt's paper was prepared before Angola's offer to talk about Cuban withdrawal. He was overseas yesterday and could not be contacted for comment.

The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, has made a Cuban withdrawal an absolute condition to South African willingness to proceed with the UN settlement plan in SWA.

Prof Barratt lists two factors which are vital to creating a positive desire for settlement in SWA in the two major antagonists South Africa and Swapo.

● Both parties must feel that the costs of the war are too high.

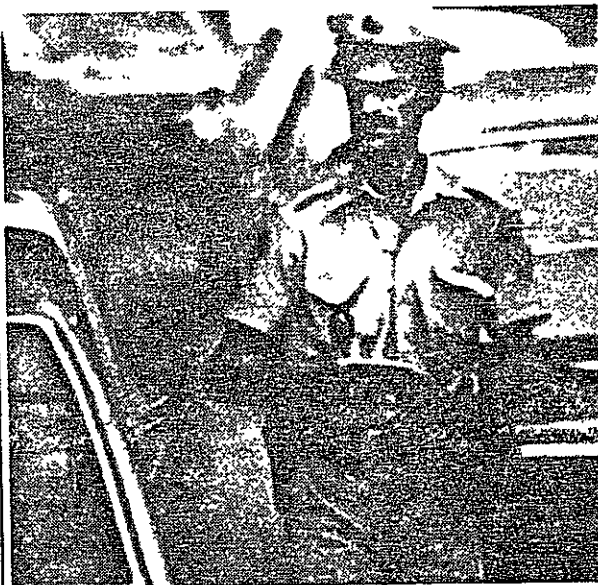
● Both must feel it has a reasonable chance of winning power in the scheduled UN-supervised election.

The increasing costs of the war are not yet so high as to compel a South African withdrawal, while Swapo, though hard hit, still seems able to replace both its human and material losses, Prof Barratt says.

Swapo, Prof Barratt adds, is reasonably sure of winning an election but cannot be certain it will acquire the two-thirds majority it needs to "have a final say over the independence constitution".

South Africa cannot expect a moderate non-Swapo party to win and the best it can hope is that "those opposing Swapo can achieve at least a third of the votes".

Marines stuck in a Beirut jam



Beirut drivers beware. Peace has returned to Beirut — and so have the traffic police and their tickets.

BEIRUT. — Lebanese drivers, who became accustomed to ignoring robots over the past seven years of civil strife, are seeing red about US Marines stopping for a red light.

Further bad news in the aftermath of the war is that traffic officers, once rare, are back — and dispensing parking tickets.

Beirut newspapers reported yesterday a US truck recently created a big traffic jam on the Barbir intersection between east and west Beirut by stopping for some 10 minutes to wait for green at a robot, not knowing it was stuck on the red.

Drivers hooted furiously, the newspapers said. Some walked along the pile-up to find out what was going on.

Only when the angry Lebanese managed to persuade the Marines the robot was out of order did they move — UPI.



99 ways to

Duke in Rosebank

Angola has cut travel

THE Angolan Government has outlawed travel between provinces in the country without written permission. It has also approved legislation forcing every citizen over 14 to have a residence card, Radio Angola said.

The broadcast said citizens should apply at police stations for the cards.

Observers said the cards were designed to control the movement into the cities of rural peasants forced from their homes because of deteriorating security.

The anti-communist Unita guerrillas of Dr Jonas Savimbi control large tracts of south-eastern Angola.

Earlier this year a similar card system was introduced in the Mozambican capital of Maputo, aimed at combating the anti-government insurgents of the Mozambique National Resistance. — UPI.

Cuban troops: reply 'baffles' 12/10/82

By Tim Patten,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Confusion over South African insistence that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola has resulted from statements by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis.

Speaking to reporters in London yesterday, Mr du Plessis said Cuban withdrawal was not a South African precondition to a settlement in Namibia.

But when it was pointed out to him that this contradicted the insistence by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Ro-

tha, that the Cubans must leave before there can be elections, he issued a correction.

He said: "Cuban withdrawal, as such, is not in terms of United Nations Resolution 435 a prerequisite for implementation of the SWA plan — but without such withdrawal, free and fair elections are simply not possible ... and in this sense it becomes a prerequisite."

However, when he answered journalists' questions at the Foreign Press Association, Mr du Plessis was insistent that the South African government had not made the withdrawal of Cubans a precondition.

"South Africa would like to see the Namibian issue resolved as quickly as possible, but on the condition that there are free and fair elections."

"Although South Africa does not claim it is an absolute prerequisite, the Cuban presence is an extremely important factor preventing just that kind of election," he said.

Asked if South Africa would be satisfied with something less than "total withdrawal", Mr du Plessis said: "I wouldn't like to commit myself to South Africa accepting anything less than a complete withdrawal."

Cuba force: We'll talk, says Angola

5/15/82

Paris
Angola has said it is willing to have talks with South Africa on the presence of Cuban troops in the country.

This "gesture" is seen in Paris as the first sign of a break in the deadlock over Namibia which centres on South Africa's demand that Cuban troops must be withdrawn from Angola before there can be a settlement.

But Jean-Jacques Cornish reports that the "gesture" has not set bells ringing in London. Diplomatic sources said they understood the Angolan statement to say that only if South Africa meets four conditions will there be talks about a gradual reduction of Cuban forces.

Cuba has insisted that there can be no linkage between a Namibia settlement and the withdrawal of its troops, but the Angolan initiative yesterday has led to speculation that it is backed by President Fidel Castro.

That the announcement of the "gesture" came from the Angolan Ambassador to France, Mr. Luis d'Almeida — instead of in Lisbon or at the United Nations in New York — suggests that it is tied to French efforts to put its troops in Angola to replace the Cubans.

Mr. d'Almeida said that if South Africa agrees to certain conditions, it would lead to a withdrawal of Cuban troops.

Conditions

The impression in Paris is that Cuba is prepared to allow Angola to reach a settlement.

The Angolan conditions are:

- South Africa must cease all military attacks against Angola.

- Must respect Angola's sovereignty and withdraw all South African troops from southern Angola.

- End all aid to Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

- Agree to allow a UN military contingent to be based in an independent Namibia.

A reliable French diplomatic source suggested that the venue for Luanda-Pretoria talks could be in France.

One thing seems clear. President Francois Mitterrand has established France's interest in Namibia, and it is likely the Angolan initiative was made after contacts with him at the Franco-African summit in Zaire last week when Namibia was a priority in his private talks with African statesmen.

The United States has accused Angola of delaying the Namibia settlement by keeping the Cuban troops in its territory.



PAULO JORGE: Foreign Minister of Angola puts his land on the US map.

Angola

accuses US of kindling world tension

Sowden
5
12/10/82

Foreign Minister hits at US imperialism

NEW YORK. — The People's Republic of Angola has become the focus of the traditional great American debate at this time of the year on whether "Uncle Sam" should reduce his contribution to the United Nations.

As sure as the autumn leaves here begin to turn in the first weeks of October, a list of countries will rise in the UN General Assembly's open debate to denounce United States "imperialism" throughout the world.

Americans, particularly New Yorkers, have grown accustomed to such attacks in general but each year a Third World delegate hits a raw nerve. This year it was the turn of Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

The Marxist — leaning Government of Angola has received much publicity this year because of attempts by the Reagan administration to negotiate a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in return from independence for Namibia.

It is fair to say that many Americans had not even heard of Angola — let alone Namibia — before that initiative but President Reagan

back on the massive American annual contribution to keep the UN running.

Although not the UN's greatest sup-

By DONALD KNOWLER

gan and Angola's Foreign Minister, Paulo Jorge, have firmly put the nation on the American world map now.

Mr Jorge bluntly accused the United States in the General Assembly of "kindling world tensions by pursuing imperialist policies".

He went on to say that the US was aided in this by Israel and South Africa.

Although American diplomats maintained their diplomatic cool during Mr Jorge's speech, he is known to have deeply angered the US mission of the United Nations.

And US diplomats here are now concerned that right-wing elements within the Reagan administration will renew pressure to scale down American involvement at the UN and even cut

porter, Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick has doggedly tried to "sell" the UN's virtues to her own conservative following.

These virtues include some highly successful aid agencies and the fact that the UN forum, in the event of an emergency, might defuse a potential nuclear war between east and west.

However, at this time of year — when the General Assembly's open debate on world affairs is in full swing — Americans begin to ask whether the American effort to support the UN both in contributions and in manpower is worth it.

The US contributes US dollars 167-million each year to the UN, or a quarter of its annual budget. Five delegates of ambassadorial rank are also assigned to the

world body and the chief delegate has Cabinet rank within the US administration.

The Angola speech last week was just another example of what Mrs Kirkpatrick has in the past termed the "reckless insults" directed at the US.

Since becoming ambassador at the start of last year, Mrs Kirkpatrick, unlike her two predecessors, has instructed her staff to go on the attack although, in the case of Angola, the US was wary not to further upset the Namibia initiative.

In general, US diplomats have been instructed to fire back after anti-American speeches with automatic "rights of reply".

Mrs Kirkpatrick has openly criticised the UN's "impotence" on world issues and has taken individual ambassadors to task after they have delivered speeches she considered "unfair" to the US.

Frustration with her UN job, and disagreements with Former Secretary of State Alex-

ander Haig, forced Mrs Kirkpatrick to consider resigning earlier this year.

But after being told "the President needs you", she stayed on and started to devote more time to the world body — spending less time attending Cabinet meetings in Washington.

Mrs Kirkpatrick remains firm in her belief in the need for forthright rebuttal, both inside and outside the UN, and she argues that American embassies abroad should make it clear to host governments how the US regards their votes at the UN.

Despite her frequent criticism of the UN and the way Third World countries vote, Mrs Kirkpatrick has not herself directly raised that key question: should the US scale down its role at the UN?

But her hand-picked deputy, Kenneth Adelman, is believed to echo Mrs Kirkpatrick's thinking when he says the US would welcome a study to determine whether "we should treat the UN as we treat a country of medium importance". — Own Correspondent.

Any dishonesty will reflect the candidate's inability to communicate and to p...
University

515 41 14 2
Archbishop and three
nuns seized by SADF

The Star's Africa
News Service

The Angolan government radio has reported that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Luanda and three nuns have been seized by South African forces in southern Angola.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg last night, Radio Luanda said the four were "kidnapped" three days ago while travelling on church business in Cunene province. The province borders on Namibia.

The Angolan news agency Angop said Archbishop Dom Alexandre Do Nascimento was seized near Ngiva, about 50 km north of the southern Angolan border in territory "occupied by South African forces."

While Angop did not specify whether the kidnappers were South Africans or Unita guerillas, Radio Luanda said they were South African forces.

The agency said South African forces

To Page 3, Col 6

Slr 18/10/82

US backs Pretoria's 'Cubans out' call

LONDON — The United States has backed South Africa's insistence that the Cubans withdraw from Angola as a precondition for a settlement in Namibia.

This became clear yesterday when the British newspaper, The Observer published a letter from President Reagan to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, written in August this year.

The Observer received a copy of the letter from an undeclared source, but is convinced it is authentic.

President Reagan's views, backing South Africa all the way, cut

By Tim Patten

across public utterances in Washington to the contrary.

The letter declares emphatically that a settlement in Namibia depends on an agreement on the Cubans leaving.

"Linkage" is not officially part of the United Nations plan for Namibia.

The UN plan is concerned with getting South African troops out of Namibia.

But the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has insisted that the 15 000 Cuban troops must leave Angola before the settlement process.

President Reagan's letter says: "The momentum we have sustained on Namibia has not lessened our



Ronald Reagan
support for SA's view.

concern over the Cuban forces and the implication of their presence for long-term regional security.

"The simple reality, which we have been quite clear about since the beginning of this round of negotiations, is that we will need a credible Angolan commitment to a parallel framework of Cuban withdrawal by the time of the Security Council enabling resolution to set the plan in motion."

Washington's unofficial support for the Pretoria stance has angered the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, who last week scolded the Americans for holding up independence for Namibia.

Red Cross driven out

THOUSANDS of refugees in central Angola face an uncertain future following a decision by the Red Cross to pull out of the strife-torn region.

The refugees are victims of the seven-year-old war between the guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) and the forces of the Luanda government and its Cuban allies.

This is not the first time that the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has pulled out of the fighting zone in Angola's densely-populated central plateau, but the difference is that now it has been chased out at gunpoint by Unita guerrillas.

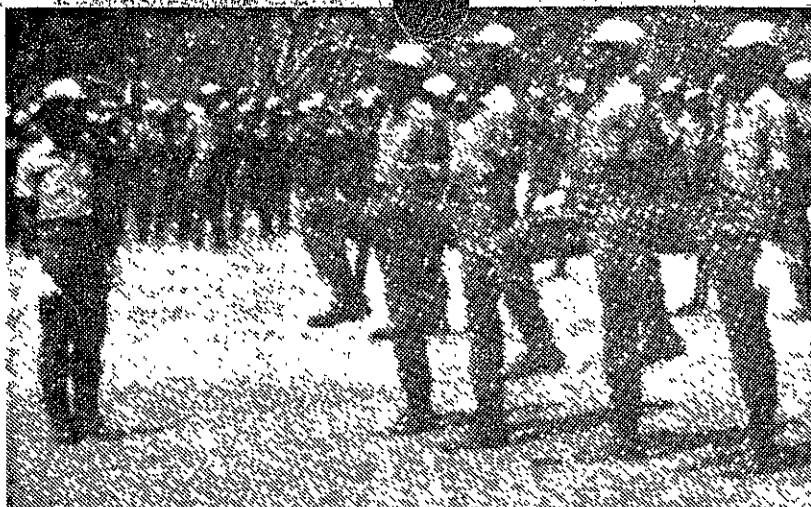
The ICRC said in Geneva that it had temporarily

suspended its programme of medical assistance and food distribution for the population of the area, the 'Planalto,' because of insecurity there. The announcement promised the programme would start again as soon as the situation in the field improved.

This means that unless Unita forces are driven from what has long been their stronghold, the ICRC will not be able to return to the area since it never accepts any military escort.

What is ironical is that the ICRC was expelled from the central plateau by the Luanda government in 1976 because the authorities thought its aid programme was feeding Unita. Today, the tables are turned, but there seems to be no end in sight to the refugees' suffering.

All	N
	N



Unita guerillas with white gloves and in their best uniforms prepare for a military parade.

**Savimbi has
large number
of SAM-7s**

**The Star's Africa
News Service**

Large quantities of SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles are among Unità's sophisticated arsenal.

Mrs Doreen Mutschmann, who recently spent five weeks in Angola, said in Johannesburg she saw Unita guerillas being trained to use the deadly missiles.

"All the training is given by Unita officers. At no stage did we see foreign instructors," she said.

Her five weeks in Unita-controlled territory were spent in areas south of the Benguela railway.

"In an area we visited they are growing tobacco for the troops," she said.

In bush hospitals some operations are carried out by Unita's medical personnel.

"We saw an appendectomy being done in one such hospital," she said.

Unita has many captured Soviet trucks but the rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, travels around in a Range Rover.



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Vehicles and arms are repaired in sophisticated workshops where spares can be made.

Mrs Mutschmann said Dr Savimbi did not hide the fact that the diesel for his vehicles was bought in Namibia.

She also spoke to two Cuban deserters and two Russian prisoners.

During Unita's recent congress in southern Angola promotions were awarded to several guerilla commanders. Here a high ranking Unita officer holds the epaulettes to be awarded at a special parade.



Young Unita guerillas armed with Western-made G-3 rifles at a meeting in the Angolan bush.

INSIDE UNITA'S BASE

Deadly weapons arsenal for rebels

ARGAS
28/10/82
5

Argus Africa News Service

LARGE quantities of Soviet made Sam-7 anti-aircraft missiles are among the sophisticated arsenal in possession of the Angolan rebel movement Unita.

Mrs Doreen Mutschmann, who recently spent five weeks inside Angola as part of a journalistic team, said in Johannesburg she saw Unita guerrillas being trained with the deadly ground-to-air weapons.

"All the training is given by Unita officers. At no stage did we see any foreign instructors," she said.

Her five weeks in Unita-controlled territory were spent in areas to the south of the Benguela railways where the rebels have their own agricultural projects.

TOBACCO

"In an area we visited they are now growing tobacco for the troops," she said.

In bush hospitals small surgical operations are

carried out by Unita's medical personnel.

"We saw an appendectomy being done in one such hospital," she said.

Unita has large numbers of captured Soviet made trucks, but the rebels' leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, travels around the areas under his control in a Range Rover.

WORKSHOPS

Vehicles and arms are repaired in "very sophisticated workshops" where spares can be made.

Mrs Mutschmann said Dr Savimbi did not hide the fact that the diesel for his vehicles was bought in SWA/Namibia.

She also spoke to two Cuban soliders who had deserted and to two Russian prisoners.



DURING Unita's recent congress in southern Angola promotions were awarded to several guerrilla commanders. Here a high ranking Unita officer holds the epaulettes to be awarded at a special parade.

Rbm 23/14/82 (5/11/82) (5)

Mudge says US is hedging on Cubans

By KOOS COETZEE
Mali Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — There were no firm indications that the Cubans would be withdrawn from Angola as part of a South West African settlement; the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

He told journalists on his return to Windhoek from a visit to the United States that the US Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, had not given him any information on a firm commitment to a withdrawal.

Dr Crocker had intimated that President Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola had problems with a certain wing of his party, Mr Mudge said.

He had been to the US to establish

whether any progress had been made towards implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 so the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance could finalise its attitude towards a new interim government form in SWA.

Dr Crocker had attempted to convince him that he (Dr Crocker) was optimistic, but Dr Crocker had said he could say nothing regarding the solution of outstanding problems, including the question of UN impartiality.

Regarding impartiality, Dr Crocker's only answer had been that it was a "very sensitive" area, Mr Mudge said.

Dr Crocker had described reports claiming that the US Administration had approved a new interim government in SWA as "rubbish", he said.

SWA's Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, recently intimated after a

trip abroad that the US Administration had agreed to a new interim government.

Mr Mudge said the general reaction in the US was that if there was to be an internationally supervised election soon, there was no need for an interim authority — there was a strong feeling that the present government should remain.

Asked about a letter by a group of West German parliamentarians who suggested the interim authority remain intact, Mr Mudge said he had encountered similar feelings in Britain.

A member of the Ministers' Council, Mr H J von Hase, who recently returned from West Germany, said he believed the West Germans also would not be willing to accept a change in the composition of the government from the Administrator-General.

SA-Angola prisoner swop in offing

LUSAKA — South Africa and Angola are negotiating a prisoner swop, which will include two American mercenaries and a Soviet adviser, Zambian Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba said today.

Mr Chomba, just back from a trip to Angola, said the swop was to have taken place in Lusaka last week but that problems had arisen. He added reports from Angola suggested remaining differences could be resolved in the next few days.

The swop reportedly involves the release of Angolan, Soviet and Cuban prisoners held by South Africa in return for two American mercenaries and the bodies of three South African soldiers held by Angola, the Zambia Daily Mail reported.

RAIDS

The Americans, identified only as Gustavo Grillo and Gary Acker, fought in the 1975 Angolan civil war for one of the losing factions. The bodies of the South Africans were said to have been taken during South African raids into Angola from Namibia. South Africa is believed to be holding 100 Angolan prisoners and a Soviet adviser taken in a 1981 offensive into southern Angola against guerillas fighting for Namibian independence. — Associated Press.

Silence over prisoner swop

Pretoria Bureau Chief

GOVERNMENT officials in Pretoria have indicated that they are unable to comment on the reports emanating from Lusaka that South Africa and Angola had planned to swap prisoners-of-war in the Zambian capital last week.

Zambia's Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Frederick Chomba, said in Lusaka yesterday he knew that the swop was due to take place. However, he was unable to say why the prisoner exchange had not taken place.

Reports from Angola said the swop could have involved Angolan, Soviet and Cuban prisoners held by South Africa and two mercenaries, an American pilot and the bodies of three South African soldiers held by the Angolans.

Angola is holding two American mercenaries, Gustavo Grillo and Gary Acker, who fought in the Angolan civil war.

Reports from Lusaka said South Africa is believed to be holding 100 Angolan prisoners and a Soviet adviser taken prisoner in 1981 during Operation Protea in southern Angola.

Sapa reports that a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman approached in Pretoria for confirmation of the alleged swop, said "We are not in a position to comment."

Prisoner swop talks well ahead

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Negotiations for a prisoner swop between South Africa and Angola are at an advanced stage, but a breakdown is still possible, Washington sources said yesterday.

In Lusaka, the Zambian Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba has been quoted as saying the Zambian capital has been chosen for the exchange.

But a State Department spokesman declined to say whether the talks were near success. "We've been close before, and then things have fallen apart," said one source. "There are many reasons for things to go wrong."

Informed sources in Lusaka said the negotiations involved Angolan, Soviet and Cuban prisoners held by South Africa, and a US pilot, two US mercenaries and the bodies of three South African soldiers held by Angola, reports Sapa-Reuter. The State Department spokesman included a Soviet adviser, held by South Africa, in the list.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said talks on the exchange of prisoners were "a continuing process".

Jubilation after MiG shot down

SAAF pilot tells of Angola kill

By DON MARSHALL, Pretoria Bureau Chief

HANDSHAKES from fellow pilots and ground crew, followed by a drenching in champagne, greeted a young South African Air Force fighter pilot when he returned to base after shooting down a Russian-supplied MiG-21 in a dogfight over Southern Angola last month.

This is how Paratus, official journal of the South African Defence Force describes the scene when the SAAF Mirage touched down at a military airfield in the operational area after last month's mid-

air engagement between two SAAF fighter aircraft and four Angolan MiGs.

The SADF has refused to identify the young pilot who became the hero of the mission, although Paratus describes him as "a young married man with a family".

"I'm just an average fighter pilot doing a job. It was my luck to have been the one at the right place at the right time..." he said in an interview published in the Defence Force magazine.

The incident happened while a SAAF reconnaissance aircraft, a Canberra bomber, was reconnoitring a build-up of missile installations and Swapo concentrations in the south of Angola.

The SAAF fighter aircraft — Mirages — were escorting the Canberra.

While the SAAF formation was flying from west to east at between 25 000 and 30 000 feet, they were warned that two "bogeys" (unidentified aircraft) were heading towards them at supersonic speed from the north. Later they were warned of another two aircraft.

The reconnaissance aircraft broke and headed for home and the SAAF fighters positioned themselves to intercept the oncoming Angolan fighter planes.

"We soon identified the aircraft as MiG-21s in the camouflage colours of the Angolan Air Force. They were heading for the reconnaissance plane," the pilot said.

According to the Paratus report, two of the MiGs passed the SAAF fighters, banked steeply to the right and fired four air-to-air missiles simultaneously, thereby classifying themselves as "bandits" (hostile aircraft).

The SAAF aircraft countered and manoeuvred to get behind the MiGs.

With his wingman covering him, the leading pilot closed in on one of the MiGs and, at less than 300m, raked it with cannon fire.

"When I got to within about 230m of the MiG, it exploded — or at least there was one heck of an explosion and bits of the aircraft came flying off.

"I flew right through the explosion, which was all flame — presumably from burning fuel. On the other side of the explosion I saw the MiG, trailing smoke and fuel, descending in a slow turn to the right," the pilot said.

Meanwhile the pilot of the second Mirage was looking out for other MiGs. He said he did not attack the second MiG as it clearly wanted to avoid further contact.

The pilots did not make contact with the other two MiGs.

Regarding the one that had been attacked and crippled with cannon fire, the second SAAF pilot said:

"The last time I saw it, the MiG was at about 20 000 feet and losing both height and speed. I watched for a few moments to see whether the pilot was able to eject, but did not see this happen.

"Then it was time to go home as we had accomplished our mission," he said.

Although the South Africans are certain the MiG was downed, the Mirage pilot may never be credited with his "kill" because there is no conclusive evidence the MiG was destroyed.

It could have returned to base. SAAF does not really know and the Angolans are not saying either.

Bush to meet seven African leaders

Cuban link to Namibia underlined

5
10/11/82

BY GEORGE



"I hear Mr Reagan's sending his Veep on a Bush tour."

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—On the eve of a seven-nation African trip, Vice-President George Bush underlined his Administration's belief that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was vital to a Namibian settlement.

Mr Bush left Washington today on a journey that will take him to Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Zaire in two weeks to discuss economic and human rights issues with the countries' leaders.

He took with him a party which included Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ms Loret Ruppe, Director of the Peace Corps, and Mr Fred Wetters, the Africa expert on the staff of the National Security Council.

At a briefing before his departure, Mr Bush said Southern African problems would feature prominently in his discussions with African leaders.

He said he did not believe a Namibian settlement was possible without the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — but he stressed that there was continuing dialogue between the Western contact group on Namibia and Angola on this issue.

"The dialogue will continue. The contact group is alive and well and united," the Vice President said.

IMF loan

He said the United States wanted to be a catalyst for peace in Southern Africa. "One of the things I am determined to convey to the African leaders we meet, is the depth of this commitment on our part."

Questioned about how he would explain or justify the Reagan Administration's support for a R1240 million International Monetary Fund loan for South Africa, Mr Bush said:

"I expect the issue will come up and I will explain that we do not believe that economic isolation is the answer to the human rights situation in South Africa."

Asked whether his visit was intended to give momentum to the stalled Namibian negotiations, Mr Bush countered by saying that he did not think the present negotiations were "devoid of forward movement."

Also in response to a question, Mr Bush said that he expected that Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would want to raise with him the issue of tensions with South Africa — but he did not want to speak further on the subject.

5-10/11/82
**More Red
aid pledged
to Angola** (5)

BERLIN — East Germany has promised to step up military aid to Angola during a visit to East Germany by the Angolan Defence Minister, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha.

East Germany is believed to have about 2,500 military and security advisers attached to the Angolan Army and security forces.

The East German communist leader and President Erich Honecker yesterday told the Angolan Defence Minister that co-operation between the two armies would be "intensified."

They discussed South African military activities in Angola's southern provinces. — Financial Times News Service.

RDM 11/11/82

Unita claims heavy enemy losses in sieges

LISBON. — Angola's main rebel movement said yesterday it had routed the town of Gago Coutinho, near the eastern border with Zambia, capturing more than 300 of the defenders and seizing large quantities of weapons and military vehicles.

In a communique distributed in Lisbon, Unita said the town, 70km from the Zambian border, fell on Monday.

The communique, released on the eve of the seventh anniversary of Angola's independence from Portugal, said Unita forces had also attacked another town, Calulo, 220km south of Luanda, earlier this month, kidnapping two Brazilian engineers.

There was no independent confirmation of the claims.

Unita said 112 of the defenders of Gago Coutinho, including 10 Cuban soldiers, were killed in the final assault. Unita losses were two killed and six wounded. Those captured included 318

members of the people's militia and seven Angolan Army soldiers.

A senior Unita official in Lisbon said the guerrillas had been besieging Gago Coutinho for months and estimated that the government forces had lost thousands of men defending the town.

He said Unita had pulled back into the surrounding countryside after overrunning the garrison as it was not interested in hanging on to a fixed position in a guerrilla war.

The communique said Unita had freed 3 700 local people being held by the government forces in Gago Coutinho and had captured 45 military vehicles, most of them made in the Soviet Bloc, as well as Kalashnikov rifles, RPG-7 anti-tank weapons, mortars and anti-aircraft guns.

In the Calulo attack in western Angola, Unita also claimed "several government troops dead and wounded". — Sapa-Reuter, UPI.

112 die as Unita ⁵ takes base - claim

LISBON — Rebel Unita forces in Angola have claimed that they captured a strategic military base near the Zambian border, killing 102 government troops and 10 Cubans.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, Unita said it took 318 militiamen and seven government troops prisoner on Monday in the attack on the Gago Coutinho base in south-eastern Mexico province, 70 km from the Zambian border.

Two Unita guerillas were killed and six wounded in the attack, the statement said, and the rebels seized 45 arm-

oured cars along with mortar launchers and anti-aircraft guns.

In a separate raid last Friday, the statement continued, two Brazilian technicians were taken hostage at a government base 220 km south of the capital, Luanda.

The two, allegedly captured at Calulo base, were named as Alberto Pimenta, an agronomist and Alvaro da Cunha Oliveira, a printer.

Unita has waged a guerilla war throughout Southern Angola since losing a civil war in 1976 to the governing MPLA, which depends on thousands of Cuban troops to keep it in power.

Red pilots in Angolan swop for Americans

LISBON — Angolan guerillas would release two captured Soviet pilots next Monday in exchange for two US mercenaries and a businessman held by Angola's marxist authorities since 1976, a spokesman for the rebels said here yesterday.

Fernando Wilson dos Santos, Lisbon spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), said the pro-Western guerilla movement would also free Monsignor Alexandre Do Nascimento, the Archbishop of Lubango, kidnapped in southern Cunene Province in October.

Mr. dos Santos said the exchange was negotiated by the International Red Cross.

After the release of the Soviet pilots at an undisclosed point in Angola on Monday, he said, the Americans would be freed some time before Christmas.

The Unita spokesman did not identify the three Americans.

Two were said to have been captured by MPLA forces during the country's 1975-76 civil war, and the third to be detained on charges of supporting the rebels after his private plane was shot down.

Unita claimed it captured the two Soviet pilots, allegedly flying combat runs for the MPLA, two years ago after shooting down their plane in disputed southern Angola.

Both US mercenaries, Mr. Dos Santos said, had fought alongside forces of the third Angolan party in the civil war — the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

Archbishop Do Nascimento would be released by Unita on Tuesday at another undisclosed spot — outside Angolan national territory — and flown directly to the Vatican.

His release would also be handled by the International Red Cross.

The archbishop was seized along with six nuns from a Cunene mission by Unita forces.

Mr. Dos Santos also claimed Unita guerillas were responsible for a fire at the Palacio Dos Congressos government complex in the capital Luanda, last Monday.

He said court records concerning several condemned Unita fighters were destroyed in the blaze.

IL, Friday, November 12, 1982

Rbm 12/11/82

(5)

Angola bridge raid blamed on SA Navy

LISBON. — South African "marines" had staged a raid on the Southern Angolan coast, blowing up two key bridges before being forced to withdraw, the Angolan news agency Angop claimed yesterday.

Angop said the South African naval units had entered Angolan territorial waters before dawn on Monday and had landed a raiding party north of the city of Namibe (Mocamedes) about 300km north of the South West African border.

The raiders had blown up two bridges on the Giraul River north of the city, cutting the railway line to Menongue (Septra Pinto) linking the interior with the Atlantic Ocean, Angop said.

This is the first time the Angolan media has referred to the SA Navy pene-

trating Angolan waters. Angop said the raid "should be seen as proof of an imminent escalation in the undeclared war which racist South Africa wages against the people of Angola".

Angop said Angolan armed forces had repulsed the raiders but did not mention any casualties on either side.

The raid means Angola will have greater difficulty in supplying the cities and military garrisons of the south, sources say.

Although the Namibe-Menongue railway itself had this year become the target of increasingly frequent sabotage attacks by rebel Unita guerrillas, it was still the main supply route for the city of Lubango (Sa da Bandeira).

Road transport is even more risky in the south because of mines and guerrilla

ambushes. Lorries usually move in convoys under military escort, according to Angolan rail sources.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria, said yesterday the SADF had taken note of the Angolan accusation.

It was known that South African forces operated against Swapo in the Cunene district (Southern Angola) from time to time.

The SADF had, for example, conducted a follow-up operation against Swapo at Caumato during the last few weeks.

"Regarding the alleged incident, however, it might have been perpetrated by either Unita, Flec, or the FNLA resistance movements," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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SADF denies attacks
on Angola bridges

Big blow to Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

Swapo's military capability has apparently been dealt a severe blow by the blasting of two key bridges on its main arms supply route from the port of Mocamedes.

One of the two bridges blown up over the Giraul River, north of Mocamedes, has cut the railway line inland to Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira), where Swapo has its headquarters in Angola and its main arms and supplies distribution point.

The destruction or damaging of the railway bridge was confirmed by the Angolan news agency, Angop, which blamed attacks on this and a second bridge on South African "marines."

A SADF spokesman has denied that South African forces were responsible but said South African forces had carried out operations against Swapo in the Cuamato area during the past two weeks. Cuamato is well to the south-east of Mocamedes.

The spokesman also said it was known that South African forces operated against Swapo in the Cunene district from time to time. This area is also some distance from Mocamedes.

The second bridge blown up was not identified by Angop but is presumed to be the bridge carrying the major road link to Lubango.

This would mean that supplies for Swapo from Mocamedes now have to be carried on secondary roads running deep into the south before heading north-east to Lubango.

Hideouts

The only movement known to be operating in southern Angola is Unita, which is believed to have raided close to Mocamedes from time to time from its bush hideouts in the south-east.

Unita says its operations are aimed not at Swapo but at Angolan government and Cuban forces.

In any event, the blowing of the Giraul river bridges has cut the main supply line in the south to Swapo and Cuban forces.

Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, is said to be gathering strength.

Defence chiefs say it is proving to be a thorn in the side of Swapo as well as Angolan forces.

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SA Navy raided Angola — claim

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The SADF had, for example, conducted the follow-up operation against Swapo terrorists at Caumato during the past weeks.

"Regarding the alleged incident, however, it might have been perpetrated by either Unita, Flec or the FNLA resistance movements," he said.

This is the first time the Angolans have referred to the South Afri-

can Navy as penetrating Angolan waters.

Angop said the raid "should be seen as proof of an imminent escalation in the undeclared war which racist South Africa wages against the people of Angola".

Angop said Angolan armed forces had dispatched the raiders but did not mention any casualties on either side.

The raid means Angola now faces greatly increased problems in bringing supplies to the cities and military garrisons of the south and will have to rely almost exclusively on air transport, sources say.

Although the Namibe-Menongue railway itself had this year become the target of increasingly frequent sabotage by guerillas of the rebel movement Unita, it was still the main supply route for the city of Lubango (Sa da Bandeira).

Road transport is even more risky in the south because of mines and guerilla ambushes. Lorries usually move in convoys under military escort, according to Angolan rail sources.

The railway line was also used to carry iron ore exports from the Sassinga mines which Angola is trying to revive with the help of the Austrian firm Austromineral.

— Sapa-Reuter

See 15/11/72

Five nations ready for POW exchange

The Star's Africa News Service
Lusaka

The bodies of three South African servicemen killed in Angola have been flown to Lusaka in preparation for today's expected swap of prisoners involving at least five nations, according to informed sources.

Hopes are high that the complete trade of military personnel from Angola and Angola and two African mercenaries will go ahead today after being postponed twice.

The Americans, Gustavo Grillo (36), a Vietnam veteran and former bodyguard to a US Marine corporal, have been in a Luanda jail since being convicted by a People's Revolutionary Tribunal in July 1976 of mercenary activities during the Angolan civil war.

7 British mercenaries

At this stage it appears unlikely that seven British mercenaries also captured by Angolan and Cuban troops during the fiasco are included in the deal.

Among the seven is South African-born Cecil Fortum, a coloured man whose parents took him to Britain as a child to escape apartheid. The three dead South Africans have not yet been identified by local sources.

Seven years ago to influence the course of history, while Angola is reported to keep to normal relations with the United States, largely for economic reasons, and may make a gesture of handing over the two American mercenaries, their seven British comrades-in-arms may be left to languish and hope despite the efforts of the Foreign Office.

The British Government said it is still trying to have the men's long prison sentences commuted and a precedent set with the release of the American mercenaries is unlikely to do their cause any harm.

Cross-border raids

It is believed the exchange, under the auspices of the International Red Cross, will include Russian non-commissioned officer Nikolai Pedorovich Pestisov, who was captured in Angola last August in an engagement in which his wife and Russian military personnel were killed.

South Africa may also include in its "package" up to 50 Angolan soldiers captured during cross-border raids on Swapo camps and a Cuban taken in May last year.

The Angolan rebel movement, Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, has fired two Russian aircraft down by guerrillas armed with a Sam-7 missile in November 1980.

The Unita package includes Archbishop Alexandre dos Nascimento of Lubango, and six nuns kidnapped in October. The archbishop would be released today and flown to Rome via Johannesburg.

Savimbi 'acts out of gratitude'

PoW swop saga nears its climax

WITH UNITA IN ANGOLA.

THE leader of the rebel Angolan movement Unita, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says he released two Soviet airmen to the Red Cross at the weekend to show his gratitude to United States President Ronald Reagan for supporting Unita.

The prisoner release is part of an agreement in which three Americans held in Luanda are to be swapped. Two of the Americans were mercenaries captured during the 1975 Angolan civil war.

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Dr Savimbi said the US had been asking him to release the Soviet airmen since last November. The guerrilla leader said he had met American officials many times during visits to the US.

"And as we consider the Reagan administration is friendly towards us, I think the gesture may strengthen relations between our movement and the administration," Dr Savimbi said in a news conference in an underground thatched hut.

Dr Savimbi said the US had assured him "they want two things: the Cubans out and a coalition government in Angola".

Dr Savimbi, answering questions fluently in English, French and Portuguese, said: "A coalition government is the only solution. But the Cubans must leave. If they don't leave and we go to Luanda, we get killed."

Dr Savimbi spoke to reporters at a guerrilla base 150km north of the South West African border near the abandoned former Portuguese colonial town of Coutada do Mucosso.

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The guerrilla leader defended his ties with South Africa and disclosed he had met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at undisclosed locations. But he denied receiving direct South African aid.

"Russians were bombing blacks here. But who will lift a finger when a Russian white man or a Cuban white man comes and kills a black man in Angola? It is nothing. But whenever South Africa comes it is bad."

Reporters who flew to the Unita base with the Red Cross for the prisoner exchange found the base covered with anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban posters.

Thousands of guerrillas and their supporters gathered around Dr Savimbi for a party to celebrate the release. A portable generator provided power for a small band, electric guitar included, that played until nearly midnight last night as soldiers danced, many carrying Soviet-bloc weapons.

Dr Savimbi said he was "anti-Soviet, but not a capitalist. And I do not plan to become one. I believe in a mixed system with private enterprise and some state ownership because we have to direct initiative."

Meanwhile DON MARSHALL reports from Pretoria that representatives of the International Red Cross in Pretoria yesterday refused to comment on the exchange of prisoners scheduled to take place in Lusaka either yesterday or today.

South Africa will hand over the Russian non-commissioned officer Nicolai Pestretsov, who was captured in Angola last year.

The swop, involving five nations, will include the bodies of three South African servicemen who were killed in Angola in unspecified operations.

Yesterday there were high hopes the complicated trade of military personnel from Russia, Cuba and Angola, as well as the American mercenaries, would be completed in Lusaka by noon today.

In Pretoria, Mr Nicolas de Rougement, head of mission at the IRC, refused to give a progress report on the prisoner exchange, saying it was a "very delicate matter".

"I still think that the whole thing can come tumbling down like a house of cards. I am too scared to breathe," Mr De Rougement said. — Sapa-AP.

Secrecy veil surrounds POW swop

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — An Angolan airliner made an unscheduled flight to Lusaka last night raising hopes that the complex prisoner-of-war swop involving five nations will be completed today.

A cloak of secrecy has descended over the operation as it enters its most delicate stage with diplomats and Zambian government officials refusing to comment for fear of upsetting the balance of trust achieved so far.

However there was strong speculation today that the Angolan aircraft, which arrived at about 8.10 pm yesterday without passengers, might have been sent to collect some at least of the Angolan, Cuban and Russian servicemen being handed over by South Africa.

Late last night it was confirmed that so far

none of the Americans to be released by Angola had so far arrived in Lusaka.

However, the bodies of three so-far-unidentified South African servicemen are believed to be in Lusaka already.

Speculation that the exchange was close intensified early today as Zambian military helicopters overflew Lusaka on their way two and from the nearby international airport.

The three Americans expected to be exchanged today are: Geoffrey Tyler (32), of Washington, who was forced to land a light aircraft in Angola when it developed engine trouble during a ferry flight to South Africa last year.

Custavo Grillo (36), a Vietnam veteran and onetime bodyguard to a New Jersey gangster, who was captured and jailed after the abortive mercenary intervention in Angola in

1976.

Gary Acker (28), from California, another mercenary who was captured only four days after arriving in Angola and who had not fired a shot there.

Informed sources say that at this stage it still appears unlikely that seven British mercenaries captured at the same time will be included in the deal despite the efforts of the British Foreign Office.

Among the seven is Cape Town-born coloured man Cecil Fortuin, whose parents took him to Britain as a child to escape apartheid.

The South African "package" is believed to consist of a senior Russian non-commissioned officer Nicolai Pestretsov, who was captured in Angola last August. His wife and other Russian military personnel were killed in the encounter.

'Bitter' prisoner kept jail clothing

ARGUS 18/11/82

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Gary Acker, one of the three Americans freed by Angola this week, refused to accept fresh clothes from his captors before his release.



AMERICAN pilot Mr Geoffrey Tyler, 32, is reunited with his mother, Mrs Marjorie Tyler, in New York after being released from an Angolan prison. He had been in jail for 20 months after he landed a light aircraft — which he was ferrying to Cape Town — in Angola because of electrical problems.

Instead, the 29-year-old mercenary was dressed in a combination of clothes from a British cellmate, John Lanlor, and from an earlier cellmate, South African soldier Johan van der Mescht.

A reporter who flew with the three from Lusaka to Paris reports that they seem to have come out of the ordeal in reasonably good physical health, but Acker seems to have been psychologically scarred the most.

Gustavo Grillo, who was captured with Acker in February 1976 while fighting with a CIA-backed faction in the Angolan civil war, said: "He's very bitter."

Cleancut

The reporter says of Acker, a veteran of Vietnam, that it is hard to reconcile his cleancut looks with his having been a mercenary.

By contrast, seven years in rat-infested Angolan custody has not changed Grillo's romantic — perhaps scheming — heart, he says.

Grillo, who refused to compare his imprisonment with 18 months he served in the United States for armed robbery, said that under certain circumstances he could become a mercenary again. He also said he was interested in going back to Angola as a

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Cuban doctor saved my leg — mercenary

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — An American mercenary freed from Angola this week told his parents that Cuban medical skill had saved one of his legs.

The mercenary, Gustavo Grillo, was released from prison in Angola with another convicted mercenary and a civilian pilot as part of an exchange for three Russian prisoners.

Although Grillo declined at an airport press conference to go into detail about his seven years in prison, his mother said later that her 36-year-old son told her that a leg injury he received just before he was captured in 1975 was still giving him trouble.

His mother, Mrs Laura Hewelt, said Grillo had had a six-inch piece of bone removed from his leg in an operation performed by a Cuban surgeon after he had been injured.

Grillo carried a walking stick when he arrived with Gary Acker and Geoffrey Tyler.

DECORATED IN VIETNAM

Grillo, a former US Marine who was decorated during the Vietnam war, explained that he sustained his leg injury "in combat" shortly before being captured by Cuban troops assisting Angola's MPLA government.

Tyler said that his nearly two years in prison had been "rough", but he was not ill-treated.

He had been ferrying a new light aircraft from the United States to Cape Town when an electrical fault forced him to make an emergency landing on a road in Angola.

Pilot

The other American is Geoffrey Tyler, captured when the aircraft he was ferrying made a forced landing in Angola. Grillo said he was also an "unserious guy", and that had helped him survive his 21 months in prison.

Grillo had been sentenced to 30 years and Acker to 16 years.

An American and three Britons were sentenced to death.

"I was never mistreated," said Grillo.

Tyler said the guards had forced them to strip and stack their possessions in small piles before their release.

"They took small things, including all Gary's personal letters. He raised hell, and they tossed them in the plane at the last minute."

12.00m
19/11/82

Zambia, Zimbabwe disagree with US

Forget Cubans, get SA out, Bush told

LUSAKA — Zambia yesterday joined Zimbabwe in disagreeing with the United States on the question of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a precondition to a Namibian settlement.

On his arrival in Lusaka yesterday the US Vice-President Mr George Bush was told that Cuban troops were in Angola at the invitation of the Angolan Government, while South African troops were in South West Africa illegally and in defiance of the UN, reports UPI.

Mr Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of Zambia's ruling UNIP party, called for a speedy resolution of the Namibian independence issue and told Mr Bush the question of Cuban troops in Angola was a bilateral matter between two friendly countries.

Mr Mulemba said: "While Cubans are in Angola legally at the invitation of

Angola, SA troops are in Namibia illegally and in arrogant defiance of the relevant UN resolutions calling on her to quit Namibia.

"The issue of Cuban troops in Angola does not appear anywhere in the terms of reference of the Western Contact Group of Five on Namibia.

"Angola is not part of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on Namibia," he said.

In reply, Mr Bush said the US "will labour on until all foreign troops withdraw from southern Africa, so Namibia might be free".

Observers understood his reference to foreign troops as a direct reference to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Earlier this week in Harare, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe told Mr Bush the Namibian people's right to independence was "basic and inalienable" and could not be linked to "such an extraneous precondition".

tion" as a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

Yesterday, before leaving for Lusaka, Mr Bush told Pressmen the US and Zimbabwe differed on the question of a Cuban troop withdrawal in Angola, but the degree of the difference was uncertain, reports the Mail Africa Bureau.

"Our position is well known. We can't dictate a solution but hope we can be a catalyst for peace there," Mr Bush said.

He said the US understood the views of Mr Mugabe on the Cuban issue but it would be up to journalists to ask Mr Mugabe whether he understood what the US was trying to do.

Mr Bush said the differences between the viewpoints of the two countries had been outweighed by the similarities.

Mr Bush will also visit Kenya and Zaire before returning home. While in Kenya he plans to make a major statement on US African policy, details of which have not yet been released.

Drama, then success, in PoW swop

By MIKE CADMAN

DRAMATIC details of the complex seven-sided prisoner exchange that took place in various parts of Southern Africa this week have emerged after months of secrecy.

Negotiations for the exchange — involving six nations and a guerrilla movement — were started more than a year ago by members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and culminated in two months of frenzied activity in the Pretoria, Windhoek and Geneva offices of the organisation to arrange this week's exchange.

Even the Unita guerrilla movement fighting in the remote southern Angola bush was closely involved in the negotiations.

Mr Nicholas de Rougemont, the leader of the ICRC team in Southern Africa, and one of the key men in negotiating the exchange, told this week of endless telephone calls, touch-and-go radio links, aircraft engine failures and countless hours of delicate negotiations across half the world that were all part



● Nicholas de Rougemont ... negotiated for a year

of one of the most complicated prisoner exchanges in recent history.

In the exchange the remains of two South African soldiers were returned to South Africa and three Americans captured by Angolan government forces were released. (The body of a third South African soldier was left behind because of "complications").

In return South Africa released a Russian prisoner of war, one Cuban soldier and 94 Angolan soldiers.

Unita released two Russian pilots, two churchmen

and a nun.

South Africa also handed over the bodies of five Russian and Cuban citizens.

Russian Sergeant-Major Nikolai Pestretsov, who was captured by South African troops in southern Angola, was one of the key figures in the swop.

"There were so many countries involved that complications were inevitable," Mr de Rougemont, who has worked on similar deals in the war-torn Middle East and in Zimbabwe, said.

"It was pandemonium on the day of the swop. At one stage we had to rely solely on radio links between two airport control towers to keep the whole process moving."

Mr de Rougemont said that more and more of the ICRC's time in Southern Africa will be taken up with prisoner-swop negotiations.

"While there is conflict in Angola and Namibia we will be kept very busy."

Mr de Rougemont said he had to deal with a constant stream of new requests, suggestions, pre-conditions and suspicions as the negotiations dragged on.

The swop was scheduled to take place on two earlier dates but had to be cancelled because of political and technical complications.

When the swop started this week everything hinged on timing and the effectiveness of the arrangements.

The men involved had to be flown from three places: Jan Smuts airport, Mariental airstrip in Namibia, and Luanda in Angola.

They were scheduled to meet in Lusaka.

On the day of the swop, one of the aircraft developed engine failure, pilots of other aircraft arrived at refuelling points to find there was no fuel and at times communication lines were stretched to the limit.

But still the deal came off and Mr de Rougemont said he considers the whole swop to have been 95% successful.

The 5% failure was because the body of a third South African soldier had to be left in Angola.

"The goodwill shown by all sides should be underlined and the 95% positive aspect makes it a highly satisfactory undertaking," he said.

US MERCENARY REVEALS GUARDS' PLAN TO AVENGE THE SA INVASION

How Angola planned to kill Van der Mescht

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

NEW YORK — An American mercenary who served seven years in an Angolan jail has revealed a secret he has carried with him since Operation Protea, when South African troops invaded Angola.

He said in New York this week that prison guards had planned to kill his friend, South African Sapper Johan van der Mescht, in retaliation for the invasion.

Mr Gary Acker, 28, of Sacramento, California, was released by the Angolans with two other Americans in an intricate prisoner of war exchange between Angola, South Africa and Unita.

He denied that Sapper Van der Mescht had collaborated with his Swapo captors or Angolan jailers.

"He hated their guts and made no secret of it. He was visited twice by Swapo people who apparently tried to 'turn him' and twice he chased them away.

"He remained loyal to his beliefs. Finally they came to fetch him to exchange him for Major Kozlov, the KGB spy the South Africans had caught."

Mr Acker was held for seven years with another US mercenary, Mr Gustavo Grillo of New Jersey.

They were exchanged for about 100 Angolan, Cuban and Russian prisoners held by South Africa.

An American civilian pilot, Mr Geoffrey Tyler, was also released after he had been captured following a



● Sapper Van der Mescht, ... hated his captors.

forced landing in a light aircraft in Angola.

Despite his plea that his aircraft had developed electrical problems while he was ferrying it from the United States to a buyer in South Africa, he was jailed in Luanda, where he met the two American mercenaries.

Of the plans to kill Sapper Van der Mescht, Mr Acker said:

"An Angolan friend of mine overheard a number of guards agreeing that they would kill Johan as soon as it became clear that the South Africans were going to advance all the way to Luanda.

"I told Gustavo (Grillo) and Geoffrey (Tyler) about it and also discussed it with the British mercenaries.

"We came to the conclusion that it would serve no purpose to tell Johan because it would only have distressed him.

"There was nothing that anyone could do about it.

"Instead, we tried to be as nice as possible to him because we were all certain he would die within the next few days.

"When it became clear the South Africans were not going to invade Luanda, all of us were extremely happy but we never did get around to telling Johan how close he had come to death.

"I guess we thought if it could happen once it could happen again."

"He was a real nice guy and I would very much like to see him some day. I would also like to meet his wife and kid — he spoke about them all the time and I think it was them more than anything that kept him going."

This week's PoW exchange, originally scheduled for October 28, had been delayed deliberately by Unita to show the outside world that they were in control, Mr Acker said.

Neither he nor any of the other prisoners in the MPLA prison in Luanda had ever been physically assaulted or beaten by their jailers, Mr Acker said.

"They more than made up for that by feeding us terrible food and by verbally assaulting and threatening us on every possible occasion.

"Although I carry no physical scars, the emotional scars will stay with me for a long, long time."

Mr Acker, a Vietnam veteran, was 21 when he answered an advertisement for mercenaries in Soldier of Fortune magazine.

After only a few days in Angola, he and several other mercenaries were captured by MPLA forces.

His severe criticism of the United States and the US way of life during his trial saved him from facing the same firing squad that executed his compatriot, Daniel Gearhart and three British mercenaries.

Gustavo Grillo, who was imprisoned with Mr Acker, was far more relaxed in speaking about his ordeal.

"Sure the food was bad but the guards ate much the same food as we — I think it was possibly the best they had."

He said he hoped to return to Angola one day to settle there as a businessman.

"I'm a very romantic adventurer. I like to warm my hands at the fire of life."

The third American released in the exchange, civilian ferry pilot Geoffrey Tyler, spent 21 months in jail.

"I'm glad to be home. I missed my freedom," he said.

He had lost 12kg and had not had a proper night's sleep since he left Angola at the beginning of the exchange.

"I don't feel that my treatment was inhumane as much as completely unjust."

He said he had been denied legal counsel and had been jailed, although he had never engaged in mercenary

activities against Angola.

All three men were unanimous in their wish that the British government set the wheels in motion to free the seven British mercenaries

still being held in Angola.

"It is going to be much more difficult for them now that we are gone," Mr Acker said.

"They deserve at least the

same chance that was given to us. We will all be holding thumbs that they will also soon be breathing the same air of freedom that we're now breathing."



● The three Russian prisoners-of-war have a last chat in Africa before their long journey home. Sergeant-Major Nikolai Pestretsov is in the centre with pilots Ivan Tsernitsk and Nikolai Mollawei.

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**3 killed in SA
raid—Angola**

LISBON. — Angola claimed on Saturday that South African bombers had killed three civilians and wounded five others in a raid on a southern village on Thursday.

In Pretoria, a South African military spokesman dismissed the charge as "propaganda," saying "no purpose can be achieved by reacting to it."

The Angolan Angop news agency said the raid caused great damage to the village of Chicusse. — UPI.

Cuban role in Angola increasing — Pik Botha

From John d'Oliveira
Weekend Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs said here today the involvement of Cuban combat troops in the SWA/Namibian border war was increasing.

Mr Pik Botha told members of the South African Press: "They train them, they help them, they think for them ... they encourage them, they fly the aircraft for them."

Mr Botha spoke to the newspapermen after lengthy discussions with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and some of his top officials — discussions which both sides have described as useful and encouraging.

Withdrawal

Questioned about the role of Cuban troops in the South West African settlement negotiations, Mr Botha vigorously denied that this was an issue suddenly raised by South Africa to ward off a settlement.

He also made it clear that South Africa was insisting on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola to match a reduction of South African troops in South West.

"Gentlemen, we must be very clear about this. We are talking about a withdrawal of Cuban troops and a reduction of South African troops."

Old factor

The South African troops, he said, would be reduced to a level of about 1500.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola had always been a factor in the search for a South West African settlement — as far back as 1977, he said.

But the Cubans had become increasingly involved in the situation in the territory, until their presence was now a symbol of tension and instability.

"The Cubans have made themselves more



Mr Pik Botha

prominent ... they have come to be fixed far more permanently in the minds of leaders in Namibia as a force which has a direct bearing on the constitutional development of Namibia, almost as if they are dug in to ensure a Swapo victory."

No secret

Mr Botha said the increased Cuban involvement with Swapo was no secret in South West Africa.

The South African forces had captured Swapo activists who spoke freely about the Cuban role. "The forces which are fighting Dr Jonas Savimbi are not MPLA but Cuban ... the main war is being fought between Dr Savimbi's forces and the Cubans."

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Jonas -

- a growing giant

ARGUS 30/11/82 (5)



Dr Jonas Savimbi . . . his force now larger and better.

COUTADA DO MUCUSSO (Angola). — Jonas Savimbi, now 47, has slimmed down a little, but to his followers he is still a giant who is leading his pro-Western guerrillas to victory over the Soviet-backed Angolan Government.

Without doubt, his fighting force is larger and better equipped than it was two years ago. As leader of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (Unita), Savimbi controls the south-eastern third of Angola. Another third, he contends, is in dispute.

As a small step towards his goal of taking Luanda, the Angolan capital, Savimbi has moved his headquarters to a point 96 km north of where he was interviewed by me in May, 1980, close to the border of SWA/Namibia.

Followers now number 35 000

In an interview at his headquarters here, in an area that was a game reserve when Angola was a Portuguese colony, Savimbi said his armed followers now numbered 35 000 men and women.

He said 14 000 of them were in regular units directly under his control and the rest were guerrillas. Two years ago, he said his army numbered 15 000.

Since July, he said, government troops had succeeded in overrunning two of his camps further south.

"The situation was very tough, but since September we have again had the upper hand."

Few, if any, correspondents have accompanied Savimbi's forces into action, so the actual level of the fighting in Angola is unknown.

Savimbi is elusive on the source of his newly acquired military equipment, but it is thought to have come from South Africa.

Captured during SA raids

Since most of the vehicles are of Soviet origin, they are believed to have been captured by the South African Army during raids into Angola against Swapo.

Savimbi said he had held talks on three occasions with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Asked if South Africa's support caused other black African leaders to shun him, he said: "I don't like South Africa's racism any more than any other black. Mr Botha has begun to change that, and I pray that he will continue to do so."

Favours American initiative

Savimbi said he favoured the American initiative for international guarantees of protection for Angola if the present government ousted the Cubans. But he did not want an international force to replace the Cubans.

"That would turn Angola into another Lebanon.

"If the Cubans leave, then the Angolan Government will have to talk to us."— Los Angeles Times News Service

See 2/12/82

ANGOLA

Unita forces now 35 000

Involved in very big battles these days' (5)

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He said 14 000 of them were in regular units directly under his control and the rest were guerrillas.

Dr Savimbi, who met senior State Depart-

ment officials during a recent visit to Washington, expressed optimism over Unita's increased support from US Congressmen who admire his avowed anti-communist stance.

Whatever the size of his fighting force, his units are better supplied than they were two years ago. During the interview the area was full of Soviet trucks, with even an armoured car or two. There was also a gener-

ator providing lights and power for a rock concert.

Dr Savimbi said the fighting against government and Cuban forces had increased. "We are involved in very big battles these days," he said. "Not in the hundreds (of combatants), but in thousands."

Since July, he said, government troops had succeeded in over-running two of his camps further south. "The situation was very tough, but since September we have again had the upper hand."

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He did not want an international force to replace the Cubans. "That would turn Angola into another Lebanon," he said. "If the Cubans leave, the MPLA, then the Angolan government will have to talk to us."

He would negotiate a "workable coalition," he added. — From the Los Angeles Times.

SA-ANGOLA START TALKS

Argus 8/12/82 (5) 21
PRAIA (Cape Verde). — A delegation led by a South African Minister arrived in the Cape Verde Islands early today and began talks with two members of the Angolan Government, official sources said.

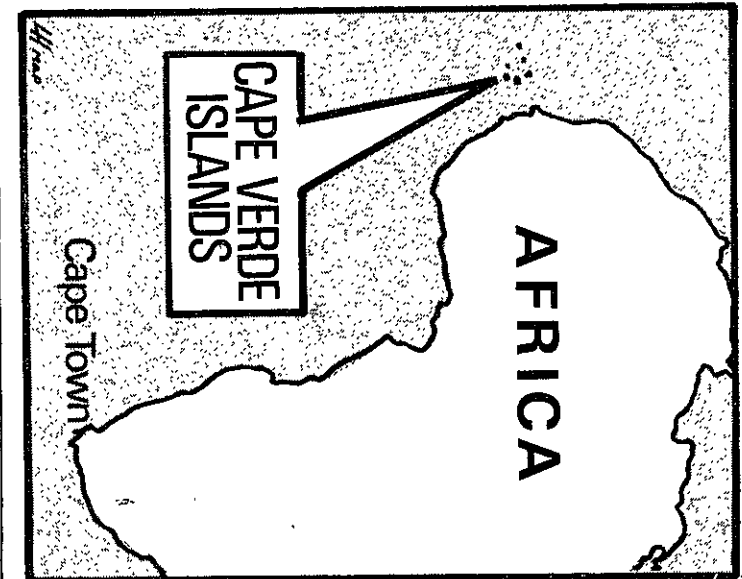
According to Sapa-
Reuter the sources identified the head of the South African delegation as "F W Clarke". This appeared to be a reference to Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs, Mines, Environmental Planning and Energy.

The sources said the South African team had started talks with the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, and the Transport Minister, Mr Faustino Muteka.

According to Cape Verdean officials, the meeting was arranged by President Pereira to try to secure a speedy settlement in SWA/Namibia.

In lounge

The meeting began in the VIP lounge at Cape Verde's international airport, on the island of Sal, immediately after the two South African Airways jets, the sources said.



Dramatic

An earlier report from The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg said that in a dramatic bid to reach a settlement over SWA/Namibia, South African and Angolan representatives were believed to be meeting in strict secrecy today in Cape Verde.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today refused to confirm or deny news

(Turn to Page 2 col. 9)

This is the first time that Angolan and South African Government representatives have had direct talks since Angola's independence in 1975.

The Argus Bureau reports from London that Cuban troop movements will be discussed at the parley.

Earlier reports claimed that the issue would not be discussed but confirmation that this crucial element in the negotiations is on the agenda came from ANOP, the Portuguese news agency.

Zone

ANOP said: "The first talks between the two sides would discuss Namibian independence and a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and South African troops from Namibia with a view to setting up a demilitarised zone in the area."

The agency report was broadcast on Portuguese radio during the night. ANOP, quoting "diplomatic sources", said that unnamed representatives of both South Africa and Angola would "sit down at the same table" for the first time to discuss the question of Cuban troops.

The report added that Cape Verde's Interior Minister, Mr Julio de Carvalho, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Silvino da Loz, would be travelling to the capital Praia to meet the two negotiating teams.

Crucial parley

(From Page 1)

formation about the identity of representatives of a possible South African delegation.

Official sources in Praia, the Cape Verde capital, confirmed that the meeting was to take place today, Reuters reported.

The sources said Angola's Interior Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, arrived in Praia yesterday for the talks.

A South African aircraft with 15 on board, apparently South African security agents, arrived last night.

Both Angola and Cuba have rejected any linking of a SWA/Namibian settlement with the presence of the Cubans in Angola.

agency reports from Cape Verde that the Angolan representatives arrived there yesterday and that the South Africans were due today.

But Foreign Minister Pik Botha's secretary, Mr Carel Wessels, confirmed that he was "out of town".

He refused to say whether or not the Minister had gone to Cape Verde.

Asked why information concerning a possible South African delegation to the Cape Verde Islands was being kept secret, Mr Wessels said there was "a large security consideration" at this stage.

For this reason he could not divulge any in-

formation about the identity of representatives of a possible South African delegation.

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EDUCATION

Better teaching for a better life

By Moira Levy

Upgrading the standard and quality of black education can in time lead to improvements in the quality of township life.

Final is the aim of NASHUA's Adopt-a-

TEACH/READ

money wasted." Mr

Zulich said.

However, next year a library would be given to the school and the company was toying with the idea of building a prefabricated room to house it, he said.

ace gaps bridged

When the Progressive Federal Party took control of Sandton Town Council earlier this year it undertook to "build bridges" between the race groups and as a result to a close management committee chairman Mr Rick Valente believes his party has managed to do just that.

Development of Mariboro Gardens, the Indian area, is reaching completion and the first 850 stands are expected to be come available within the next few weeks.

However, demand far exceeds the number of stands and the council has asked the Government for permission to extend Mariboro to land between the Jukkel River and the Eastern Bypass.

The council plans to make council to safeguard the interests of their communities."

The problem of housing Sandton's 6700 coloured people was given added emphasis with the proposed redevelopment of Alexandra township.

The estimated 5000 coloured people living in the black town-

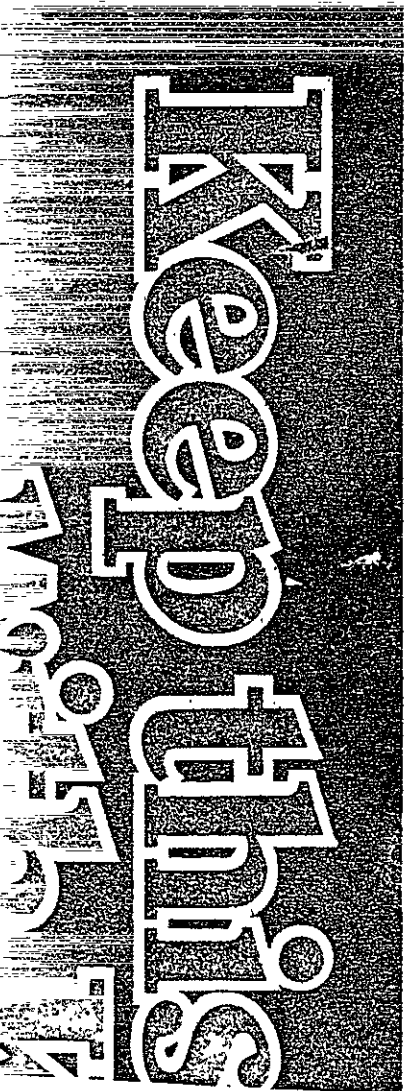
LIBRARIES

"There was no fanfare and there haven't been any incidents," said Mr Valente.

The second move on the road to reform is opening municipal libraries to all race groups.

"We hope to do this in the new year, pending legislation which will empower local authorities to make that decision," said Mr Valente.

Read this



8/21/82
Step 3

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Wessels, said there "a large security consideration" at this stage.

He said a statement might be released later today.

Six years

power in Angola following the withdrawal

The Cuban withdrawal issue is linked with the future of Dr Jonas Savimbi's movement, which controls the southern third of

They believe there can be no Cuban withdrawal unless Unia is either accommodated in

The observers consider it highly likely that Unita's present the short term.

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SECTION 8. QUESTIONS

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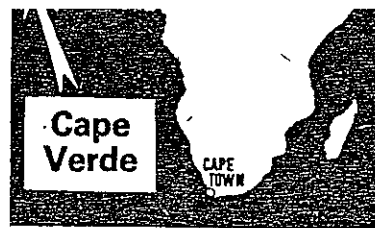
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General Magnus Malan



Mr Pik Botha



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Further talks 'planned'

PRAIA, Cape Verde. — South African and Angolan ministers flew home yesterday after night-long talks and agreed to meet again at a place and on a date to be decided later, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Pretoria agreed to return the bodies of Angolan soldiers killed in southern Angola, where South African forces have staged frequent raids.

Cape Verde officials said the talks could have laid the basis for negotiations on the future of SWA/Namibia, involving South Africa, Angola, and Unita.

Portuguese reports from the former Portuguese islands said the discussions could herald a new era for Southern Africa.

Interior Minister

Angola was represented at the talks by the Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, and the Minister of Transport, Mr Faustino Muteka.

South Africa's delegation was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and included the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The first ministerial talks between South Africa and Angola were in a lounge at Cape Verde's international airport on the island of Sal, hundreds of kilometres from the archipelago's capital.

The sources said the

two delegations left Sal about 1pm SAST yesterday.

Cape Verde's Foreign Minister, Mr Silvino da Luz, who travelled to Sal to welcome the two delegations, declined to comment on how the talks had gone when he returned to Praia yesterday.

South African officials in Pretoria yesterday gave no indication of when the meeting had been, but a brief communiqué issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday confirmed that talks had been held on the Cape Verde Islands.

According to Cape Verdean officials, the meeting was arranged by President Aristides Pereira to try to secure a speedy settlement in SWA/Namibia.

They said Cape Verde was counting on the talks to produce a basis for understanding between the South African and Angolan governments and Swapo.

Diplomats in the former Portuguese colony stressed earlier that the thorny issue of the Cuban troops stationed in Angola since it became independent of Portugal

Local scepticism

Political Correspondent

THERE was strong local scepticism last night about reports that top South African and Angolan ministers met without raising the issue of Cuban troops in Angola.

A Cuban withdrawal is the key issue delaying a settlement in SWA/Namibia and has been demanded by both the South African and United States governments.

Political observers believe that, unless the Cape Verde meeting was a total disaster, there should at least have been agreement to raise the matter at a later date.

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Cape Times 9/12/82
From page 5

in 1975 would not be raised at the meeting.

Both the South African and the Angolan governments maintained a stony silence about the talks. A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said no further information on the discussions would be "forthcoming".

"We cannot say anything at this stage, other than confirm that the talks took place and that they were held on the Verde Islands," he said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was not immediately available for comment on the meeting.

The international airport on the Island of Sal is regularly used by South African, Cuban and Angolan airliners to refuel on intercontinental flights.

Cape Verde is the only African country to allow South African Airways to refuel on flights to Europe and North America.

The archipelago has repeatedly offered its services in arranging a summit over SWA/Namibia independence.

Cape Verde was the first stopover on United States Vice-President George Bush's seven-nation tour of Africa last month.

During his trip, Mr Bush heard loud criticism of America's backing for South African attempts to link the future of SWA/Namibia with that of the Cuban troops in Angola.

— Sapa-Reuter

Jockeys injured in Vaal pile up

By PETER DUFFIELD

HORSES and riders were left sprawled across the track after one of the worst pile-ups in the history of South African racing during the running of yesterday's fifth race at the Vaal.

Of the 16 horses taking part, six failed to finish the race. They were, however, not injured. But for two of the six riders fate was not as kind.

Paul Whitmore, one of Transvaal's leading riders, suffered a fracture to his lower leg and last season's Transvaal champion Jeff Lloyd has a crack in both his wrist and leg.

For once the big Vaal crowd was almost silent as the winning horse Humerus crossed the finish line. They were shocked by the sight of horses and jockeys tumbling about as one horse after another fell over the pile of bodies.

First to go — for no apparent reason — was Mafeking, ridden by Whitmore. This was when the field started to enter the straight, so bunched it was impossible for any of the other runners to take evasive action. Horses fell with such rapidity it was almost as if they had been mowed down with a machine gun.

Riders who fell were apprentice Van der Westhuizen, jockeys Jeff Lloyd, Rhys van Wyk, Gavin van Zyl, Paul Whitmore and Gordon Sterley.

Only Lloyd and Whitmore were admitted to hospital, but a hospital spokesman said Lloyd would be discharged soon. Whitmore, however, would be in hospital for at least the night. Whitmore will be out of action for some time and Lloyd's injuries are likely to keep him out of the saddle until at least 1982.

Botha and Malan in Angola talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

NEW impetus was given yesterday to the stalled bid to end the South West African war when it was confirmed officially that South African and Angolan ministerial delegations had met on the Cape Verde Islands.

Confirmation came shortly after the return to South Africa yesterday of a delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

They were accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, and senior officials.

The Angolan team included the Interior Minister and MPLA politburo member, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, and the Minister of Transport, Mr Faustino Muteka.

Organised on the initiative of President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde to help break the threatened deadlock on SWA, the talks did not take place yesterday — as initially reported — but on Tuesday.

According to well-placed sources in South Africa, American officials did not attend as observers, despite the



MR PIK BOTHA
Secret talks with Angola

central role the US played in the peace initiative and the visit to Cape Verde last month by the US Vice-President, Mr George Bush.

Contrary to some reports, the talks were not the first direct bilateral talks between South Africa and Angola. They were, however, the first publicly acknowledged talks between the two parties, and perhaps the first at ministerial level.

Although no statements were issued by either side on the content of the discussions, they almost certainly focused the inter-related issues of the border war, the withdrawal of Cuban troops and the position of the rebel Angolan guerrilla movement, Unita.

The director-general of the Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Bar-

ratt, said of the talks: "They are a hopeful sign. They show that channels are still open and that both sides are still willing to talk about the issues at stake."

South Africa, he said, is anxious about the prospect of a Swapo victory at the polls in SWA, and seems determined not to abandon Unita.

"We have to realise that Angola is reluctant to let the Cubans go and then to have to face South Africa and Unita," Prof Barratt added.

"What is needed is compromise, a package deal and the restoration of trust."

The initiative for the talks is understood to have had its genesis at the meeting of Portuguese-speaking African territories in Cape Verde last month. Apart from Cape Verde, these territories are Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Sao and Principe.

President Pereira of Cape Verde, described as a "moderate," is well positioned to play the role of mediator between Angola and South Africa. As the leader of a former Portuguese colony, he obviously has strong ties with Angola. His tiny cluster of islands off the West African coast, however, has strong economic links with South Africa.

The talks took place against a backdrop of growing impatience in the United Nations, particularly among African states

Pierre Coetzer joins the paid pugs

By GEOFF VAN HEERDEN

PRETORIA policeman Pierre Coetzer, the most exciting amateur heavyweight boxer since the likes of Kallie Knoetze and Gerrie Coetzee did battle in the early 1970s,

last night joined the professional ranks under the Sigma umbrella.

The Springbok will have his first paid fight on a Golden Gloves-Square Ring card at the Ellis Park tennis stadium on February 5 against a

local opponent.

Coetzer, who won 41 of his 45 fights inside the distance, will be trained and managed by Daan Bekker, his mentor of amateur days.

● See Back Page

Di tells of her little Prince Billy Bunter

London Bureau

LONDON. — Prince William, the infant future King of England, has a gargantuan appetite.

The report comes from an impeccable source — his mum, Diana Princess of Wales.

While visiting Coventry on Tuesday the Princess told Mrs Jean Papps, the cook at a lodge where the royals lunched, that Prince William has "an enormous appetite".

And to offset the recent rumours that she suffers from the slimmers' sickness an-

orexia nervosa, she said he was taking after his mum.

"I have an enormous appetite despite what people say," she told Mrs Papps, "and so has Prince William."

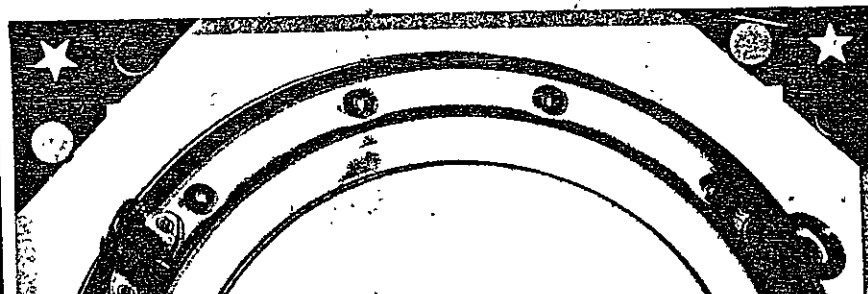
The Princess then tucked into a healthy meal — a chicken leg, mixed vegetable

salad, a vol-au-vent, more tomato and beetroot, fruit salad, coffee and malvern water.

The Princess confirmed that she and Prince Charles would take their son on their five-week tour of Australia and New Zealand.

Court rules on cows row

Court Reporter
THE grass may be greener



Angolan talks may stem from economic crisis

10/12/82
E. Post

ANGOLA'S decision to agree to face-to-face talks this week with its arch-enemy South Africa, comes at a time of severe economic crisis for the former Portuguese colony, caused by the cost of their conflict and a sharp drop in export revenue.

Angola has given no official explanation for the meeting in the Cape Verde islands between two members of the Angolan Government and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha.

But Angolan leaders have for the last two years made no secret of the fact that the country simply could not afford to continue a conflict which was causing immense hardship to its people and retarding the economic development of what is potentially one of Africa's richest countries.

On the seventh anniversary of Angolan independence last November 11, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the "undeclared war waged by South Africa" since 1975 had cost Angola \$10 billion (R11,5 million).

Angola has imported huge quantities of Soviet arms and has an expeditionary force of some 18 000 to 25 000 Cuban troops on its soil.

The Luanda Government has to pay for both in hard currency, according to Angolan officials, and this is placing a heavy strain on the exchequer at a time when world recession is pushing down the prices of oil and diamonds, Angola's only two significant exports.

THIS week delegations of the South African and Angolan governments met for the first time, with SWA/Namibia apparently the main purpose of the talks. However, Angolan leaders have made no secret of the fact that their country cannot afford to allow the conflict on its borders to continue. RICHARD WALLIS reports from Lisbon:

In spite of the military help it has received from the Soviet bloc, however, Angola has been unable to keep South African troops out of its territory or to end the internal guerilla war fought by Unita.

As a result, only one of Angola's three railway lines is working normally, many of its roads are not safe to use and peasants have deserted their farms, forcing a country which used to be self-sufficient, to import almost all its food.

Because of an acute foreign exchange crisis, Angola has this year cut down on all but essential imports, according to the country's main trading partners.

Funds earmarked for economic development have been diverted to defence and coping with a mounting flood of war refugees. These are estimated to total 160 000 in the south and as many as 400 000 in the centre of Angola.

The figure does not include refugees from SWA/Namibia, where Angolan-backed Swapo guerillas are fighting South African rule.

President Dos Santos said last month that it was because of the war effort that the Government had been unable to improve the lot of a people now facing widespread shortages.

Angolan leaders have in the last few months also increasingly referred to unflattering comparisons with the pre-independence period.

Ever since the last major South African attack in August 1981, Angola has lost control of most of the southern border province of Cunene.

Economically, the province was not important, but Western military experts said the Angolans had since been forced to build a reinforced line of underground bunkers and missile batteries north of the lost territory.

The line stretches from the most forward Angolan army position at Cahama, 140 km south of the city of Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira), to Menongue (formerly Serpa Pinto) towards the Zambian border, the experts said.

Ever since last April, the Angolan military has been saying that South Africa has been massing troops on the border in preparation for a new invasion.

By agreeing to talk with the South Africans, the Angolans appeared to signal that they could not afford another round of fighting with Pretoria. — Sapa-Reuter

GENERAL NEWS

Presence increased 50 pc recently — CIA

WASHINGTON —

Cuba is believed to have sent an additional 10 000 troops to Angola in recent months, raising the total to 30 000, according to Central Intelligence Agency estimates.

US officials, speaking on condition they were not identified, said the reported increase might have been related to stepped-up military activity in Angola in recent months by South Africa and by Unita, Angola's anti-communist rebel movement.

The officials emphasised that it was difficult to measure the number of Cuban troops. One official called the CIA figure a "guesstimate."

Cuban forces began arriving in Angola in late 1975 to support the post-colonial marxist government there

Cuban troops in Angola 'now 30 000'

against what Angola called South African military threats.

In recent years, American estimates of Cuban troop strength there have been in the 20 000 range.

The Cuban troop presence in Angola has been a stumbling block in the efforts of the United States and other Western countries to negotiate independence and black-majority rule in Namibia.

South Africa has launched repeated military raids against bases in Angola maintained by Namibia's black nationalist Swapo organisation.

Pretoria, with strong US support, has said it will not agree to grant independence to Namibia until the Cuban forces leave Angola.

The disclosure of the reported increase in Cuban troop strength followed an unprecedented meeting be-

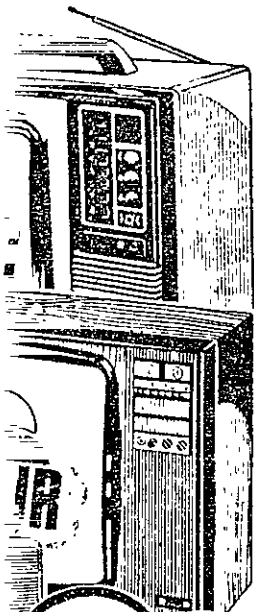
tween South African and Angolan officials on Wednesday in Cape Verde.

The discussions addressed differences between the two countries on the Namibian question. Both governments refused comment on the talks but the US State Department called the meeting a "positive development which could enhance prospects for a resolution of regional problems."

According to US estimates, Angola paid Cuba and other Soviet bloc countries almost R2 000 million last year for their assistance.

This would represent well over half of Angola's foreign exchange earnings although neither Angola nor Cuba has commented on what, if any, payment Cuba receives. — Associated Press.

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DION'S LOW PRICE



'We'll just have to wait'

S. Tribune
12/12/82

2/1/83
2/1/83
5

'Swap' over SA/Angola talks

By Peter Mann, Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN officials who attended the Cape Verde talks with Angola this week returned jubilant at the "surprisingly good atmosphere" that prevailed. But how they are waiting to see what effect the South African raid into Lesotho will have on proposed follow-up talks next year.

Minister of Foreign Affairs P. W. Botha who led the South African delegation said yesterday: "We will just have to wait and see." He would say no more.

In what has become almost a part of the South African tradition, a stunning diplomatic coup that drew the approval of the international community was apparently negated by ill-timed military action.

Mr Botha has clamped a tight curtain of secrecy over details of the trip to Praia in the Cape Verde Islands for his face-to-face talks with Angola over the fighting in South West Africa.

However, it is understood that the delegation which also included the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barred du Plessis, and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Johan van Dalen, arrived in a SAA jet on the Island of Sal which is used as a refuelling stop for SAA's overseas flights.

The international airport on the island was built in the early Seventies by South Africa. Ironically it was used as an air bridge in the transportation of the Cuban soldiers into Angola. They, too, used it as a refuelling base in the long haul from Havana to Luanda.

The talks started in the VIP lounge of the airport as soon as the South Africans who had been preceded by security men arrived.

The Angolan delegation comprised the Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues and the Minister of Transport, Mr Francisco Muteka, both said to be members of the Central Committee of Angola's ruling party.

The talks were arranged by Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira who has repeatedly offered his services in arranging a summit over SWA.

Sources close to the South African delegation speculated this week that the talks had centred on how to achieve peace on the ground in South West Africa. Although they did not spell it out, it is thought that this would have included discussion on the future of the 30 000 Cuban troops said to be in Angola—ostensibly to protect the country from South African incursions.

South Africa claims to be fighting only Swapo in South West Africa, but Angola is jumpy saying that if the Cubans were not there they would also be vulnerable to the

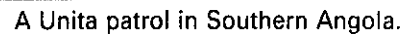
South African incursions which have already penetrated deep into its territory.

South Africa says there can be no settlement in SWA until the Cubans have left Angola. Angola says it cannot let the Cubans leave until there is no South African military presence in South West Africa.

It was also learned this week that South Africa wants to have the position of Unita—the guerrillas under the command of Jonas Savimbi—who are fighting the ruling MPLA—taken into account in any future talks with Angola. "Unita can't be left out of this," a senior South African said this week. "Even if we settled with Angola, what about them? They have to be part of the agreement to stop the fighting."

Angola is keen to escape the ravages which the war has inflicted on her. The Cuban protection is said to cost as much as two thirds of its oil revenue—money which is desperately needed to revitalise her flagging economy. In addition she is trying to cope with the problems caused by South Africa in hot pursuit operations against Swapo and the debilitating war against Unita.

5N



ens
Merry
13/12/87

The inhabitants of Huambo are waiting with disquiet the significant date of December 25, the anniversary of the launching of armed conflict by the forces of General Savimbi (AFP)

The roads are special targets for Unita. A convoy of tankers belonging to the national petrol company, Sonangol, and accompanied by trucks carrying goods for local stores, was ambushed over the weekend of November 21 at Vila Franca, about 100km north of Humabo. According to an eyewitness rockets were used in this attack which resulted in about 30 deaths.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered) ; leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

'We'll stay as long as Angola wants us,' says defiant Castro



HAVANA—In a bitter speech denouncing U S foreign policy as fascist, President Fidel Castro said last night that Cuban troops would remain in Angola as long as the Angolan Government wanted them.

The Cuban leader accused the Reagan Administration of taking an 'aggressive, fascist, bloody and repressive' line against what he described as popular struggles around the world.

Dr Castro said the United States gave its support to South Africa, and that was why there was no peace in South West Africa and Angola. South Africa has long insisted that Cuban troops must leave Angola before South West Africa can become independent.

Addressing militiamen gathered in Havana's Revolution Square, he said Cuba was ready to withdraw its troops whenever Angola called on them to go.

'We have absolute respect for the domestic and foreign policy of any country that asks us for troops,' he said.

Citing a Press dispatch which said that Cuba had reinforced its troops in Angola, President Castro commented: 'We are not going to say if the report is the truth or a lie but if we did so we would be carrying out our duty in view of imperialist threats.'

He accused the Reagan Administration of training, arming and directing Honduran-based Nicaraguan troops loyal to the late dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Dr Castro said plans for an invasion of Nicaragua by these forces had been exposed by Newweek magazine and the New York Times.

In 1961, before the abortive Bay of Pigs landing, U S newspapers withheld stories about plans for that invasion because of pressures from Washington, 'but this time it is not like that,' he said.

Clashes

Dr Castro denied Cuba had transferred Soviet weapons to Central America.

'It is known that there are clashes in our agreement with the Soviet Union which state that weapons cannot be exported,' he said.

Dr Castro said Cuba had already received its 1981-85 allocation of weapons from the Soviet Union.

But, he added: 'We want the imperialists to know that this does not mean we will renounce getting more weapons in this five years if it becomes necessary.'

He told members of the half-million-strong Territorial Militia that President Reagan suggested during his recent Latin American tour that Cuba should break its ties with the Soviet Union before being considered for membership in the Organisation of American States (OAS).

Botswana

'We are disposed to seek peace and mutual respect, but we will never break our ties with the Soviet Union,' Dr Castro commented.

'Break ties with our friends to establish alliances with our enemies?' Cuba, he declared, could not be 'hired, bought or intimidated.'

In Gaborone, the Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, yesterday urged the United States and South Africa to abandon the 'discredited linkage' of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with South West African independence.

He emphasised that the withdrawal of Cuban forces was a matter for the governments of Angola and Cuba alone and that self-involvement by other powers was 'gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.' — (Sapa-Reuter)

Cuba vows to stay ⁵ in Angola

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Cuba has vowed to remain in Angola until South African "aggression" against that country had stopped.

Their ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Raul Roa-Kouri, also told the 37th General Assembly that his country rejected attempts by the United States to link a settlement to Namibia to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He said Angola would ask for a withdrawal of Cuban troops "never before, and never after, and never as the result of pressure or blackmail."

Mr Roa-Kouri's remarks came during the opening of the United Nations' annual debate on Namibia yesterday. He said American efforts to make an independence settlement conditional on a Cuban troop withdrawal was designed to delay General Assembly and Security Council resolutions aimed at bringing Namibia to self-rule.

Mr Roa-Kouri des-

cribed Namibia as "one of the crucial issues of the day" and accused the US of trying to weaken the Angolan Government so that a "puppet regime" could replace it.

The foreign affairs spokesman for Swapo, Mr Peter Muesihange, said the US had given the impression this year that progress was being made in the Namibia negotiations.

"But with each passing day it has become more and more clear that Namibia's independence is very far off."

He added that Swapo could wait and the US and the other members of the Western contact group would have to decide whether they wanted independence "through the bullet or the ballot."

The European Economic Community countries reaffirmed that Security Council Resolution 435 — calling for UN supervised elections — was the only basis for negotiations on Namibia.

Cuba: We stay until SA aggression ends

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Cuba yesterday vowed to remain in Angola until South African "aggression" against that country had stopped.

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14/12/82
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Lesotho raid: SA plan to speak at UN

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — South Africa is expected to address the United Nations Security Council this week when the council considers the South African military raid on Lesotho.

Although the Pretoria Government is barred from taking its seat in the United Nations General Assembly, it has addressed the Security Council in the past on matters affecting the country directly.

The council is expected to convene tomorrow to discuss the South African attack on members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) based in the Lesotho capital of Maseru.

KILLED

The raid took place last week and the South African Defence Force announced later that about 30 terrorists had been killed.

A spokesman for the South African Mission to the UN said today that South Africa would ask to speak in the debate.

South Africa addressed the council last year after Angolan complaints about South African raids on Swapo camps.

Libya circulated a draft resolution today condemning South African "aggression" and this was expected to be adopted by the General Assembly tomorrow morning.

The draft motion called on the Security Council to convene immediately in order to "take action to deter South Africa from carrying out further acts of aggression".

The Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Raul Roa-Kouri, also told the 37th General Assembly that his country rejected attempts by the United States to link a settlement to SWA/Namibia to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He called for an end to South African "aggression" and said Angola would ask for a withdrawal of Cuban troops "never before, and never after, and never as the result of pressure or blackmail".

Mr Roa-Kouri's remarks came during the opening of the UN annual debate on SWA/Namibia.

Delay

He said American efforts to make an independence settlement conditional on a Cuban troop withdrawal were designed to delay General Assembly and Security Council resolutions aimed at bringing the territory to self-rule.

He described SWA/Namibia as "one of the crucial issues of the day" and accused the United States of trying to weaken the Angolan government so that a "puppet regime" could replace it.

The foreign affairs spokesman for the South West Africa People's Organisation, Mr Peter Mueshihange, said the United States had given the impression this year that progress was being made in the negotiations.

"But with each passing day it has become more and more clear that Namibia's independence is very far off," he said.

Reaffirmed

He added that Swapo could afford to wait while the United States and the other members of the Western contact group decided whether they wanted independence "through the bullet or the ballot".

The European Economic Community countries reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 — calling for elections under United Nations supervision — was the only basis for negotiations.

The Danish delegate, Mr Wilhelm Ulrichsen, representing the 10 nations, said progress had been made in negotiations and this should not be "thrown away".

SWA: Angola rejects Cuban withdrawal

CAPL TIMES 16/12/82

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Angola stood firm on Tuesday night on its need for Cuban forces and the Soviet Union dismissed as "gross and inadmissible" any effort to tie a SWA/Namibia settlement to their withdrawal.

Addressing the United Nations general assembly one after the other, they gave no hint of progress in United States efforts that included a mission to Moscow last week by the Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker.

Officials said Dr Crocker had discussed the SWA/Namibian situation with the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Ilyichev, but declined to give details, though there was speculation here that one topic had been the possibility of a pact safeguarding both Angola and South Africa from post-settlement attack.

Neither the Soviet nor the Angolan presentation to the assembly made direct reference to any negotiations, though the Angolans complained that even if the Cuban issue were to go away, South Africa would raise the threat of ANC incursions as a stalling tactic.

Charging that the Western contact group was little more than a Nato

ruse to gain time for the establishment of South Africa as a "cornerstone" of a South Atlantic alliance, the Angolan ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, told the assembly that South Africa was intent on completing a 36-year strategy to swallow up SWA/Namibia.

Angola's "highest priority" was its defence needs and it rejected any attempt to link a Cuban departure with SWA/Namibian independence.

The Soviet Union bluntly advocated a straight "transfer of power to Swapo" as its ideal

SWA/Namibian solution and warned against UN responsibility for the territory slipping away as the contact group became the dominant factor.

"The United Nations gave nobody a mandate to replace it and take over its responsibility in this business," it told the assembly.

The Soviets repeated Swapo's claim that 100 000 South African troops were now ranged against them and added that this did not include police units. For every 10 inhabitants, there was now one policeman "armed to the teeth to punish them," they asserted.

By Peter Honey,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Rundu businessman who was one of three people in a light aircraft shot down in Botswana at the weekend, Mr Jose Lopes Francisco, has trade links with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Angolan guerrilla movement, Unita.

Mr Francisco — known in Namibia as "Mr Lopes"—represents Johannesburg-based company, Frama Inter-Trading, which buys Angolan teak from Unita and trucks it to South Africa at a price which helps Dr Savimbi wage war against the MPLA Government.

"Mr Lopes" is also director of a related Namibian company Namibian (Pty) Ltd. The records of this company are kept confidential in the Windhoek registry — by order of the Administrator-General in terms of an article in the Companies Act, according to the Registrar of Companies, Mr D J Strauss.

TRADING

For more than two years huge teak logs from the forests of Angola's timber-rich Cuando-Cubango region in the south-east have found their way to the South African market through the Frama conduit.

In this way Frama has — either consciously or unconsciously — acted as Unita's commercial wing in Southern Africa.

Attempts to discuss the matter with the Frama directors — one is believed to be Mr Arlindo Manuel Maia — have proved fruitless.

But, recently, Dr Savimbi admitted he was sending ivory, diamonds and timber to South Africa.

It is still not known what "Mr Lopes," the pilot, Mr Hennie van Rensburg, and a third occupant, Mr Mike Bartlett, were doing in Northern Botswana.

The Shakawe district is a noted holiday point for some residents of Namibia's remote north but Mr van Rensburg said in an interview this week that "Mr Lopes" had business in Shakawe, the north-eastern town of Kasane, and Maun.

Northern Botswana is not reputed to be a natural teak area. It is a game-rich area in

which elephants and rhinos abound.

Investigation has revealed details of Frama's teak trade with Unita.

According to reliable sources the Unita guerillas used to dump the logs into the Cuando River, which flows through the Caprivi Strip, and they were hauled on to the river bank in Western Caprivi.

From there, blue trucks with "TRG" registrations carried the logs to the Grootfontein railhead where they were railed to Kaserne in Transvaal.

But, more recently, the timber has been trucked directly to the Reef in container-trucks with "GSP" registrations, from the contact point near Rundu in Namibia's Kavango region.

Rundu is on the banks of the Okavango River and the trucks load the timber from a sawmill in the surrounding bush.

This mill—equipped with workshop facilities—is an ideal drop-point as it is situated within a restricted military zone which is often under guard.

The first indication that the teak being handled by Frama came from Angola was the size of the logs. Teak

trees grow in Northern Namibia but their size and age does not compare with that of the logs moving to the Reef.

NOT AVAILABLE

Mr Francisco has not been available for comment since the incident in Botswana on Saturday when the Piper Cherokee 6 civilian aircraft was apparently shot down by Botswana military authorities near Shakawe in North-Western Botswana.

Mr van Rensburg, who owns as well as pilots the aircraft, said in his first news interview this week that "Mr Lopes" had gone with him to Botswana on business for Frama.

Mr van Rensburg and "Mr Lopes" have strong military connections.

Questions now being asked in Namibia are:

● If the Botswana Defence Force acted so drastically as to shoot down a civilian-registered aircraft, why did that same authority release the men the same day without questions, as Mr van Rensburg claims?

● What was the business that "Mr Lopes" had in Northern Botswana?

● Who, and where, is Mr Mike Bartlett, and what does he do for a living?

Downed plane link with Unita



Dr. Jonas Savimbi . . . admits trade with South Africa.



Mirages bombed village — Angola

LISBON — The official Angolan news agency, Angop, claims South African aircraft bombed an Angolan settlement 130km north of the Namibian border last Tuesday. This has been denied by the

South African Defence Force.

Angop said SADF Mirages attacked the settlement at Assuncao, in the province of Namibe (formerly Mocamedes), dropping eight bombs. — Sapa-Reuter.

up hunted after car it injures watchman

AN DEN NIEUWENHOF

SION seriously injured a in Braamfontein yesterday Nduova was admitted to the hospital in the early hours of the day sustained serious leg injury parked at the corner of Love- tent streets burst into flames

still in the operating theatre yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fred Bull, police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said a group of men travelling in a yellow Cortina at the time of the incident were being sought for questioning.

He said it was not yet clear what had caused the damage but it was suspected a hand grenade had exploded.

in trip after exam race row

al who de- ite a second last month humiliated in exam' affair, travel 300km paper.

Arrangements have been made for him to write it in Unisa's Cape Town offices on January 15.

Last month Mr Johannes Joorst, 46, was made to

write the first paper of an exam in a church kitchen. He was separated from white candidates by the Rev Gideon Boshoff, Clanwilliam's dominee. — Sapa.



● Mr Lance Langeman
... handicapper for 30 years

Heart attack kills veteran Tvl race handicapper

RACING personality Mr Lance Langeman died of a heart attack yesterday morning.

He was handicapper for 30 years to the Germiston Sports Club, the Benoni Turf Club and the Vereeniging Turf Club.

In 1979 he retired and took up an advisory position with the Witwatersrand Association of Racing Clubs.

Mr Langeman belonged to a Cape racing family.

He loved golf, and although he was 74, enjoyed reasonably good health.

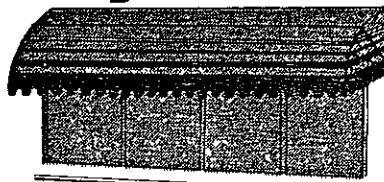
He was out on the golf course as recently as Wednesday.

Mr Langeman is survived by his widow. — Sapa.

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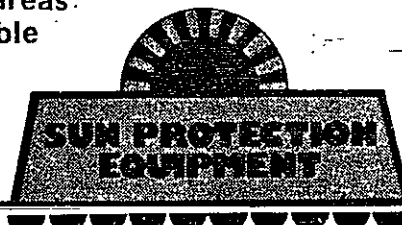
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CIA 'recruited for FNLA in Angola'

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON

American mercenary Gary Acker, one of the prisoners released by the Angolans last month in a complex swap involving the remains of slain South Africans, was recruited to fight for the FNLA by the Central Intelligence Agency.

This allegation was made on American television at the weekend by columnist Jack Anderson, whose revelations have frequently embarrassed and irritated the authorities here.

The man who hired

him to fight in Angola in 1976 was acting for the CIA. But Mr Acker, interviewed on the television show, gave no indication that he was aware of CIA involvement.

Asked why he had gone to Angola, he said he thought he might get combat experience and money.

Mr John Stockwell, a CIA officer in Angola during the civil war, said he had given full details of the CIA's involvement to a United States Senate investigating committee, but that they had done nothing about it.

Unita is ⁵ hopeful ^{Star} MPLA ^{24/12/82} will talk

LISBON — Angola's marxist government has sent signals to the other governments to the movement Unita indicating that an agreement to open direct negotiations over the six-year-long guerilla campaign may come very soon, according to a Unita spokesman.

Unita's information secretary, Mr Fernando Wilson dos Santos, said the Luanda government of President José Eduardo dos Santos had passed messages "through Portugal and other governments" to the rebels in recent months.

HOPEFUL

Without specifying the content or exact extent of communication between the two parties, the Unita spokesman said they were cautiously optimistic full face-to-face negotiations might occur in the near future.

Earlier, Unita claimed that it had killed 67 Cuban soldiers this month and 204 Angolan government soldiers between December 6 and December 17.

The communique, said to have been drawn up at Unita's strategic base at Jamba in southern Angola, listed five separate attacks on government positions. — AP-Reuter.

Mobutu providing Unita attack base - Paris claim

Own Correspondent

PARIS — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has given permission to Dr Jonas Savimbi, head of Unita, to use Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) as a base to attack targets in northern Angola, a French daily newspaper claims.

Dr Savimbi, based near the small towns of Dilole and Sandoa, launched attacks from there in November and is said to have plans to start operations in Angola's oil-rich northern enclave Cabinda.

The pro-Government daily *Matin de Paris*, in what it claimed to be an exclusive report from Angola, said yesterday: "South Africa has appointed N'zau Puna to command this new front, as he used to fight with the Cabinda liberation movement FLEC, backed by Zaire, in the 1970s, and he has close links with Mobutu."

The paper said President Mobutu had not forgiven Angola for allowing the Katangese ex-gendarmes to invade Shaba in 1977 and

1978, or for having invited the Cubans to Africa.

The report quoted Zairean Ministers as saying: "Unita will crush the ruling Angolan MPLA regime in Luanda and make it pay for the support it gave to the Katangese ex-gendarmes led by Nathanael Mbumba, and for calling in the Cubans to smash the FNLA led by Roberto Holden."

The remnants of the FLEC and the FNLA were regrouped into the COMIRA movement.

What tomorrow are:

58

Bush war losses up by a quarter

By Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The bush war between Swapo and security forces showed a marked decline in activity in Namibia in 1982 but a corresponding increase in the Southern Angola conflict.

Figures released by the SWA Territory Force yesterday show that war-related incidents within the territory dropped by more than a quarter this year compared with last year.

At the same time guerilla clashes with security forces declined from 539 last year to 294 this year inside Namibia.

However, the total Swapo losses declined only marginally — from 1494 last year to 1268 this year in the entire war zone, including Angola.

Security force losses.

in fact, increased by a quarter over last year.

The Acting Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Willie Meyer, conceded that the war against Swapo in Southern Angola had not diminished, but he countered:

"Our intention is to break Swapo's military wing.

"Our operations in Southern Angola are merely a tactic to achieve our aim, which is not to clean up Angola but to keep South West Africa clean."

There were thought to be about 6000 and 7000 armed Swapo guerillas in Angola, compared with about 12000 in 1979.

Brigadier Meyer said the security forces expected the customary deep penetration into the territory's white farming areas again during this year's rainy season.

Preventive action

was already being taken, he added.

With the exception of April and May this year — when Swapo launched an intensive incursion into Namibia's white farming areas of Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Outjo — the number of war-related incidents within the territory was lower than at any time the previous year.

The death of 15 security force members when a Puma helicopter was shot down in Angola in August brought the number of security forces deaths in action to 77 — 16 more than last year.

Because the number of incidents declined within the territory fewer civilians were killed — 42 in landmine incidents, 70 victims of political murder and 27 in crossfire. The total of 139 was 48 less than last year.

The incidence of sabotage this year rose to 45 from 33 the previous year.

DISTANCE

Operation Protea in August last year had placed the security forces in a favourable position for this year because Swapo had been forced to shift its headquarters deeper into Angola, he said.

This had been a primary reason for the decline in activity inside Namibia especially in the case of landmines which now had to be carried long distances from Swapo's Angolan bases.

Apart from Operation Super in March, in which a group of elite security force troops wiped out a Swapo base north of Kaokoland, the security forces had embarked on an extended-term programme of seek-and-destroy operations, code-named collectively operation Meebos.

Almost 350 Swapo guerillas had been killed in these operations.

The operations would be continued as long as necessary, Brigadier Meyer said.

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Big gains claimed by Unita

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LISBON. — Angola's main rebel movement yesterday reported it had killed 404 government soldiers and 70 Cubans in a four-day Christmas offensive and had extended its operations for the first time to the country's northern regions.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) said in a communique release in Lisbon the guerrillas were now fighting in the province of Uige on the Zairean border.

This coffee-growing area lies far north of Unita's traditional area of operations.

The communique, said to have been issued at Unita's "strategic base" at Jamba in southern Angola, said the holiday offensive had been launched to mark the 16th anniversary of the start of Unita's guerrilla war.

The guerrilla action with the most political significance of those reported by Unita was the destruction of fuel tanks on the outskirts of Huambo on December 24.

Huambo has a large Cuban troop garrison.

The biggest battle reported in the communique was an attack on a column of government troops, also on December 24, which Unita said "wiped out the Angolan Army's 16th Motorised Infantry Brigade". It said 263 government soldiers and 32 Cubans had been killed in the fighting. — Sapa-Reuter.