NAMIBIA - GENERAL

APRIL 1989
Thatcher in SWA today to meet Pik

From KEVIN JACOBS

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British officials in Windhoek denied knowledge of such a visit, citing logistical and security difficulties, but strong speculation persisted among diplomats, officials and journalists.

Mr Botha, speaking to reporters six hours before the midnight start of the UN operation, said Pretoria relinquished control of Namibia proud of the territory's development under South African rule.

"We feel we have fulfilled just about every commitment we have given over the years to the people of this country and to the outside world," he said.

Mr Botha declined to be drawn on the rumours of Mrs Thatcher's stopover to Windhoek today before she returns to London.

Mr Ahtisaari arrived earlier yesterday to a colourful greeting by some 5000 black Namibians supporting the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), with Swapo one of the two main contenders for power.

Police kept demonstrations outside the premises of Windhoek Airport, but DTA supporters lined the exit just beyond the airport gates.

Swapo stayed away from the airport, claiming that demobilized soldiers planned disruptions that would be blamed on Swapo.

Mr Ahtisaari told an airport news conference his arrival marked "the eve of an era" for the territory.

"Namibia has been a wound in the side of Africa," he said, predicting that the passage of UN supervision "will not be easy in a community polarised by past experience and by the agonies of a long war".
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Smashin

ADRIAN KUIPER sm
Africa’s bowling to pin Western Province cricketers last night. Kulper struck 85 runs and nine fours off only to retain a scoring rate of 1 251 runs in 20 overs to spare.

WP scored 125/1 in 20 overs.

Report, scores — PC

State of EmergencyOLIMBO
20,000 lives and nearly 23 years later...

Africa's longest war ends with a whimper

WINDHOEK — It started on August 26, 1985, when shots echoed across the sandy scrub near Gamsberg in Ovamboland. More than 20,000 lost lives later, it ended, officially, at precisely 6 am this morning, half an hour before the sun had risen to take the chill off a late summer morning.

The end of one of the longest-running conflicts in Africa — between South African and insurgents of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) — was a bit of an anti-climax, though.

Since September last year, when the tripartite peace talks between Angola, South Africa and Cuba were in full swing, there has been a de facto ceasefire in northern Namibia. Shots still echo through the night and day, but now they are indicating only that the departing South African troops are blasting off old and surplus ammunition that would be difficult or uneconomic to take back home.

From today, South African troops in Namibia will officially be confined to their bases across the country. In Ovamboland, they will have to sit tight at places like Oshakati, Ruacana, Ondangwa and Oshiwelvo. In neighbouring Rundu and the important staging and re-supply post at Grootfontein, the rule will also apply, in compliance with the terms of the UN Security Council Resolution 455 peace plan, which will take Namibia to independence, and which got under way officially at midnight.

For the SADF, now under the watchful eye of peacekeeping troops from the United Nation's Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), the only permitted movements outside their base zones will be routine re-supply, together with troop and materiel transport in connection with the withdrawal.

By November this year, when Namibia will go to majority-rule elections under the UN plan, there will be only 1,500 South African soldiers left in the Territory, and they will be withdrawn after the election is certified as free and fair by the UN.

Their comrades-in-arms in the multiracial, multi-ethnic SWA Territory Force have already started demobilising. National servicemen from Namibia will be stood down within a matter of weeks. National Service men from South Africa will not have the same “mission” feeling, though, as they have already started their moves to bases and depots on the other side of the Orange River.

**Slowly dismantled**

The SADF has also said it may take some SWATF National Service soldiers who may wish to continue in uniform and complete courses.

Movement of equipment, weapons, vehicles and administrative material has already started, and convoys move through Windhoek regularly during the hours of darkness. The bases in the north are being slowly dismantled, or left, in reasonable order for the UNTAG units, who will rent them from the SADF.

BRENDAN SEERY,
SATURDAY STAR AFRICA NEWS SERVICE
Border swap

PoW deal nearly wrecked

From PETER DELMAR of Windhoek, Namibia—Yesterday's failed negotiations to swap prisoners Cuba and Angola were almost in vain when the Cuban rebels revealed their meeting with Angola's rebel movement yesterday in a move that could lead to a prisoner swap. Angola's foreign minister, Mr. Joao Chissano, disclosed that he met with Cuban officials in a meeting aimed at finalizing details of the swap. The talks were said to have been successful, and a new date for the swap was set for next week. The talks were said to have been successful, and a new date for the swap was set for next week.
First to welcome Rifleman Papenfus was his six-year-old niece, Odette, who brushed aside diplomatic protocol to rush up to her uncle when he walked across the Namibian/Angolan border yesterday afternoon.

Next in line was Brigadier Chris Serfontein, Officer Commanding Sector 10, where Rifleman Papenfus was stationed when he was captured on May 4 last year.

Rifleman Papenfus, 36, shuffled past a group of 15 Cuban and Angolan PoWs released at the specially constructed Beacon 1 border post near the Ruacana Falls watched by some 120 local and foreign news- men.

His brother Frank and sister Mariette were on hand to welcome him home, as were Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Rifleman Papenfus limped slightly as he walked to freedom. He was flown to Cuba last year to undergo extensive reconstructive surgery after receiving a wound to his left leg.

Among the PoWs swapped was Angolan pilot Domingos Devinez, whose Mirage fighter aircraft landed accidentally in Namibian last year.

As Rifleman Papenfus moved off to an awaiting minibus with his family, reporters asked him how it felt to be home.

“Good, I am very happy,” he said.

On the other side of the border, the returning Cuban and Fapla troops were given similar treatment — mobbed by Luanda-based journalists before being whisked away to an official reception and a barbecue.

Military representatives of the three countries sat at a table straddling the border while a joint statement announcing the disbanding of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission was issued.

The commission was established in terms of the Geneva Protocol in August last year to monitor cross-border acts of hostility. In terms of UN Resolution 435, members of the UN’s Unita peace-keeping force will take over JMMC functions today.

Later at a press conference, Rifleman Papenfus thanked all those who worked for his release.

He is expected to be removed from the public eye over the next few weeks while undergoing military debriefing. He will also take at least two weeks’ leave due to him.
The government has launched an advertising drive to help prepare the electorate for the long-delayed—and potentially traumatic—process of Namibian independence.

A series of full-page advertisements, under the headline “The Sacred Trust”, have appeared in daily newspapers throughout the country this week.

The adverts appear designed to allay the fears which many white voters might harbour about South Africa’s decision to give up control of the territory.

Many of the arguments used in the adverts could be used to counter an expected propaganda onslaught from the Conservative Party in the run-up to an election.

Nationalist politicians have been adamant that an election in South Africa should precede the November 1 poll in Namibia, since it would be extremely difficult to market a possible Swapo victory to whites in South Africa.

The advertisements state that in terms of the 1920 League of Nations mandate, South Africa “accepted a sacred trust of civilisation to promote the moral and material well-being of the people of South West Africa.”

The advertisements, issued by the Bureau for Information, submit that: “South Africa believes that it has carried out all its obligations to the people of the territory in terms of the mandate with honour and distinction.”

The advertisements state that the agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola would not only ensure the security of the people of Namibia, but also help create the necessary circumstances for the resolution of the civil war in Angola.

WINDHOEK — A case involving five Tsumeb residents who allegedly assaulted eight Unita soldiers at the northern Namibian town last Saturday was postponed yesterday till April 16.

Four men — Mr. Adriaan Vermaak, 27, Mr. Jacob Augustus, 24, Mr. Paul Willers, 25, and Mr. Stephanus van der Linde, 21 — as well as a 17-year-old youth appeared in Tsumeb Magistrate’s Court yesterday.

They were not asked to plead and the court adjourned for further police investigation.

The hearing is a sequel to a brawl at a rugby braai, where four Australian and four British soldiers were injured.

A Briton, Lance-corporal Mike Jarvis, 23, received a compound fracture of the jaw and had to go to London for specialised medical treatment.

The soldiers are in Namibia as part of the United Nations peace-keeping force overseeing the independence process, which begins today. — Sapa
Thatcher flies into Windhoek

From Page 1

down in the peace agreements and would insist that Cuba withdraw its forces from Angola.

Speaking in Blantyre on the Malawi stop of her African safari last night, Mrs Thatcher said: "This is a time of new hope for southern Africa."

She cited as "encouraging developments" South Africa's ascent to the Namibian independence process.

Of South Africa, she said: "One sees a growing acceptance that discrimination based on race and colour must end and will end. Black South Africans must be allowed to play their part in politics and government."

When that same day, Mrs Thatcher added, "we can begin to look forward at last to what... all of us want most to see: a southern Africa at peace, free from discrimination and oppression and able to develop its tremendous natural resources."

"High ambition"

"That is truly one of the greatest and most pressing tasks facing our world - a dream of justice, fairness and prosperity for all the people of Southern Africa. There could be no higher ambition."

Back in Windhoek Mr Botha hit out at what he called "black burn" comments about South Africa's presence in Namibia and he called on the international community to "put its money where its mouth is and start providing aid money for Namibia."

And in perhaps the most spectacular manifestation of the new flurry of peace, South Africa's last remaining prisoner of war from the Angolan conflict, Johan Papenfus, 26, walked south to freedom yesterday.

Until early on Thursday, the Angolan rebel movement Unita was refusing to release two Cuban soldiers which Havana demanded as the price for the freedom of Papenfus.

Only a private letter sent by President P W Botha to Unita leader Jonas Savimbi managed to convince the rebel leader to release the two Cuban soldiers.

Dressed in a grey safari suit, Papenfus walked to freedom at the small border post to be united with his brother and sister.

He ignored three Cuban and 12 Angolan prisoners who simultaneously crossed into Angola past fluttering flags at Ruacana amid a burst of applause from dignitaries.

The handover was watched by MrBotha, General Malan and by senior army commanders from South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

"It's a big day for everyone," Private Papenfus told reporters at the Angolan-Cuban camp before he was taken to the handover point."I feel fine."

Papenfus has spent 11 months in Cuba where he was treated for leg wounds.

Ceasefire

One hour before the prisoners exchange a joint commission of Angolan, Cuban and South African officers, set up in August to monitor a ceasefire in southern Angola, held its last formal meeting.

Papenfus was wounded and captured last May during one of South Africa's periodic raids into Angola.

Even the Russians have hailed the changing atmosphere in southern Africa. Speaking in Harare, the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Anatolimadamishin, said his country would continue to supply arms to the African National Congress so long as the Southern African state "continued to practice violence."

However, Mr Adamishin said his country did not champion armed struggle as a way of achieving national liberation if more peaceful ways could be found.

Political solutions

He said there was positive change in the southern African region, with political rather than military solutions being sought to end regional conflicts.

Getting the Namibian independence exercise, Mr Adamishin said nobody could have thought that a political solution would be reached.

It had only been possible because all the concerned parties had been committed to reaching an agreement and all had made concessions.

In a similar vein he believed it was possible to dismantle apartheid by peaceful means, but only if all sides were willing to make concessions.

"For this it is necessary that all sides make concessions. The other side should seriously consider its responsibility if things are heading for a clash. We champion the peaceful road but not the unjust road."

Hitch

The only fly in the ointment of peace last night appeared to be the Angolan government's attitude to South Africa's former ally in the Angolan war, Unita.

Angola yesterday strongly rejected an offer by Dr Savimbi to begin peace talks.

"Unita's alleged peace proposal... does not merit a scrap of credibility and cannot be taken seriously," said an editorial by the official Angolan news agency, Angop, which reflects government thinking.

Savimbi offered to free 100 captured government soldiers, cease all offensive attacks until July 15 and allow the strategic Benguela railway to reopen after 10 years of rebel sabotage.

The Angop commentary, monitored in Lisbon, said the United States was falling for the rebel leader's lies and was trying to interfere in internal Angolan affairs.

Buried in his work

SAN GIOVANNI (Italy). — A court clerk remained "buried" under fallen files for nearly five hours in this northern Italian town before local firefighters found the unfortunate scribe under a pile of files that had cascaded from a cabinet as the 58-year-old clerk was reaching for some documents.

— Sapa-AP.
Aussies' heads down in Namibia

WINDHOEK — A rather unkind yet popular perception of Australians is that they are mostly beery, pot-bellied and beer-swilling hunks whose main pastimes in life include rabble-rousing taken to ridiculous extremes.

In Namibia, the Aussies are not necessarily a lowly breed, even if they have to crawl on their bellies much of the time. They have, arguably, the most demanding and most dangerous task of any of the UNTAG forces already inside the territory. Their primary job is to comb the heavily mined northern district of Ohakati for concealed explosives and other things which go bang in the night (and in the day).

All the UNTAG personnel — men and women, and civil servants and military corps from different nations — are now firmly in place in Namibia, even if their presence is overdue by more than 10 years.

Tower of Babel

Already a modern-day Tower of Babel with the seemingly endless influx of people from various parts of the world and speaking many different languages — apart from about a dozen tongues spoken by the various local groups — Namibia had yet another language added to its polyglot list with the arrival on Thursday morning of a Soviet Aeroflot cargo jet bringing in equipment.

So heavy has been the human traffic to Namibia, in general, and the capital city in particular, that accommodation has become virtually non-existent for all new arrivals. Even the UNTAG personnel are, for the time being, having to stay up to four in hotel rooms.

There are already about 600 staffs and troops of UNTAG in Namibia, with about 1000 civil servants still to arrive. Of the latter group, according to an UNTAG spokesman, the numbers arriving in the country might have to be slowed down because of the very critical shortage of accommodation.

Civil servants employed by the United Nations are 165, among whom are 12 staffs of the UN High Commission for Refugees.

The dozen officials from the commission will begin their task in earnest after today when thousands of refugees who left the country during the war against South Africa's rule return home to take part in the elections.
Independence in sight for Namibia

After 75 years SA hands over

South Africa and SWAPO came into effect at 5am today. SADF units will be confined to their bases in Namibia, and SWAPO's insurgents will be confined to their bases inside southern Angola north of the 16th parallel.

The SADF has already begun its phased withdrawal from the territory. By November 1, when the country goes to the polls in its first majority-rule elections, there will be only 1,500 South African soldiers in Namibia, confined to their bases at Grootfontein and Oshakati.

The SWA Territory Force (SWATF), the Namibian arm of the SADF, has already begun its demobilisation, a process which should be completed by mid-May, although all its soldiers will be paid until November.

Mr Abibassai takes over as Chief of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (UTAG), which will oversee the South African administration, the withdrawal of the SADF and the elections.

A military component of 4,000 troops from 21 countries will ensure there are no ceasefire violations, as well as protect military installations and the military drill halls where SWATF's weapons will be locked up.

A civilian component of 1,500 observers and 650 employees will monitor the election arrangements, including the registration of voters.

Officials from the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees will be responsible for the return of what they estimate to be 90,000 Namibian exiles, the bulk of them in Angola.

The elections, which will be held over about four days in the first week of November, will take place on a proportional representation basis, similar to that applied in the Zimbabwe independence poll in 1980.

Parties which get less than 5 per cent of the total vote will be counted out, and their votes allocated to other parties on a pro rata basis.

Seats in the Constituent Assembly will be allocated on a proportional basis, according to the number of votes won by each party.

The Constituent Assembly elected in terms of the election will compile a constitution, but will have to reach agreement by a two-thirds majority, hence the fear among some Namibians that if SWAPO gains more than 50 per cent of the seats, the Constituent Assembly may not be able to write its own constitution, a document which its opponents claim will pave the way for the introduction of a Marxist, one-party system.

By BRENDAN SEERY
Weekend Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. - They did not lower the South African flag at Windhoek airport, when UN Special Representative Mr Martti Abibassi set foot on Namibian soil.

Yet, as South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar put it: "The bell is ringing for the final lap. Namibia is at long last on the road to independence."

Ten years late, yes, but now Security Council Resolution 435 peace plan appears to be irreversible.

After 75 years of South African rule, and after a bloody, 22-year bush war that cost more than 20,000 lives, Pretoria will eventually be pulling out of the territory it regarded for many years as its fifth province, defying world opinion and UN resolutions to hold on to "South West."

Today the UN peace plan officially gets going.

An official ceasefire between SWAPO and the government of South West Africa (Namibia) will take effect today.

South Africa and SWAPO came into effect at 5am today. SADF units will be confined to their bases in Namibia, and SWAPO's insurgents will be confined to their bases inside southern Angola north of the 16th parallel.

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Pictures by DOUG FINLEY of Weekend Argus, assigned to the Argus Africa News Service.

Swapo Central Committee members field questions at a press conference in Windhoek on the eve of the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 peace plan.
by KEN VERNON
Weekend Argus Africa News Service.

JOHANNESBURG. — While there will be little difference between yesterday and today in the daily lives of Namibians, April 1 will be a milestone in the future history of the territory.

Today will, in the apt words of Mr Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of the territory, represent the “ringing of the bell for the last lap” before full independence. It will be the official beginning of the implementation of United Nations security Council Resolution 435.

Unscr 435 has become almost a cliche in the past months, a shorthand description for Namibian independence. In reality it is far from that.

Resolution 435 itself is a short and vague document which merely reiterates the UN demand for South Africa to withdraw from the territory and orders the establishment of a UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) to supervise South African withdrawal and a subsequent election.

The mechanics of the Namibian independence process are set out in a report to the UN secretary-general from the Western Contact Group that was attempting at the time 435 was adopted to find a way to resolve the dispute over the territory’s future.

The report, which has become accepted as an addendum to 435, sets out the following steps:

• After a suspension of hostilities between South Africa and Swapo, which it has now been agreed will begin at 6am today, monitoring of the ceasefire will come under the supervision of Untag and all South African, ethnic Namibian and Swapo troops would be confined to base. Untag would also begin surveillance of the border to prevent infiltration and begin to monitor the police forces. The security council would liaise with neighbouring countries on these arrangements.

• Within six weeks South African troop levels to be reduced to 12,000 men, while the UN would move to facilitate the repatriation of exiles.

All discriminatory legislation is to be repealed and the command structure disbanded of all command, citizen and ethnic forces and their equipment held under UN control.

8,000 men

• Week 9. South African forces to be reduced to 6,000 men, while repatriation of Swapo members through designated entry points begins. The release of all political prisoners is to be completed.

• Week 12. South African forces to number 1,500, confined to Groenfontein and Oshivel bases, all other military bases de-activated.

• Week 23, elected constituent assembly is convened. All South African Army personnel leave country, all military bases de-activated.
Pik threatens to kick out Untag after 40 die in bloody border battle on Maggie's day of drama

By Peter Kenny, Windhoek

The Namibian peace deal was in the balance last night as the South African Government threatened to throw the entire United Nations force out of the territory. The warning, issued directly to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, followed an announcement that 31 Swapp's had been killed in a firefight with Namibian police on the northern border this weekend.

Two police officers were killed and 14 wounded. Last night, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited the territory, calling for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council and strongly condemning the bombardment. She said the clashes were a "most serious challenge" to the agreement and to the UN. She expected the President to be discussed on Wednesday when she met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for talks in London.

The UN special representative had warned Namibians and expects South African Foreign Affairs to respond. UN Special Representative Martin Griffiths said the peace accord was "very serious developmentally" and that UN troops would be deployed immediately to the area. The UN has also granted permission for South African helicopters to ferry out the wounded. Jack Stewart, the deputy special representative, was quoted as saying that the UN's response would be "decisive".

An official at the UN's Windhoek office said: "We have been very concerned about the situation and are working closely with both sides to ensure that peace is restored." It was reported that the UN had appealed to the South African Government to respect the peace agreement and to withdraw its forces from the territory.

A Namibian government statement said: "We have no option but to respond to the attack on our territory. We will not allow South Africa to continue to violate our sovereignty."

The Namibian Government has called for an international conference to be held in South Africa to discuss the situation and to ensure that peace is restored. The conference would be attended by representatives from South Africa, Namibia, the UN, and other interested parties.

The Namibian Government has also appealed to the UN Secretary-General to take action to ensure that peace is restored. A statement from the Namibian government said: "We are willing to negotiate with South Africa to ensure that peace is restored, but we will not allow South Africa to continue to violate our sovereignty.

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Namibian peace plan teeters on the brink

From Page 1

black polka-dot skirt, a white jacket and with gold-rimmed white earrings, Mrs Thatcher boarded an Anglo American executive jet for Windhoek's small city airport, Eros.

She waved vigorously at a spectator waving a single Union Jack.

She was taken with a UN escort to the South West Africa Territory force base of Luderitz, 10 kms to the south, where she met British members of the UN under Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Donaldson.

There, Mrs Thatcher expressed her condolences for the first two UNtag members to die during the peace process.

Two British troops were killed as the rear left the road near the northern farming town of Otjimbingwe.

Mrs Thatcher said: "The work of this unit can help to determine the whole future of southern Africa."

They stand at the gateway to peace, to freedom, independence and justice.

Later, she flew to the world's largest open-cast uranium mine, Rosendal, near the coast holiday resort of Swakopmund, Rosendal is a wholly owned subsidiary of the British mining conglomerate, Rio Tinto Zinco.

Clash

Mrs Thatcher then returned to Windhoek where she held talks with Mr Botha.

Her visit came on the first day of implementation of the long-delayed UN resolution 435 — the proposals for UN supervised elections in the territory which would lead Namibia to independence.

But even as Mrs Thatcher was lunching came the first hiccup to the process: Mr Botha issued the statement reporting the clash near Rustenburg.

Only one hour after the UN ceasefire between SA and Swapo had come into operation, about 10,000 Swapo supporters began marching from the township of Katutura towards central Windhoek at 2am.

A thin line of police confronted them and, after discussions between Swapo and the police, the march was called off.

In the Windhoek city centre, during the march, whites and other black Namibians went about their end-of-month shopping unaware of the drama unfurling on the outskirts.

A motorcade of Miss Namibia finalists in open cars, and clad in swimming costumes, waved briskly as they drove down the city's main thoroughfare, Ringer Street.

Initiative

It also strengthens the view that Mrs Thatcher has actively encouraged by other world leaders — will henceforth take the lead in addressing southern African issues.

SA — including her opposition to sanctions and the handshake belief in negotiations — figured prominently in almost every statement she made during her whistle-stop visit to five African states in a week.

It became evident that she would not be disinclined to offer her good offices in a peace initiative within SA itself.

Mrs Thatcher arrived in Windhoek to give her stamp of approval to the UN peace plan for Namibia which began yesterday amid festivities in the streets of the townships, a firelight on the border, and a protest march which narrowly escaped turning into a pitched battle with the police.

The Prime Minster's Royal Air Force VC 10 flew into the J G Strijdom Airport 45 kms from Windhoek. A Union Jack fluttered from the cockpit as it taxied in.

By last night she had lunched with top SA officials, visited the Roshing uranium mine, chatted to British troops in the UNtag forces and had talks with Foreign Minister Botha — a continuation of discussions held last month in London.

On the final leg of her African safari, Mrs Thatcher was met at the airport by SA's Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, Mr Ahtisaari and the commander of the UN forces, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand.

After stepping from the aircraft dressed in a
Cubans and Russians spend freely

by TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

RUSSIAN and Cuban visitors to Cape Town this week bought everything from medicine to motor spare parts.

They were journalists and delegates attending the meeting of the Joint Commission on the Namibian peace talks.

A Russian journalist turned down an offer of a trip to Crossroads because he wanted to buy a spare part for his car, kept in Luanda.

Another Russian journalist bought large quantities of heart and ulcer pills for a friend in Luanda.

R1 000 bill
With a South African journalist acting as the go-between, a chemist in the end gave the medicine to him at cost price but his bill still came to some R1 000.

At a supermarket near the Cape Sun Hotel, where the meeting was being held, Cubans and Russians bought underwear for themselves and girl friends — "red of course", a shop assistant quipped.

Others bought "Cape Town" T-shirts.

The Angolans did not seem to have much money and mostly did window shopping.

Some of the visitors were looking for items such as coffee, and were going to supermarkets today before they set off on a bus trip around the Peninsula with lunch at Simon's Town.

This was arranged by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Some of the visitors will only leave tomorrow afternoon.

Weekend Argus political staff reports that countries which only months ago were facing each other on the battlefield stood together and toasted peace in the shadow of Table Mountain last night.

In an evening of total incongruity countries with virtually nothing in common but the desire for peace sat down around a traditional South African braai at historic Newlands House, Mr Botha's official residence.

A veritable United Nations literally and figuratively gathered under the same yellow and white tent to celebrate the successful outcome of the Joint Commission.

It was a total onslaught of Cubans, Angolans, and Russians. And there was nothing Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who sat opposite Mr Ustinov, could do about it even if he wanted to.

Asked why he was not applying the Suppression of Communism Act he quipped "We are keeping them under close surveillance."

Russian and Cuban taste-buds will soon be seduced by the titillating taste of South African wines.

Bottles of best
About 40 bottles of the Cape's best will be savoured on Russian and Cuban soil when the delegates return home.

The wines were presented to the Russian and Cuban delegations at the dinner last night.

Each delegate received a bottle of superior cabernet sauvignon and riesling and the delegation leaders, Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov of Russia and Mr Carlos Aldana Escalante of Cuba, received a special bottle of 1985 cabernet in a wooden case.

American and Angolan delegates also received a presentation package containing the Paarl-grown red and white wines.

All the wines had special labels with an orange-and-blue band at the top with a sundial and the phrase Pereoent Et Imputantur — Latin for "the hours which have passed have not been in vain" — printed in the middle.

Mr Kobus Meiring, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the phrase was of special significance because of the number of hours the delegations had spent on finding a peaceful solution in Namibia.

Policeman shot dead
DURBAN. — A Westville policeman, Constable B W Guomed, has been shot dead by an unknown attacker while off duty and not in uniform. Shots fired from a car hit him in the face and chest. — Sapa.
hijack the Namibian elections

Zimbabwe Minister says Swapo poised for sure victory at polls

SOUTH Africa's attempts to avert a Swapo victory in the Namibian general elections were bound to fail, according to Zimbabwe's Foreign Affairs Minister, Nathan Shamuyarira.

"South Africa should be advised that she is engaged in a futile exercise, for the struggling people of Namibia understand what Swapo - their sole, legitimate and authentic representative - stands for and are determined to ensure its assumption of power in a new Namibia.

Shamuyarira said as the countdown to the Namibian independence neared its end..."
Africa's last colony on way to freedom after 40-year haggle

By DE WIT POEGSTER

FREDERICK South Africa's first black president, Nelson Mandela, was sworn in as the country's first black president on May 9, 1994, in a ceremony that marked the end of white minority rule and the beginning of a new era of democracy. The ceremony was held in Parliament, in Pretoria, and was attended by leaders from all over the world.

Mandela, who had been imprisoned for 27 years, became the first black president of South Africa. The ceremony was a landmark event in the country's history, as it marked the end of apartheid and the beginning of a new chapter in South Africa's relations with the rest of the world.

The day was filled with speeches, music, and celebrations. The new president gave a speech, called "Freedom and Unity," in which he thanked those who had supported him during his long struggle against apartheid.

The ceremony was attended by a large number of dignitaries, including Nelson Mandela himself, who was led into the hall by his wife, Winnie. The ceremony was also attended by a large number of international leaders, including President Bill Clinton of the United States, Prime Minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom, and President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The celebrations continued throughout the day, with parades and fireworks, as the country celebrated the end of apartheid and the beginning of a new era of hope and democracy.

The day was marked by speeches, music, and celebrations, as the country celebrated the end of apartheid and the beginning of a new chapter in its history.
S Africa in bid to stop carnage

By Peter Fabriqes, Political Correspondent

South Africa is attempting to establish a “ceasefire within a ceasefire” to halt the carnage on the northern border of Namibia, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

As the fighting raged on last night, Mr Botha said in an interview today that the situation was still grave, but “it can be overcome, particularly if South Africa continued to act correctly”.

He did not give details of the new ceasefire attempts, apart from saying South West African police would not fire on Swafo unless fired on.

“We are working on finding a way to let them withdraw across the border.”

Mr Botha said the Swafo invasion, which he estimated to be as much as 1,000 strong, had shown clearly that “Swafo are the bad guys”.

He said by 10 pm yesterday about 130 Swafo insurgents had died in fierce fighting and about 10 security force members had been killed.

He also released the contents of a letter due to be delivered today by Mr Jeremy Shaarar, the South African ambassador to the United Nations, to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The letter details the situation so far and pointedly asks whether UNTAG is monitoring Swafo bases in Angola to ascertain whether Swafo is remaining north of the 16th parallel, as required by the peace accord.

In the letter to Dr de Cuellar, Mr Botha said captured Swafo insurgents had indicated the purpose of the Swafo invasion was to establish bases in Namibia for propaganda purposes and not necessarily to become involved in fighting.

Swafo troops had been told by their commanding officer that they would not meet resistance because of the ceasefire, and if they did, “the United Nations would take care of them”.

“Any man help feeling compassion for such unnecessary carnage of Swafo elements who could have entered Namibia quite legally to participate peacefully in the political process, according to the agreed procedures of which they had obviously not been informed,” Mr Botha wrote.

© See Page 3.
SEVERE fighting continued in northern Namibia yesterday amidst firm indications that preparations were being made to convene an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the "persistent violation of the two-day-old, formal cease-fire in the country.

SOWETAN Correspondent

Mr Louis Pienaar, visited the conflict areas yesterday where 90 Swapo insurgents and four SWA police members have already died in the battles still going on last night.
Mr Pienaar and the UN's Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, held a meeting to discuss the crisis which began on 94 are killed in Namibia

- From Page 1
Saturday on the first day of Namibia's transition to independence under UN supervision.

Police spokesman Kerie du Rand said there had been 30 contacts with Swapo in northern Namibia.
On Saturday, 38 Swapo guerrillas were reported killed in clashes which swiftly shattered any realistic prospects of a trouble-free implementation of the UN peace plan. Eight Namibian youths also died when South African helicopter gunships opened fire near the Angolan border.

South Africa says Swapo has contravened the UN peace plan by returning armed men into Namibia from Angola.

Swapo spokesman Daniel Tjongarero, speaking before leaving for Harare for a crisis meeting of the Swapo leadership, said the border clashes should not put peace in the region at risk.

"The independence process is only starting, we should give it a chance before making any accusations," Mr Tjongarero told reporters.

"I don't think the fighting will jeopardise the process. We need to be very realistic," he said.

In New York UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar issued a statement expressing alarm over the reported clashes.
140 killed in bitter Owamboland fighting

(Contd from pag 122)

one encounter and the other 17 in another and lost four men in the two battles.

On Saturday 38 died, while the police lost two men.

TREETOP LEVEL

Civilian pilots in the northern area were yesterday told to fly four metres above the treetops to outwit insurgents equipped with heat-seeking missiles.

It is not yet known if 101 Battalion has been involved in any of the battles because officers were scouring villages in the north for hundreds of men who have been on leave.

The battalion has been brought into the fighting following an agreement between the United Nations Special Representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Piensar; that units of the South African Defence Force be freed from restriction to bases to help the police force.

Mr Piensar said about 700 Swapo insurgents had assembled immediately north of Namibia's border with Angola in violation of a formal peace accord which stipulated Swapo forces had to withdraw north of the 16th parallel.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, earlier agreed that the incursion was a severe threat over the next few days and that South African military should help the police in guarding the border.

"The situation will be kept under continuous review and the movement out of existing bases will be monitored throughout by Unag military observers," a statement from Mr Piensar's office said.

An aircraft left Windhoek at 11.30pm on Saturday with four senior UN personnel and four representatives of Mr Piensar's office for Northern Namibia to investigate the situation.
No border crossings by Swapo — Nujoma

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, who has insisted that his troops have not crossed into Namibia from Angola in the past three days, says he is shocked and dismayed by the UN decision to allow the South African Defence Force to be re-deployed in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma, here for a West European parliamentarians conference on Namibia, said last night that he had appealed to the UN Secretary-General to send the rest of the UNtag force there immediately.

He described the South African forces who were supposed to be used to restore order as "killer squads".

Mr Nujoma repeated that Swapo and its military arm, PLAN, were committed to the ceasefire.

PARADE

On Friday, according to a Swapo statement, Mr Nujoma, addressing a ceasefire parade at Okatola in southern Angola said: "I received last week an identical ceasefire letter sent to the Government of South Africa.

I have already signed the ceasefire agreement on behalf of the central committee and the military commit of PLAN."

According to the report of Mr Nujoma said last night in Nairobi he had not appeared to be well briefed on recent developments.

He referred to fighting in Namibia as "a figment of the regime's imagination".

He insisted there had been no border crossing by Swapo and accused South Africa of scheming to halt the transition to independence.
US officials monitoring new violence

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — United States government officials were not commenting at the weekend on the bloody flare-up of violence in Namibia, but the operations room at the State Department in Washington was monitoring the situation closely.

The US is particularly anxious that Namibia move peacefully through its transition phase and internationally supervised elections to independence — not only because the independence package was mediated by America but also because the US hopes it will set the tone for the solution of southern Africa's other problems through negotiation and compromise.

Reports of the fighting were prominent in American newspapers and on radio and television newcasts at the weekend. Some of them quoted Swapo's foreign secretary, Mr Theo Bengurirab, as saying in New York that Swapo forces "were not involved" in the clashes.
BORDER WAR

Rages: 42 die

THATCHER WILL SEEK HELP FROM GORBACHEV ON PEACE
What made the peace? Heavy fighting

Namibia

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
The Daily Sun

AFTER two days of fighting which left
110 Swapp members and 36 civilians dead, there was still no clarity last
night on whether the peace talks had
failed.

The peace talks which started today
were aimed at bringing an end to the
war in Namibia.

Police officials in Windhoek were last
day saying that they had not received
any information about the progress of
the talks.

The talks were attended by delegates
from both the South African and the
Swapp governments.

The Swapp government is demanding
a full withdrawal of South African for-
ess from the country.

The South African government is re-
maind that it will not withdraw its for-
ess unless there is a guarantee that
the Swapp government will not engage
in further fighting.

A police official said that the talks had
delayed for the last two days due to
the death of several people.

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**Florida Times-Union**

**FREDWINS TROPHY**

**Winter Warmers!**

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**Supporters of the War's Cause Ready as New Year Approaches**

The weather's condition will wait until the New Year's Eve, but the supporters of the War's Cause are already ready. It's a phase of the day when the supporters are ready to get involved in support of the War's Cause. They are ready to do their part in supporting the War's Cause and making a difference in the world. They are ready to do their part in making a difference in the world.

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**WINDBECK – SIXTY**

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**Defence Correspondent**

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Heavy Fighting Along Border

UN tries to prevent collapse of 435 S Africans among 140 killed
It can’t be true that the SADF was deployed to South Africa, that is, to solve the South African problem. It was just a pretext. Details of the fighting were still unclear as the authorities remained tight-lipped. The situation was tense and the country was on high alert. There were reports of clashes, as Sinan, 30 year old, explained: "We had to act quickly. The military component was doing its job."

However, the situation was complicated. The military operation was not a one-off event. The government had to consider the implications of such a move. The South African military had been prepared for a long time and was ready to continue its offensive role as needed. The officials were not certain about the situation.

The United Nations Special Representative, Mr. Martin Attia, who was in Angola, was deeply concerned about the situation. He was worried that the fighting could escalate into a full-scale war. He had been in talks with various parties, including the Angolan government and the SADF, to try to find a peaceful resolution. However, the situation was volatile and the talks were not progressing.

Mr. Attia was also concerned about the impact of the fighting on the civilian population. He had received reports of civilian casualties and damage to infrastructure. The United Nations had activated its relief efforts and was providing aid to those affected by the fighting.

The crisis in South Africa was a complex one, with multiple players involved. The South African government had been accused of human rights violations and had been subjected to international condemnation. The government had responded by justifying its actions and accusing others of instigating the conflict. The situation was fluid and the outcome was uncertain. The United Nations and other international organizations were working to find a peaceful solution, but the crisis remained a source of concern for many.
Shock for Swapo as UN aid is halted

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, delivered a body-blow to the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) at the weekend, cutting off UN aid just before the deadline for Namibia's transition to independence.

The decision followed a stormy meeting at UN headquarters on Friday night and ended a decade of UN nurturing of Swapo. Dr. de Cuellar wants the UN to steer a strictly impartial course while monitoring Namibia's elections.

The decision was unrelated to clashes on Namibia's Angolan border.

Separate moves are under way to deny Swapo its privileged observer status at the United Nations. Some officials fear that South Africa might renege on the promise of independence if Swapo wins at the polls.

To forestall such a move, Dr. de Cuellar is trying to distance the UN from Swapo, but there are doubts whether he will succeed. — The Independent News Service.
FOREIGN Minister Mr Pik Botha has released a copy of the strongly worded letter objecting to the weekend Swapp incursion of Namibia he has sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar. The letter reads:

"With reference to our telephonic conversation of April 1 1989 I have to inform you that a grave situation has arisen on the northern border of SWA/Namibia as a result of continued and escalating violation by Swapp of the agreements signed in New York on December 22 1988, by the People's Republic of Angola, Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa.

The incontrovertible facts are:

* During the night of March 31 1989, and on April 1 1989, an estimated 600 to 900 Swapp elements crossed the border from Angola into Namibia. This figure could be as high as 1 000. They are heavily armed, with AK-47 semi-automatic rifles, mortars and even ground-to-air missiles. These elements entered the territory in their uniforms.

* On the basis of information obtained from those captured, Swapp elements were ordered to cross the border into SWA/Namibia in uniform and under arms, inter alia in order to establish bases in Namibia. They claim that their commanding officers informed them that, as a ceasefire was in existence, they need not fear resistance. Should resistance be encountered the United Nations would take care of them. Reliable information indicates that between 4 000 and 5 000 Swapp elements are presently below latitude 16 degrees south.

**Inexplicable Action**

"Mr Secretary General, this inexplicable action on the part of Swapp constitutes a clear violation of agreements reached between South Africa, Cuba and Angola. These agreements were endorsed by the Security Council. We are clearly dealing with a situation where Swapp is flouting those agreements and is defying the Security Council.

"In addition Swapp has of course violated the written undertaking it gave you to cease all hostilities as of April 1 1989.

"I trust you will agree that this is an intolerable situation. The Republic of South Africa has acted strictly in terms of its commitments and will continue to do so.

"It is significant, Mr Secretary General, that at the time of writing no statement has been made by the leadership of Swapp on this cynical disregard of its obligation to you, the Security Council and the international community at large.

"One cannot help feeling compassion for such unnecessary carnage of Swapp elements who could have returned Namibia quite legally to participate peacefully in the political process, according to the agreed procedures of which they had obviously not been informed.

"The leadership of Swapp will have to account for the gross disregard of human life and contempt for international agreements. They will have to explain their action and their directives to the people of Namibia. Swapp's leadership should urgently be brought to its senses.

**UNTAG's Role**

"As you are aware Swapp was required by this time to have all its personnel confined to bases north of latitude 16 degrees south. These bases should be in terms of agreement be monitored by UNTAG.

"I should be grateful to learn whether UNTAG is, in fact, monitoring such bases and to inquire whether the monitoring reports could be made available to me.

"The Administrator-General will continue to act in concert with your special representative in this task, with the necessary assistance and in accordance with the mandates of the agreements. I appeal to you and to the Security Council to take a firm and clear stand on this act of defiance by Swapp."

**BOUQUET**

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha meets British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Windhoek on Saturday. She is carrying roses.

**Pik's Bunch of Roses for Maggie Causes Drama**

Political Staff

In the middle of all the drama of Saturday the attempts by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to present Mrs Margaret Thatcher with a red rose almost failed and brought another drama of its own.

A bunch of roses brought into Windhoek Airport was crushed when the car in which two members of Mr Botha's staff were travelling left the road between Windhoek and the airport and rolled.

The staff members were unharmed.

Eventually replacement roses were found and Mr Botha could give Mrs Thatcher a chivalrous welcome.

"I trust Mr Secretary General that you and the Security Council will make it possible for my government to complete and fulfill its commitments in pursuit of the agreements. I appeal to you and to the Security Council to take a firm and clear stand on this act of defiance by Swapp."
Angola and Namibia fall silent efforts to make the guns of international
The inside story of international
Get with the goodie

MacLane's

Wildlife

Animal Kingdom

Take on the World

Shop a day to shop a day

Cornford's

The world's best at Cornford's

Adventures of the Cornford's

Cornford's - the world's best

The world's best

Find the goodie

JoJo Market

Your one-stop market

The JoJo Market

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Shop a day to shop a day
R47-m SA swindle: Arrests in UK, Geneva

Gus Correspondent

INNESBURG. — In a breakthrough in the R47-million Trust Bank swindle, police in Switzerland and Britain arrested a prominent South African-based businessman not previously named in the case, and two more suspects.

INNESBURG commercial branch chief, Colonel Daantjie, confirmed last night that Sandton commodities trader Mr. Niko Shefer was arrested by Swiss police in Geneva yesterday at the request of the South African Police for the arrest of Mr. Shefer was been issued in South Africa.

Also caught up in yesterday's drama was former Trust Bank clerk Mr. Gotz Gantenbomer, who was arrested by Scotland Yard detectives in a London hotel.

Colonel le Roux said that although Mr. Gantenbomer, a West German citizen, be returned to his homeland, South African Police would request West German authorities to prosecute him there.

A third suspect was arrested by Scotland Yard, but on an unrelated charge. He is a Mr. Scott who allegedly ordered and collected Krugerrands worth R17-million which are now missing and for which South African police have launched a search.

Send back

Colonel le Roux said Swiss authorities would be requested to send Mr. Shefer back to South Africa.

The breakthrough was made after intensive investigations by Colonel le Roux and Major

the John Vorster Square commercial branch.

Mr. Shefer is arrested Bryanston, Sandton, commodities broker and an international businessman who has extensive commercial links throughout Africa and other parts of the world.

Detectives are still trying to trace more than R1-million worth of emeralds and R17-million in Krugerrands also bought with funds obtained fraudulently from Trust Bank.

Police confirmed they had telefaxed a warrant of arrest for Mr. Shefer, a Colombian-Israeli, to Switzerland.

Real brains

The drama comes after weeks of intensive investigations by Colonel le Roux and Major Deehans. Police believe that by making these arrests they now have the real brains behind the swindle — one of the biggest in South Africa.

Commercial branch detectives had been aware of Mr. Shefer as a suspect for sometime but did not have the necessary proof to have a warrant issued for his arrest.

It is learned that Mr. Shefer was due back in South Africa last Saturday from Geneva, where he was staying with a girlfriend in a luxury hotel.

However, at the last minute he apparently decided not to board the Swissair flight. His

girlfriend, by whom he has a child, returned without him. Police were waiting at Jan Smuts Airport but she was not arrested and was allowed to go.

Mr. Shefer, whose father owned a farm in Colombia, South America, has dealt extensively in diamonds and emeralds in the past. His contacts are believed to extend to Cabinet level in several Central African countries, all of which officially denounce trade with South Africa.
cossed into Namibia from Angola in the past three days, says he is shocked and dismayed by the UN decision to allow the South African Army to be re-deployed in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma, here for a West European Parliamentarians conference on Namibia, said late last night that he had appealed to the UN Secretary General to send the rest of the Unita force there immediately.

He described the South African forces, who were supposed to be used to restore order, as “killer squads”.

SIGNED AGREEMENT

Mr Nujoma repeated that Swapo and its military arm, Plan, was committed to the ceasefire. He recalled that he had signed an agreement on behalf of Swapo’s Central Committee.

After the signing, he had addressed members of Plan, who were strictly ordered to honour it.

On Friday, according to a Swapo statement, Mr Nujoma, addressing a ceasefire parade at Okatoka in southern Angola said: “I received last week an identical ceasefire letter. That is the same letter sent to the government of South Africa.

“I have already signed the ceasefire agreement on behalf of the Central Committee and the Military Council of Plan.”

According to what he said last night, Mr Nujoma did not appear to be well briefed on latest developments.

FIGMENT

He referred to the fighting in Namibia as a figment of the imagination of the regime.

He again insisted there had been no border crossing by Swapo guerrillas. He accused South Africa of scheming to halt Namibia’s transition to independence.

Earlier, Mr Nujoma said he was still investigating reports of clashes between Swapo and security forces.

“But,” he told Zimbabwe’s national news agency, “I must make it clear that this provocation is coming from South Africa.”

He said he had received reports that well organised South African groups had attacked civilians at various places, and that South African helicopters

TODAY The Argus begins a six-part series, PROTOCOLS OF PEACE, in which the extraordinary story of the Namibia negotiations is reconstructed from first-hand accounts of those who were there and from documents and other sources.

It is the story of an event which has transformed Southern Africa and brought hope to a sub-continent where not long ago the prognosis was death and destruction.

An exclusive interview with the American mediator in the talks, Dr Chester Crocker, concludes the series.

The outgoing US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs gives his personal views on the eight months of negotiations — and some observations on the future of negotiations in southern Africa. See page 13.

bombed people who were celebrating.

He accused the South African government of having a well calculated policy of disrupting the election system.

An Angolan embassy spokesman here appealed to Namibians to remain united and not lose sight of the objective of guaranteeing the territory’s independence.

“It is not important that one, two or three people get killed at this stage,” said the spokesman.

SA envoy warns Australia

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. — The South African ambassador, Mr David Tothill, has warned Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans that the lives of Australian peace-keeping soldiers in Namibia could be at risk.

He also called on Senator Evans to condemn alleged rebel incursions in Namibia.
Surgeons involved in the infiltrations had come from the specialist “Typhoon” unit of SWAPO’s armed wing, the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

“Save 435”

The newspaper, which is the mouthpiece of Mr. Dirk Mudge’s GTA group, said the GTA had written to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealing to him to do all in his power to save the Resolution 458 plan.

Meanwhile, The Namibian newspaper — which supports Swapo — reported people in the battle zones saying villages were ablaze as members of the SWATF’s 101 (Owanbo) Battalion were deployed to help the police in the fighting.

The paper also said churchmen and journalists had flown up to Owanbo to investigate reports that army members had “gone on the rampage” and were “harassing residents and assaulting them”.

Another Windhoek newspaper, the Times of Namibia, had an eye-witness report by one of its staffers. He described scenes of chaos: “The people are shocked and deeply disappointed,” he said.

Further details of the fighting were still unclear today though as the authorities remained reticent. According to unconfirmed reports as many as 5,000 Swapo combatants are involved in what appears to be a co-ordinated operation by the insurgent movement.

SADF helicopters were called into action late on Saturday following a request from Namibian Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar, Mr. Ahtisaari and Unita commander General Dewan Prem Chand.

They were to be used for casualty evacuation but it is believed they have also been used in an offensive role against ships.

The Argus Political Correspondent reports that South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha was today trying to bring about a “ceasefire within a ceasefire” to halt the carnage on the border.

Mr. Botha has sent a letter to Dr. Perez de Cuellar informing him of the “grave situation” on the northern border.

Mr. Botha alleged that Swapo violations of the peace agreement were continuing and escalating.

Five South Africans are reported to be among the 20 security force members killed. Scores more have been wounded on both sides.

In Windhoek a spokesman for Mr. Pienaar’s office said he was holding an urgent meeting with his officials today and would probably make a statement later.

The South African State Security Council would also discuss the situation today.

* Pik’s letter to UN, page 2.

Untag members back SA claim of Swapo incursion

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Malaysian and Pakistani members of the United Nations monitoring group, Unita, have backed the South African version of events.

The BBC reports that the Unita members, who flew into the battle zone yesterday, agreed that the clashes occurred after Swapo fighters crossed the border in the central sector near Ruacana.

The fighting made front-page news in Britain, with fears being expressed that it could threaten Namibia’s progress to independence.

The Times said UN officials were understood to be “furious at the irresponsible conduct of the guerrillas”.

International efforts were being made to “save the territory’s independence process”, it said.

Some reports said more than 120 Swapo fighters and 20 security force members had died in the bloodbath, which Swapo said was sparked by a security forces attack on PLAN members. Swapo has said it fought back simply to defend itself.

The Financial Times reported that international efforts to keep the Namibian settlement on track had taken on a “new urgency”.

Britain’s Mrs Margaret Thatcher would discuss the issue with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev when the two leaders meet in London later in the week. Regular consultations were also taking place with US officials, the paper said.

It noted that Pretoria had moved swiftly to take advantage of Swapo’s apparent violation of last December’s Namibian peace agreement by threatening to call for the withdrawal of UN military monitoring forces unless the organisation took strong action.
UN chief under fire over report

NEW YORK — Under pressure from SWAPO's non-aligned supporters UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Monday night presented a closed Security Council session with a watered-down version of Namibia fighting.

Council president Aleksandr Belonogov of the Soviet Union complained they were not shown a special representative Martin Ahtisaari's original report.

It was on the original the US State Department is believed to have based its statement SWAPO had launched a major infiltration from Angola.

East bloc diplomats said SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma met military commanders in Ngiva last Wednesday and instructed them to start caching as many weapons as possible in Namibia before SWAPO forces were restricted to bases in Angola.

Ngiva is well south of the 16th parallel behind which SWAPO was supposed to have withdrawn.

SWAPO UN spokesman Thei-Ben Gurirab admitted Nujoma "addressed our combatants on March 29."

He added: "He issued directives to all of them and specifically instructed those inside the country to make contacts with Untag for the purpose of being confined and monitored by Untag. This is exactly what they were doing when they were attacked by SA."

Britain's Sir Crispin Tickell emerged angrily from the chamber and suggested Gurirab's remarks should be "taken with a large grain of salt."

Belonogov's delegation in private blamed SWAPO for the fighting.
UN peace plan ‘still on stream’

WINDHOEK. — United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia was “still on stream” despite the bloody battles raging in the north of the country last night.

This announcement was made by a spokesman for the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, after 90-minute talks with UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the commander of the Unita peace-keeping forces, Lt-Gen Prem Chand and senior police and defence force officers on the situation.

Mr Pienaar said that “appropriate steps” were being taken by SWA Police to control armed Swapo insurgents infiltrating the north of the territory.

Senior UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry said, however, that Mr Ahtisaari’s report to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, had not yet been completed.

It was understood that no statements would be coming from the UN special representative until he had consulted with Dr Perez de Cuellar, who has expressed alarm at the situation.

Mr Thornberry indicated that Unita police members would be sent to the north to monitor activities of police forces there.

Dr Perez de Cuellar had said on Saturday that he would take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of the violence.

He agreed that the armed incursion was a severe violation of the Security Council Resolution agreed to by South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

He has consulted the Soviet president of the Security Council at UN headquarters on a possible meeting of the 15-member body that ordered the independence operation in 1979, officials here said.

British Premier Mrs Margaret Thatcher responded to the outbreak of fierce fighting by calling for an urgent session of the UN Security Council.

Meanwhile, in a statement from Luanda, Swapo blamed South Africa and the UN for the fast-deteriorating situation in Namibia.

Swapo guerrillas had acted in self-defence when they were hunted down by South African forces before the troops on both sides had to be confined to bases, the organisation claimed.

It said Lt-Gen Chand had ignored a Swapo invita-
Namibian pall as fighting erodes a mood of optimism

BY BRENDAN SEERY,
The Star’s Africa News Service

Chatting to South African journalists in Windhoek on Saturday, the day the UN Resolution 435 peace plan for Namibia came into operation, South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha was struck, suddenly, by a coincidence.

"Four, Three and Five add up to Twelve," he told amused scribblers, "and today it is exactly 12 years since I took this post (as Minister of Foreign Affairs)."

He did not say, though, whether he believed it was a good or a bad omen, as South Africa officially began disengaging itself from the territory it has controlled for 75 years.

His anger was in marked contrast to his earlier bullish and optimistic mood when talking to the South African journalists.

Then the Foreign Minister had spoken with passion and conviction of his belief that the start of the Resolution 435 process and the visit of Mrs Thatcher heralded a new southern African momentum towards negotiation and dialogue. This momentum was an "irresistible force" which South Africa was prepared to "ride like a wave", he enthused.

Mr Botha spoke of having recently held discussions with "responsible Soviet representatives" (reportedly Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Anatoly Adamski). They had made it plain their government was "convinced sanctions will not resolve any of the region's problems", Mr Botha related.

He was clearly almost ecstatic about Mrs Thatcher's visit. He also appeared delighted that she had spoken against sanctions in her African tour.

He said the start of the Namibian process had already improved South Africa's image abroad, and as it progressed and it became evident Pretoria was serious, "then the spotlight will begin to fall more and more on the positive side".

The implementation of the Resolution 435 plan is, according to him, a triumph for the South African Government's oft-stated position of negotiation without violence. If it can be done in Windhoek, so, too, can it be done in Pretoria and elsewhere in the region, he implied.

Firefights in the dry scrub of northern Namibia are certainly not what is needed now.
Housing seminar looks at Namibia

As Namibia heads for independence, key side issues emerge, not least of which is the housing question.

This will be one of the main topics at a housing summit to be held at the CSIR conference centre, Pretoria on May 16-17.

Leaders of the building industry and other business sectors will get together to thrash out the housing question under the title of Housing Scenarios for the Nineties.

Organised by the National Association of Home Builders, with the assistance of the Conference Co-ordinators, CSIR, the objective of the seminar is to analyse all the factors affecting the urgent provision of affordable housing.

"The emphasis will be on the removal of the critical backlog and at the same time, keep pace with normal demand," says an NAHB spokesman.

Among the speakers are Mr Bob Tucker, managing director of the Perm, Mr Neville Berkowitz, chairman of The Property Economist and Mr Neil Fraser, president of the Building Industries Federation.
Blunder may have led to fighting

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — A mistake by Swapo commanders may have been the cause of the vicious battles in Namibia.

Two captured Swapo members yesterday told presumpmen the guerrilla movement believed its members could cross into Namibia from Angola with their weapons from April 1. They believed they would be directed to bases set up for them.

The two insurgents, among four captured by security forces since the fighting broke out at the weekend, were produced by Chief Inspector Derek Bruce in Oshakati yesterday.

'BEATEN UP'

One of the insurgents said he arrived in the country on Saturday and the other said he had been in Namibia since December "to monitor the movement of the army".

One said he had been blindfolded and beaten up by security forces.

Chief Inspector Bruce said heavy fighting between the security forces and Swapo was still continuing — "they are still fighting like hell out there" — and villagers from Enkhana near the Angolan border were fleeing southwards.

He said since 7.45 am on Saturday — almost two hours after the formal ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo came into effect — several hundred insurgents had infiltrated into the country.

In one incident a police helicopter was attacked in the west with a rocket launcher and AK 47 rifle fire.

On Sunday, a Swapo commander was killed when police clashed with a group of about 20 insurgents, just west of Ruacana on the border with Angola.

A document found on him contained details relating to the movement of a group of 169 insurgents and the kind of weapons they possessed.

DONKEYS

The local population at Oshikango, according to the police, reported Swapo members coming from Angola "with donkeys carrying 212 mm rocket launchers" used for stand-off bombardments and two cannons.

And in an attack on Sunday afternoon, allegedly by security force members, a number of Swapo supporters were shot at and seriously wounded on the road between Oshivelos and Tsumeb, when they returned from a rally.

Mr Velego Nghifinkana (23) of Ingodiwa Village, who was shot in the back, said a car in a convoy travelling towards Tsumeb "just turned around and began shooting at our lorry".

Other people there are also alleging trouble was started by pro-government agents provocateurs.

Mr Joseph Shimopitoni (23) of Oshakati is in hospital with a serious injury in his back, which he says was caused by an assualt.

He believes that his mistake had been to wear a cap in the colours of Swapo and T-shirt of a trade union which supported the organisation.

Swapo survivors of guerrillas captured during fierce fighting are put on parade.
SNAKES' TOUCH

Wildlife authorities say snakes are boring and all they do is hunt and hunt and hunt. But a new study reveals that snakes are far more than just hunters. Snakes are actually intelligent and highly social creatures. They can communicate with each other to coordinate their movements and even form friendships.

In the study, researchers observed a group of eastern diamondback rattlesnakes. They found that these snakes form complex social networks, with some individuals playing key roles in the group. Other snakes were more isolated and spent more time hunting alone.

The researchers also discovered that snakes have a sense of humor. When they play with each other, they often mimic the behavior of their prey, adding a playful element to their interactions.

The study was published in the journal Nature and has sparked interest among snake enthusiasts around the world. The findings challenge the common perception of snakes as dull and uncaring creatures. They show that snakes are far more complex and interesting than we thought.

The study's lead author, Dr. Jane Smith, says, "Snakes are not just hunting machines. They are social creatures with a sense of humor. We need to rethink how we view these animals and appreciate their complexity and intelligence."
Transition too fast for Swapo to handle: Crocker

In an eve of April 1 interview (which will appear in fuller form in a forthcoming issue of Organiser), our outgoing Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Chester Crocker, had some final observations on the Namibia/ Angola settlement he has spent the past eight years mediating.

Perhaps most striking was his belief that the US, having taken the lead role in "creating the realities" that led to the settlement, should now let others, Prime Minister Margeret Thatcher in particular, shoulder greater responsibility of seeing it properly implemented.

In an echo of Harold MacMillan's "Winds of Change," as well as President George Bush's inaugural address, he opined that "...there is clearly, on almost every front in southern Africa, a new breeze..."

Crocker said that "the administration has been haunted by the question of how to proceed with the exchange of territory and large scale government and it takes us all to a transition between what we will deal with and what we won't..."

More broadly, he said that "...the administration has been haunted by the question of how to proceed with the exchange of territory and large scale government and it takes us all to a transition between what we will deal with and what we won't..."

Congress has also set a deadline for the "new breeze" to promote negotiations between Pretoria and the ANC.

One aspect of the settlement in which the US will continue to be involved is the question of recognition between Unita and the SWAPO leadership. The US has headed Crocker's list of "areas which, if we were to stay on, would be likely to continue to restrain us from either the "new breeze" to promote negotiations between Pretoria and the ANC.

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The door is open for others. It doesn't mean there won't be issues on which we take a lead, but it means there is now more opportunity to go around.

In the immediate term, there was a vacuum to be filled as the new administration got its sea legs and the new government began to function. The administration cannot, for example, say we are obligated to provide $600 million (about £73 million) worth of aid for the country, and that the money is there.

Congress has also set a deadline for the "new breeze" to promote negotiations between Pretoria and the ANC.

"Perhaps we're closer today than we ever have been to an actual process that we could call a political process. One day Unita's says these are our terms in a very bold, powerful statement. You see a statement from Luvunda which clearly reflects that they got the message..."

Mandate

"Crocker sees the problem as largely within the MPA, where "the atmosphere is frequently one of suspicion and animosity, and factions and manoeuvring, allegations of corruption, ministerial swaps of portfolios and..."

One day Unita says these are our terms, in a very bold, powerful statement. You see a statement from Luvunda which clearly reflects that they got the message..."

Pretoria

On the question of Namibia itself, Crocker is concerned that neither Swapo nor Unita, in the other major player's eyes, is sufficiently prepared for "the monumental changes that are now going to take place."

"It's going to be incumbent on the leadership in Pretoria to do their homework in the last time in terms of the signal that's being sent, not only to the people of Namibia, but to the South African people who may be nervous or insecure about the test of public opinion that's coming..."

As for Swapo, "I frankly don't think that from what I've seen up till now they're anywhere near as far as they have been trained only for living in exile and living off the land and living by the gun."

What are the friends of Swapo going to do? In the short term, Swapo is going to be responsible and learn by the mistakes of others in Africa. It was the Cuban solution. They have a central role. They send a signal of solidarity and polarization, a signal of statesmanship and economic common sense"
Duction to an African country with which South Africa had no much contact; it was a beguiling idea and so Brazzaville was agreed upon as the venue.

But, ironically, it produced an enormous logistical problem — how were the South Africans to get there? Because of the arms embargo and other restrictions, there were few aircraft in the country — aside from SAA Boeings, which were considered too large and expensive — with the range and capability for such a journey.

"It may sound strange in this day and age, but it is actually very difficult to get into Africa from here, unless you fly first to Europe and then all the way back again — and even then, there are few scheduled flights to and from places like Brazzaville," a South African diplomat noted.

The Department of Foreign Affairs asked businessman Dr Anton Rupert and the Anglo Vaal Corporation if their executive jets might be made available.

Not only did they agree, but they rescheduled all their own business so that Dr Rupert's sleek Falcon 900 and Anglo Vaal's Hawker Siddeley 125 were ready for the Brazzaville venture.

The two South African jets flew over the scrubland of Namibia, over the dunes of the Skeleton Coast, then out to sea for 150 nautical miles.

They travelled North, parallel to the African coastline, and then turned East to follow the course of the meandering Congo River to Brazzaville. The first plane carried an advance party of security and communications experts and administrative officials whose task was to prepare the way for the second plane carrying the formal delegation.

With the advance party went a secret communications system which enabled the South African delegation to speak by telephone via satellite with their Pretoria headquarters "more or less whenever we wanted to" or, when necessary, to communicate by code.

The Press contingent were less fortunate; sending reports from Brazzaville to South African cities proved to be an endlessly tiresome undertaking with erratic results.

The Congolese capital has a splendid setting on the Congo River. Its many trees and parks, laid out by the French, give the incongruous illusion of coolness in the steamy tropical heat.

Across the broad river is Kinshasa, capital of Zaire, the former Belgian Congo.

There had been some misgivings about the choice of

Brazzaville was purely intended as a bilateral discussion. We had made an effort. We had negotiated with them, and visitors to South Africa had sent quite a few years ago, there were urgent bilateral issues to discuss, and we made it clear that we realised the solution to the problem could be reached without the Cubans.

"But yes, there was an unfortunate negative outflow from our bilateral talks. Eyebrows were raised, suspicions created. The exercise was misunderstood and for a while before and after our meeting this negative reaction continued to shadow the whole negotiating process."

Suspicion had existed in everyone's mind from the start and neither side knew what agenda the other was pursuing.

"So, once again, it was important to build on the professional relationships we had established in London, to build up trust," says Aurel.

"We found out from personal contact that they didn't all have horns and cloven feet."

The Cubans had been a mystery to the South Africans in London.

But, in the words of a member of the South African delegation, "we found out from personal contact that they didn't all have horns and cloven feet."

The same process was taking place with the Angolans in Brazzaville, with Mr von Duren's linguistic talent allowing for a spontaneity of contact which bypassed one of the language barriers that had existed in London.

The main meeting in Brazzaville broke up into a number of side meetings. People got together with their opposite numbers — the SADF and NIS representatives especially, since they had specific technical matters to discuss with their counterparts.

There was constant interaction, which went on afterwards among members of the South African team themselves.

Brazzaville was a draining experience, with talks going on into the small hours, and it was blessed by an unseasonal early morning journey back along the muddy Congo river with its narrow tropical banks, then far out to sea, down the African coast, and then east over Namibia and on to Pretoria.

But it didn't stop there. The team gathered in the Union Buildings almost immediately to begin an extensive and detailed examination of the talks to isolate the various possibilities, options, and directions which had emerged:

And then, outside the main meetings, South African envoys were sent out — announced, almost secretly —
War hots up
Battle for Oshakati begins

WHERE THE FIGHTING IS ... With fighting continuing into its third day, this is how the situation in the operational area looked last night as security forces battled an estimated 1000 Swapo insurgents, who had swarmed across the border after moving southwards from the Quitteve Line on the 16th parallel and lying up for months in the shallow area.

OSHKATI. This garrison town was last night preparing for a full-scale attack by a large number of heavily armed guerrillas as the focus of the huge Swapo incursion in northern Namibia switched from the bush to the military centres.

Small-arms fire was heard and flares were seen outside the town's gate at 11pm. Tension was running high with an attack expected "at any minute", reports Tony Weaver.

There was a "definite contact going up" outside the base, with warplanes in the air.

US backs SA
WASHINGTON. — The United States yesterday took South Africa's side and accused Swapo of mounting a major infiltration into Namibia. The US State Department said Swapo was "trying to take advantage" of the confinement to base of SA forces under the UN plan.

In other developments late yesterday:
• At Oshikango, a border post between Namibia and Angola, 70km from Oshakati, a major battle started at 4pm. It was described by witnesses as "probably the worst of the incursion so far".
• Witnesses said that at 8.30pm two pickup trucks sped past Ondangwa Air Force Base with machineguns blazing, injuring two security force personnel; and
• Helicopters at Husacca were grounded for two hours after a SAM-7 was fired at one.

Intense fighting continued to rage across almost the entire Ovamboland border with Angola yesterday on the third day of the fighting.

The number of Swapo insurgents estimated to be inside Namibia rose to at least 1200 and the death toll climbed to an unofficial 150.

While the official toll of Swapo dead was given as 120, the figure late last night was believed to be 121 guerrillas dead with 21 police...
killed in three days of the heaviest fighting yet seen in the 22-year-old bush war.

The exact number of Swapo insurgents ready to enter Namibia at short notice was not known but variously estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000.

Military sources said there "definitely have been civilian casualties" but the bloody battles and poor communications prevented confirmation and exact figures of civilian dead and injured.

Military and police spokesmen were unwilling to give details of the number of wounded so far, but eventually said that "between 80 and 100" combatants on both sides had been wounded, including 41 policemen.

However, the number is believed to be much higher, possibly several hundred.

SA Air Force jets at Ondangwa were last night at the ready to join the battle which has already seen 2,000 Namibian policemen and at least 2,100 SWA Territorial Force and SADF soldiers engaged in what one soldier described as "bloody hand-to-hand" fighting.

Heavy fighting was going on at Ruacana, Ongwenya, Eenhana, Etate and Nkongo, police said.

Yesterday military helicopters flew virtually non-stop missions out of Ondangwa, some to ferry dead and wounded, but mostly to back up ground forces engaged in running battles with bands of Swapo fighters who had "bombshelled" into less visible smaller units.

To Page 4
Report says SAAF jets are in action

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Four South African Air Force Impala jet fighters have joined the battle against Swapo combatants in Namibia, according to reports here.

Quoting sources in Windhoek, the Zimbabwe news agency 'Ziana' and the Pan African News Agency 'Pana', said Major-General Hans Dreyer had 'revealed' the despatch of the fighter aircraft to back up 101 Battalion. The report said Koetoe, the police counter-insurgency unit, had lost seven Wolf turbo vehicles and 15 others had been damaged.

In an editorial today the main Zimbabwean newspaper, The Herald, said there was no chance of the United Nations independence process for Namibia being reversed.

The presence of UN troops in the territory was in accordance with Resolution 435 which South Africa, on its own, could not abrogate.

The newspaper said Unita had a lot of blood on its hands for the deaths in Namibia. Its forces should have been in place from the first day but they were not.
West sees hope in the example of Zimbabwe

LONDON — The West still believed the UN monitoring force would have enough men to supervise the independence process in Namibia, Western diplomats said yesterday.

About 1,000 members of the UN force — which at full strength will number more than 5,000 — are already in place.

The diplomats recalled that the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe independence exercise had been monitored by a Commonwealth force of only 1,200 men.

They said the population in Zimbabwe was several times larger than Namibia’s and the Rhodesian Bush war was more widespread.

The diplomats said the fighting on Namibia’s northern border was unfortunate, but expressed confidence that the situation would be brought under control.

They pointed to the fact that in the run-up to Zimbabwe’s independence there had been an assassination attempt on Robert Mugabe, intimidation and “dirty tricks” that cost dozens of lives.

“But the independence agreement still held up and we remain confident of success in Namibia too,” said one diplomat.

“The parties to the agreement have got to be made to abide by it. You can pour thousands more men in, but it isn’t going to achieve any better results if the parties refuse to stop fighting.”

Black African states were critical when the major world powers insisted on reducing the UN force from an originally envisaged 7,000 men to the present number because they wanted to keep costs down. — Sapa.
CAPE TOWN — Swapo had either made a tragic miscalculation, or it lacked information about the details of the ceasefire, or both, SA Institute of International Affairs director Prof John Barrett said yesterday.

Namibia Institute of Social and Economic Research director Prof Gerhard Totemeyer said he felt Swapo had probably misinterpreted the resolution 455 settlement or there was a lack of communication between leadership and army.

Both said the SA government would be foolish to break off the settlement process because of the clashes on the Namibian border.

Although they agreed Swapo had made a serious mistake, they qualified this by saying this was based on available information.

Barrett said: "I only hope SA sticks to the settlement. I hope they don't feel this is sufficient measure to break off the process because that would clearly be madness. This is not something that shows lack of impartiality by the UN, and it is not in any way a permanent feature."

Totemeyer commented: "Everyone is over-nervous up here and there is tension, but it will be foolish to call off the initiative."
Security Council in talks on how to resolve crisis

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said yesterday he was asking the Security Council president to hold consultations among members about the fighting in Namibia.

He said he expected the 15 representatives to hold talks during the day but did not know if this would lead to a formal, open meeting of the council.

Soviet ambassador Aleksandr Belenogov is this month's president.

On a brief visit to Windhoek on Saturday, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she expected the council to consider a report on the violence. Perez said he had received the report early yesterday but had not studied it in detail and could give no indication of its contents.

The report was requested by his special representative in Windhoek, Martti Ahtisaari, who sent a team of investigators to the northern border.

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Saturday the UN peacekeeping forces could be expelled from Namibia if Perez's response to the events there was unsatisfactory to Pretoria.

Responding to a reporter's observation that it seemed the UN transition group in Namibia was turning out a failure, Perez said: "How can you call such a thing? Unfag is not yet fully in Namibia.

"We have 390 men in the northern part of the area. In Namibia you cannot say it is a failure. It is too early."

He added there were still "days or weeks" to assemble the operation to agreed limits.

A total of 4,550 UN troops and 500 police have been authorized for Namibia duty with provision for 7,500 soldiers if the initial number proved inadequate for the task.

Perez and Botha discussed the crisis by telephone on Saturday and UN spokesman Nadia Younes said the secretary-general was "greatly concerned."

She could not confirm a report that he had agreed there was a danger of incursions into Namibia from across the Angolan border and that SA security forces should be allowed to help the Namibian police keep guard.

Letters

The SA authorities have accused Swapo forces of violating a ceasefire accord that was supposed to become effective on Saturday.

Perez proposed the halt to hostilities and reported last Thursday that Swapo and SA had sent him separate letters accepting a ceasefire.

In Luanda yesterday Swapo spokesman Hidipo Hamutenya said his organization was ready to stop combat if the South Africans stopped also.

Swapo has long been recognized by the UN General Assembly as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people", but its privileged status was to be withdrawn under an accord guaranteeing UN impartiality among the many political parties seeking control of the territory. — Sapa-Reuter.
Ahtisaari's report 'to determine SA action'

CAPE TOWN — UN special representative Maari Ahtisaari's report on SWAPO's incursions into Namibia would be "decisive" in determining what action SA would take on the matter, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

Until then, SA would abide by the commitments it had made.

He told a press and diplomatic briefing he hoped to see a copy of the report by the afternoon.

"The least that the 'responsible powers' — the US, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — ought to do after the release of the report, would be to call a Security Council meeting, condemn the actions of SWAPO and recommend steps to prevent incursions of this nature recurring.

It was clear from information from prisoners that SWAPO commanding officers had instructed relatively large groups to cross the border, telling them to establish bases in the belief that, as a ceasefire was in existence, there would be no resistance and that, if there was resistance, UNTAG would look after them, Botha said.

The negotiations had foundered in 1979 because of SWAPO's insistence that it be monitored in bases in Namibia. No doubt SWAPO would now like to claim that it had always had bases in the territory and that it should now be monitored there.

SWAPO believed this would give the Namibian population the impression that they were a strong force.

He said it did not matter what SWAPO's intentions were: the uncontroversial fact was that it had crossed in large numbers, illegally, in clear violation of the commitments undertaken by it that its forces would be restricted to bases north of the 16th parallel, for monitoring by UNTAG, by April 1. — Sapa.
Untag blamed for violations

MICHAEL HARTNAGG

HARARE — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma yesterday blamed the Untag team for confusion that, he said, had enabled SA to violate the cease-fire in Namibia.

"The South Africans will not tell the truth because they are the ones who are bombing civilians," he said. Interviewed while attending a conference of West European parliamentarians here, Nujoma claimed Untag representatives had failed to show up for a scheduled meeting in Luanda with guerrilla commanders of Swapo's army (Plan) to discuss the assembling under UN supervision of forces previously operating in the Namibian bush.

Their omission, coupled with scarcity of Untag forces in the field, had led to the situations at the weekend, when, he said, SA forces had attacked "thousands" of Swapo supporters.

No Swapo forces had crossed into Namibia from Angola, he said, expressing "shock and dismay that SA forces had been authorized to join UN troops on patrol."

He said the people attacked were civilians, returning to their homes in northern Namibia from celebrations in Tsumeb marking the start of the independence process.

He demanded urgent action by the Security Council to make good the deficiency of Untag forces in order to prevent more blunders.

Swapo was abiding by the cease-fire agreement and had only acted in self-defence, he said.

"Swapo ordered our fighters to remain constrained and be confined to bases under Untag," Nujoma said. "If the situation gets out of hand, we will deal with it.

"The only problem is Untag, which has failed to carry out its responsibilities."

Nujoma singled out UN special representative Martti Anttissari for criticism, saying he had not ensured all security force members were confined to their bases.

But Nujoma raised questions about his previous threats to take his forces back to the bush at this stage, until he was satisfied with conditions.

Nujoma also issued details of what he claimed were cease-fire violations by SA. They included:
- At Okahange, Swapo members celebrating resolution 435 were allegedly attacked by SA soldiers (33 bodies found).
- At Okaongo, seven people were shot dead, allegedly by members of 181 Battalion.
- At Ongange, 22 people were killed in an attack by a helicopter gunship; and
- On route to Tsumeb, thousands of Swapo members returning from a rally were allegedly ambushed.

SA, US 'jeopardise peace by supporting Unita'

LISBON — Angola yesterday accused SA and the US of jeopardizing the prospects for peace in the region by continuing to support Unita rebels.

"Their support for the Unita bandits is unacceptable, unjustifiable and in complete violation of the New York accords," news agency Angop said, quoting a government statement.

It made no mention of the serious clashes in neighbouring Namibia between SA-led forces and Namibian nationalist guerillas.

Independence for Namibia, a process which began on Saturday, was agreed to in regional peace accords signed in New York last year.

Since then Angola's Marxist government has complained of repeated SA violations of the treaties which also provide for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

SA has denied helping Unita while the US says its aid will continue until the Luanda government agrees to hold direct talks with the rebels.

Angola has refused to consider talks, instead offering amnesty to all rebels except leader Jonas Savimbi.

"His crimes cannot be forgotten by our people," the government said in a separate statement. — EPA-Reuters.
Get strong Untag force to area — clerics

WINDHOEK — The Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) called yesterday for the immediate deployment of a strong contingent of Untag troops in the "war zone".

CCN general secretary Abisa Shejavali, who returned from the north of Namibia yesterday, said in a statement in Windhoek the cutting of UN troops from 7500 to 4850 would hamper the peace process. He asked for the original number to be re-instated.

Shejavali, who on Sunday led a delegation of 10, which included CCN personnel and journalists, to areas where fighting has erupted in Ovamboland, also asked for captured Swapo fighters and the bodies of those killed to be handed over to Untag.

"This is unnecessary death on both sides," he said.

He wanted to know why SA forces had not first informed Untag of the presence of Swapo guerrillas.

"There are no signs of an Untag presence in the area and the people feel insecure," he said.

Shejavali added his "shock and distress" at hearing that 101 Battalion members, recently demobilised, "should regroup and work with the South Africans to help with law and order." — Sapa.
Extraordinary climax to
Thatcher's African safari

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher's grimaced march on Saturday night beneath the airlights of Windhoek Airport, one hand grasping a bunch of red roses, the other exchanging a perfunctory handshake with SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha, marked the end of a tumultuous day and an extraordinary African tour.

News of fighting on the Namibian border, and Botha's threat to expel the UN forces monitoring Namibia's transition to independence, appeared to put the settlement process in jeopardy.

Had the British Prime Minister's high-risk decision to be present on the first day of Namibia's seven-month transition turned out to be a booby trap that, as it exploded, shattered her southern Africa strategy of peace by contact, encouragement and negotiation?

Or had she played a vital on-the-spot role, helping to unsure the coalition of a de facto SA "governor" and the UN emerge intact from a crisis?

Most observers still believe the process will reach a successful conclusion.

Thatcher's day in Namibia had begun well enough, with a visit to British members of Unita.

But word was coming in of an incident with devastating implications.

Botha, whose news management of Thatcher's visit and the events surrounding it was singularly adroit, had issued a statement that in northern Namibia police had killed 38 Swapo guerrillas crossing from Angola.

This breach of the peace act, he said, made "meaningless" Swapo's commitment to the terms of the settlement, leaving SA — depending on the UN's response — "no choice...but to request Unita to leave until Swapo 'came to its senses'."

Given that Botha knew he was to meet Thatcher in Windhoek that evening, it seemed designed to place her under pressure, leaving little time to formulate a response.

At a tense Press conference Thatcher announced that consultations were getting under way with members of the Security Council and a UN investigation into the border incident was being carried out. But in apparent disregard of the investigation, she left no doubt that she had already decided who was to blame — Swapo: "A very serious incursion has taken place...and we condemn it totally."

Officials close to the investigation believe it will show that armed Swapo insurgents were indeed crossing the border. But it could also be that Pretoria was aware of the movements, for the high casualty figures raise the possibility of ambushes.

The border clashes raise a further issue: why only 1,000 Unita forces in place at a critical time?

Also open to criticism is the decision to deploy units of the SWATF forces, albeit in association with UN monitors, on ceasefire and border patrol duties. The most significant factor in the decision, however, is that it appears to have the consent of the Soviet Union.

The next few days could make or break a southern Africa strategy in which the superpowers and Britain have a shared interest. — Financial Times.
Troops Join fray

Plan loads of

Hundreds of homes as a result on

Military Joes tell of route recess and invasion plans
For arrangements 
Garis-Mohuine
Malen: Swapo
by Swapo's motives

In an address delivered recently, the National Union of Namibian Students (NUNS) has expressed concern over recent developments in Namibia. The organization, which represents university students, has accused the Namibian government of failing to address the needs of students and of being indifferent to their concerns.

"We have been awaiting the government's response to our demands for months," NUNS president, Mr. John Doe, told reporters. "Our members are feeling increasingly frustrated, and we are concerned that this situation could lead to unrest." "It is disheartening to see that the government's only priority seems to be economic development, while the needs of students are being ignored," he added.

The demands, which were submitted to the government in October last year, include the provision of scholarships for all disadvantaged students, the reduction of fees, and the provision of better facilities for students.

A spokesperson for the Ministry of Education said the government is aware of the students' concerns and is working to address them. "We understand the importance of education in the development of the country," he said. "We are committed to improving our education system, and we will continue to work toward this goal."
De Cuellar says UN has not failed

NEW YORK. - UN secretary-general Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday rejected suggestions that the fighting in Namibia meant that UN peacekeeping efforts had failed.

"How can you say such things?" he replied to reporters.

"The UN is not yet fully in Namibia. We have 300 men in the northern part of the area. You cannot say it is a failure."

Speaking for Cuellar, said he was asking the presi- dent of the Security Council to consult among the members about the fighting in Namibia. Cuellar said he had 15 representatives would talk during the day but did not if this would lead to a formal, open meet-

ing of the council. - Sapa-Reuters

swapping fighting. If SA does also

LUANDA. - Swapo said yesterday that it was very concerned that South Africa had to stop fighting if South Africa did the same.

Swapo information secretary Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya said: "We are really concerned that our military does not have the same conditions as the South Africans who do." He said South African soldiers had been terrorizing the population and hunting down Swapo guerrillas, trying to eliminate them or force them to leave the country. "Their re-

sponse was to fight and this has started to expand. The question is how to stop it," he added.

Mr. Hidipe said Swapo military commandos were to be sent to Windehoek in Luanda yesterday to dis-


cuss the situation.

"We could stop it in a couple of hours if we could get our commandos into the area," he added.

In Harare, Swapo President Mr. Sam Nujoma yesterday said that the UN had been powerless to use its forces to keep the peace. "The UN has not been able to use its force to keep the peace," he said.

Speaking in Salisbury last week, Mr. Nujoma had said: "The Swapo guerrillas did not start the fighting in Windehoek. The UN has not been able to use its force to keep the peace." He said that the Swapo guerrillas had submitted plans for a cease-fire, but the UN had not acted on them.

Speakers in Zimbabwe's parliament to an audience of Southern African and West African MPs, he said Swapo had been committed to the letter and the spirit of the cease-fire.

But South Africa was trying to abrogate the in-

dependence of Namibia by not appearing to be the
culprit.

He said the Swapo fighters who were at-

tacked were being pre-

pared to be confined to base by the United Nations with ex-

pecting to be attacked by South African troops. - Sapa-Reuters
Death or

Elusive, senseless battle of the 5,000...

From GAVIN BELL

OSHAKATI — Almost 5,000 men are now engaged in an elusive, senseless battle which has become an unrelenting slaughter in the vast plains of northern Namibia.

There can be no victor, since it is not a war in the classical sense. There can be only a mounting toll of bodies as South African troops and paramilitary police hunt and destroy roaming bands of guerrillas who have no apparent targets or strategy.

The extent of the tragedy which should never have happened is apparent from accounts of the fighting by South African military commanders — and the confusion of their prisoners.

It is a bizarre, inexplicable conflict, since nobody can offer a satisfactory explanation for a guerrilla incursion which is little more than a suicide mission.

ONLY CLUE

The supreme irony is that most of the United Nations soldiers who were recruited to prevent such a bloodbath have not yet arrived in Namibia, and those who have are powerless to stop it.

The only clue to the mystery came from two Swapo prisoners, who were presented to journalists yesterday at a military camp in the combat zone.
surrender

Swapo forces are running out of ammunition as heavy fighting goes on

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

AN international peace initiative has been launched to stop the bloody clashes on the northern border of Namibia which have cost nearly 200 lives.

South African government sources were cautiously optimistic today that the fighting could be stopped within four days. Swapo forces in the territory are understood to be in serious trouble, running short of munitions and without a possibility of re-supply.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was today insisting that any peace plan would have to involve the surrender of all Swapo forces in the territory and their return to bases in Angola where they would have to be monitored by Unita forces.

The peace proposals are understood to involve a ceasefire, the surrender of Swapo insurgents, possibly to UN forces, and their return to Angola.

Mr Botha confirmed that a major initiative was under way involving numerous countries, both Western and others.

Plans were being made for an urgent meeting of the tripartite joint commission in Windhoek at the suggestion of the Angolan government. He declined to give details of the peace plans.

Within 48 hours

The meeting could be held within 48 hours and at ministerial level. Russia and the United States, closely involved in the efforts to end the crisis, are observers of the commission and could be expected to attend.

Mr Botha said a report of the UN representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, had as far as he was concerned confirmed South Africa's version of events. It had shown that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma lied when he claimed that Swapo forces had not crossed the border.

In the report from an Unita team which Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has mentioned in informal consultations with the Security Council, two captured Swapo insurgents have said they had been told by regional commanders to enter the territory, but not to engage the security forces.

He said that, in being interviewed, the two prisoners stated to the Unita team that they were the persons reported to have been captured by the security forces on the previous day.

According to the report he had received they stated that they belonged to

SWAPO INCURSIONS: Map shows eight places where Swapo units crossed from Angola into Namibia. The estimated strengths of the groups are given and above those figures are the dates on which they are alleged to have entered Namibia.

PURSUIT: SADF troops hit the road in pursuit of Swapo insurgents in northern Namibia.
Untag can fire only if fired at

By HUGH ROBERTON, Special Writer

WHEN the full Untag force has been deployed in Namibia by the end of this month their offensive role will be limited to shooting only when shot at, diplomatic sources say.

So far only 300 United Nations troops have arrived in the northern "combat zone".

Under UN "conventions and traditions", Untag is strictly a peacekeeping force.

Its primary role is to monitor the compliance of combatants with the provisions of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council in a spirit of "visible impartiality".

DISCRETION

But the officer commanding the Untag force, General Prem Chand of India, and the UN Secretary General's special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, have wide discretion in varying the role of Untag troops and ensuring the maintenance of order.

Thus, after consulting General Chand, Mr Ahtisaari has granted permission for elements of the SADF and the SWATF to be released from the bases they are confined to under Resolution 435 specifically to deal with the present emergency.

If the peace process fails apart as a result of armed conflict the UN Secretary General, Dr Peres de Cuellar, in consultation with members of the UN Security Council, could order more troops into the territory and request special military assistance from member countries — including South Africa.

Under Resolution 435 the SWA Police — a force of some 7 600 — are responsible for maintaining law and order in the territory under Untag supervision and, where necessary, with Untag military backing.

CONTINGENCY PLANS

The SADF presence in Namibia will remain considerable in coming weeks.

The Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, has said contingency plans have been drawn up in case the implementation of Resolution 435 "goes wrong". He has not disclosed what these plans are.

Diplomatic sources say Mr Ahtisaari can, throughout the peace process, ask for SADF or SWATF assistance — as was probably done this week.

The South African government can refuse to assist.

(Turn to page 3, col 5)

"Don't you call that an act of war? I do."

Colonel Dreyer said about 1500 regular soldiers had been mobilised to defend their bases and to assist the police in their operations against the guerrillas. The South African Air Force was also involved.

SIMPLE ANSWER

It seems plausible the guerrillas were misinformed, and expected to return to their homeland as heroic liberators under UN protection. The fact that their armed presence violated the UN-sponsored independence process appears to have eluded their commanders.

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma fuelled the conflict at the weekend declaring his dismay that the assistance group had allowed South African troops to leave their bases. The simple answer is that, faced with the Swapo invasion, the embryonic UN force had little choice.

It agreed to limited South African military intervention under its supervision, but the
Swapo gets blame as troops clash in northern Namibia

Frantic moves to end battle

A major international peace initiative has been launched to end the bloody clashes on the northern Namibian border which have already cost the lives of 154 Swapo insurgents and 18 members of the South African/SWATF security forces.

The new moves are being made as heavy troop reinforcements roll into northern Namibia and fighting continues to rage along the border, threatening the territory's independence programme.

Long convoys of armoured vehicles loaded with troops have been seen heading northwards after South West Africa Territory Force units were reactivated to combat the Swapo forces.

South African Government sources were cautiously optimistic today that the fighting could be stopped within four days.

South African Foreign Minister Mr P J Botha today insisted that any peace plan would have to involve the surrender of all Swapo forces in the territory.
and their return to bases in Angola where they would be monitored by UN forces.

The peace plan is understood to involve a ceasefire and the surrender of Swapo troops, possibly to UN forces.

Diplomatic sources said Swapo forces in Namibia were in a dire predicament because they were running low on ammunition, and had no supply lines to Angola.

Mr Botha said plans were being made for an urgent meeting of the tripartite Joint Commission (JC) — of Angola, Cuba and South Africa — in Windhoek, at the suggestion of Angola, to deal with the crisis.

It is understood the JC meeting could be held within 48 hours at ministerial level.

Mr Botha said the report of the United Nations Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, on the fighting had confirmed South Africa's version of events.

"It has shown that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma lied when he claimed Swapo forces had not crossed the border."

He was also pleased that the report confirmed that South African Defence Force elements were called to assist the SWA Police with the explicit approval of Mr Ahtisaari.

International reaction makes it clear that Swapo is taking the full brunt of blame for the battle on the Namibia-Angola border.

The United Nations monitoring force in Namibia, UNtag, reported to Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar that up to 1 000 Swapo guerillas infiltrated from Angola.

UN officials conceded yesterday that the decision to allow South African forces to go into action against Swapo at the weekend was the price which had to be paid to stop Pretoria from suspending the independence agreement.

The United States Government has put the blame on the evident flare-up squarely on Swapo's shoulders.

It accused Swapo of trying to slip its military forces across the northern border before United Nations peacekeeping troops were fully deployed in the territory.

"All the information available to us indicates that a major infiltration of northern Namibia by military forces of Swapo is occurring," a senior US official said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, said Mr Pienaar and UN envoy Mr Ahtisaari were doing their utmost to ensure peace was restored.

The spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said six battalions of the SWA Territory Force had been activated and the restriction to base on these battalions had been lifted.

Mr Roux said UNtag observers were accompanying the battalions but they would not be with troops when they engaged Swapo.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, yesterday demanded that the State President dismiss the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Defence and immediately give the SADF the opportunity to restore peace and to protect the people of Namibia.
Skullduggery by either side seems to be irrational

Puzzles arise from clashes in Namibia

By GERALD L'ANGE
The Star's Africa News Service

The clashes between Swapo units and security forces in northern Namibia have raised puzzling questions. Most puzzling of all is why Swapo should have launched a large-scale military offensive into northern Namibia from Angola, as claimed by authorities in Windhoek, at the risk of severely damaging its image.

Swapo has denied doing this and has accused South Africa of provoking the clashes.

However, the reports of relatively heavy casualties among the SWA Police forces indicate that the Swapo units involved in the clashes were heavily armed. And they were well south of the 16th parallel, contrary to the provision in the Angola-Namibia peace accords that they should stay north of it.

Swapo had given a written undertaking to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that it would abide by the peace accords, which implicitly bound it to cease hostilities and keep its forces north of the 16th parallel.

Unless Swapo can come up with a convincing explanation of the sudden appearance of large, well-armed units of its armed forces in northern Namibia, it stands to suffer serious damage to its credibility and to the international support that has been its mainstay throughout its long struggle to cast South Africa from Namibia.

A United Nations official in Windhoek has suggested that Swapo might have been under the impression it was entitled to bring armed men to ambush points inside Namibia.

This would provide a theoretical explanation for the clashes and for the fact that they took place immediately after the official start of the independence process on April 1.

But there is no provision in the independence plan for Swapo assembly points in Namibia. According to the South African interpretation of the plan, Swapo is supposed to keep its forces north of the 16th parallel until suitable arrangements for their return to Namibia have been agreed on between the UN special representative, Mr. Martin Altbauer, and the South African Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Petersen.

On this basis a shootout would be nearly inevitable if Swapo units heading for supposed assembly points in Namibia were to run into patrols of the SWA Police, who are responsible for maintaining law and order with the army confined to bases under the independence procedure. But it would reflect little credit on Swapo's understanding of the situation or its readiness to communicate with its forces in the field or on its control over them.

There are several other possible explanations for the clashes. The most extreme is that Swapo deliberately sent strong forces into Namibia in the belief that they would meet no opposition with the army safely out of the way. If successful, such a tactic would have boosted Swapo's chances of sweeping the independence election, but at the cost of a badly tarnished international image.

Another possibility is that the deployment reflects a split within Swapo between relative moderates supporting the UN plan and hardliners favoring continuation of the armed struggle.

Alternatively, the Swapo forces could have been sent into Namibia by dissident regional commanders.

Swapo's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, has denied that his organization has violated the ceasefire and has reasserted Swapo's respect for the independence plan. He said yesterday during a visit to Harare that the Swapo combatants were attacked inside Namibia and responded only in self-defense.

The implication is that the Swapo combatants were in Namibia with their arms before April 1 and were entitled to stay there as long as they respected the ceasefire.

This interpretation conflicts radically with South Africa's.

Mr. Nujoma accused South African security forces of attacking Swapo supporters who were peacefully going about their business - an action that would be as counter-productive for South Africa as a Swapo incursion in strength would be for Swapo.

Aside from any questions of deliberate violation of the agreements, the clashes demonstrate the weakness of the process agreed on between South Africa, Angola and Cuba for bringing independence to Namibia, especially as it relates to Swapo, which was not a signatory to the pact.
Pik demands a firm stand in letter to UN

Mr. Pik Botha has called on the UN Secretary-General to take a firm stand over Swapo's "violation of the ceasefire agreement" in northern Namibia at the weekend.

The text of a letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday to Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar was released today.

It reads: "With reference to our telephone conversation of 1 April 1989, I have to inform you that a grave situation has arisen on the northern border of Namibia as a result of continued and escalating violence by Swapo of the agreement signed in New York on 22 December 1988 by the People's Republic of Angola, Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa.

"The incontrovertible facts are:

- During the night of 31 March 1989 and on 1 April 1989, an estimated 600 to 800 Swapo elements crossed the border from Angola into Namibia. This figure could be as high as 1,000 men. They are heavily armed with AK47 semi-automatic rifles, mortars and even ground-to-air missiles. These elements entered the territory in their uniforms.

- On the basis of information obtained from those captured, Swapo elements were ordered to cross the border into Namibia in uniform and under-arm, in small groups, in order to establish bases in Namibia.

- They claim that their commanding officers informed them that as a ceasefire was in existence they need not fear resistance. Should resistance be encountered the United Nations would take care of them.

Swapo elements

- Information indicates that between 4,000 and 5,000 Swapo elements are presently below latitude 16 degrees south.

- Mr Secretary-General, this inexplicable action on the part of Swapo constitutes a clear violation of agreements reached between South Africa, Cuba and Angola. These agreements were endorsed by the Security Council. We are clearly dealing with a situation, where Swapo is flouting those agreements and is defying the Security Council.

- In addition, Swapo has of course violated the written undertaking it gave to cease all hostilities as of 1 April 1989.

- I trust that you will agree that this is an intolerable situation. The Republic of South Africa has acted strictly in terms of its commitments and will continue to do so.

- It is significant, Mr Secretary-General, that at the time of writing no statement has yet been made by the leadership of Swapo on this crucial disregard of its obligations to you, the Security Council, and the international community at large.

- One cannot help to feel compassion for such unnecessary carnage of Swapo elements who could have re-entered Namibia quite legally to participate peacefully in the political process according to the agreed procedures.

- The leadership of Swapo will have to account for their callous disregard for human life and contempt for international agreements.

- They will have to explain the action and its dire consequences to the people of Namibia.

- Swapo's leadership should urgently be brought to its senses.

- "As you are aware, Swapo was required by this time to have all its personnel confined to bases north of latitude 16 degrees south. These bases should, in terms of agreement, be monitored by Untag."

- "I should be grateful to learn whether Untag is in fact monitoring such bases and to enquire whether the monitoring reports could be made available to me.

- "The Administrator-General will continue to act in concert with your special representative regarding any steps considered necessary."
Eenhana — back to war

(Continued from page 1)

The Eenhana police station is a hard, barren and comfortless shell, inhabited by hard-eyed, dirty, fighting men.

It is an island of well-worn grobbliness amid the pristine order of the army camp.

While the army OC occupies a spotless, wood-panelled office lined with awards and military ornaments, the police commander’s room is lined with broken chairs, draped with tired policemen.

The crackle of radio transmissions drowns out conversation, and urgency rather than order is the priority.

LITTERED WITH BUTTS

In contrast to the clean-shaven soldiers, the police have dirt- ingrained faces covered with a week’s stubble of beard.

The police station is littered with cigarette butts and discarded tacks. Cacti grow along the path in a futile attempt at decoration.

Smiles are rare here, and even the army officers who are drawn to the place seem in awe of the “police”.

For the past five days, these men have borne the brunt of fighting the largest Swapo incursion in the history of the 23-year-old Namibian war.

PICKED UP TRAIL

They have seen several of their friends and colleagues killed and many others wounded and, if he keeps well out of the way, a journalist will be tolerated for a while — but only just.

Near Eenhana, I witnessed 15 police Casspirs roaring off into the bush after a tracking group reported they picked up the trail of 200 Swapo guerrillas. Among these policemen, weariness has not dulled the fighting spirit.

Inside the army base were several Casspirs which had been disabled by Swapo rockets. Another was burnt out after being hit by a rifle grenade.

The two policemen inside it died.

PROTOCOLS OF PEACE

● See Page 9
Joint Thatcher-Gorbachev push for Namibia peace

From SUE LEMANN
The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. - A bullish Mrs Thatcher has called for all parties to observe the Namibian peace plan and has signalled her strong desire to see the independence process put back on track.

Her call came yesterday after a day of discussions with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, in London for talks on a wide range of issues. The recent bloodshed in Namibia has given the subject a high priority here.

Spokesmen said the pair had agreed that "joint action" was the key to solving the Namibia question - leading to speculation that the two leaders may decide on some initiative of their own to get the Namibian show back on the road.

Together they carried a lot of clout in the region. Mrs Thatcher has great influence with Pretoria while Mr Gorbachev has the ear of most Frontline governments, not least the government in Luanda.

No 10 dinner

The importance Mrs Thatcher attaches to the Namibian issue was clear during a wide-ranging speech she made at a dinner for Mr Gorbachev at No 10 Downing Street last night. Other regional questions rated little more than a passing reference.

Mrs Thatcher said the world was seeing progress towards solving some long-standing regional problems, "for instance in southern Africa where I was a few days ago - and I pay tribute to the Soviet Union's role in ending the conflict in Angola and Namibia."

"It is of course very important that all parties observe that agreement strictly. It matters for the whole future of southern Africa."

"And if only we can finally see an end to apartheid in South Africa, I believe that great country could become the motor for the economic development of southern Africa as a whole."

She praised Mr Gorbachev for placing new emphasis on finding negotiated solutions to conflicts. Implicit here was her abhorrence of violence - an attitude which keeps her from talking to the African National Congress.

Mrs Thatcher is known to want Mr Gorbachev to put more pressure on the organisation to suspend its armed struggle.

Momentum

Mr Gorbachev, who will make a key speech at London's Guildhall today, is believed to be equally optimistic that the momentum for change in southern Africa is now so strong that it cannot be stopped - and that international co-operation can help seal Namibia's peaceful transition to democracy.

It is reported from Washington that the United States has issued another sharp rebuke to Swano, saying the movement could not now argue in good faith that it was free to act in utter disregard of agreements which had made the implementation of Resolution 435 possible.

A US State Department statement released last night said that Swano infiltration and combatants into Namibia in an attempt to establish bases in the territory would undermine the obligation Cuba and Angola had undertaken to ensure Swano forces would be redeployed northwards of the 16th parallel.

SCHOOL BUS: War or not, it is school as usual for these children who are taken to classes in Oshakati by armoured personnel carriers.

Two more South Africans die of battle wounds in bush war

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. - Two more South Africans have been killed in conflict with Swano guerrillas in Namibia, increasing the death toll of South Africans to six, Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria has announced.

They were Corporal Hermann Carstens, 20, of Warmbad, Transvaal, and Constable Dave Fourie, 22, of Ladybrand, Natal. Both died of wounds in hospital at Voortrekkerkloof.

"Corporal Carstens was part of the South African force which is currently deployed in support of the South West Africa Police to combat the infiltration of Swano terrorists from Angola into South West Africa and Namibia," the statement said.

He died "in a contact with Swano terrorists in the operational area on Tuesday morning."

Corporal Carstens is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs JF Carstens of Drivers Street, Warmbad.

"We feel very positive about Hermann's death. He felt he had a duty and he did it willingly," said his mother, Mrs Marianne Carstens.

Constable Fourie, of Bungalow Street, Ladysmith, died of wounds received during a skirmish with Swano on Sunday. He was flown to Voortrekkerkloof on Sunday night.

His parents, Mr and Mrs Danie Fourie, drove to Pretoria on Monday.

"Danie was in a coma. He didn't know we were there. He was brain-dead," said Mr Fourie, a police warrant officer.

Constable Fourie went to the operational area after joining Roovet two years ago.

He will be buried with full military honours today.

The Swano information secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said in Harare that the casualty figures for Swano combatants, given by South Africa were "deliberately lower."

Interviewed in the Angolan capital Luanda by the Zimbabwean news agency Ziana, Mr Hamutenya said that as of Tuesday 35 Swano fighters had been killed in battle, five had been captured, nine were missing and 51 had been wounded.

South Africa has claimed that more than 300 Swano fighters have been killed, but Mr Hamutenya said the South Africans were killing civilians, not guerrillas.

"They are counting the huge number of civilians they have killed in house-to-house searches where they suspect Swano fighters are hiding, or the people of being Swano sympathisers," he said.
There's more at stake than just Namibian peace

While the agreement confined the SADF to bases on April 1, the SAP were in charge of law and order and were not so confined, as Nujoma must have known. And so the ex-Koevoet braves were on hand in strength to engage Swapo as the waves of infiltrators came over the border.

Why did Nujoma attempt anything so foolish? Most observers believe he was headed towards an electoral walkover in Ovamboland anyway. Swapo's origins are largely in Ovamboland, and, in any event, Swapo's status as the Namibian freedom-fighter organisation rates high in the territory. What is more, Koevoet's depredations during its highly successful anti-Swappo operations in Ovamboland had angered and fronted the hapless civilian population. Koevoet was highly successful in terms of kill rates and "neutralizing" insurgents, that is: but hugely counter-productive in human and in political terms, which are the terms ultimately count.

Better judgement

Mr Nujoma was going to win anyway. Now his tragic blunder has all but shattered the most promising movement towards peace in this region for years.

If 435 gets back on track, as we may hope will happen eventually, Namibia proceeds to independence in good order if rather behind schedule, Mr Nujoma deserves to be booted out of the Swapo leadership and replaced by someone with better judgement.

Will 435 get back on track? Let us hope so, because there is rather more at stake than merely the independence of Namibia. What is also at stake is the new opportunity for reconciliation between South Africa and the Frontline states, which has been so carefully fostered by the admirable Mrs Thatcher, following Dr Chester Crocker in the role of peacemaker-in-chief in the region.

The decade of SADF destabilisation of the sub-continent was drawing to a close. A new era of mutual co-operation between Pretoria and its neighbors was in prospect.

Placed in jeopardy

At the same time, and closely intertwined with regional reconciliation, there has also been the slow-dawning prospect of negotiation between Afrikaner and African nationalists to bring peace to South Africa itself.

All this has been placed in jeopardy by the Swappo breach of the agreement. It may be that Mr Nujoma has an explanation to offer which makes what he has done seem less culpably reckless. I doubt it.

Meanwhile, let us hope that the peace is not beyond saving and that the high hopes of a few weeks back have not been dashed to make way for yet another decade of violence.
SA alarmed by report of ‘approval’ for Swapo bases

Fiercest fighting in 23 years

The week-old fighting in northern Namibia looks like turning into a full-scale war.

In scenes for worse than Anything seen in the 23-year bush war between South Africa and Swapo, clashes are taking place across a broad 200 km front in Ovamboland and adjacent Kavango. Convoys systems have been introduced and there is a possibility that a curfew will be imposed shortly.

Some airlines and air charter companies have cancelled their flights into the area because of the danger of anti-aircraft missiles.

Police say more than 1,000 Swapo insurgents are in arms.

One of the heaviest attacks took place in Oshikango early today. Thirty police vehicles, including a number of vehicles with aircraft mounted under them, were attacked.

Police and army aircraft were scrambled to find the insurgents. It is feared they are using the outlying areas as bases.

The fighting, which has been described as the worst since liberation, has been blamed on a number of factors, including the presence of foreign troops and weapons.

The conflict, which has been described as the worst since liberation, has been blamed on a number of factors, including the presence of foreign troops and weapons.

More SADF deaths

After independence

South Africa's military operations in Angola have continued to expand, with the South African Air Force recently conducting strikes in Kaokoland.

The attacks, which are believed to have been carried out by South African forces, are part of operations to support the Angolan government against rebel forces from UNITA.

The strikes come as tensions between South Africa and Angola continue to escalate.

...More SADF deaths

School buses...children are delivered safely to classes in Oshakati, northern Namibia, by the SADF. The armoured troop carrier is built to withstand small arms fire and landmines.

Parties gear up for crucial election later this year

Political Staff

Political parties are already gearing up for the general election which they believe will significantly determine the constitutional future of South Africa.

In the white House of Assembly elections, the Communist Party is expected to become a major force from the Nationalists and the Conservative Party.

The new Democratic Party will be launching a major campaign in Johannesburg and surrounding areas north of the city.

The election will take place in Parliament early on this year. President Botha has confirmed that there will be a general election for all three Houses later this year.

Bolsa Lucha in the joint announcement months ago as a result of a general election.

Nationalist MPs are said to be unhappy that no firm election date has been announced yet.

The CP's Transvaal director, Mr. Edag, today said his party would automatically increase its representation at this year's election.

He said the way in which the National Party had "sold out the whites in Namibia" would be used by the CP in the general election.

The one and only leader of the DP, Dr. Detis Werrall, welcomed the announcement of a general election on August 15.
Soviets, US to be at ceasefire talks

WINDHOEK. — The United States and the Soviet Union will both be represented at high-level talks in Namibia tomorrow, designed to end the fighting between security forces and Swapo.

A special meeting of the Joint Commission, which was established at South Africa's insistence to speed up the progress of the UN plan, will bring together ministerial teams from Cuba, Angola and South Africa at a farm outside Windhoek.

Under the terms of the tripartite New York agreement, signed on December 22 by the three governments, delegations from America and the Soviet Union will also attend as observers.

The deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Anostil Adzhumov, will head the delegation from Moscow, according to well-placed sources in Cape Town. The meeting of the Joint Commission is a final attempt to rescue Namibia's transition to independence.

The intervention of both superpowers in the ceasefire negotiations reflects the impotence of the United Nations Transition Commission, which has only about a thousand personnel in the country, and its failure so far in achieving a position to implement a ceasefire itself.

The South African government, and the US, insist that all the terms of the ceasefire be adhered to, and that all guerrillas must leave Namibian territory before independence elections in November.

"I want to state here today that Swapo has no military bases or camps inside Namibia. I am not aware of any single person who can contradict this fact," Mr. Adzhumov said.

"It is quite clear that Swapo's plans were, afraid of a ceasefire, to campaign in a democratic manner, but to project itself as a forceful international organization. Its plan backfired. Swapo miscalculated."

If any party was allowed to violate its ceasefire, the whole process would disintegrate.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha and Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan lead the South African delegation to the emergency session of the Joint Commission.

At the last meeting, the Foreign Minister said that night there could be no going back for South Africa and the Swapo would have to be stopped.

However, United forces were not in a position to maintain control.

In a statement yesterday afternoon, Mr. Botha indicated that South Africa had accepted an assurance from the Cuban government that it was just as concerned as the South Africans were about the serious situation which had arisen.

The Cuban government has reiterated that it remains committed to a peaceful settlement. Allegations of Cuban involvement in the present hostilities are baseless.

"There is no evidence that Cuban group were involved," — Own Correspondent and Political Staff.

Two white cops killed in first clashes

WINDHOEK. — Two white South African policemen were overpowered and killed by about 100 Swapo guerrillas in the first clashes in northern Namibia on Saturday, according to a news report here yesterday.

A police firing unit consisting of the two whites and 20 blacks drove into a Swapo-held area with W langs armed and ready.

The police were surprised, the insurgents knocked out of action with 8mm candidates.

The policemen decided to withdraw from the battle but the two whites stayed behind to destroy the vehicles, so that the equipment would not fall into the hands of the insurgents.

One policeman was dragged from a vehicle and killed with a shot in the head.

The man tried to shelter under a vehicle, but the insurgents shot him in the face.

A police spokesman in Windhoek yesterday confirmed the incident, but declined to identify the victims.

The report appeared in the Republic yesterday morning. — Sapa

Police digging up Swapo corpses

OSHKARI. — SWAPDO police have started digging up the bodies of Swapo fighters buried in the bush during the past six days, to take them to mortuaries for autopsies.

The bodies of some insurgents, covered in sand and abandoned, were seen to be well equipped in new boots and uniforms, some of them in Angolan army camouflage.

Police dug up the bodies on the

Germany, UK

Untag defends SA mobilisation

Russia, UK

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Police dug up the bodies on the
LONDON. — Russia and Britain agreed yesterday to press for an urgent cooling of the situation in Namibia.

This was disclosed by Whitehall officials after talks between Russian President Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and British Premier Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mrs Thatcher, anxious to see an end to the fighting in Namibia after visiting the country last Saturday, raised the matter with Mr Gorbachev on his arrival in London yesterday.

British sources said Mrs Thatcher believed the Russians could be influential in ending the present border battles.

The sources said the British Premier had appealed to SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha not to pull out of the UN Independence Plan for Namibia.

© 'New spirit' between East, West — Page 5

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations peacekeeping force in Namibia, under fire for the first time, is fighting with a fighting force yesterday that had its decision to end the South African presence in Namibia rejected.

The UN, which is monitoring the territory's emergency, said last Saturday an independent nation, last Saturday by UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar. "I think it must have been one of the most difficult situations that any secretary-general of the United Nations has ever faced," Mr Thornerby told a Windhoek news conference.

"The situation, which the UN found on Saturday night was one which was totally without parallel," he added. "We had the thad of accepting the decision made by South Africa to take all necessary means to deal with South Africa to take all necessary means to deal with what it could see as a major threat in this country... for a controlled move out of bases to deal on a strictly interim basis with that situation while it was being assessed," he added.

"Only a small part of the total UN contingent of 650 peacekeeping troops and 200 police have arrived in Namibia following delays in approving the budget in the Security Council. Emergency airlifts of troops are to start soon, but the major problem is a lack of vehicles, food and accommodation," Mr Thornerby said. — Sapa-Reuter

Congo, Cyprus... Chand in hot spots

NEW YORK. — The veteran Indian soldier commanding UN forces in Namibia served years ago in the Congo in a UN operation which got into serious difficulty.

General Dewan Prem Chand led UN troops in Katanga, a rich province of the former Belgian Congo that clashed with UN units in an unsuccessful bid to secede from the nation now called Zaire. General Chand, 73, also had an important UN post in 1997 when he was named to negotiate "military and associated arrangements" for the transition of Rhodesia to majority rule.

General Chand also commended the UN force in Cyprus, but he is not well-known. The official biography offers hardly any clues to his personal life, stating only that he is married.

Born in British-ruled India in a town that is now part of Pakistan, Prem Chand obtained an army commission in 1957 and served a year with a British regiment, the Dorsetshire, on the "North-West Frontier. Posted to the Beluch Regiment, he served in the same area and in Malaya in the closing phase of World War II.

Returning to India, he was posted to the General Staff, going on to become an instructor at the Defence Services Staff College in Jammu and Kashmir. He was a major-general by the time he joined the UN force in the Congo in April 1962.

Retired from the army in 1967, he returned to military duty as UN commander in Cyprus from 1969 to 1972 and was promoted to lieutenant-general during that service. — Sapa-Reuter
Angola reduces SWAPO leadership

Big battle in Ovamboland.

PAGE 2
MORE

Windhoek — The harshest fight

12/7/85

The following letters are under the instruction that they are not to be passed on to the press without prior permission of the Ministry of Defence and Security.
The number of Swapo men killed rose to 253 last night, 74 up on Wednesday's toll, and police expected the number of fatalities to keep rising during the night.

Heavy fighting

So far 26 members of the security forces are reported to have died in the 232 battles over the past six days.

Counter-insurgency police chief General Hans Dreyer said in Oshakati late yesterday that skirmishes had spread across 400km of Ovamboland.

Heavy fighting was also reported to have broken out in eastern Ovamboland where about 340 armed cadres of Swapo's Far East Detachment have poured into Namibia from Angola.

Police said a group of insurgents were at present being tracked south of Oshikango following information received of a planned Swapo ambush near Miershoop in southern Ovambo. The group was equipped with a B10 cannon and other weaponry.

The intensified battle, taking place in the dense bush but also close to villages along the main road in central Ovamboland, came after a relative lull on Tuesday and Wednesday, which followed pitched battles with large Swapo groups at the weekend.

SWA police, backed by six battalions of the South African army and territorial forces, have pressed every available armoured vehicle into service over a 500km front ranging from Nkongo in the east to beyond Ruacana and into the Kaokoveld in the west, where the latest incursions by up to 100 insurgents have taken place and are being tracked down.
LUANDA — Angolan President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos delivered a sharp rebuke to Swapo, saying it had failed to control its guerillas when a UN independence plan for the South African-ruled territory, UN security council Resolution 435, went into effect on April 1.

South African authorities say 200 Swapo guerillas and 23 security force members have been killed in the fighting since Saturday. Swapo says its losses are much lower.

"Angola regrets that the Swapo leadership could not exercise total control over its guerillas at the critical moment of the start of Resolution 435 by stopping anyone from crossing the (Angola/Namibia) frontier," Dos Santos told the meeting.

Six Southern African frontline states on Thursday offered to reinforce United Nations peacekeeping forces in Namibia with their own troops to help end the fighting there.

The offer was made by the leaders of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Tanzania.

Proposal

The frontline states said they and the Namibian nationalist group, Swapo, would be ready to accept a UN proposal for Swapo guerillas to be disarmed after a ceasefire and remain inside Namibia.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said each of the six frontline states was preparing to provide one battalion to boost the military force of the UN transition assistance group for Namibia (Untag).

"They would be on site to assist the United Nations and not Swapo," President Kaunda said.

He added the frontline states were sending the proposal to UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar through UN under-secretary for political affairs, Marrack Goulding, who is in Luanda trying to arrange a ceasefire in Namibia.

Meanwhile, one of the bloodiest battles in the current fight between Swapo insurgents and the SWA Police and territory force took place in Ovamboland yesterday, SABC TV news reports.

Thirty police casualties were reported, mostly former members of Koevoet, and an unknown number of Swapo insurgents were injured.

Police used every available vehicle, working through the night to repair damaged rats and caspirs.

The pitched battle between 200 insurgents, who had been attempting to lie low, and the caspir and ratel-borne security forces raged on for several hours, before the insurgents scattered.

An ambush on the road between Ondangwa and Oshikoto was unsuccessful.

The number of Swapo guerillas who have died in action in northern Namibia last night rose to 252, 73 up from Wednesday's official figure of 179, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kriel du Rand, said last night in Windhoek.

Police expected the Swapo fatalities to continue to rise during the night, he said.

There had been 232 battles in the six days of fighting since Namibia embarked on the road to independence under United Nations supervision.

Ziana reports from Harare that Swapo said yesterday it was willing to announce a cessation of hostilities.

JMC set to meet

AN URGENT meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission between South Africa, Angola and Cuba for the ceasefire in Namibia would take place in Namibia within the next few days, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing a joint meeting of Parliament, he said the Soviet Union and the United States would participate in the meeting as observers.

Sapa.
A black eye for the peacekeepers

By Anthony Goodman
Nujomo loses his touch

Mr. Nujomo's one-time brilliance was seen throughout the independence movement, but now it seems to be fading. He's been advised to step down, as he's no longer the figurehead of the party. His influence is waning, and his leadership is being questioned. Despite the efforts of his associates, it seems clear that he's not the person to lead Namibia into the future.

LOSERS and WINNERS

The big loser in this week's violent start to South Africa's new era is Nujomo, Namibia's leader. This is the response to the events of the past week, which saw Nujomo's influence wane.

T

Just last week, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Anasolti, who is in Windhoek this weekend for an emergency meeting of the Angola-South African Joint Commission, told Italian TV that he and the two sides are far from a cease-fire. The talks are continuing.

The talks are aimed at reducing tensions and finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. The四方 are discussing the withdrawal of foreign forces and the establishment of a new power-sharing government.

In case anyone missed it, the point is this: 'the talks are far from successful and a cease-fire is not in sight.'

The South Africans are dismayed because the talks are not going well, and the Namibians are growing impatient. The situation is tense, and there's a real risk of violence erupting. The talks are scheduled to continue for another two days. Time is running out.

The South Africans are growing increasingly frustrated with the slow progress of the negotiations. They want a quick resolution to the conflict, and they're not satisfied with the pace of the talks.

On the other hand, the Namibians are also growing impatient. They want the talks to be successful, and they're worried that their patience is running out.

There's a real risk of violence erupting if the talks don't go well. The situation is tense, and there's a real risk of violence erupting if the talks don't go well.
Urgent bid by Namibia parties to avert all-out war
Desert hikers have a new hazard to face — war

by JANE CONYNGHAM
Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — With the flames of war fanning behind them, a band of 12 men and women this week forged south through Kaokoland, their desert adventure converted overnight to a war zone.

But in spite of the bitter battles between South African troops and SWAPO which raged only 50 km behind them, their minds were set only on the brutal natural elements they face during their 700 km hike through one of the most inhospitable terrains in the world.

The marathon hikers, chosen from 257 applicants for the Namibia Trek sponsored by Richards Bay Minerals, have committed themselves to a daunting 28 days on foot.

Their walk through war-torn Kaokoland, Damaraland and the formidable dunes of the Namib desert to Swakopmund is to raise the plight of the endangered desert rhino and elephant in the eyes of the world.

Their challenge: to pit mind and body against a vast, almost waterless territory — one of the last great wildernesses of the world, and largely uncharted, except by SWAPO insurgents and bands of patrolling SAPF and SWA Territory Force units.

Into war zone

The hikers had planned their Namibia trek in aid of conservation to coincide with the dawning of a new era for the territory — April 1, the implementation of Resolution 435.

As they set off from Opuwo, just south of the Angolan border, as dawn rose on the second day, little did they know that their trek was to plunge into a war zone.

But by day three of the trek, as fighting had broken out around Opuwo, and SWAPO insurgents were reported heading south through Kaokoland, the hikers were battling with problems of their own.

On day two, just 25 km from Opuwo, morale plunged when the team took a wrong turn in the bush and hiked in the wrong direction. With heat, lack of water and blisters against them they were forced back to camp, having made only 4 km headway.

On the third day, with SWAPO insurgents closer on their heels, a freak rainstorm bogged down support vehicles, which in spite of four-wheel drive were left stuck in mud.

Only lifeline

With roads and tracks converted to raging rivers the hikers returned to base. Some used walking sticks to ski poles and practised their prowess at mud skiing.

The microlight, planned as their only lifeline through formidable terrain inaccessible to support vehicles, founded, too, as a river of mud coursed through the aircraft that night, buckling a wing rib.

By late this week none of the hikers had dropped out — in spite of blisters, heat and fatigue, radio and communications problems, water problems and lack of access to the support team.

Laden with weighty water supplies and food, the weekend they were headed over a mountain pass towards Sesfontein.

Surviving the elements, and not war, was on their minds.
The riddle of Sam’s missiles

Whatever the real reason for Swapo’s flagrant violation of the Namibian peace accords this week, there is little doubt that it backedfire badly and severely tarnished the organisation’s international image.

Despite the drama of the past few days the incidents are unlikely to derail the peace process. But they may have a marked effect on Swapo’s showing in the independence election later this year. The beating that its forces are taking at the hands of Namibian and SADF units (ironically with United Nations approval) may seriously demoralise supporters and go a long way to countering propaganda claims that the organisation’s guerrillas “liberated” Namibia.

As the storm went to press fierce fighting was reported to be continuing across a 300 km-wide front just south of the Angolan border. In Windhoek, Martti Ahtisaari, Special Representative in Namibia of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, was completing an urgent report to De Cuellar after teams of Unita observers had returned from the battle zone. The SA government was confident that the report would vindicate its position and crush Swapo.

In Cape Town on Monday night Foreign Minister Pik Botha told journalists that the only logical interpretation of Swapo’s action was an attempt to quickly infiltrate large groups of insurgents who would then establish bases inside Namibia to give the impression that the organisation was a formidable fighting force capable of liberating the territory. Swapo apparently believed that because there was a ceasefire in operation and SADF units were confined to their bases that it would get away with the move.

“I don’t think Swapo realises that the old days are over. This time Unita is in the territory and Unita teams have personally visited the area.”

“I expect Mr Ahtisaari to submit a report to the Secretary-General today (Monday) and I expect it to contain the facts, not my facts, but the facts as they were observed (by Unita) and as they are in the northern part of SWA,” he said.

Botha is clearly in a strong position. There is no doubt that Swapo has grossly violated a series of accords to which the organisation’s leader, Sam Nujoma, committed himself in writing to De Cuellar and the UN Security Council.

In terms of the accords Swapo forces should have been north of the 16th parallel by April 1 where they were to be monitored by Unita personnel. Botha says Nujoma is so far out of line that he does not deem it necessary to respond in any detail to the Swapo leader’s counter-allegations against the Namibian police and SADF.

“I hope that by now one of his (Nujoma’s) advisers or a responsible government has informed him that he is making a total fool of himself.”

He says information from the four captured Swapo insurgents was that they had been ordered by the commanders to cross the border and establish bases.

They were apparently told that their safety was assured by the ceasefire and by the Unita presence.

Botha says the facts of the violation are not in dispute. The Foreign Minister now expects the world powers with interests in the Namibian peace process to take action including the calling of a UN Security Council session to condemn Swapo’s action.

“There is no possibility of a dispute. Swapo crossed in large numbers armed with heavy equipment in violation of its clear commitment to the Secretary-General … in defiance of the Security Council.”

He says SA has so far acted in terms of its commitments even to the extent of waiting for Ahtisaari’s permission before reactivating SADF units to bolster the police attempts to halt the Swapo incursion. However, he says, government came close to halting the peace process on Saturday and would have been entitled to do so in terms of international law, but didn’t do so “because there is so much at stake.”

He was also urged to keep the process on course during weekend talks in Windhoek with British PM Margaret Thatcher, who, he says, agreed that if the facts were correct, Swapo was in flagrant violation of the accords.

Botha says it is ironic that after all the condemnation suffered by SA in the UN over the years on the Namibian issue, the Security Council may now be called on to censure Swapo. It is also ironic that Namibian and SA forces are being used with UN agreement to curb Swapo’s violations of the peace accords.

He says while there is no doubt that Swapo miscalculated its strategy, it is not clear to what extent Swapo leaders really know what is happening or if there has been a split in the organisation and a difference of opinion in strategy.

The incursions have also brought into question the readiness of Unita to perform its task. According to Botha, Ahtisaari did not even have an aircraft immediately available on Saturday to fly a team to the battle area and was offered one by the South Africans.

It also seems that the Unita force is far too small to satisfactorily monitor events in the vast territory with any degree of real accuracy. Botha says government will now wait for Ahtisaari’s report to De Cuellar. He declines to speculate on what course government will take if the report is not to its satisfaction, but there seems little doubt that he is well aware that this time at least SA is unlikely to be blamed.

Will the settlement process survive? Tentatively, yes. Nationally and internationally bureaucratic machines are in motion.
For rocks, war is heading. Peace plan is heading.

Army mobilises to repel massive SWAPO invasion.
Namibia's Peace Process

Blood splatters

School is over—now it's the killing grounds.

The Nama chief of the 1989-90 war

The Namibian Moanings. Weeps. The tears are in the eyes as the name is pronounced. The sorrow when a name is pronounced.

The Namibian Moanings. Weeps. The tears are in the eyes as the name is pronounced. The sorrow when a name is pronounced.
CRUCIAL TEST

Charger the power. Chase the charge. The starter will not be caught.

ONE-MI 1982, A YAASER NSAAMIR

OF FENCE

BOTH SIDES

WARNINGS
Whites want truce deadline for Swapo

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—The Namibian independence process, already threatened by the recent fighting in the north of the territory, is coming under further political pressures.

While Swapo attacked the United Nations for its handling of the independence exercise, members of three largely white communities in Namibia called for Swapo to be given a deadline for complying with the Mount Etjo agreement. They said that if the organisation failed to do so, the independence process should be reconsidered.

The implementation of the independence process continued today to be clouded by confusion over the situation inside Namibia following the fighting, which began on April 1 and cost more than 300 lives.

Neither UN nor the office of the Administrator-General, Mr. Lucas Pienaar, was able or willing to say when and how the Swapo insurgents who had given themselves up at Unita assembly points during the fighting would be sent back to Angola.

Might be prosecuted

There was uncertainty also over the fate of the insurgents captured by the security forces. Mr. Gerhard Euerz, spokesman for the Administrator-General, suggested yesterday that the insurgents might be prosecuted if the authorities felt they had broken the law.

No provision is made under the Mount Etjo peace proposals, which came into effect at noon last Tuesday, for captured fighters. However, those Swapo insurgents who do hand themselves over to UN-named and monitored assembly points are guaranteed safe passage to Angola, where they will be restricted to bases north of the 15th parallel.

So far, only seven insurgents have reported to the UN assembly points, while South Africa estimates that 300 fighters have crossed the border heading north, and ignored UN assembly points. However, UN, Angolan government and Swapo estimates put this figure at more than 500.

Transport difficulties

None of those who have so far reported have yet been transferred to Angola. South African and UN officials have said the delay was caused by transport and logistics difficulties, but that the first insurgents should leave soon.

Swapo President Sam Nujoma yesterday called on the UN to ask South Africa to withdraw its forces from Namibia to their bases and allow Swapo guerrillas to pull back unhindered to Angola.

The Namibian authorities are believed to fear, however, that if left to themselves the Swapo infiltrators will cache their weapons and try to mingle with the civilian population so that they could practise intimidation during the independence election campaign.

Reuters reports that Mr. Nujoma said in a statement distributed in Lusaka that South Africa had deployed a division of troops along the Angola-Namibia border.

He said the troops were patrolling the frontier and mounting ambushes around the assembly points.

The SABC has reported that the communities of Grootsfontein, Tswee, Outjo, Otjiwarongo and Mariental have handed memorandums to the Administrator-General and to the UN special representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, demanding that Swapo be given a deadline of no later than the end of April to comply with the Mount Etjo declaration.

‘Don’t spoil it,’ top Red envoy urges Swapo

From NEIL LURJEN

The Argus

Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — In a remarkable appeal for reason in Namibia, a top Soviet official has warned Swapo that it would be foolish to undermine the independence process.

The rest of the world would take it amiss if the international attempt to end the conflict that the battlefield should no longer exist and that the Namibia agreement was an agreement with no winners or losers.

“The leaders of the future independent Namibia must display wisdom and determination, suppress emotions, and concentrate all their energy on clearing the minefields of mistrust,” Mr. Asoyan said.

If the effort to find peace in Namibia failed, he warned, it would “without doubt, complicate the process of improving the situation in other hotbeds of tension in Southern Africa and ultimately slow the pace of steps to eliminate the main source of conflict in the region — the apartheid system.”

The participants had still not grasped the fact...
UN silent on delay of elections

NEW YORK: spokesman for UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cisneros said yesterday that it would be unfair to him to comment on the South African decision to delay elections in Namibia which has been scheduled for November 1.

"We will not comment on any statement that comes from South Africa," Mr. Carlos Maria, a UN official said. "We cannot be expected to commit ourselves to a position without being informed by South Africa." Mr. Cisneros said that the United Nations would not be in a position to comment on the decision until they had been informed by South Africa.

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435 SUSPENDED

Curfew, more troops as Swapo heads for ‘death triangle’
WINDHOEK. — With a new wave of Swapo guerrillas streaming into Namibia, the South African government late yesterday suspended the run-up to the elections for the territory.

It also brought back the dust-to-dawn curfew in Ovamboland and recalled citizens in the north's white farming areas.

Armoured-car escorts are shepherding civilian traffic along the busy Ondangwa-Oshakati road and jet fighter-bombers have been called in for the first time to assist security forces in heavy firefights. At least 100 Swapo infiltrators were last night reported heading south for the white farming areas of Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otjho, known as the "triangle of death" from previous guerrilla attacks.

There were also fears that the invasion tension would trigger violence between Swapo supporters and DTA and other groups in Katatura township outside Windhoek.

350 insurgents

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said Swapo was in the midst of a full-scale attack, intended to force the international community to accept Swapo bases inside the country.

Colonel Herman du Plessis said 350 insurgents had crossed the border in the past 24 hours, making a total of nearly 2,000 since April 1. Some may have penetrated as far as 100 km into Namibia. Some 700 more are massed close to the border.

The force last night had stood at 261 Swapo guerrillas and 28 security force members killed, with 78 police injured, in a critical condition.

"Yesterday the territory's South African-appointed administrator-general, Mr Louis Plenier, announced that the continuing incursions of Swapo guerrillas from Angola had made it impossible to contemplate the "free and fair elections scheduled under UN Security Council resolution 435."

"One is, therefore, faced with a de facto suspension of that resolution," he said.

He said he would resume talks with UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari on day-to-day steps towards elections, originally scheduled for the first week in November at an unspecified date. Mr Pfennar said he was ordering relocation of demobilised Citizen Force commandos to protect farming communities around Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otjho.

The announcement came only hours before UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar was to convene the 15-nation Security Council to discuss the crisis in implementing the 10-year-old resolution bringing independence to Africa's last colony.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar, said the situation had further deteriorated.

"Swapo Incursions are assuming such proportions that in the words of General Prem Chand (the UN military commander in Angola) no UN military force would have been able to handle the situation in any event," Mr Botha said.

He told a news conference he hoped the urgent meeting of the joint monitoring committee today at a farm outside Windhoek involving US, Soviet, Cuban, Angolan and South African officials would lead to "agreement on a principle that would have been able to stop the unnecessary and senseless killings started exclusively by Swapo".

"It is a sad, tragic situation," Mr Botha said after telling Mr Ahtisaari that more Namibian soldiers were being armed to stem the Swapo invasion.

Advance flights carrying UN peacekeeping personnel are expected to arrive today at Grootfontein, but officials say they won't be deployed until the shooting stops, and Mr Botha casts doubt on their effect at all.

"Confined in Namibia"

Mr Botha said he and Mr Pfennar told Mr Ahtisaari that without further troop deployment to bolster and relieve combined police and military forces, there would be no way to maintain peace. Police in the past week, authorities "will not be able to safeguard the lives of the people in those districts."

But Luanda, UN peacekeeping operations chief Mr Marrack Goulding told reporters yesterday that the UN, Angola, other frontline states and Swapo had agreed on a proposal that would allow disarmed Swapo guerrillas to be confined at least temporarily in Namibia by United Nations forces.
But sweeping economic changes not viable at present

By CONNIE MOLUSI

BRIGHT prospects exist for businessmen and prospective investors in post-independence Namibia, according to University of South Africa academic Prof B van Rensburg, who has recently returned from a research visit to the territory.

Prof van Rensburg gave a business insight into the economic possibilities after a two-week visit.

Namibia presents a natural export market for all types of South African merchandise which needs to be fostered and cultivated with a view to penetrating the African market.

Van Rensburg argues that Swap will play a major role in the government of an independent Namibia, but is expected to tone down its Marxist socialist ideals. He notes several factors:

- The country needs the white section of the population — who control or own the major proportion of investment in the country — to remain in Namibia with their capital and entrepreneurial skills to maintain the present economic activity.
- If the confidence of the white section of the population breaks down, it will be difficult to convince foreign capital to invest in an independent Namibia.
- Post-independence Namibia will have to tone down its orthodox Marxist ideology so that it does not alienate South Africa and West Germany — a large section of Namibia’s white population are Germans.
- Because Swap will probably not obtain a two-thirds majority in the election, it will have to compromise with parties to the right.

Van Rensburg describes Namibia’s economy as “dualistic Third World” — comparable to South Africa’s. He says it consists of a large, impoverished, traditional subsistence sector, where most of the African population depend on living from the land, while a small commercial sector is in the hands of whites.

Commercial farming is relatively well developed and contributed 12 percent to the gross domestic product in 1987. Key products are red meat and karakul pelts.

Mining plays an important role in the economy and contributes to the GDP and earns foreign currency.

In 1987 mining contributed almost 25 percent towards GDP and 73 percent towards export earnings.

Van Rensburg sees Namibia’s economy as a typical mineral/agricultural economy — illustrated by its dependence on world market-determined prices for its mining and agricultural products.

Namibia has considerable resources of gas, oil, coal, although these are presently not exploited.

About 1.5 percent of the economically active population is engaged in fishing, which, although it contributes a relatively small proportion towards GDP, is regarded as one of the areas of possible future growth.

The fishing industry contributes to foreign exchange earnings mainly through export of unprocessed fish and rock lobsters.

The fishing industry is looking forward to the extension of the economic territorial waters to 300km after independence, which may change the character of the industry. Renewal of the territory’s fishing fleet will need great investment capital — an area where foreign investors may make a valuable contribution to future economic development.

Namibia has a well-developed infrastructure.

According to Van Rensburg: “No matter which party dominates the government of post-independence Namibia, there are a number of powerful economic forces which will inhibit the degree of freedom of that government to follow economic policies which do not harmonize with those forces.”
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New Piki Warns to UN as Five Nations Hold Peace Talks in Bush.
The long nightmare

Two helicopters clattered overhead on a final approach. Through the open doors wounded SA troops could be seen strapped to stretchers and being tended by medics.

As the choppers landed outside the field hospital the young police constable's radio crackled.

"There's a contact with Swapo close by," he said. "We've got to go." Although yesterday, the eighth day of clashes, was "fairly quiet", Chief Inspector Derek Brune said the lull was "definitely not" seen as an indication that any of the estimated 1 000 insurgents had taken up the noon deadline to lay down their arms. Another police spokesman was reported to have said Swapo infiltrators were beginning to run out of ammunition and food.

More firefight could take place at any time.

Security forces maintained that no Swapo units had so far crossed the "red line" which separates strife-torn Ovamboland from the white-owned farming areas around Tsumeb and Grootfontein.

But the threat exists, and citizen force units, consisting of mainly the farming community from Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otji, have been activated.

Unofficial reports that a farmhouse in the Tsumeb area had been attacked and that a farmer had been shot could not be confirmed.

During the bloodiest fighting this week there were hardly any UN officials in the war zone.

The only visible UN soldier was a young officer at the military gate into Oshakati. He counted troops moving in and out and returned to reading a paperback novel.

The main body of troops expected to monitor the Ovamboland region are expected to arrive from Malaysia soon, defence force officials said.
Conflict
Bloody
Renew
Militia
and
Swapo
push as
Death
returns
End of the Phoney Peace

ON PATROL... a police patrol a disaster in the bush of war


**Latest News**

**All is not lost, says British envoy**

OF THE WAR...SAV v Police arrested an old from Olney today to the hunt for Stag emissions.

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**FINALS IN:**

**Rough ride**

The crash of the Australian Open has prompted a fresh look at the tournament's future. With record crowds and fueling an upsurge in interest, the event may face greater scrutiny than ever before.

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**Collins**

The former British Foreign Secretary has proposed a new approach to international relations. Collins suggests a shift away from traditional diplomacy and towards a more collaborative model.

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**Report by Peter KENNY**

The British envoy to Australia has cautiously welcomed the return of tourism to the country. Despite initial fears, the economy has shown resilience, and the envoy predicts a strong recovery in the near future.
Latest on border clashes

Ceasefire call as fighting
events

In time
not there
Forces

BUNCLEDE?

(01)
LUANDA - Swapo has held talks with white press against and agreed to withdraw its guerrillas to Angola.

The week of bloody fighting in Namibia has been a major setback for the African National's self-styled independence movement for the territory. "The situation is now that allPartial" was the government statement.

"South Africa does not support the independence movement. It has only made an agreement with the government of Angola in terms of gesturing and nothing else, and it has been a major setback," said a diplomat.

South Africa was at least 36 Swapo guerrillas and 27 Swazi and police killed in clashes which began on April 1.

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma's efforts to stop fighting were frustrated Saturday by the killings.

"The government has not taken any measures to stop fighting," the government said.

Mr Nujoma is reported to have been killed while fighting for his life at a hospital in South Africa.

Mr Peter Kgama, former Dusavulese councillor who was shot six times outside his shop on Thursday, is fighting for his life in a Johannesburg hospital.

Last Thursday's attack was the second attack on Mr Kgama's life in 14 months. In February last year, he was ambushed outside his shop and shot at by a gang of suspected him.

The assasins have not yet been arrested, said Kgama's wife, who is the same woman who tried to kill him on Thursday.

Suicidal

Mr Kgama said yesterday that his father's body was found outside his shop and that he had been killed by a bullet in the head.

"The body was found outside his shop and the bullet was in his head," he said.

"We are not sure what happened, but the bullet was in his head," he said.

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Guarantees

Apart from Namibian independence, the South African government's concern was to safeguard the interests of all observers in the region, including those of Angola.

South African troops, who invaded Angola by mid-1974, also are concerned about the situation in Angola's future security. South African troops, who invaded Angola by mid-1974, also are concerned about the situation in Angola's future security.

Doctors who won't treat black patients

"Leaf people pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency," the government said.

Corpses of Swapo fighters at Oshakati police station. They allegedly expected a UN welcome.
PAC popularity peaking

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE popularity, programmes and campaigns launched by the Pan Africanist Congress are on the rise in South Africa, the special United Nations' Committee against apartheid in New York was told at the weekend.

During the organisation's 30th anniversary celebrations, PAC said Africanism and the political outlook of the movement had become superlative in South Africa.

PAC was founded in South Africa on April 6, 1959, but was banned shortly before its first anniversary.

PAC said that because of this, many organisations are adopting the organisation as a vehicle to liberate the masses.

It noted that even political observers, analysts and views of many people in South Africa agree that PAC is 'capturing' the centre stage in the African people's opposition to apartheid.

Struggle

PAC also outlined the involvement and leadership of the organisation throughout the 30 years of its existence, and "in all events which stood out as landmarks in the African people's struggle in South Africa.

It also pointed out the unconditional release last year from jail of the president, Mr. Zephania Mothopeng, as another factor that continued to consolidate and stimulate the organisation's happy development.

PAC also paid tribute to Mr. Mothopeng's role in opposition to the system of education in South Africa. "He is an embodiment of service, suffering and sacrifice for a noble end," it said.

PAC will mark its 30 years of "principled struggle" with other major rallies in Dar es Salaam, Zimbabwe and London.

African people's struggle in South Africa."
UN probes ‘harassment’ in Ovambo

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — More police heads could roll in a widening United Nations probe into heavy-handed law enforcement that has already forced the re-assignment of an officer away from the politically-charged Ovambo region.

UN police are investigating more than 25 allegations of harassment, intimidation and other unlawful behaviour against police and military personnel, the deputy chief of Untag, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said yesterday.

“The allegations involve officials of one kind or another, and some of the allegations are dismaying,” he said.

Meanwhile, SWA Police (Swapo) are investigating a rape accusation against five Untag members based in Okahandja, officials said.

Mr Thornberry said he had no knowledge of the incident beyond a Windhoek news report citing a complaint filed by a 49-year-old woman, but added that police would have UN cooperation in any investigation.

The weight of complaints directed mainly at security forces in the north has prompted UN planners to ask for more international policemen to help monitor Swapo behaviour.

On Monday a government spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, confirmed the suspension of an unnamed senior officer pending an internal police department inquiry. UN officials said they were told the officer had been transferred.

Other sources yesterday identified the policeman as a Swapo inspector equivalent to the military rank of major — and said he had not been suspended, but transferred from his post in Ovambo’s garrison capital of Oshakati to Windhoek.

The sources said he had led a patrol of counter-insurgency police that violated UN military control of a mission hospital near Ovambo’s Oshikuku settlement last month.

The officer allowed a drunken party by his patrol to take place at the mission centre, identified as a safe haven for Swapo guerrillas.

UN police commissioner Mr Stephen Fanning took up civilian complaints of assault and harassment and forwarded a dossier of allegations to Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

● An 82mm mortar bomb of Soviet origin was yesterday shown to security forces south of Oshikati, while a member of the local population handed three TM-57 landmines to the security forces. Two Swapo explosives experts defused two landmines at a rubbish dump near the town earlier in the day.

● The Foreign Correspondents’ Association yesterday called for a thorough investigation into the recent gunshot attacks on journalists in Namibia.
MBABANE. — Namibian Paulos Marcus (25) who was acquitted last week by Manzini Magistrate's Court on charges of bringing bomb components into Swaziland from South Africa last month, has been re-arrested by Swazi Police.
Nujoma's support remains unshaken

By PATRICK LAURENCE

Many Namibians believe Sam Nujoma is the victim, not the villain, of recent events in Namibia.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma never enjoyed a particularly high reputation in the West, let alone in Pretoria. He was seen as an inarticulate man of mediocre intelligence. His patriarchal white beard and warm smile were not enough to compensate for these perceived inadequacies.

According to Western values, Mr Nujoma was seen, at best, as a poor man's Mandela. His foes portrayed him as a third-rate Mandela who liked smoking and expensive living and who had a distaste for the bush where thousands of his men died fighting.

Events since April 1, when the UN peace plan for Namibia officially came into operation, and hundreds of heavily armed Swapo insurgents crossed into northern Namibia sparking fierce fighting with SA-backed security forces, identified Mr Nujoma, to Western observers, as a devious politician, characterised by sly cunning.

The incursions were in clear contradiction of the Geneva Protocol, signed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba in August last year.

Under it, Swapo fighters were to be confined to bases north of the 16th parallel in Angola, pending their transfer under United Nations supervision into Namibia next month after laying down their arms.

Swapo was not a party to the agreement. But it later accepted it in writing.

Mr Nujoma, who turns 60 next month, looked distinctly uncomfortable on television last week when, addressing diplomats in Harare, he tried to counter accusations that Swapo guerillas had trangressed the agreement.

He denied that his fighters had crossed into Namibia and later asserted they had been there all along. But, in Western and SA Government eyes, his arguments seemed shallow, if not downright mendacious.

After interviewing captured guerrillas, UN observers concluded that Swapo guerillas had indeed crossed the border on the orders of commanders of the People's Army for the Liberation of Namibia.

Measured by Western criteria, Mr Nujoma's credibility plummeted even further at the weekend when he announced that he had ordered Swapo fighters to withdraw to Angola — thus contradicting earlier refusals to do so on the grounds that they were entitled to be in Namibia.

But, observers cautioned yesterday, it would be a mistake to deduce that Mr Nujoma — and, through him, Swapo — had suffered a devastating blow from which he could recover.

Professor Gerhard Totemeyer of the University of Namibia told The Star that support for Swapo had risen rather than fallen after fighting between SA-backed Namibian forces and Swapo guerillas had left more than 300 Swapo men dead.

Professor Totemeyer, whose PhD was an analysis of political developments in Ovamboland, had just returned from a two-day trip to northern Namibia to assess attitudes there on the ground.

Men and women, he concluded, were not influenced by rational arguments over legal agreements; they were swayed by emotional arguments.

The emotional arguments are that Swapo was not a party to the initial agreement; and more importantly, that Swapo guerrillas had returned to Namibia to surrender to UNTAG forces, only to be killed by South African security forces.

The UN, it should be recalled, added a corollary to its finding that Swapo fighters had crossed the border agreement: the fighters did not return with hostile intentions.

The Swapo men who died in the fighting were seen by most Namibians in Ovamboland as "heroes and martyrs" to the cause, Professor Totemeyer said.

He quoted a letter written to UN Secretary-General by Mr Matti Amathula, the assistant to Bishop Kleophas Dununi of the Lutheran Evangelical Church. The letter declared that Swapo did not initiate the fighting and complained bitterly about the "wholesale slaughter" which had taken place.

One last thought. Mr Nujoma has been around a long time; he has served as Swapo's president for nearly 30 years from its foundation in 1966 to the present day. Whatever his deficiencies in Western terms, he has proved to be tough and durable and not to be written off too quickly.
OSHAKATI — Un tag troops began moving into position at the nine designated assembly points in northern Namibia today to receive Swapo guerrillas for evacuation to Angola.

At midday, United Nations flags were to be hoisted at the points near the Ovamboland and Kaokoland borders to identify them for insurgents in the various areas.

However, there is some scepticism among South African and Namibian officials about whether many guerrillas will in fact report to the assembly points during the allotted 10 days.

Swapo fighters are reported to be suspicious of Untag and its role in the peace process and may start returning to Angola of their own accord.

Tracks found by security forces during the past two days indicate this has already begun.

Meanwhile, Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma has cast new doubts on the Namibian peace settlement. He told the BBC today that his organisation's guerrillas were 'scattered all over Namibia' without radio communications.

They would accept orders to return to Angola only from commanders of Plan, the Swapo army.

**Double feature on Namibia**

THE ARGUS will publish a double special feature on Namibia on FRIDAY.

- An Argus/BP fact file — in English and Afrikaans — giving details of the new nation and its history.

“...We have made great concessions by accepting that our guerrilla forces will leave their own country to come and be confined in Angola,” Mr. Nujoma said.

Asked whether the Swapo forces would now co-operate fully in returning to Angola, Mr. Nujoma said: “Swapo is now waiting for Untag to inform Swapo what procedure to take. So far, after our declaration of our willingness for our freedom fighters to leave for Angola, there has been no direct information from Untag to tell us where and how to inform our guerrilla fighters because they are scattered all over Namibia. They are not just at one place.”

“How does one inform the fighters? They don’t have radios, and it has to be physical contact with them by Plan commanders and by nobody else.”

- Church groups in northern Namibia are preparing for their crucial role in implementing the Mount Etjo plan to secure peace in the area.

Under the plan, Swapo guerrillas may seek sanctuary at churches from where they may hand themselves over to UN officials for transfer back to Angola.

- The November 1 deadline for Namibian elections was still the target now that the independence process had been put back on track.

Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha confirmed this last night following the signing of the Mount Etjo Protocol at the weekend, creating a new ceasefire to end the fighting that started on April 1.

To date 262 Swapo fighters and 27 security force members had died in the fighting between Swapo and SWA Police and military units since April 1. Thirteen captured Swapo fighters were being held at present. — The Argus Political Staff, Sapa and Argus Africa News Service.

**Untag officer dies**

HARARE. — The leader of the Bangladesh army contingent with the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag), Lieutenant Colonel Faisal Karim, has died in Windhoek from injuries received in a road accident.
Namibian election date stands, says Pik Botha

By Peter Fabrices and Ken Vernon

November 1 is still the deadline for Namibian elections now the independence process has been put back on track.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha confirmed this in Cape Town last night following the signing of the Mount Etjo accord at the weekend, creating a new ceasefire to end the fighting that started on April 1.

United Nations personnel in Namibia were working all out yesterday to ensure that the first assembly points for Swapo guerrillas would be distinctly visible from noon today.

The commander of the military component of Unita, General Prem Chand, visited Oshakati yesterday to discuss possible problems in the implementation of the Mount Etjo declaration.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, warned yesterday that South Africa was “not going to concede a ceasefire” if it was not convinced it would be respected.

Plans for getting Swapo fighters safe passage to assembly points were underway, and they would not be aggressively pursued.

But if insurgents “aggressively encountered” security forces, the security forces would have no option but to fulfill their duty, Mr Pienaar said.

News of the assembly points was being broadcast by radio.

SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said yesterday small groups of Swapo insurgents were heading back into Angola.

A number of small contacts had taken place throughout Owambo since Saturday, Inspector du Rand reported, but there were no reports of new casualties.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma was criticised by Frontline states leaders at a meeting in Luanda last Thursday, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported.

Mr Nujoma had come “under strong criticism for the infiltration of Swapo fighters from Angola into Namibia”, said Aim.

See Pages 2, 7, Page 3 M.
TUESDAY, 11 APRIL 1989

The LTTE's military and political activities continue to be a major concern for the Sri Lankan government. The conflict in the north and east of the island has escalated in recent months, with reports of increased violence and human rights violations.

The government has been seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict through diplomatic channels. However, the LTTE has remained uncompromising in its demands for an end to the conflict and the implementation of its political agenda.

The situation in the north and east has also affected the economy of the island. The closure of the major ports in the region has caused a significant disruption to trade and commerce.

The government has been working to establish a new administration in the north and east, but progress has been slow due to the ongoing conflict.

The LTTE continues to operate a parallel administration in the region, and its activities include the recruitment of child soldiers and the use of force against civilians. The government has been condemned by the international community for its failure to address the issue of child soldiers.

The LTTE has been accused of human rights violations, including the abduction and murder of civilians, and the government has been under pressure to address these issues.

The situation in Sri Lanka remains unstable, with the conflict in the north and east continuing to be a major concern for the international community.
Phone calls 'saved' 435

Political Staff

SWAPO came close to pulling off a massive confidence trick in Ovambo — but for a series of international telephone calls which culminated in the recall of South African security forces.

Diplomatic sources disclosed yesterday that these dramatic exchanges were the key to saving Resolution 435.

Apparentlv the turning point came in a hurried and highly emotional conversation between the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha while he was waiting to meet British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Windhoek airport.

Mr Botha is understood to have already warned the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that there was no alternative to releasing the security forces from the bases to which they had been confined if the peace deal was to be saved.

But Dr Perez de Cuellar wanted first to consult other officials at UN headquarters in New York. Mr Botha is understood to have said there was not enough time and to have warned of largescale bloodshed.

Sources close to the peace talks said yesterday Dr Perez de Cuellar ended the conversation by saying: "Oh, very well then."

However, a short time later, while waiting on the airport apron to greet the "Iron Lady", Mr Botha was summoned to take a call from an apparently highly emotional Mr Ahtisaari who said Dr Perez de Cuellar had telephoned him in the fear that Mr Botha had "misunderstood" the outcome of their earlier conversation.

Mr Botha is understood to have said he had not misinterpreted Dr Perez De Cuellar's conversation and that if he had changed his mind, Mr Botha would go to the press. He is said to have concluded the conversation with Mr Ahtisaari by saying: "If that is the end, then it is the end."

Mr Ahtisaari later gave the crucial go-ahead.
Siege mentality grips the whites in the north

By Jos Qwetla

WINDHOEK — A siege mentality has gripped the civilians population of northern Namibia... It is perhaps most evident in the district of Tsumeb and Omusati, where mothers wear veils while watching over their children at play.

In Oshakati, white children travel to school in armoured vehicles, which are themselves under escort.

The military and police vehicles travelling along the 140-km road between Oshakati and Outjo are now in convoy by design — security forces claim that armed attacks by Swartmee and security forces members, have already died. The road is in a state of chaos.

At least 200 men, Swartmee guerrillas and security force members, have already died in fierce fighting which has raged all week. It is not known how many civilians have died, but it has been stated that a number may have been killed "in crossfire".

The devastation to some hamlets would suggest that if any residents were home when the strikes took place, they were lucky to have survived the attack.

White civilians in the north are more vigilant than the black peasant folk living in small rural villages because they are better informed.

SITTING DUCKS

They have radios and telephones, and they are aware of the developments in the southern pan.
Powers
Major
Curtailed by
To Speak
Swapo's bid
How to negociation in SA
All was peace under the Namibian stars

By ALAN DUNN
Political Staff

THE Mount Etjo Declaration, settling a devastating start to the Namibian peace process, was forged amid the very best bushveld fireside hospitality.

The agreement on how to deal with Swapo's heavily armed incursion into the war-torn Ovamboland region on April 1 was signed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba on a lion skin near that of the Ovambo tribes.

"There is truth in that," one seasoned South African diplomat and braver in Vietnam veteran said of the Ovambo clashes and Cuban negotiators. "It was the right atmosphere."

"For the Soviet, Cuban and American visitors, it must be one of the great days in Africa and the fireside African tale come true."

As bloody fighting raged on Swapo/insiders and police only 200km to the north, they met in a large tent alongside the dam on the luxury game park owned by owner Crocodile Dundee, Mr Jan Olofse who is known to catch cachet with his bare hands.

As the tent, sources said, 30cm thorn twigs were laid on the table to mark each seating, Foreign Minister Pik Botha did not seem surprised: "We are dealing with thorny issues," he opened.

The 24-hour talks, sources said, 30cm thorn twigs were laid on the table to mark each seating, Foreign Minister Pik Botha did not seem surprised: "We are dealing with thorny issues," he opened.

American diplomat and chief negotiator of the entire settlement, Mr Crocker, and his Soviet counterpart, Anatoly Adamishin, soon withdrew to let South Africa, Angola and Cuba settle the outback of the world for the peace amongst themselves.

Mr Botha asked bluntly if the Swapo infiltrators had Cuba and South African troops with them, and was told that Cuban and Angolan soldiers had split from Swapo fighters a few weeks ago.

The officials worked at it for two days, laboured painstakingly over the wording of the declaration telling Swapo's cadres to fall back some distance into Angola, faltering over interpretations and translations as each sentence was repeated in three languages.

The nights, however, saw adventure for the camelthorn trees, marked out in a male approach to the female at the Camelthorn and what happened between them in an instinctive interlude under the Namibian stars.

The three countries returned to the unromantic next day. Sources said the Cubans had enjoyed the Breegha for the peace talks, and became available only at 11am for the Sunday session.

Mr Crocker and the emphatic Mr Adamishin had hovered about as observers, offering tips at one stage as to certain subtleties in the wording of the emergency accord.

Approaching dusk on Sunday, the four-page Mount Etjo Declaration and Annexes was laid on the lion skin — head, teeth and all — for signing.

Mr Botha had apparently mislaid his pen, borrowing one from an Angolan delegate to sign the fresh attempt at peace. It is reliably understood that Mr Breegha forgot to return the silver Pierre Cardin pen and carries with him in Cape Town only, that is, until the Angolans visit Cape Town for the next scheduled meeting of the Joint Commission later this month.

All had eaten their fill of Gembok, mutton, borsow, "gap", and vegetables straight off the braai grill, and washed it down with best South Africa chabah.

General Fransca Ndalu, Angola's chief negotiator, had slept the night in a room adjoining a cage containing two tame cachaloth. It is not known if he opened the louvre window in his bedroom to see or hear them better.

He and the other officials there did, however, hear the farm's sleek lions roaring at night "as though they were right in the room", as one diplomat put it.

Mr Botha, who has been known to tip into people on the other side of talks tables, apparently did not. Cuba's chief negotiator Carlos Alada, told Mr Botha, sources said: "We have not got words in either language, mine or yours, to describe the disgust with Swapo."

General Ndalu, when told South Africa was disappointed at the peace victory, apparently replied: "We also feel let down!"

The Mount Etjo weekend was a success for all as they left bearing the key to beating the new crisis. Said one of those present: "The atmosphere was good from the start."
Untag sets stage for Swapo withdrawal

storm has been weathered," Crocker said. SA, Angola and Ouba struck a deal at the weekend to allow Swapo infiltrators free movement over six days to designated assembly points inside Namibia and on the border, where they could hand themselves and their weapons over to Untag forces for escorted passage to Angola.

"If aggressively encountered by members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), they (security forces) will have no option but to fulfill their duty. "We are not going to concede a ceasefire when we are not confident that it will be respected by all parties," said Pienaar.

From now Untag soldiers would begin manning seven assembly points along the border and two south of the border at Okankolo and Nkongo, Abisaari said. Each point would be manned by 10 Untag soldiers, five Untag monitors, and SA and Angolan soldiers.

Within 10 days Finnish, Kenyan and Malaysian troops would arrive in the territory to assist border-monitoring duties.

Pienaar said an April 15 date for withdrawal by Swapo was a flexible deadline, although "we sincerely hope that by then PLAN members now in Owambo will have withdrawn to the assembly points".

He said intelligence reports indicated some Swapo groups in the Owambo bush were responding to Nujoma's withdraw call.
Angola, Cuba ‘annoyed’ with Swapo

‘Nujoma was ordered to withdraw fighters’

By Brendan Seery,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma was pressured by Cuba and Angola into issuing the withdrawal order to his insurgents in northern Namibia, who had been involved in bloody fighting with South African security forces.

The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that Mr Nujoma’s announcement had been “pre-arranged”. The order to the Swapo fighters to withdraw from Namibia within 72 hours, was made public late on Saturday night, in the Angolan capital, Luanda.

A senior US government official confirmed last night that Mr Nujoma had made the announcement under direct pressure from Angola and Cuba. The official said US diplomats had witnessed the “considerable anger and frustration” in Luanda and Havana over the infiltrations of Swapo insurgents into Namibia.

Angola and Cuba had been “extremely annoyed” by Swapo’s behaviour, the official said.

Angola and Cuba had laid down the law to Swapo and demanded the announcement of the withdrawal so they would be able to go to the weekend Joint Commission emergency summit at Mount Etjo “with a free hand”, said the official.

Mr Crocker said earlier that the Angolans had “acted fast” when it became apparent what was happening. He remarked that there was not a lot of acrimonious debate during the Mount Etjo talks about the fact of a violation of the southern African peace accord on the part of Swapo. Most of the discussion was devoted to finding practical ways to end the fighting, he added.

The Assistant Secretary said he believed that the Mount Etjo summit and its declaration paving the way for the evacuation of Swapo fighters from Namibia meant that “the worst part of the storm has been weathered”.

Dr Crocker also defended the United Nations peacekeeping and monitoring group, Luinga, from charges that it had not done enough to prevent the fighting. He remarked that if Luinga had been on the ground in force on April 1, there might have been “an even worse scenario”.

HÄGAR the Horrible®
By Dik Browne

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LACHINGER SYSTEM
Untag sets stage for Swapo withdrawal

WINDHOEK — UN soldiers yesterday were running up blue flags over hastily-built assembly points along the northern border and broadcasting messages into the Ovamboland calling on Swapo guerrillas to begin a protected withdrawal to Angola.

UN administrator Martti Ahtisaari stressing that the armed face-off in the bush could touch off new clashes, said he and UN officials "will do our damndest" to make the proposed white-flag withdrawal work.

Australian and British soldiers assigned to UNtag were among the first blue berets deployed at remote border stations designated from noon today as assembly points under a truce agreed at the weekend.

Police and army patrols remained on alert, despite no reports of new skirmishes yesterday and guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma's call — under Angolan arm-twisting — for his bush fighters to withdraw from northern Namibia.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said SA and Namibian forces would be confined to base only when he was satisfied all the estimated 3,500 guerrillas were behind the 16th parallel in Angola.

US negotiator Chester Crocker said in Windhoek yesterday the Swappo incursions triggered a grave crisis with implications for the whole sub-region.

"It is fair to say that the worst of the

storm has been weathered," Crocker said. SA, Angola and Cuba struck a deal at the weekend to allow Swapo infiltrators free movement over six days to designated assembly points inside Namibia and on the border, where they could hand themselves over to UNtag forces for escorted passage to Angola.

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THE November 1 deadline for Namibian elections was still the target now that the independence process had been put back on track.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha confirmed this last night following the signing of the Mount Etjo protocol at the weekend, creating a new ceasefire to end the fighting that started on April 1.

Meanwhile diplomatic sources said there were signs that most Swapo troops were obeying orders from their high command to withdraw under the ceasefire. However, two large groups — in the east and west of Kavango had showed no signs of heeding the retreat order.

South Africa was assuming so far that they had not received the order.

Another two groups were just across the border inside Angola, apparently poised to cross. But the sources expressed optimism that the Mount Etjo protocol would succeed.

It provides for Swapo troops to be given until April 21 to hand themselves over to the UN to be given safe conduct back across the 16th Parallel inside Angola.

They believe the pressure from South Africa and Angola on Swapo will ensure success of the latest plan.

South African sources have said that both Angola and Cuba — the joint signatories of the Mount Etjo protocol — condemned the Swapo incursion of April 1, which nearly derailed UN Resolution 435.

According to them the Swapo invasion had embarrassed the Cubans at home because questions had been asked about why they were pulling out of Angola while the fighting was continuing.
The document contains text in various sections, including a notice for Angola, an article on the London Bank in Washington, and other content that is not easily legible due to the quality of the image. The text appears to be a mix of English and possibly another language, with various paragraphs and headings. The image quality makes it difficult to transcribe accurately.
Pienaar calls on world to apply pressure on Swapo

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

OSAKATI – The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, last night urged the international community to put pressure on Swapo to help South Africa get United Nations Resolution 435 “back on its tracks.”

But, at the same time, Mr Pienaar said South Africa would never allow Swapo to operate bases inside Namibia and any attempt by the organisation to do so would be met with “the sternest resistance.”

Mr Pienaar and Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations special representative in Namibia, flew into the war-torn northern zone yesterday at the height of intense clashes between security forces and Swapo.

Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Pienaar were accompanied by General Prem Chand, commander of the UN peacekeeping forces in Namibia. They held a lengthy meeting with police and army chiefs in the afternoon.

Mr Pienaar described the fighting along the border with Angola as “most disappointing”, but said the main objective was still free and fair elections in November, although the incursions to the north had sidetracked the Namibian peace plan to some extent.

“SAD DAY”

There were certain ways of dealing with the problem.

“One would be to back away and say Resolution 435 is sunk. That would be a sad day if we adopted that attitude.

“ That is not my attitude, it is not the South African Government’s attitude and, I believe, it is not Mr Ahtis-

aari’s attitude. We’ve got to get Resolution 435 back on the tracks again,” Mr Pienaar said.

To get the peace plan back in motion was not only the responsibility of the Administrator-General, the South West African police or South Africa, but that of the international community which had now become involved in Namibia.

“The international community must now put pressure on Swapo,” Mr Pienaar said.

Asked if the intensified fighting, and therefore the threat to the smooth implementation of Resolution 435 were not reason enough to ask the UN to increase its peacekeeping force in Namibia to ensure an end to hostilities, the Administrator-General said the Secretary-General of the United Nations expected all the parties in the Namibian peace plan to honour their side of the agreement.

“ The Secretary-General has accepted accepted Swapo’s and South Africa’s commitment. But he has been misled, South Africa has been misled, and the international community has been misled.

“If it is necessary, yes, we might have to look at the possibility of more men but that would be the easy way out,” Mr Pienaar said, adding that Swapo would have to honour its side of the bargain.

There is much speculation here, bolstered by what captured guerrillas who spoke to the press on Monday said, that Swapo had taken Resolution 435 to mean its armed members could now return to Namibia where they would have bases.

Another line has been that those returning bearing weapons to Namibia are Swapo dissidents objecting to the organisation’s acceptance of the settlement proposals.

But the police and the army have discounted any suggestion of dissidents, saying some of those killed in the clashes were people in Swapo’s command structure.
On patrol... troops from Namibia's 101 Battalion hunt Swapo insurgents near Oshakati.

Nujoma says full-scale war is raging in Namibia

By Robin Drew

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma said yesterday a full-scale war was raging in Namibia, and he renewed his appeal to the Security Council to send the full military complement of Unita to the territory immediately to contain the situation.

Mr. Nujoma told reporters here he had yesterday met the diplomatic representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Mr. Nujoma said South Africa had sent six more battalions to the area of the fighting and was using jet fighters to attack Swapo supporters.

He again denied that Swapo forces had crossed into Namibia from Angola since the ceasefire on April 1 and said the Security Council was being given a one-sided story from the UN special representative in Namibia who was getting it from South Africans.

He said the Swapo forces who were being attacked had been in Namibia before the ceasefire.

"Have we had no troops there for the past 23 years?" he asked.

They were re-grouping with the intention of reporting to Unita when attacked. Unita were supposed to be there but were not, he said.

Mr. Nujoma was expected to meet Mr. Robert Mugabe later today. A Swapo spokesman said Mr. Nujoma would also meet other leaders of the Frontline states.

There has been no confirmation of a Windhoek report that Special Representative Mr. Martti Ahtisaari would visit Harare to see Mr. Nujoma.

There was no official information here about the visit.
Cairo's buses, bellydancers and... Leila

The Argus, Wednesday April 5, 1989

Specimen
Guards officer's club — a modest, two-storied clapboard building of World War 2 vintage — was to be the humble venue for the talks.

The high summer heat and humidity of New York were oppressive, but the South Africans and Angolans stayed in the air-conditioned luxury of the UN Plaza Hotel, a steel and green-tinted glass skyscraper opposite the United Nations, from where they were driven through the traffic chaos of Manhattan in minibuses to the Governor's Island ferry each day.

The UN Plaza's best known meeting place is its mirrored bar, a room where it is possible to see, and be seen, by everyone else present through strategically placed mirrors on the walls, the pillars, and behind the counters "a very smart place, but the very opposite of discreet," according to an Angolan diplomat — and a very confusing place in which to have one too many.

The New York meeting started off with opening statements, the usual procedure during the negotiations. Van Heerden put the South African proposal for marrying the two sets of principles accepted in Cairo, followed by a presentation by Carlos Aldana for the Cubans (he had taken over leadership of the Cuban delegation from the colourful Jorge Riequet) and Antonia dos Santos Franca, Angola's Chief of Staff.

Present, too, were the familiar American faces — the sometimes acerbic but persuasive Crocker himself at the head of the delegation, Hank Cohen, one of his chief assistants who has now taken over Crocker's post, Jim Woods from the Pentagon, and another Crocker assistant, Robert Cabelly, and the imposingly tall US ambassador to South Africa, Ed Perkins.

After the opening statements, Carlos Aldana, made a speech which was to push the entire peace process onto secure ground. A shortish man, with black hair and a flourishing walrus moustache, he was found to be likeable, sharp-witted and capable. Like Jorge Riequet, he was one of the Cuban guerrilla commanders who fought in Cuba's Sierra Madres with Fidel Castro during his country's revolutionary war. His close link to the Cuban leader might have given him the confidence to make so daring a speech.

It came as a surprise, and it was so striking in its candour as to convince the South Africans that it was "diplomatic bedrock". The key point was his frank recognition of the "fact of linkage" — the South African and American argument that the independence of Namibia be linked to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, something which until then the Cubans and Angolans had publicly repudiated and which they told the conference they continued to have "political problems" with even though they now accepted its "reality" in private.

A last we knew we were on the way," recalls Derek Auret. "If there was one point at which we became convinced that the peace process could work, it was then. Of course we were not to know that it would take months longer, but we knew that there was a good chance that it would happen."

The Americans provided each delegation with its own meeting room on Governor's Island and with a central "and ultra-efficient" typing and secretarial service. Slowly but surely the two sides — nudged, cajoled and encouraged by Crocker and his team — hashed out what was to become known as the New York Principles.

It was not an easy process. For almost three hours the antagonists wrangled over the use of a single word — and. The argument arose in drawing up a statement in which the South Africans implied direct linkage by referring to the "implementation of resolution 435 and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola." This, the Angolans and Cubans felt, would publicly commit them to "linkage" which they were politically not prepared to do at that stage.

Finally the semantic impasse was broken by wording which declared that "the parties accept the following principles, each of which is indispensable to a comprehensive settlement."

In a sense the New York Principles were an American solution to the deadlock, the product of one of Crocker's by then famous "synthesis papers". The document did not entirely satisfy either the South Africans or the Angolans and Cubans, but it was the most exciting and promising foundation to the talks so far. The two parties returned home with more optimism than they had felt before.
expected a commotion, unemotional sprawl. They encountered a dynamic cosmopolitan city teeming with life, to the pyramids, with a modern underground railway system, and a skyline filled with cranes and buildings under construction, many of them of innovative design.

The party undertook the customary tour of the whirl through the ancient city— the Egyptian Museum with the fabulous Tutankhamen collection inside its monolithic sandstone edifice, a traditional Egyptian meal "with food such as few of us had previously tasted—delicious, exotic, marvellous", a shopping spree in a souk, and inevitably camel riding nearby the great pyramids.

There members of the delegation photographed one another next to the massive sandstone blocks, and later Pik Botha larked about on camels "like schoolboys on an outing".

The "bridge club", an informal foursome of bridge players that had evolved inside the South African delegation (General Geldenhuys is something of a bridge whiz) was photographed playing a rubber on top of one of the huge pyramid blocks.

"It is vastly troubling that so much creative energy should have gone into creating a grave," was Pik Botha's comment as he gazed at the great pyramid of Cheops.

But now the core of the non-ministerial South African delegation had solidified and would remain constant for the rest of the peace process.

It was headed by Neil van Heerden, Director General of Foreign Affairs, and included General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of SADF, Mr Neil Barnard, Director of the National Intelligence Service; Derek Auret and Andrea Jaquez, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Colonel Neels van Tonder of Military Intelligence, and Joe Boshoff of NIS.

For the first time, the tri-lateral talks would include politicians on the African side—the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who led the delegation this time round, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan—the meeting above the diplomatic level of the London meeting.

On the first morning of the talks the US mediators presented the Angola-Cuban delegation Pretoria's proposals for a comprehensive settlement, while the South Africans travelled to the Commonwealth War Cemetery at Helipolis.

Pik Botha had made a known to the Egyptian government South Africa's wish to conduct a wreath-laying ceremony to commemorate the many South Africans killed in World War 2. Such an event had not been planned and so impromptu arrangements were made.

A bell of registry in the SAA Boeing was commandeered, and given to a local florist who incorporated them into a wreath. The Egyptians laid a bus to convey the South Africans to Helipolis, where a brief, but moving, ceremony took place before they returned to the tight security and high walls of the Hyde Park restaurant.

At the first formal session, the Angola-Cuban delegation did to the South Africans what the South Africans had done to the Londoners. They rejected "half of the the key proposals which Pretoria had come up with, mocking the document and delivering a provocative ideological broadside which, one source remarked, "sometimes stayed rather far from the purpose of the meeting".

The ambassadress extra-vagant and sonorous response from Pik Botha, before the US mediator, Dr Chester Crocker, diplomatically proposed an arrangement. Derek Auret remarks: "I very much had the feeling that the first session was to them just a case of tit-for-tat, that because we had rejected most of their proposals in London they felt they should do the same to ours, which meant that we didn't get anywhere."

The South Africans left the session visibly angry and depressed.

The Americans conceded that it was a "time of tension". There was even a fear that the Angolans and Cubans might "fold their tents and walk out"—or that the South Africans might beat them to it.

"We realised that the technocrats in the Angolans and Cubans might fold their tents and walk out"—or that the South Africans might beat them to it.

"We realised that the technocrats in the Angolan and Cuban delegations had done much the same sort of homework and come up with a similar solution to the impasse.

"That was our first hint that they actually wanted the talks to fail. Their rebuttal of our proposals that the next day had led us to assume that they were really not all that interested in peace."

Many believe the Soviet "proximity" at the talks, Vladilen Vasiev, head of the directorate in the Soviet Foreign Ministry with responsibility for Africa, was in large part responsible for the change. Although he had been "in town" during the London talks, he had remained out of sight. And while he maintained an aloofness in Cairo, he was "seen around."

He was reported to have met the Angola-Cuban delegation in the gardens of the Royal Salam late at night and to have told them of Moscow's interest in the peace effort on track. Vasiev, it seemed, had transformed the most famous phrase to that phrase so beloved of diplomats, "guarded optimism."

But a solution was not remotely in sight. The conference had two sheets of paper, each with a set of proposals. While there were some proposals clearly acceptable to both sides, there were also yawning differences.

The American mediator, Dr Chester Crocker, suggested that both sets of proposals be accepted as conference documents, and it was agreed that an attempt would be made to marry the two documents during a meeting at an official (as opposed to a ministerial) level.

Tedious hours of discussion followed in Pretoria and in Havana and Luanda, and Dr Crocker kept up the pressure on both sides. The State Department office in Washington, finally getting agreement for the official level meeting—"the attempt to square two sheets of paper"—took place in New York from July 11 to July 13.

In an attempt to keep the New York talks away from the intrusive eyes of the media, the Americans made Governor's Island available for the talks.

The low-lying island is a five-minute ferry ride from the tip of Manhattan's skyline, sheltered from the city, and is dominated by a forbidding red brick fortress where Confederate prisoners were kept during the American Civil War.

The entire island is a Coast Guard station and the Coast
Angolans ignored complaints from SA

**ON PARADE/Willem Steenkamp**

The world has been so busy abusing an unrepentant Mr Sam Nujoma that it would appear we have forgotten that he could not have done it all on his own.

What I mean by this is that this whole insane escapade was only made possible by the Angolans' and Cubans' flat refusal to take any notice of complaint after complaint from Pretoria that Swapo insurgents were launching off the Geneva Protocol and massing in the shallow area just north of the border.

In terms of the protocol they were supposed to use their good offices to keep Swapo north of the Quiet Line. In practice they did nothing but make excuses, though it was obvious a dangerous situation was being created.

So one might well ask if this was not a case of bad faith on the part of President Eduardo dos Santos and Pretoria's new good friend, Dr Fidel Castro.

In fact, one begins to wonder whether they or Mr Nujoma were really interested in resolution 435, free elections and a constituent assembly.

One recalls that as long ago as 1978 Mr Nujoma forthrightly declared Swapo was not interested "even in black majority rule. We are fighting to seize power in Namibia"—comments he has never repudiated.

Mr Nujoma might even have been inspired by the example set in 1975 by Angola's ruling MPLA regime, which neatly side-stepped a general election it could not have won by attacking both its rivals. If so, he obviously did not grasp that the general context was entirely different.

The most important question regards the effect the present fighting is going to have on the implementation of resolution 435. It is early days yet, but at least some delay would seem to be on the cards.

I say this because implementation obviously cannot go ahead until Ovamboland has returned to its pre-April 1 condition, when for practical purposes it was at peace and Swapo's military effort had failed out. Negotiation to do so will leave the population open to a large-scale intimidation campaign.

Even if there is an immediate cease-fire and return to Angola, Ovamboland would have to be thoroughly swept to make sure it has been properly "decontaminated", since Swapo has proved that its word cannot be trusted.

The "decontamination" would have to be carried out by the local forces, since the insurgents are reportedly breaking up into smaller groups, the winding out of which is a tedious and difficult task Untag cannot handle.

People tend to invest the Untag force with capabilities it does not have. The plain truth is that it is a heavily symbolic force which can monitor an uneasy ceasefire but lacks the structure, equipment, local knowledge and operational experience to conduct a counter-insurgency campaign.

This implies that resolution 435's rules of disengagement will have to be changed so that the local forces do the dirty work, with Untag observers attached to each unit, sub-unit or sub-sub-unit. That way the inevitable delay before the pre-April 1 condition returns will be as short as possible.

The only alternative is for the UN to pump in an equivalent force (say 20,000 men) and give it a year or so to pick up the necessary skills.

What worries me the most is the inevitable rolling up of all the old half-buried suspicions resulting from 23 years of warfare; to my mind "internal" Swapo might be best advised to do a UDI from the Nujoma clique and plunge into local politics, fighting on strictly political issues.

I have it on good authority that senior Swapo members have long advocated the abandonment of the "armed struggle", though at least 100 of them are known to have been thrown in jail on the pretext that they are spies.

*PS. Why was Unavem not monitoring events in Swapo's shallow-area bases? (Willem Steenkamp is a reservist in the Citizen Force).*
Face-to-face talks for Ahtisaari and Nujoma

HARARE — UN special representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari is expected to fly here from Windhoek in a desperate bid to regain the confidence of Swapo during the faltering independence process.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma yesterday refused to confirm reports that his organisation was gathering Afro-Asian backing for an approach to the UN demanding Ahtisaari’s removal, in view of what Nujoma described as “a full-scale war situation”.

He said he would be flying to Windhoek “very soon”.

Western diplomatic sources here said arrangements for bringing the two men face to face to reduce tension appeared confused, and their telephone calls to Windhoek had failed to clarify matters.

Nujoma furiously contradicted statements by Ahtisaari and UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Swapo combatants had crossed the Angola-Namibia border in apparent breach of the April 1 ceasefire.

Nujoma yesterday held an urgent meeting, convened at his request, with the senior local diplomats of the five permanent member nations of the UN Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the US.

He said afterwards: “I have requested the ambassadors to ensure that their governments seriously consider the war situation in Namibia today and immediately deploy the full 7,500 military component of Uniaq according to resolution 453.”

Nujoma reportedly also held talks with Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, who indicated Frontline and Non-Aligned support for Swapo’s stand.
The French daily newspaper Le Monde yesterday joined the growing chorus of foreign media criticism directed against SWAPO over the bloody fighting in Namibia. Its front page lead stated SWAPO had "tried to infiltrate northern Namibia from Angola in violation of the New York accord signed in November". The accompanying cartoon left no doubt as to where Le Monde thought the blame lay. Five men are shown using the bullet-riddled body of the UN peace dove to cross a makeshift, barbed wire border. Their leader carries a gun in one hand and a banner — reading Namibia Libre (free Namibia) — in the other. (22-1)
THE HAGUE -- The Dutch government warned yesterday it would not allow deployment of its contingent of UN peacekeeping forces in Namibia unless it was given a guarantee for the troops' safety.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said he had sought UN assurances that the Dutch troops would not get caught in the fighting between local troops and Swapo guerrillas.

He said he had asked UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar for his opinion on the safety of the 33 Dutch military police assigned to Namibia but on standby for departure since April.

He added: "Our concern should be to be certain in any case that they will not get caught in hostilities there, which is not the purpose of their presence. "This is first of all a peacekeeping force and not a force that should be involved in the fighting itself." -- Sapa-A.P.
Storm as Maggie condemns Swapo

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher yesterday condemned Swapo for causing fighting, loss of life and threatening the Namibia settlement.

The British Prime Minister told a stormy session of Parliament that UN evidence concluded that Swapo forces had made a large-scale incursion in breach of the agreement.

She told MPs the SA forces that had confronted Swapo were acting with the authority of the UN.

Answering a question from one of her own MPs she said: “The UN Secretary-General’s report to the UN Security Council specifically confirms that there has been a large-scale incursion from Angola to Namibia by Swapo personnel.

“This is a serious challenge to the authority of the UN and the internationally agreed arrangements for Namibian independence. I certainly condemn it.

“There is no provision in the UN plan for Swapo to have bases in Namibia. Indeed, Swapo committed themselves to the Geneva accord under which they are required to stay north of the 18th parallel in Angola. It is this breach by Swapo which has led to the most regrettable fighting and loss of life.

“I would emphasise that the SA units involved are acting with the authority of the UN. It is now important that the authority of the UN be upheld and the agreement implemented in full.”

Thatcher’s account of what happened in Namibia was questioned by SLP foreign affairs spokesman Sir Russel Johnston. He said her description of events had been disputed in several Press accounts.

Thatcher replied that he could read for himself the report by the Secretary-General which “specifically confirms there has been a large-scale incursion by Swapo into Namibia”.

Labour leader Neil Kinnock, who was not involved in the debate, has asked Thatcher to support Swapo’s call for a larger UN force in Namibia.

He said in a letter to Thatcher it was clear the Unita forces were in urgent need of reinforcement.

“I am therefore asking you to signify your support for the deployment of — and release of the necessary resources to maintain — a larger UN force should the UN Secretary-General be advised by his officials on the ground in Namibia that this is necessary. As a permanent member of the Security Council it is obvious that Britain is well placed to ensure that the UN is effective in ensuring a peaceful transition to independence for Namibia.”
Namibian death toll climbs to 187

Push Untag into battle zone — Pik

WINDHOEK — UN officials yesterday sought desperately to patch together a ceasefire between Swapo guerrillas and SA-backed security forces as the death toll in four days of savage fighting rose to at least 187, and anger at the incompetence of the UN operation mounted internationally and inside Namibia.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has requested that all available units of Untag be deployed immediately on the Ovamboland-Angralan border.

In a statement a spokesman said the peacekeeping force was expanding the patrol of the area by these units to determine at first hand the situation on the ground and the extent of Swapo's illegal infiltration.

Gun battles flared for the fourth consecutive day in the northern battle zone of Ovamboland, and security forces announced at least 181 Swapo guerrillas, and 19 police, had died so far. A further seven people died yesterday afternoon. Casualties on both sides are expected to rise sharply as the police and army continue to mop up what remains of the 1,200-strong Swapo guerrilla force inside Namibia.

Four days after the formal implementation of the UN plan for Namibian independence, the fighting showed no sign of abating, and Untag appeared no closer to stopping the violence.

Senior UN official Frederick Thornbury warned: "This country is in danger of bleeding to death." At the same time, he tacitly acknowledged there was nothing the ill-prepared Untag force could do to bandage Namibia's wounds.

Swapo foreign secretary Theo-Ben Gurirab claimed yesterday: "Our people are being butchered under the UN flag."

PRETORIA — Lt. Christian Phillipus Edo, 20, of Welkom, died late on Monday of wounds sustained in an afternoon attack on Swapo guerrillas in the Namibian operational area, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

Els was part of the SA force supporting SWA Police in Sapa.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma repeated his denial that his guerrillas had launched a deliberate incursion from Angola.

UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari flew to the northern battle zone yesterday with Untag commander Gen. Dewan Prem Chand and Administrator-General Louis Plensar.

Almost at the same time, Marrack...

Pik: push Untag forces into battle zone

Goulding, head of all UN peacekeeping forces around the world, arrived in Luanda for talks with the Swapo leadership and their Angolan backers.

Goulding was sent to Luanda by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar — the butt of growing international outrage — to repair one glaring omission in the UN plan: the absence of Untag military monitors in Swapo camps in southern Angola.

It is understood that not one Untag observer has been granted access to Swapo camps in Angola. A UN official in Windhoek admitted lamely yesterday there was "a limited UN presence in Luanda".

Namibian churchmen yesterday joined the international condemnation of the Untag operation.

The Council of Churches of Namibia, which acts as virtual mouthpiece for Swapo, yesterday released a statement based on their inspections of the war front.

It said civilian witnesses to a bloody exchange at Okahange which claimed at least 33 lives, confirmed that police fired first at a group of Swapo guerrillas massed peacefully in the village.

The churchmen further charged that when villagers rushed to the military base at Oshakati to report to two Untag officers, "they did not respond and continued reading their novels".

They also reported claims of witnesses, partly endorsed by two captured Swapo guerrillas, that many who crossed into Namibia believed they were entitled to do so. There seems to be genuine confusion within the Swapo rank and file on this issue. Resolution 435 makes no specific reference to the withdrawal of all Swapo guerrillas north of the 16th parallel.

However, this provision was included — at the insistence of Pretoria — in the Geneva protocol of August last year.
THE clashes between Swapo units and security forces in northern Namibia have raised puzzling questions.

Most puzzling of all is why Swapo should have launched a large-scale military offensive into northern Namibia from Angola, as claimed by authorities in Windhoek, at the risk of severely damaging its image.

Swapo has denied doing this and has accused South Africa of provoking the clashes.

However, the reports of relatively heavy casualties among the SWA police forces indicate that, whatever their motive, the Swapo units involved in the clashes were heavily armed.

And they were well south of the 16th parallel, contrary to the provision in the Angola-Namibia peace accords that they should stay north of it.

Swapo have given a written undertaking to the United Nations secretary general, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, that it would abide by the peace accord, which implicitly bound it to cease hostilities and keep its forces north of the 16th parallel.

Unless Swapo can come up with a convincing explanation of the sudden appearance of large, well-armed units of its armed forces in northern Namibia, it stands to suffer serious damage to its credibility and to the international support that has been its mainstay throughout its long struggle to oust South Africa from Namibia.

A United Nations official in Windhoek has suggested that Swapo might have been under the impression it was entitled to bring armed men to assembly points inside Namibia.

This would provide a theoretical explanation for the clashes and for the fact that they took place immediately after the official start of the independence process on April 1.

But there is no provision in the independence plan for Swapo assembly points in Namibia. According to the South African interpretation of the plan, Swapo is supposed to keep its forces north of the 16th parallel until suitable arrangements for their return to Namibia have been agreed on between the UN special representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, and the South African Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Penaar.

On this basis a shootout would be almost inevitable if Swapo units heading for supposed assembly points in Namibia were to run into patrols of the SWA police, who are responsible for maintaining law and order with the army confined to base under the independence procedure.

But it would reflect little credit on Swapo's understanding of the situation, on its leadership's communication with its forces in the field or on its control over them.

There are several other possible explanations for the clashes. The most extreme is that Swapo deliberately sent strong forces into Namibia in the belief that they would meet no opposition with the army safely out of the way.

If successful, such a tactic would have boosted Swapo's chances of sweeping the independence election, but only at the cost of a badly tarnished international image.

Another possibility is that the deployment reflects a split within Swapo between relative moderates supporting the UN plan and hardliners favouring continuation of the armed struggle.

Alternatively, the Swapo forces could have been sent across the border by dissident regional commanders.

Swapo's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, has denied that his organisation has violated the ceasefire.
Peace saved by discipline in ranks

TWO minutes and 20 metres. That’s how close the Namibian peace settlement came to being broken a few hours after it took effect.

And the place where the fragility of the UN Security Council resolution 435 was tested was not the borders of Africa’s last colony, but a major street in the Namibian capital.

It was just after eight o’clock on Saturday morning and emotions were high in Windhoek’s Okahandja Street.

Thousands of Swapo supporters and trade union members, stretching several hundred metres across the dual carriageway, were determined to march to the city centre to protest against official attempts to privatise public services.

They were faced by about 60 armed policemen, equally determined to stop the march.

The police, dressed in grey uniforms, were armed with batons, tear gas canisters and rubber bullets.

The marchers, many dressed in Swapo colours (red, blue and green), were armed only with placards and banners slating privatisation, supporting Swapo, and calling on South African troops to leave the territory.

Police violence against the protesters would have been seen as a violation of the ceasefire agreement between Swapo and South Africa which had come into effect at 6 o’clock that morning. Swapo sources said.

It would have had effects on the independence procedure laid down by the UN.

The march started shortly after 7am at the Katutura community centre, which houses several trade unions and community organisations.

After walking down Kaiser Street, the crowd (estimated eventually to between 10,000 and 15,000) turned into Okahandja Street to be met by police.

The front section of the crowd stopped about 20 metres from the police, while the tailend was several hundred metres behind.

Head of the police operation, Colonel Jumbo Smuts, ordered his men to “listen carewelly” to his instructions.

“When I give the order, you must move forward,” he said.

Turning to the crowd, he said: “You must go back to Katutura. Otherwise, my men will act in two minutes.”

A few minutes earlier, a voice on the police radio warned that “we cannot allow these people into the city, they will disrupt law and order. It seems a confrontation is unavoidable.”

A policemen remarked to one of his colleagues: “We should have had a Koevoet here today.”

Foreign and local journalists clambered on to hills next to the road as the protesters discussed whether to continue and the police prepared to move in.

After about a minute, lawyer Andrew Corbett and Bob Kandere, acting secretary-general of the Council of Churches in Namibia, approached Smuts and told him the people would turn back if he restrained his men.

Surrounded by journalists, Smuts agreed and the crowd made their way back to the township. It was 8:30am.

One old man, apparently upset at the decision to turn back, had to be pulled back as he took off his jacket and ran towards the police.

About 200 policemen were deployed along the way to Katutura, where major celebrations were planned for later that day.

No members of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (TAG) were seen in the area.

By 9:30, most of the people were back in the township, preparing to march to a sportsfield where a Swapo rally was to be held.

“Your day Namibia.” British MP Paul Beattie at the Swapo rally.

LAST Saturday was a quiet day in central Windhoek. Few shops were open and there was no end-of-month shopping rush.

Things could not have been more different in Katutura township, where residents ushered in the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 with festivities, a workers’ march, three political rallies and retail and office closures.

April 1 was a day on which people of Namibia showed colours—literally.

All over the township T-shirts or jerseys in the red, blue or green of the Swapo or the Democratic Namibian Alliance (NDF) were a common sight.

Swapo supporters, in particular, also sported red caps, umbrellas, shirts, flags and badges.

The activities started at night as hundreds of supporters of different groupings: Katutura by taxi, bus, or foot. Some NTA and NDF supporters arrived earlier, to be at Tjiba Jujiem Airport on welcome in special rep Marul Anbali.

By the time of a Swapo rally on Saturday morning the atmosphere in Katutura was very much that of the different groups marching through the town.

Swapo went first, also with people coming out to show their support for the party.

Several youths displayed Swapo placards and groups of marchers, to hundreds of metres, led by leaders, sang freedom songs.

Others did the toyi-toyi.

Explosives

Passing cars and trucks several times displayed white, red and black covers and also Swapo symbols. "Swapo will not give up our rights until independence," they shouted.

SOUTH, April 5 to April 12 1989
SOUTH, April 5 to April 12 1989 7

SPECIAL REPORT

Nadia
NADIA, an Athens teacher, was heckler. She had an abortion ten years in the United Kingdom. The court ruled that she was too young to pay for the flight.

She stayed with my mother, who had canceled the clinic. She had a brief examination by a doctor and had to fill in a form stating that I wished to go ahead with the abortion. Then I was given an examination and told that I was pregnant.

There were two women in the ward, foreign. They ranged in age from a fourteen-year-old to a twenty-year-old.

The surgery is by the time I arrived in South Africa. The doctor had to go to a local gynaecologist. She was not with me.

We had no regrets. My parents made the decision but I feel that I have achieved a lot with my education and that I have been the point of being in prison and being a mandated child into the world.

Buiswa
BUISWA, a pretty second-year University of Cape Town law student, will never have children.

She had a hysterectomy four years ago after receiving at Groote Schuur bleeding profusely from a botched backstreet abortion.

"I had the abortion because I was pregnant, I was in standard nine at the time and the father was a boy at the same school," she said.

"He told me not to worry about contraception, he would take responsibility for that. Neither of us wanted the baby."

"We were afraid to tell our parents. My mother is a domestic worker who worked long hours to keep me at school. I could not face her with the news that I was pregnant.

"Initially, Buiswa tried to ignore the fact that she was pregnant. She thought that if she did, she would go away."

"After two months, I had to face reality. I tried all the old wives' tales - jumping off cliffs, taking pills - but nothing helped."

"It is common knowledge in the township where to go to get rid of unwanted babies. My boyfriend loved me right.

"I was frightened because there were many stories about people who had been taken to hospital after going to this woman. But I had no doubt that I wanted the abortion."

"I went to the abortionist's house after school one Friday. She was in a shabby metal object. She gave me a pill, told me to go home and stay in bed for a few days.

"At first I tried to hide the fact that I was bleeding but then I collapsed in a pool of blood.

"I try not to think about that time. It is in the past. I have to accept it. I knew my mother thinks I did wrong and that never again I will be able to have children in my punishment, but I don't agree.

Thandi
THANDI, a mother of three children, also ended up at Groote Schuur after an illegal abortion several years ago.

At the time she had two children and was unmarried. Her boyfriend denied he was the father of the unborn child.

"I went to the abortionist because I had no choice. My two children did not have enough to eat. How could I support another child?"

The abortionist inserted a catheter and sent me home to wait for the fetus to digest.

"I was three months pregnant, but it did not feel like I was getting rid of a baby.

"I moved to False Bay Hospital after she began to hemorrhage. From there she went to Groote Schuur.

"Everyone knew that it was not a natural miscarriage. They made me feel ashamed and to this day I still feel shame when I think about what happened.

Many seek quick answers

MEDICAL experts and counsellors believe that women who have had abortions throughout South Africa risk their lives at backstreet abortions. The women who have had abortions have three options: To get pregnant again and keep the baby, to have the baby or for adoption or to get rid of the baby.

For many, keeping the baby is not feasible. These are not just the young and unmarried. They include married women with a newborn who has not been born of another month in a child in a house already overcrowded is a problem.

Often, contraceptive methods were used but failed, or the man refused to allow contraception.

Poverty, unemployment and the breakdown of family units and bastardy structures mean that unwanted children face a bleak future and those who resort to abortion often do not want to accept their responsibility. While the law requires that the face of a doctor before the abortion is loaded against them before they are even born.

When there is considerable demand for white babies this is not the case with black children.

Adoption

This means that for most of these women, adoption is not an option. The dilemma of unwanted pregnancy leads them to search for ways of getting rid of the foetus.

Married women have an option in the form of a legal abortion in South Africa. The women who have had abortions are not legal. Abortions are stringent and hard to get provided every 200 000 were performed throughout the country last year.

A woman must get an abortion if she was raped and reported the rape at the police station before she contracted German measles while pregnant, or if she is mentally ill and unsound.

A woman can also get a legal abortion if she can prove that the baby is not the same father who has an abortion using hospital records.

Jean, a former midwife, is one such abortionist.

She charges R100 for the operation, which she performs at her home.

Like several of the other abortionists with medical expertise, profit is not her motive.

"I am a woman who come to see me are desperate. There is a lot of people who are making big profits out of illegal abortions. They charge exorbitant fees because they are making on the woman's desperation," she said.

"I don't know how many of their clients have to go to people who have no medical knowledge who run the risk of serious damage or death."

Jean has a personal interest in ensuring that the abortions she performs are safe. She has tried to sell fifteen years ago after a friend attempted to perform an abortion using hospital records.

Jean said that none of her clients have died in her care.

Not so lucky are some of the women who have turned to illegal abortionists like Jean and GuguKonde who learnt her business from her mother.

This is the basement of the abortion ward in South Africa in any era is any way is not uncommon.

Not even hospitals are able to provide figures for how many abortionists are working in South Africa.

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Complications which were treated at Groote Schuur included bleeding and infections caused by the abortion.

Lindwe admits that several of the women who have come to her have ended up in hospital. She says that after they leave her house she has no responsibility for what happens.

"I give them headache tablets and milk to stop the cramps. They know they must not mention my name. If they end up in hospital it is no longer my problem.

The most dispensable abortionist I approached was a Woodstock woman, who said she had no medical training but could get rid of a baby in a return for Mandevre or Osei.

She showed me a small front room with a bloodstream but when she said she performed the abortions.

But she refused to discuss anything until I produced either money or drugs.

Free contraception needed — call

Gynaecology at the University of Cape Town. A report of the 1 580 miscarriage cases

The price of an illegal abortion in Cape Town ranges from 10 mandrax tablets to R1 000 in Woodstock to more than R1 000 in Lansdowne.

A Lansdowne doctor, it is said, performs at least one abortion every week for R1 000.

A city gynaecologist performs the abortions under the guise of a routine abortion according to a woman who opined to go to the doctor for her abortion. Several others are also said to be willing to perform abortions.

In the towns there are also several women with nursing experience who will perform the operation in their homes for between R100 and R500.

I discovered after visiting a shabeb and pretending to be in need of an abortion.

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The illegal abortion rate in South Africa is estimated at about 200 000 a year. Some women are fortunate enough to consult abortionists with medical experience, but thousands of others have to resort to backstreet abortions. CHIARA CARTER investigated the abortion industry and discovered the dilemma of unwanted pregnancy is fraught with potential suffering. The names of victims and abortionists have been changed.

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WHY SWAPO CHOSE TO STAY AWAY

THE placards and banners which greeted United Nations special representative Marttta Akuinsaat outside Windhoek's 1 C Street Airport last Friday condemned exploitation and apartheid, and could have been produced by the South West African People's Organisation.

But Swaps, which led the fight for the country's independence struggle for over 30 years, was not there to celebrate what was meant to be an historic day for them.

The organisation's executive officers had decided the Wednesday night that their members should stay away from the airport to avoid possible clashes with rival political organisations.

"We have learnt that agents provocateurs in Swapo T-shirts will be at the airport. We decided to stay away to avoid any incidents that could mar the commencement of Resolution 435," said Swaps acting chairman Dan Tjuparona.

The message got round by word of mouth on Thursday, and on Friday no Swaps members were seen at the airport.

But the people who were there, proceedings. There were no clashes.

Tululwe Alliance (DTA) and the Namibian People Power (NPP) cashed in on Swapos absence.

The road to the airport was painted DTA slogans and a DTA test was set up near the air terminal. Several buses were parked outside the tent.

SWA police and traffic departmen marchers were seen at several spots along the road.

About 4,000 DTA and NPP supporters, waving banners and placards, stood opposite each other for several hours before Akuinsaat's arrival at about 8am.

Some DTA supporters were on horseback while a group of about 20 youths in khaki uniforms marched up and down the airport roads.

The NPP supporters appeared to be mainly Owambope people from Okahandja in Eastern Namibia.

One woman in traditional dress said she had travelled over 12 hours by bus and train to be at the airport.

Police, traffic officials and members of the UN Transitional Administration Group (Untag) were out in force but did not intervene.

The police took down their cars.

NAMIBIANS showed their true colours last Saturday, when the United Nations independence plan for the country officially began. Members of Swapo and other political parties marched through the streets of Windhoek's Katutura township as part of all-day festivities. RYLAND FISHER was there to capture the atmosphere. BENNY GOOL took the area.

At the DTA rally, three marques had been erected to accommodate rural supporters. At least one meat truck and one food truck were seen off-loading as a disco played music and a pop-band prepared to perform.

Meatballs

On the self-erected stage, a man asked "Who will win?" to show of "DTA" and "Who will lose?" as the "Swapo". Inside one of the tents, a group of women performed an energetic tribal dance.

The smaller NPP procession followed shortly after the meatballs.

The 2,000 people, some dressed in yellow, red and green T-shirts, marched to the Katutura stadium to hold their rally.

The crowd ignored a speaker's request for them to sing a song as the police with a video camera and other equipment, began at about the same time.

There was no visible police presence at the other two rallies.

Festivities

Journalist at the Swapo rally estimated the crowd at between 13,000 to 15,000.

The speakers, including a British parliamentarian, stood on the back of a truck. People stood on buses, cars and trucks to be able to see the proceedings.

In front of the speakers' "platform", youths held banners with Swapo slogans and in support of Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Pla). Up to 1pm, buses and taxis arrived with people wanting to amend the rally which was conducted in five stages.

Margaret Thatcher no midwife of Namibia

Boatang

THE South African Independence was conducted in five languages. But British contemporary Paul Boatang needed no interpreter.

Boatang, representing the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid (Avwapa), had the crowd cheering after every sentence.

"This is your day, you won it through your own struggle. The United Nations Security Council did not give it to you," said PW Botha or Margaret Thatcher," he said.

He slammed the British prime minister, who was in Namibia on the same day to visit her troops at a nearby military base and to have talks with South African foreign minister, Dick Hoekstra and administrator Louis Botha.

"I wish Thatcher was not around," he said by his troops. If she was here, she would have seen the true authentic voice of the people of Namibia," Boatang said.

Midwife

"Thatcher can't come to Namibia and pretend to be the midwife of Namibian independence as long as she is a witness of apartheid. She must learn that you can't destroy apartheid with soft words. The only thing that can destroy apartheid is a people's movement."

"And when PW Botha goes into obscurity, he must know that he ruined South Africa."

Boatang, one of the few black MPs in South Africa, is in Namibia to gather information before attending an Avwapa meeting in Harare this week.

Other speakers at the Swapo rally included Swapo vice-president Pastor Hendrick Wibaud, acting chairman Daniel Tjerebere, acting foreign secretary, Nika Rostula and national parliament member Kevstafina Kanana.
Police block a Swapo march from Katutura township to Windhoek

**Corbett said that 1,000 of Untag’s staff had arrived in the country by last Saturday, April 1, the day the Swatop operation was supposed to have been in full swing.**

**See pages 8 & 17**

Corbett said Untag only had 100 monitoring personnel in Ovamboland, and had not been on the scene of the fighting.

"They also admitted that the investigation of what had happened on Saturday was conducted by one Untag police officer." This could have led to the UN’s swift agreement to remobilize South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) troops, which were being confined to bases.

**Corbett said the LAC had also received reports of the remobilisation of 202 battalion in Karas, near Rundu, where they had allegedly assaulted people in Nde, Muatambwe and Savyema.**

"We approached Untag to report this, but they told us they were not operational yet in that area, they also don’t have transport to investigate the complaints," said Corbett.

"It is ridiculous. They should have had hundreds of troops operating on the border. The local population say they have seen no Untag personnel. As far as they are concerned, Untag is not around. They said police units are only getting to the scene of the fighting."

**The Untag officials told us they**

**TURN TO PAGE 3**
UN asked: How many more must die?
TWO powerful armies stood poised across the Angola-Namibia border, and both sides recognized the risk of an irreversible clash breaking out on the ground.

This risk was recognized in spite of the formal renunciation of violence which the negotiators had achieved on paper in Pretoria last December to end hostilities had become a matter of grave urgency.

An attempt was made to do this during a secret meeting of military delegations in Sal, in the Cape Verde Islands on July 22 and 23. So secret was it that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, made no reference to it during a Press conference at the Union Buildings on the day before the Sal meeting began.

The Cape Verde government, conscious of the defensive association with SAA — Sal airport was the key stopover point for SAA flights to New York before the US embargo banned all direct flights from Cape Town — had long sought to play a role in resolving the Southern African war.

The South Africans stayed at the Union's own hotel, while SAA crew waited by day over. It overlooks a idyllic bay, about 30 km from the airport, and next to a new private, heavily guarded facility.

Talks took place in the president's palace, a bungalow-styled building dating from the late 1960s. The South Africans were housed on a floor that would provide a physical distance between the two armies. It was a complicated and technical proposal involving rangas, time lags and early warning systems.

Nothing firm was agreed to, and the precarious risk of armed clashes hung over the full delegations as they met again in Geneva from August 2 to 5. This was to prove one of the most difficult meetings of the entire process, but the long hours of argument, and the African negotiators, who finally produced a set of actual actions which each government was required to take in order to flush out the principal issue.

Their achievement was to become known as the Protocol of Geneva and many of those present believe that this was the first real step of all; the breakthrough in which Cuba and Angola agreed to set down in formal terms their acceptance of "linkage" — the withdrawal of Cuban troops linked to the implementation of Resolution 455 in Namibia, a concept which they had accepted, but only verbally, in New York.

The South Africans started out by springs a surprise which was to ruffle feathers around the globe. Without consulting the other parties, they proposed November 1 as the target date for the implementation of Resolution 455 for the independence of Namibia, undertaking to complete a unilateral withdrawal of the residual SADF force in Angola by that date.

Birthday celebration

The Angolans and Cubans felt it was more appropriate for the Secretary General of the UN to announce the implementation date. They suspected that Pretoria was attempting to pre-empt the talks and draw them into a convoluted trap.

There were also suggestions that Pretoria was trying to force the pace.

And, indeed, on the South Africans side the intention was to speed up the negotiations, for South Africa was some flack about the delegation "high-tailing it out of town every week or so at awesome expense and not coming back with anything" and there was a sense of impatience with the progress that was being made.

But there was no convoluted trap. The South Africans felt that a marker needed to be put down in the form of a firm date for implementation of Resolution 455 to see if the parties could work towards achieving it and they felt that, November 1 was a realistic deadline.

As the controversy swelled, the South Africans took a break to celebrate the 63rd birthday of Dr Piet Koornhof, the former Cabinet Minister and South African ambassador in Washington, who had attended most of the trilateral discussions.

He took the entire South African team, plus other comrades and Calqueur for Owamba, could continue and that they would use their good offices to pressure Swaziland into moving its base north of the 16th parallel — all this was predicated on the understanding that all South African troops inside Angola would be moved out.

With that advance in the negotiations, the Geneva talks ended and the South Africans became to Pretoria to brief President Botha, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Admiral of the Navy, Capt. Roodt van Nels, Mr Louis Plenaar.

"With the projected implementation date we had put ourselves, and the others, in a 'time corridor'. But nothing could proceed until a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached on the precise calendar of a Cuban troop redeployment and withdrawal." he said.

So the next obvious thing to do was to get our troops out of Angola by September 1, and then we had to sit down and decide whether in 1979 we would have an acceptable calendar for the Cubans and what would be an acceptable mechanism for monitoring the troop withdrawals.

In late August the three delegations — South African, Angolan-Cuban, and American — met for the first time in Brussels to set up a special satellite communications equipment — the South Africans arrived in Anglo Veal's Hawker Siddeley 125 and agreed to a frayed and refurbished jetstar, plush in beige and brown cowhide.

Soon it became clear that the South African concept of a possible Cuban withdrawal schedule, and that of the Angolans, were worlds apart. The Angolan-Cuban delegation started with a proposed 46-month withdrawal period, which was rejected by the South Africans who, in turn, argued for a seven-month timetable.
lash of brinkmanship

STANDING PROPOSAL: Foreign Minister Pik Botha, flanked by Defence Minister Magnus Malan, makes a point during the talks in Brazzaville. One of the South Africans is Angola's Colonel José Maria, the presidential secretary for defence, and Justice Minister Fernando Von Duren.

But these were opening positions. Both sides needed to "listen and, more important, to hear" one another on the same. That was the main prerequisite at Brazzaville, and a pattern established under the guidance of the American mediator, Dr Chester Crocker, in Geneva, was used to get the talks underway.

It consisted largely of bilateral meetings between the parties, then between each party and the American mediators who would take elements that were common to the position of both sides and draw up a "synthesis paper".

Timetable of withdrawal

CROCKER used a well-tried negotiating technique in both Geneva and Brazzaville, which proved strikingly effective. It consisted of the American mediators drawing up a document which did not reflect the negotiating position of either side and which both sides could attack. This avoided the mediation's participation, and allowed both sides to work towards "areas of commonality" without the terrors exercise of each side implying the position of the other.

By now, both antagonists were eager for progress, and according to an Angolan diplomat, the system devised by Crocker and his team worked "extraordinarily well".

The Congolese gave the aridicute facilities at the Palace of Congresses, a cavernous building with many meeting halls. Each delegation as assigned its own rooms. Coffee and "fantastic croissants" were on tap, and when deadlock was reached in formal discussions, a technique was resorted to which had also worked well in Geneva.

The two most senior Angolans, their two Cuban counterparts, the top four South Africans, and four American mediators under Crocker would meet informally without atmosphere or tape recorders to speak their minds freely and even to exchange a joke or two.

The conference turned technical, with the military contingents discussing such issues as "lift capacities" deeply into the night. There was no time for sightseeing or extraneous intrigue at Brazzaville. One diplomat noted: "We were all too exhausted for that sort of thing. We were only too grateful to the South African government and public of his determination to ensure that the UN's role in a settlement would be impartial. He had the advantage of having served as an ambassador at the UN at the same time as Pik Botha, as the two men knew one another well.

"And he got on like a house on fire with President Botha," one of the South Africans noted, "which, needless to say, helped a great deal."

By then it was clear that the implementation date of November 1 could not be met.

The parties returned to Brazzaville from September 25 to 28 to discuss the refinements which they had separately made to Dr Crocker's "chairman's summary" drawn up earlier in the month.

The second full-scale Brazzaville meeting focused on trying to bridge the differences over the timetable and rate of a Cuban deployment and withdrawal and both sides had done an immense amount of technical homework.

While the gap was still large, there was a growing belief that it could be narrowed to the point where agreement was possible.

The elements of a solution were in the air, like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, Aaret recall, and it was a question of fitting them together under the guidance of Crocker.

Again the discussions ended with a "chairman's summary", but this time with more flash on the bones. An incumbent agreement was there, consensus had been reached on a draft Brazzaville Protocol, but finally had yet to be reached on the exact timetable and scale of a Cuban evacuation.

A week later the talks were resumed in New York, this time in a green marble and glass conference room on the sixth floor of the UN Plaza Hotel.

The room overlooked the UN rose garden on the opposite side of First Avenue. To the facade of the tall office towers, moored in the East River opposite their meeting room, was the R109-million yacht Nablus, recently purchased by Manhattan property tycoon Donald Trump and undergoing a lavish refit.

Slowly the concept developed that if a rapid and total Cuban withdrawal was impossible in the short-term, then the parties might agree to a rapid redeployment of Cuban forces away from the border, which would then preclude to a more leisurely general withdrawal.

Sieving for diamonds

"In New York that time around we were entirely consumed by the negotiations. They occupied every waking moment," a South African diplomat said. "We were quite ob-sensive. I didn't even have time to send my family a postcard or to buy my long-suffering wife a birthday gift."

The talks became an informal shuttle by the American mediators going from room to room in the hotel "Sieving for diamonds, taking them away and cutting and polishing them and bringing them back as gems."

At last a document which the parties thought could provide the basis for agreement emerged and a final draft document on a settlement was handed out for presentation to the three governments involved.

Meanwhile on the border plans were being made for the evacuation of South African troops from Namibia, following the earlier unilateral withdrawal of Angola, and the border was relatively quiet.

The most recent deaths in the war had been early in September, when five SWAPO members, and two Swapo in-sur-gents, were killed in a firefight.

OMORROW (Part 5): Champagne flows, and a plane crash costs a shock to the overlay of a bitter sweet peace.
PUSH FOR PEACE

International bid to halt bloodshed

By TOI WERITZ
Political Correspondent
CONCERNED? My name is Instructor, and I'm here to provide guidance.

Instructor is standing in front of a whiteboard with graphs and charts.

Instructor: "Instructor, I'm here to help you understand the concepts we're working on."

Student: "I'm having trouble understanding these graphs."

Instructor: "Let's start with the basics. What do you notice about the trend lines?"

Student: "The trend lines are going up for the first two, but then they start to level off."

Instructor: "Exactly. This suggests that there's a point where the variables are reaching a plateau."

Student: "I see. So, how do we interpret this data?"

Instructor: "We need to look at the context of the variables and the implications for our studies."

Student: "I think I understand now. Thank you for explaining this to me."

Instructor: "You're welcome. Let's move on to the next section."

Student: "Okay, let's do that."

Instructor: "Great. Let's continue."
Britain stands firm as Swapo shifts the blame

From Chris Whittle

The Angolan military no-confidence vote in the Commonwealth's Namibian representative could have been the prelude to a major threat to the region's stability. The vote was seen as a significant development in the growing conflict between the Angolan government and the Swapo movement, which has been calling for greater independence for Namibia.

The vote was part of a larger trend in the region, as several countries have been seeking to assert their independence from the Commonwealth. The Caribbean and Pacific countries have been particularly active in this regard, with some countries seeking to establish their own regional organizations to promote independence and economic development.

In Namibia, the vote was seen as a significant development in the ongoing conflict with the Angolan government. The government has been seeking to assert its control over the region, and the vote was seen as a challenge to its authority.

The region is currently facing a number of challenges, including economic development, political stability, and regional cooperation. The vote in Namibia is a reminder of the challenges that the region faces and the need for continued efforts to address these issues.
Free port at Walvis Bay?

THE Administrator of the Cape, Mr. Louw, has come out in full support of the establishment of a free port at Walvis Bay, the African enclave on the Namibian coast.

The Cape Provincial Government did not have any authority in regard to the establishment of a free port at Walvis Bay, he said during the extended public committee on Cape provincial affairs yesterday.

But, he added, the people of Walvis Bay could "rely on our 100% support for this proposal".
Surrender call...
Rites shock death out of Egypt

The British expeditionary force in Egypt is shocked by the news of the death of a junior officer.

In a statement, the expeditionary force expressed itscondolences to the family and friends of the officer, who had served with distinction in the forces.

"It is with great sadness that we announce the untimely death of Captain John Smith, who lost his life in the line of duty," the statement read.

"Captain Smith was a valued member of our forces and his death is a great loss to us all. Our thoughts are with his family and friends during this difficult time."

The forces also expressed its gratitude to Captain Smith for his service and dedication.

"Captain Smith was a true soldier, who gave his all for his country," the statement continued.

"His bravery and courage in the face of adversity were an inspiration to us all. We will miss him dearly."
SURRENDER

UN and diplomats put blame on Swappo

From PASCAL FITCHER, Dakar—At the UN headquarters in New York, under the presidency of South Africa, the UN Security Council has met to consider the situation in Angola.

The Security Council has imposed economic and trade sanctions on Swappo, the ethnically based movement that has controlled large parts of southern Angola for over a decade.

The Swappo forces, under the leadership of President José Eduardo dos Santos, have been accused of human rights abuses and crimes against humanity.

The Council has called for an immediate end to the conflict and for a peaceful resolution through negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Swappo forces have launched a new offensive in the north of the country, targeting humanitarian aid workers and agencies.

Talks between the government and Swappo leaders have failed to make any progress.

The UN has appealed for immediate humanitarian aid to the affected areas.

Swappo forces have been accused of attacking civilians and displacing thousands of people from their homes.

The Council has called on all parties to respect the rights of civilians and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The situation in Angola remains volatile, with reports of fighting and clashes between government forces and Swappo rebels.

The UN has urged all parties to engage in meaningful dialogue and to work towards a peaceful resolution.

Meanwhile, the UN has increased its humanitarian response in the affected areas, providing food, water, and medical assistance to those in need.

The UN has called on all parties to respect international law and to refrain from using violence.

The situation remains tense, with the UN urging all parties to engage in meaningful dialogue and to work towards a peaceful resolution.
From SHMANN ABIR

Nigeria refuses to withdraw his fighters over ECOWAS appeal

Eyewitness account:

Mamadou, a Nigerian soldier, said he was told by his commanders that the ECOWAS appeal was a tactic to weaken their forces.

"They told us that the ECOWAS appeal was a way to get us to agree to their terms. They said that if we didn't agree, they would withdraw their support and leave us to face the enemy alone," Mamadou said.

The Nigerian government has not commented on the ECOWAS appeal.

Eyewitness report:

A Nigerian civilian, whose name was not given, said he saw Nigerian soldiers burning a village in the region.

"I saw a village being burned and heard the sound of gunfire. I could not see what was happening, but I heard the soldiers shouting," the civilian said.

The Nigerian government has denied allegations of human rights violations.

Eyewitness account:

A Nigerian soldier, whose name was not given, said he did not know the reason for the ECOWAS appeal.

"I don't know why they are appealing to us. All I know is that we are fighting for our country and we will continue to fight until we win," the soldier said.

The Nigerian government has not commented on the situation.

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The Nigerian government has not commented on the situation.
A hasty capital flight from Namibia to the Cape

BUSINESS

The financial panic is said to have caused many business owners and investors to rush to transfer their assets out of Namibia. The Namibian dollar has fallen significantly, making it unwise to keep investments in the country. Many businesses are绝望, and some are forced to close down.

The Reserve Bank has taken steps to try to stabilize the situation, but the impact of the crisis is expected to continue for some time. It is important for businesses to carefully consider their options and make informed decisions about the future of their investments.
On a 300km front, there was just one UN officer.

A strategic blunder plays into SA hands.

WHY did the ceasefire collapse? Why are more than 1000 Swapp guerrillas locked in a fight to the death with South West African Police mounted more specifically, military of the loyalist Korov who Namibians thought had gone forever? Whether it was intentional or not, only time will tell, but the People's Liberation Army of Namibia commanders missed the independence revolution. Their own wereInternal for Namibia, and looking for Urgun. Swapp fighters intended to keep the Swapp military issue over for a confrontation at pearson, local Walvis Bay, where niepun and the garrison 250 are garrisoned. The Swapp withdrawal did not expect to be heeded by South West Africa Police. They probably expected to be stopped by the international community rather than the forces they thought they could break cover seems even more baffling in the light of the fact that the Namibian military is designed to sweep to power at the ballot box in eight months, according to the National Front. The presence of domestic guerrillas within Namibia would make it extremely difficult for Namibia to exercise power in the region.

Swap President Sam Nujoma was grieving over the damage an effec
tive UN commander could do to the government of Namibia's stability. In fighters carry on dying in the west. The Swapp military issue is still possible, even, perhaps, on schedule next year. But it now seems likely that the Swapp military issue will be marked by a dark, invariable rule.

If the ceasefire agreement was to mean anything, it had to mean something.

"BEEF gone Kakambeu's" should be the outage of reference in Windhoek's Kafantia, but it was an assertion of Namibian independence. The Swapp military issue came across as particularly nasty, because of the involvement of the Swapp military issue of the day, April 1. The Swapp military issue is the only one of the independence election campaign, a policy of the Swapp military issue, a policy of the Swapp military issue, and a policy of the Swapp military issue. The Swapp military issue is still possible, even, perhaps, on schedule next year. But it now seems likely that the Swapp military issue will be marked by a dark, invariable rule.

For a few sweet moments, normality

"Everyone in Namibia is in a state of shock, but right now, it is the invisible UN force, whose presence at the Swapp base in Swapp land came in the form of a single

Everyone in Namibia is in a state of shock, but right now, it is the invisible UN force, whose presence at the Swapp base in Swapp land came in the form of a single

...
Behind the border battle

A fateful order from 'Comrade Danger' led to disaster

By SHAWN JOHNSON

A MULTI-FRONTED international initiative is under way to rescue the endangered Namibian independence process from total collapse.

After days of apparent bickering, a flurry of inter-governmental diplomacy has begun — including the setting up of a special committee by the United States under-secretary of state for African affairs who报社 Pereside.

He is expected to arrive in Namibia this weekend to attend an urgent meeting of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMM).

Around the table will be high-level representatives of Angola, Cabo and South Africa — and possibly the Soviet Union. Pretoria is likely to be represented by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The international drive is focused on the need for a political compromise which the United Nations believes is the only way that can end the civil war in northern Namibia.

A brief halt in the intensity of fighting on Tuesday, South West African Police (SWAPO) representatives, and at least two SWAPO engagements were taking place on the western and eastern extremes of Owamboland.

FIGURES given by SWAPO’s Major-General Hans Dreyer suggest the SWAPO death toll had risen to more than 230, with 42 members of the combined South African and South West African security forces dead. SWAPO put its death toll at 30 yesterday.

JACOB FREDERICK

Crocker flies in to douse the war flames

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A fateful order leads to a massacre

It will never be known with certainty who fired the first shots in the engagement near Rucana. It hardly matters, as what followed was the logical result of two heavily-armed groups coming face-to-face.

The South African response to the situation is perfectly predictable, in Pretoria's terms. With the unusual advantage of a substantial body of world opinion sympathetic to their outrage, the troops got on with the bloody job.

The clashes have brought the independence plan right to the brink of collapse. But there is no-one in Namibia — certainly not Unang — who can yet pronounce definitively on what was going through the Swapo leaders' minds when they made their move.

Certainly, there were electoral advantages to be had by placing "freedom fighters" inside Namibia, if this was a calculated strategic risk. But the dangers of placing the independence process in jeopardy — a process which would almost certainly return Swapo to power by next year — were obvious.

In this scenario, it is possible that Plan commanders overestimated the Unag presence in Owamboland, and underestimated Swapo.

It is also possible that Swapo tacticians decided, as it seemed they had never signed a formal undertaking to stay above Angola's 16th parallel, that the ambiguities of Swapo's position would result in deliberations and compromises — not carnage.

But as the international reaction has shown, it was certainly a cast-iron perception that Swapo fighters should not be armed and in Namibia. In the event of Swapo not being proved to have broken a formal agreement, it seems inescapable that at the very least the organisation will be found guilty of acting in bad faith.

Whatever the complex prognosis of the leaders, however, it is the unsuspecting fighters on the run in Owamboland who are paying the price.

In the gruesome pile of captured, bloodstained "booty" which was shown off in Oshakati, was a small, dog-eared notebook. On its opening page, in a childish scrawl, was "The Song of Namibia", a praise-poem for the efforts of the liberation forces. There was an aide-memoire, also handwritten: "Remember to teach the people to sing this."
All must observe peace plan – Maggie

By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

LONDON – Mrs. Thatcher called yesterday for all parties to observe the Namibian peace plan, and signalled her strong desire to see the independence process put back on stream.

Her call came after a day of discussions with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, in London for talks on a wide range of issues. The recent bloodshed in Namibia has given the subject a high priority here.

Spokesmen said the pair had agreed that “joint action” was the key to solving the Namibia problem.

In a speech at a dinner for Mr. Gorbachev at 10 Downing Street last night, Mrs Thatcher said the world was seeing progress towards solving some long-standing regional problems, “for instance in southern Africa, and I pay tribute to the Soviet Union’s role in securing agreement on Angola and Namibia.”

APARTHEID

“It is of course very important that all parties observe the agreement strictly.”

“And if only we can finally see an end to apartheid in South Africa,” I believe that a great country could become the motor for the economic development of Southern Africa as a whole.”

Implicit in her speech was her abhorrence of violence – a question, which keeps her, from talking to the ANC. Mrs Thatcher is known to want Mr. Gorbachev to put pressure on the organisation to suspend its armed struggle.

Mr Gorbachev, who will make a speech at London’s Guildhall today, is believed to be equally optimistic that “the momentum for change in southern Africa is now so strong that it cannot be stopped.”

Mr Gennady Gerasimov, chief spokesman for the Soviet Department of Foreign Affairs, said the two leaders had agreed during their talks yesterday on the way to solve the Namibia question was through “joint
Desert dreams

Relationships that have dragged on for a while — and 75 years is quite a while in any terms — are difficult to end. Even stormy ones. On April Fool's Day, Pretoria officially relinquished control over Namibia — the “fifth province.” But the web woven over the decades between the countries cannot be unwound in a short space of time. It needs more than Resolution 435. Namibia will soon fly her own flag — but the survival of her fragile economy will still depend, for the foreseeable future, on SA connections.

Obviously, it will be up to the new government — dominated by Swapo or not — to determine the pattern of those relations. But room to manoeuvre is limited. So while some Namibians harbour intense antagonism towards SA — the heritage of years of “illegal possession” — threats to break economic as well as political ties are being tempered by realism. Even Swapo says “ties with SA cannot be cut overnight” (Current Affairs March 31). Acting secretary for foreign affairs and member of Swapo's central committee, Niki Besserger, points out that infrastructurally and Namibia and SA are too closely linked to allow immediate separation of the two economies.

The other political party in serious contention is the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). Leader Dirk Mudge says the relationship between the two countries will be determined by the alliance's market-oriented policy. "We must open our borders to anyone who will bring money into the country. Our policy is to promote economic activity and encourage investment."

To all appearances, Namibia is inextricably linked to SA — railways and main roads thread the lands together; SA provides Namibia's only air-link with overseas destinations; access to world sea-routes is provided by the enclaves of Walvis Bay, the only deep-water port on the Namibian coastline. Electrical power is imported and exported across the border between the SWA Water & Electricity Corp (Swawec) and SA's Eskom.

These obvious structural connections underscore the broader economic interdependence of Namibia and SA.

Namibia is a primary producing country with an underdeveloped secondary sector. Most manufactured products have to be imported: Appletiser, Marie biscuits and Simba chips are just some evidence of where they come from. Between 60% and 70% of consumables are imported from SA.

"The close proximity of the SA market with its sophisticated secondary industries leaves little incentive for Namibia to develop its own industries when one looks at economies of scale," says former Secretary of Finance Johan Jones. "And the massive subsidies offered to manufacturers in SA's decentralised areas make it difficult for Namibians to compete."

Nonetheless, development of a local manufacturing industry has been mooted as the key to a Namibian success story. Bestinger says: "We need to promote the manufacturing sector to encourage skills and create employment." Is there a hint in this of industry subsidisation — a blueprint for economic distortion? It's possible.

Rössing Uranium's chairman Zedekia Ngavirue believes that "the economic base will have to be broadened. We have to move away from being a primary producing country." To which Jones adds: "Namibia could become a Hong Kong in Africa if secondary industries were successful. She could be used as a springboard to the African market."

But leaving aside the contentious issue of how — skilled labour, for a start, is in short supply — the torpid years of political indecision have played a restrictive role. Existing skills, and the technology which accompanies them, come mostly from SA. Hartlieb Continental Meats MD Wolfgang Rabich comments: "No one has done anything about creating a skilled workforce, there's no collective strategy towards training." Hartlieb, one of the few secondary industries in Namibia, imports most of its expertise from SA and, thanks to Rössing's origins, Germany.

SA is also the source of technology and expertise for the financial and commercial sectors. Virtually all financial institutions are branches or subsidiaries of SA-owned or controlled enterprises, and rely on their sophisticated parent companies for know-how. "Computers have reached Namibia, even in the northern areas," says First National MD Hannes Cloete. "But our system is linked to SA. We're on line to Bloemfontein."

So the dream of economic independence would seem to be just that. But ideology is a powerful force — and Swapo is nothing if not ideological. It has indicated that multinationals and mines should be prepared to allow for State equity participation. Meanwhile, however, the corporations are taking the positive view and have not noticeably slowed back developments. There are new property developments in Windhoek, by Sanlam and Old Mutual.

SA-linked mining companies have also made positive commitments to Namibia — Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), for example, recently announced two new diamond projects with caps of around R225m as well as one-third participation in a mine development with total capex of R30m.

"We're continuing to look for new opportunities here," says executive director Abel Gower. "We're here as long as the diamonds last. We're trying to extend the life of the diamond industry in Namibia."

Gower does say, however, that CDM
the estimated volume of pilchards in the sea — decreased from around 5 Mt-6 Mt in the Fifties to about 50 000 t in 1979. Present biomass is estimated at about 300 000 t.

"We could reduce quotas to minimal amounts to restore the fishing ground, but the industry would be brought to a standstill," he comments. Tighter controls and the proposed introduction of the fishing zone are expected to help rebuild the resource.

The problem of the Walvis Bay harbour will require considerable diplomatic footwork to resolve. It's Namibia's connection to the rest of the world, and the commercial centre through which most trade with Europe, America and the East must be routed. But, for example, customs are SA-controlled. So the new rulers will need to decide whether Namibia should become a member of the SA Customs Union for the moment. Namibia, as a non-member, receives a share of the customs pool. "We have been receiving a certain amount from SA in lieu of customs revenue — the share for the current year is R3.94m," says Jones. "But determination of our share is arbitrary — it's been a cause of friction."

However, recently introduced border controls are expected to enable a realistic share of customs revenue to be determined.

Then there is the question of monetary independence. "We'll have to examine the balance of payments to decide whether to remain within the Rand Monetary Area," Jones comments.

Its narrowly based economy leaves Namibia dependent on uncontrollable factors such as the weather and world commodity prices. A period of drought or wild fluctuations in commodity prices would have a negative effect on an independent currency — the rand would cushion such volatility.

However, continued deterioration of the SA currency, resulting in high import prices, argues in favour of a separate currency. "It depends on our BoP performance," Jones explains. "Botswana has a favourable BoP — the pula is valued higher than the rand. They're able to import at lower prices."

For its part Swapo has pledged to introduce an independent currency, saying this would have a steadier influence on the country compared to a currency under pressure from anti-SA influences.

But definitely approaching an end is SA's budgetary aid — which has previously financed government spending. The process has been under way for a while: aid has been reduced from R308m in the present financial year to R80m in 1989-90. "Namibia will have to rely on foreign aid to help through the transitional period and for some while post-independence," admits Administrator General Louis Pienaar, who will administer the country until the constitution has been written. Foreign aid is certain to be forthcoming, probably in substantial amounts, after independence. "We must use it wisely," Jones advises. And then? "Namibia will have to find its own sources of revenue."

If Namibia's new rulers use the aid — and commercial loans, with Germany as a major European patron — to extend infrastructure, promote training and secondary industries, and encourage international tourism, eventually the country, Namibia could, in the long term, win a measure of economic independence. Squandering resources on current expenditure — particularly on the bureaucracy certain to be expanded for political reasons — would be to emulate the actions of SA. After a period of blistering affluence, the world's attention would shift elsewhere, and Namibia would be remembered as a picturesque desert bosomed around by socialists. After all the sound and fury, that would be a pity.

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**SABC FINANCES**

**Some missing links**

- Rian Eksteen did better at turning the SABC around than his critics conceded

A year ago former SABC Director General (DG) Rian Eksteen was unceremoniously axed — and now another SABC bombshell will hit parliament next week when board chairman Brand Fourie's report and the corporation's 1988 financial statements are tabled. As a State-controlled communications and entertainment organisation, which in the previous year reported a loss of R13.3m, the SABC this year moves into the world of big business. Fourie will present parliament with a record profit of R58.3m (see Current Affairs).

Add to this a further R26m which the board in its discretion has set aside for increased replacement cost of fixed assets, and the profits swell to R84.3m in real terms. It can be expected that Fourie and his designated successor, Stellenbosch professor Christian Vlijmen, will argue that this R26m reserve — not generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) — should not be factored into the profit.

However, as the SABC is exempt from tax, a private company would need a pre-tax profit of R165.6m to show comparable earnings. A look at the 1988 balance sheet and the SABC's debt/equity ratio presents a picture of enormous financial muscle. Total net equity stands at R443.6m; this compares to a total debt of only R117.6m comprising long-term liabilities of R102.2m and short-term loans of R15.4m. This implies a debt/equity ratio of 1:3.7 which makes the SABC one of the lowest geared enterprises in SA.

Last year Pretoria University's School of Accountancy took a hard look at the corporation's financial statements. A study showed that the SABC could have made R104m profit instead of a R13m loss if it had followed GAAP. The SABC financial reporting method was high-minded, said auditing department head Dieter Glocok and senior lecturer Gert van der Linde. The most striking deviation from GAAP was in the SABC's policy which dictated that expenses — such as programme costs for radio and TV services — must be written off in the year incurred (R271m in 1987).

Current DG Wynand Harmse reacted strongly, calling the study "outrageous." "The SABC has no doubt that the indicated loss of R13m is a true reflection," he said.

This year Fourie and Harmse will tell parliament that the SABC's accounting policy has been changed. The most important change has been the coupling of current expenditures with broadcasting schedules. That results in programmes being listed as stock when bought or completed, and only noted as expenditure once broadcast.

There is another oddity. In its 1987 income statement the SABC lists R10m as provision for additional depreciation. This year the figures will show an abnormal adjustment resulting in a reversal of depreciation provided in previous years amounting to R17.62m — an acknowledgement that it over-estimated its depreciation the previous year.

In December 1987 the FM reported that Harmse, then deputy DG responsible for finances, indicated to management that there had been a vast improvement in the financial position of the SABC (Current Affairs December 18, 1987). Things were on the up in Harmse wrote in a memo, and a small surplus (as much as R4m, the FM was told) in the 1987 results could not be ruled out.

The FM article, according to all accounts, caused a great deal of unhappiness at the next board meeting.

Looking at this year's R17m reversal of depreciation, it now seems as if Eksteen (as forecast by Harmse) may actually have succeeded in shifting the corporation into the black. But Eksteen was never given an opportunity to report these figures.

National Democratic Movement MP Wynand Malan commented on this in a speech in parliament on April 12 1988; "The board made provisions . . . with the purpose of showing a loss of R13.2m so that Mr Eksteen — the DG who is on his way out — would be placed in a position in which it would be easier to get rid of him against the
Swapo likely to win November poll – historian

By KAIZER NYATSUMBA

Although Swapo was highly unlikely to obtain a two-thirds majority in the November 1 general elections in Namibia, it was generally assumed in that country that the organisation would win a simple majority, a Namibian historian, Dr Z T Ngavirue, said this week.

Addressing an Assocom seminar in Johannesburg on Wednesday, Dr Ngavirue, whose doctoral thesis at an English university 17 years ago was on the political history of Namibia, said while the Namibian political scene was “notorious for its diversity and multiplicity,” Swapo was still the strongest party. This would enable the organisation to win a simple majority in the elections and hence free its hand to “do some horse-trading.”

The balance of power would, however, be tipped by the recently formed United Democratic Front of Namibia.

Although the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) had started its electioneering campaign “quite early” and its leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, had declared his confidence in winning the elections, it was “unthinkable” that the DTA could beat Swapo, Dr Ngavirue said. What was more probable was that the DTA would become the official opposition.

“Even though most analysts admit South Africa’s failure in her efforts to promote an alternative to Swapo, the domestic re-alliances that have taken place in Namibia are largely the result of Pretoria’s role,” Dr Ngavirue said.

The present phase of the implementation of UN Resolution 435, which will culminate in the November 1 elections, was extremely important, according to Dr Ngavirue. The way it is handled, he said, was bound to influence political behaviour during the elections “and probably the attitude of the victorious party.”

Dr Ngavirue advised the South African business community to be prepared to negotiate “with whatever shade of government comes to power” in Namibia in the interest of cordial business relations.
Marxism is main danger for Namibia

A Namibian economy modelled on Botswana rather than Zimbabwe is recommended by South African economist Professor Ben van Rensburg, reports KAIZER NYATSUMBA.

Namibian blacks will vote for the South African People's Organisation (Swapo) in the forthcoming United Nations-supervised elections not because they will be voting against their white countrymen, but against continued occupation of their country by South Africa, Professor Ben van Rensburg said this week.

The University of South Africa Economics professor, commissioned by Assocom to study the economic implications for South Africa of an independent Namibia, said it was important for South Africa and the rest of Namibia that Swapo did not obtain a two-thirds majority in the elections "because they have very strong socialist-Marxist tendencies".

A two-thirds majority, Professor van Rensburg says, would enable Swapo to write its own constitution.

He would like Namibia to follow the Botswana economic model "which is much more pragmatic — and not the Zimbabwean model which has proved to be a disaster".

Fresh start required

Professor van Rensburg warns that South Africa would have to restructure its relations with southern Africa. "If the birth of a free Namibia is to lead to a new acceptance of our country."

The adviser to the governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Diederik W Goedhuys, said that for monetary purposes Namibia was "an indistinguishable part of South Africa". In addition to a branch of the Reserve Bank in Namibia there are six South African commercial banks.

"We are going to disengage from that country and hand over to a new monetary institution, but we are going to do so in an orderly and responsible fashion," he said.

A Namibian government will have three options: 

- The establishment of a currency board. "This option will be unlikely given the high national fervour the new government will have," Dr Goedhuys said.
- The establishment of a limited control board such as the one in Swaziland.
- The establishment of a full central bank such as the one in Botswana.
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Suicide battle
and there is a possibility that a curfew will be imposed shortly.

Police say that more than 2,600 Swapo insurgents are on the loose, and the death toll in the killing is now nearing 300. A total of 283 insurgents and 28 members of the security forces have so far been killed, as have an unknown number of civilians caught in the crossfire.

There also appears to have been no response by the insurgents to a plea by Administrator-General Mr. Louis Plenaar that they lay down their arms or make their way back to their bases in Angola. Mr. Plenaar has set a deadline of tomorrow for the insurgents to make up their minds, warning that after that they will be hunted down ruthlessly by the security forces.

Swapo has said, from London, that its fighters were not infiltrated into the country, and that they were merely regrouping prior to handing themselves over to the United Nations peacekeeping troops inside Namibia.

The organisation also said yesterday in Luanda that it was willing to co-operate with a re-implementation of the April 1 ceasefire. However, South Africa has made it clear it will not tolerate any attempts by Swapo combatants to set up bases or remain inside Namibia.

Police liaison officer Chief Inspector Kierle du Rand said in Windhoek that the insurgents did not look like surrendering, were "acting very aggressively", and were even leaving notes challenging the security forces to come and fight.

**Strike jets**

There were unconfirmed reports late last night that South African Air Force Impala strike jets had been used to attack Swapo fighters holed up in a rocky gorge in Kaokoland.

In Oshakati, Chief Inspector Derek Brune, who is one of the top policemen co-ordinating the counter-insurgency efforts, said security forces were tracking two groups of 60 and 80 insurgents in Kaokoland, and that 42 members of the latter group had been "eliminated".

He did not say how or where they were killed. It was reported also that insurgents in Kaokoland had fired on two occasions at spotter aircraft, once with a SAM-7 heat-seeking anti-aircraft missile and once with an APG-7 rocket-propelled grenade.

Chief Inspector Brune disclosed that there was heavy fighting continuing in the eastern Owamboland area close to the border with Kwanza, and that more than 430 insurgents were involved. He said also that a number of groups of insurgents had crossed the main road south between Oshakati and Oshiwalo.

There was, he added, a danger of an ambush being mounted on that road.

*See page 3.
Farmers Prepare Again for War

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Locals
Peace-keepers, worse than useless?

By Michael Intilohnes

New York Times

United Nations Resolution 435 of 1978

UN troops in Congo, described as "Operation Rendezvous with the Past," have been accused of corruption, inefficiency, and failure to protect civilians.

"The UN's Congo mission is a failure," said UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, speaking at a press conference.

"We have made every effort to provide peace and stability in the Congo," he said. "But the people of the Congo have been betrayed by the UN and its peacekeeping force."

In the meantime, the situation in the Congo has worsened, with reports of massacres, looting, and human rights abuses.

"The UN must do more," said President Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo. "We cannot keep waiting for the UN to act.

"We need a new approach, one that is based on the principles of self-determination and human rights," he said.

The UN Security Council has been called upon to send additional peacekeepers to the Congo to help stabilize the situation.

"We cannot afford to wait any longer," said Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali. "The people of the Congo deserve peace and stability."
Futility of a brutal war

The stench of death was unbearable. Lying on the beach, raped and impaled by the firing squad, the bodies of the Viet Cong were ghastly reminders of the war's brutality. The Viet Cong were killed in mass executions, their bodies then dumped into the sea. The bodies were found floating on the surface of the water, their blood and gore staining the waves. The Vietnamese government denied the massacre, but the evidence was overwhelming. The bodies were left to be washed away by the tide, their screams silenced by the_clicks of gunfire.

SSR ‘willing to help send Intag troops’

OEGDIVA. — Twenty children were added to the fighting in Angola as the latest in a series of moves by the United Nations to send more troops to the region. The children, aged between 12 and 18, were trained in the use of firearms and were expected to join the ranks of the Angolan armed forces.

Children blame Koevoet for killings

On the eve of the conference, it was announced that the government had agreed to form a new government, led by Mr. Acquaye. The conference is expected to last for five days.

No attacks on ‘triangle of death’ district farms

MINISTERS — There has been no attacks on white-owned farms in the ‘triangle of death’ south of Orania, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The situation in the area was described as stable, with no signs of violence.

The police said that they had increased patrols in the area and were working closely with the army.

In a separate development, a group of children was reported to have been ambushed by unknown assailants last night. The children were reported to have been reportedly shot dead.

Minister of Defence

The minister of defence has said that the situation in the region is under control.

However, he added that the government is continuing to work on a peacekeeping operation to bring peace to the area.

SSR, on the other hand, is reportedly willing to send more troops to the region, but these are to be used for assistance in the region.

Goebbels was reporting from Angola.

The Angolan government has also announced plans to send more troops to the region, in order to prevent further attacks.

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rocket, boy dies

Playing with

Memphisian war

More reports on

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White Ovamboland farmers on war alert

By Ken Vernon,
The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — After several years of relative peace, white farmers along the "red lines" border with Ovamboland are gearing up for war.

For the past three days, a group of Swapo insurgents estimated at about 100 has been hovering in an area about 30 km from the white farming area.

To meet this threat, the farmers have been reissued with the automatic weapons they handed in to police just weeks ago — as required by United Nations Resolution 435.

But now once again, a curfew has been imposed in the area and after dusk farm gates are locked, alarms activated and guns placed near to hand.

The man in charge of the commando unit at Oshavello, Mr. Traugott Sachse, said that most of the 68 farmers in his unit now had automatic weapons and were on standby.

His wife Debbie also carries her own automatic assault rifle.

He said he was disappointed at this new development, but added that most farmers were nevertheless still determined to make Resolution 435 work.

"We won't be running but I must admit we were looking forward to living a normal life for a change. I don't know what will happen now though. How can we trust Swapo?"

His thoughts were echoed by Oshavello restaurant owner Mr. Ramond Tallie.

Also armed with an automatic rifle, he said he and his family would stay "and fight to the end if we have to."

A farmworker in the Oshivello area of northern Namibia keeps watch, from a water tower, for Swapo insurgents.
The Star's Africa News Service

OSHKAKATI — While peaceful Windhoek has become awash with the blue berets of Unita soldiers, in the war torn-north of Namibia they are still very scarce on the ground.

And the action — or rather lack of action — of the UN peacekeeping troops has become a constant complaint here.

At times the only UN soldier in the area actively deployed is a Pakistani stationed at the main gate of the Oshakati garrison, presumably to monitor military traffic.

To most passers-by, however, it appears that most times he just sits and thinks — and sometimes he just sits.

There are two main entrances to the Oshakati garrison, but there is no UN presence at the other entrance.

While there are reportedly Unita soldiers stationed at military bases in other parts of the area, they remain largely out of sight and out of mind.

SCATHING COMMENTS

Privately, the battle-hardened South African and Namibian security forces are scathing in their comments about the blue berets.

They say that in spite of offers to them to monitor fighting, it seems they prefer to stay inside the base.

Let it be said — aspersions are often cast upon their soldierly courage.

Attempts to speak to the UN troops about their lack of activity are met with polite refusal to comment. It seems they have caught the SADF mania of secrecy at the very time the SADF is coming out of its shell.

From civilians, both black and white, the usual refrain is that "Unita must do something".

Just what the few soldiers here could realistically be expected to do is unclear.

But fair or unfair, the criticism exists, with both black and whites looking to Unita for protection — and both are disillusioned.

Unita credibility is a crucial factor if Resolution 435 is to work and the UN body will have to work hard to restore confidence in it in northern Namibia.
The Mount Etjo declaration

In terms of the Mount Etjo declaration:

1. Angola will prepare to receive the Swapo insurgents currently inside Namibia and accommodate them in bases north of the 16th parallel, as provided by the southern African peace accords.
2. From yesterday Swapo insurgents inside Namibia would present themselves to designated assembly points inside Namibia and on the border with Angola.
3. Swapo fighters will present themselves to the peacekeeping troops of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and will lay down their weapons.
4. The information about the laying down of weapons and reporting to assembly points is to be conveyed to all Swapo cadres by "all means possible", including use of the organization's normal chains of command and the commercial radio stations.
5. All Swapo insurgents who report to UNTAG at assembly points either inside the territory or on the border, will be escorted to Angola and taken to camps north of the 16th parallel.
6. The Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMO) will be temporarily reactivated, without the presence of Cuba, to monitor the ceasefire and withdrawal of Swapo forces.
7. By April 15, Swapo will inform the UN Special Representative for Namibia, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, about the withdrawal of its forces and, once he and Administrator-General Mr. Louis Plessaar have verified the fact of total Swapo withdrawal, the situation will be officially considered to have returned to what it was on March 31, and the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 independence plan for Namibia will resume.
Units may be unaware of peace agreement

Major bid to alert scattered Swapo

By Brendan Seery
and Ken Vernon
The Sun's Africa News Service
Windhoek

Invading Swapo guerrilla groups deployed in northern Namibia may still be unaware of the terrorist bombings which have killed at least 12 people in the capital, Windhoek. The bombings were reportedly carried out by the Southern Resistance Movement, a political party and guerrilla group, in retaliation for the peace agreement between Namibia and Angola.

Major bid to alert scattered Swapo

Thepell Graham and David McInnes
The Star

The Namibian government has announced that it will send a special envoy to South Africa to discuss the situation in the country and to seek support for the peace agreement. The envoy will also meet with South African leaders to discuss the possibility of a peace agreement between Namibia and Angola.

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Factions after the war

By East

A German nurse, who wasaro medical supplied during the war, said today that the nurse had never been to Namibia before. She said she had been in the country for only four days.

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Assurances of safe passage back to Angola bases

From BRENDAN SIBER, AFP African News Service

WINDHOEK — SWAPO insurgents in Namibia have been assured by South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Fienaar, and UN Special Representative Mr. Murtu Abliaziz that they will be given safe passage to their bases in Angola.

In a joint statement issued late last night, Mr. Fienaar and Mr. Abliaziz outlined five assembly points, two inside the Ovamburwa region and seven on the border with Angola, from which the SWAPO fighters must report for evacuation to Angola.

Meanwhile SWAPO insurgents have been returning north as security forces report that several groups have been found to have had radio contact with bases in Angola during the past week's cease-fires.

The assembly points will be manned by UN personnel, sometimes assisted by members of the security forces, and will be controlled by UN flags. They become operational at midnight tomorrow.

Five deaths

Some of the assembly points on the border will be staffed jointly by soldiers of the Angolan army, and security forces, but the Angolans will be in position only by midday Wednesday, said the joint statement.

All assembly points will be open for 10 days, until April 21.

A SWAPO insurgents captured on Friday told police his group had been ordered to return north, citing as the fact that it was one of the groups without radio contact.

An ensuing clash decimated on northern Namibia over the past six months. In the past two days there have been only five of SWAPO insurgents reported, as against 135 deaths in the previous six days.

There have been no security force deaths reported and large numbers of police have returned to bases in rear, not and repair vehicles.

Police spokesman Chief Inspector Louis Bruno said yesterday that during the past two days security forces had captured seven radio communications set from different SWAPO groups.

"This tends to prove that the.Access to contact with their bases in Angola since the insurgents began and have been kept apart from developments," he said.

Russian origin

A senior police officer said the captured radio were of Russian origin, and although heavy and bulky, were powerful enough to reach bases "deep inside Angola."

He said that in the past 12 hours police have found tracks of several large groups of insurgents purporting northwards.

Meanwhile police north of Oshikotok, were spurred into action on Saturday night when a large group of insurgents, some 500 strong, drove down the granite and challenged them to battle.

"According to Chief Inspector Bruno, a police patrol near Oshikotok, east-west of Enahama, was stopped by an old man who said he had been near a group of more than 100 insurgents standing nearby.

"We are 50 strong and have three heavy weapons and we are waiting for you," the group reported to have challenged the police.

A group of police opened fire on a group of more than 50 insurgents, killing 10.

By early yesterday morning over 60 armed vehicles had converged on the area, cops said.

Turn to page 3, col 4.
Swapo retreat

Assurances of safe passage back to Angola bases

Dos Santos persuaded Nujoma

The Argus Foreign Service

LOANING.—Western diplomats here said Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos persuaded SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma to step down from his refusal to withdraw troops from northern Namibia.

They said the argument made clear that the official opposition SWAPO party had reached an agreement with the Angolan government to end the conflict.

The agreement includes the withdrawal of SWAPO forces from Angola and the return of Angola to its pre-1975 borders.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Special Representative for Angola, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, confirmed that the agreement had been reached.

He also said that the withdrawal of SWAPO forces from Angola would be monitored by United Nations observers.

Armed forces

A couple of days ago, the Angolan government announced that it had agreed to withdraw its forces from Angola.

This is the latest development in the long-running conflict between Angola and SWAPO.

Five deaths

Some of the assembly points will be guarded by soldiers of the Angolan army, the police, and security forces.

The Angolan government has said that it will deploy military forces to secure the assembly points.

The assembly points will be open for 10 days, until April 21.

Press curbs

In terms of the emergency regulations, reports, comments, and pictures may be restricted.

Gold $382.75

GOLD traded at $382.75 an ounce in London today against $393.50 at the close in New York on Friday. The bid traded at 2:554 (8:14 US cent) to the dollar against Friday's 2:554 (8:06 US cent).—Business Staff.

Two schoolboys

longed for home

By SHARON SOKOUR and DALE KNECHT

Staff Reporters

Two teenagers who set out for South America last week in an allegedly stolen 380-yd. yacht, turned back after sailing only 120 miles as "they were homesick," their parents said today.

Johannes Engelbrecht, 18, and a 17-year-old youth appeared briefly in the Strand Magistrate's Court today, but it is not clear whether they were out at sea—but they were homesick.

Mr. Engelbrecht added that the boys' homesickness was "not on us."

A concerned Mrs. Engelbrecht emphasized that they did not look on the boys as..for.

She said, "We don't condone what they have done—but it has been a very hard time for me, and in it is not over yet."

The trial of the 18-year-old
UN seeks ceasefire agreement

SA hard line forces Swapo pullout order

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — SA forced Swapo guerrillas to retreat from Namibia at the weekend and to abandon claims for bases in the territory.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma's order at midnight on Saturday to his insurgents to leave the territory within 72 hours may defuse a crisis which has almost wrecked the UN independence plan for Namibia.

It followed Foreign Minister Pik Botha's rejection of African Frontline states' proposals, put through UN officials, that the guerrillas, who swung into the territory as the UN-supervised programme kicked off on April 1, be confined in the territory under UN guard.

Botha said in a letter to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar: "The effect would be that Swapo had completely succeeded in its objective of projecting itself as an illegitimate military force in violation of its obligations" under UN resolution 435 and attendant treaties.

Diplomatic sources said Frontline states had proposed such confinement to UN peace-keeping operations chief Maj-Genenoudt Goullard in Luanda.

But Botha made it clear Pretoria would not accept any suggestion that the guerrillas, who violated the ceasefire and triggered a week of bloody bush warfare, could claim a territorial right.

Similar claims by Swapo in 1981 and 1982 detailed earlier negotiations on implementation of resolution 435.

Botha rejected the proposal in a letter sent to Perez de Cuellar before Saturday's start of the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) meeting between SA, Cuba and Angola at Mt Everest safari lodge about 200km north of Windhoek.

The negotiations, watched over by the former US Under-Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker, and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamov, were upset by early-yesterday morning by Nujoma's decision from Luanda to order the 1,200 guerrillas to regroup and to pull out of Namibia within 72 hours.

To Page 2

SA forces Swapo fighters out of Namibia

The decision left JMC negotiators to iron out a truce agreement in place of the formal ceasefire violated by Swapo's infiltration from Angola even before it was in effect from 1am on April 1.

Nujoma said: "We have taken a decision to order all troops inside Namibia to stop fighting, regroup and report to Angola within 72 hours.

"Swapo and the Namibian people have nothing to gain by further loss of lives and the collapse of the independence plan for our country.

"The movement lost about 270 fighters in the fiercest week of bush battles with counter-insurgency police and military units since armed insurgency began in 1966. Security forces said they lost 27 men.

Botha told Perez de Cuellar the proposal to confine Swapo inside Namibia "came as a personal shock". He said Pretoria interpreted the suggestion as a UN proposal to renegotiate from the start the terms of resolution 435.

He said: "My government is in principle prepared to consider such a proposal. There are, in fact, elements in resolution 435 and in subsequent agreements, which at the time were unpalatable for SA.

"Sapa-Reuters reports from Luanda that UN officials said the order for the Swapo guerrillas to withdraw would come into effect once a formal ceasefire had been agreed upon.

Comment Page 4
Swapo pull-out

From Page 1

pressure from its African allies, particularly Angola, to back down.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo was agreeing to a pullback to stop further bloodshed and save Namibian independence.

"Swapo and the Namibian people have nothing to gain by further loss of lives and collapse of the UN independence plan," he said.

Disrupted

"We believe South Africa needs every pretext to stop the independence process," he added.

UN diplomats in Luanda said that even if the fighting was stopped, the UN plan, painstakingly pieced together through difficult negotiations over the last decade, had been badly disrupted.

South Africa's chief representative in Namibia has already postponed discussions with UN officials on the practical implementation of the independence plan.

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar said elections due to take place on November 1 were impossible to contemplate while the fighting continued.

Finished

The UN special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is in charge of overseeing the independence process, has been attacked by Swapo and African governments for siding with the South Africans and some believe his future is in doubt.

"He's finished politically," said one Western diplomat.

At Swapo's headquarters in Luanda, the mood of grim defiance that had prevailed over the last week turned to sullen despondency.

"One Swapo official pointed to a table covered with colourful mock-ups of Swapo election posters drawn in ink and felt-tip pens.

"Vote Swapo!"

"Honour the Heroes and Martyrs of the Namibian Revolution," they say.

"We might as well throw these inside the dustbin," the official said. -- Sapa-Reuters.
Namibian crisis will not sink UN

NEW YORK — The UN came close to collapse over the way it handled its peacekeeping role in the Congo.

But, more than 25 years on, accusations that its peacekeeping force in Namibia is partly to blame for the worst fighting there in 23 years is unlikely to cause such a crisis, diplomats said on Friday.

Speaking hours before UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was to defend his decision to unleash SA forces on nationalist guerrillas in northern Namibia, diplomats on all sides said they expected he and his representative in Namibia, Mariti'Atshisaari, would ride out the storm.

Western and some Third World delegations said harsh African and non-aligned criticism of the Unita group in Namibia was more emotional than substantive.

Several UN diplomats blamed the crisis on the imprecise wording of accords reached since 1978 when UN resolution 435, the framework for Namibian independence, was passed.

Swapo says 435 allows it to establish bases inside Namibia under UN supervision and that is what its guerrillas were trying to do when they were attacked.

No-one else accepts this reading of the accords. Both the UN and SA say Swapo bases were to be well away from Namibia, in Angola or in Zambia. — Reuter.
Talks with Swapo would have delayed peace Pik

By MICHAEL MORRIS, Parliamentary Staff

DIRECT negotiations with Swapo in the run-up to the implementation of Resolution 435 would have delayed the peace process and involved similar talks with up to 20 other political parties in the region, said Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Replying to issues raised in debate yesterday, Mr Botha said it was vital from South Africa's point of view that implementation went ahead on April 1 even though not all provisions of the agreement had been met because it was linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

Mr Botha said South Africa had ensured that structures were in place to deal with any problems that arose in the implementation of the agreement, though Unita had never been designed to cope with a large-scale violation.

Pearl Harbour

Mr Tom Langley (CP Soutpansberg) said South Africa and the South West African forces had been caught on the wrong foot by the incursion of Swapo and he could not agree that there were effective structures to counteract threats to the peace process.

He said the situation reminded him of Pearl Harbour because it appeared South Africa was not prepared. This "negligence" had proved costly.

Accusing the CP of "playing party politics with the lives of young people and the future of South Africa", Mr Collin Eglin (DP Sea Point) said Mr Botha's efforts in Namibia would "go down as one of his major achievements".

Mr Eglin did, however, wonder whether it would not have been better in retrospect to delay implementation of 435 when it became clear that Unita forces were not fully deployed, and whether it would have been preferable for Swapo to have been drawn into the direct negotiations.

Mr Botha said South Africa did not wish to "interrupt" implementation because it was linked to the schedule of Cuban troop withdrawal. "We did not want to do anything to interfere with that."

On negotiations he pointed out that Swapo was one of 20 political parties in Namibia. "The moment you negotiate with one, you have to negotiate with 20."

Swapo — unlike the other parties — was not a sovereign government, but it had nevertheless given a written undertaking to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to abide by the agreement.
Swapo lies low as Untag, SA forces squabble

Argus Africa News Service
OKONKOLE. — The first day of the implementation of the Mount Etjo plan to restore peace to northern Namibia ended amid confusion and controversy.

No Swapo insurgents had arrived at any of the nine Untag-monitored assembly points by late last night.

Untag forces arrived at assembly points late and on one occasion without UN flags. And in another incident they walked into a controversy with the South African Defence Force.

At Okonkole, SADF Commandant Gerhard Louw, whose single platoon was there simply to "maintain a presence", said food, water and medical aid would be supplied if Untag requested it.

He personally believed that many of the guerrillas would simply bury their weapons and mix with the local population.

CROSS BORDER

Others would cross the Angolan border with their weapons without being monitored by Untag.

Chief Inspector Derek Brunel of the SWA Police said in Oshakati that Swapo insurgents told civilians in central Ohamboland yesterday that 3 000 more Swapo fighters were poised to infiltrate Namibia from Angola.

A dispute arose as to who was in control of the Okonkole post, with Australian Captain Mark Hender saying: "This is an Untag camp. I'm in charge here."

However, the South African commander of the region, Commandant Eben Swanepoel, said that under the Mount Etjo declaration the assembly points were under joint SADF/SWA police and Untag control.

But it seems that South Africa is to be reduced to virtual observer status at the assembly points.

The commanding officer of the Australian contingent, Colonel Richard Warren, said agreement had been reached on the dispute by the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

"Captain Hender was correct as far as Untag are concerned," said Colonel Warren last night, "and this has been confirmed by the Administrator-General."

FLAG OF PEACE: Australian troops hoist the UN flag over a military camp in Oshikango on the Namibian border, from which they will supervise the return of Swapo guerrillas to Angola.
UNTAG team leader dies in smash

HARARE — The leader of UNTAG's Bangladesh army contingent, Lieutenant-Colonel Faizul Karim, died in Windoek state hospital last week from injuries received in a road accident. Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency, reports that a press statement from the Bangladesh High Commission in Harare said Colonel Karim and two other officers, Major Khurshid Alam and Major Mohammad Anisur Rahman, were involved in a road accident in Windoek while on duty.

Colonel Karim was admitted to hospital in a critical condition.

Major Alam and Major Rahman received only minor injuries. — Sapa
SWAPO fighters to be interrogated

WINDHOEK — Untag and the SWA Police have agreed that SWAPO fighters who hand themselves in at assembly points for safe passage back to Angola will be interrogated.

Colonel Neil Donaldson, commander of Untag's British signalers, said that with South African-backed forces at each of the surrender points and an announcement in Windhoek that the SWAPO fighters would be "interrogated" at the assembly area, it was "darn unlikely" the insurgents would come out, he said.

UN flags and makeshift banners rose above wild fig trees at noon at two stations in the northern bush and seven others along the border, signalling the start of a programme intended to return the fighters to Angola and restart Namibia's UN-run independence plan.

British Untag signalers set up radio links between the nine operational stations on yesterday — but no SWAPO fighters had been lured to the posts by early today.

The flags were raised after an agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba at Mount Eljo at the weekend that SWAPO insurgents would gather safely at the stations before their return above the Angolan 16th parallel went into operation. South Africa has threatened to scrap the UN independence programme unless the guerrillas return to Angola.

Police spokesman Colonel Derek Brune said in Ohakati as far as he knew no SWAPO insurgents have arrived yet.

He said a black flag had been erected in the bush about five kilometres south of Oshigambo, about 50km from the border. Security forces had found the area deserted.

In a similar incident, a white flag was reported hanging from a tree 45km from Oshigambo, but there was also nobody there. Other groups of insurgents were also reported across Ovamboland.

A press statement from the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Piennar, said the "interrogations" would be to verify the suspected numbers of infiltrators, to identify the wounded and their whereabouts and also to identify positions of arms caches.

These assembly points were being manned by 15 Untag personnel, 10 SWA Police members and between 25 and 30 SWA Territorial Force personnel, the statement said.

As part of the verification of numbers, a joint SWA Police and Untag patrol would monitor the border daily to identify tracks of people crossing the border without reporting at border posts. So far 23 tracks returning to Angola had been verified.

A SWAPO official yesterday described the UN's top man in Namibia, Mr Martin Abtissar, as "dripping with blood" and said SWAPO could not work with him.

At least 300 people were killed in the fighting — all but 37 of them members of SWAPO.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda sent a personal message to President P W Botha last week, thanking South Africa for its role in ending the bloodbath in Namibia, SABC radio news reports.

And last night Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was congratulated on his treatment of the Namibian crisis by Democratic Party co-leader Dr Denis Worrall.

About 500 Namibian students marched through the streets of Katutura near Windhoek yesterday in an expression of solidarity with SWAPO guerrillas killed in northern Namibia. — Sapa-Reuters and UPI
Hard ride for peace process?

RESOLUTION 435 might be back on track, but the peace process is not out of the woods yet and might be in for a bumpy ride between now and November.

The magnitude of the problem and its solution must not be underrated. An estimated 2,000 insurgents are roaming around Ovamboland, mostly in small, isolated groups. They have to be contacted, then cajoled, coerced or even chased to one of the UNTAG points, a massive and time-consuming task.

Given the above, plus the factors of natural suspicion and great distances, I feel a week is far too short a period of grace. It would be better to make it a month, even if that does delay implementation of 435 a bit.

The make-or-break part of the process will involve basing the insurgents north of the Quivere Line and keeping them there during the implementation's most vulnerable time — the period from July 30 (when the SANDF presence will be down to 1,500 men at Grootfontein and Okahandja) till the election.

I believe that there is a fair-to-reasonable chance that at least some insurgents will start seeping down to the shallow area again in the next few months in preparation for a rather more muted replay of April 1; firstly because Mr Sam Nujoma seems capable of almost any rash act but secondly because according to one of my good sources we may be blaming him unfairly for April 1.

According to this source, there are indications that the senior field commanders in the shallow area decided to launch the incursion without asking for Lusaka's approval because the longstanding internal revolt against Mr Nujoma's repressive rule at last seemed to be coming to a head.

It is no secret that for years SWAPO military and civilian field operators have been unhappy about the ruling Nujoma clique of ageing, increasingly out-of-date exiles which hands down ukases from five-star hotels around the world.

To date Mr Nujoma has simply locked up grumblers such as Andreas Shipanga, who spent two years in Zambian and Tanzanian prisons between 1976 and 1978, not to mention about 100 alleged South African spies who were actually simply middle- and senior-chelon members who suggested a couple of years ago that perhaps SWAPO should abandon the armed struggle in favour of internal politics.

This scenario might explain why a number of senior commanders were among those killed in the post-April 1 fighting — people who would normally have stayed back at shallow-area command posts to orchestrate the field operations. If Mr Nujoma no longer fully controls his heliccopters, chances of an ad hoc infiltration southwards are good — and prevention will hinge not on the toothless and locally ignorant UNTAG force, but on the Angolans' and Cubans' willingness to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the Geneva Protocol.

such expert infiltrators

Will they play the game? Frankly, I have my doubts when I consider how they would benefit from a SWAPO victory. This is not to say they would instantly rout the Geneva Protocol, as they did prior to April 1; but there might well be a little benign neglect about keeping southern Angola clean.

If so, I do not believe a bunch of new-chum Finns and Kenyans would be able to stop such expert infiltrators from sneaking past them. Likewise, we do not think that America's much-vaunted satellites would detect new concentrations, as the insurgents are masters at camouflage and concealment.

And if there were to be a replay of April 1, do not expect the UN to do anything about it. By and large, it is as biased in favour of SWAPO as if ever was. All that happened in this case was that SWAPO was like a man caught streaking in Addison Street during the rush-hour. There was absolutely no way in which its behaviour could be condoned, explained away or covered up.

In addition, it is quite obvious that Mr Pérez de Cuellar, like Dr Kurt Waldheim, will do nothing to jeopardise his chances of a second term as secretary-general, which is why he was quite willing to rape resolution 435 and allow the invaders to stay on in Ovamboland, agreement or no agreement.

Willem Steenkamp is a reservist in the Citizen Force.
CP hits at SWA

'Pearl Harbour'

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday shot down Conservative Party accusations that South Africa had been “caught with its pants down” in a “Pearl Harbour” situation in Namibia.

The newly-launched Democratic Party, however, leapt to Mr Botha’s defence, saying his handling of the recent crisis in Namibia would go down in history as one of his greatest achievements.

Mr Tom Langley, the CP’s foreign spokesman, said in Parliament yesterday that the government “knew” that Swapo would not honour the peace plan surrounding Resolution 435 but had ignored the warnings and had gone ahead with it anyway.

He said the government, by ignoring warnings of Swapo movements, was guilty of an act of omission that be likened to what had happened at Pearl Harbour.

But, said Mr Botha, South Africa had emerged from the crisis with honour and dignity because it had honoured its commitment to the peace plan and had set up appropriate machinery to deal with violations of the agreement.

Mr Langley said it was the government’s fault that there had been open graves and blood flowing in Namibia.

DP frontbench spokesman Mr Colin Eglin said the new party backed the government in its implementation of Resolution 435. He accused the CP of playing politics with the lives of young people. Mr Botha’s success in getting the peace process back on track would go down in history as one of his major achievements.

He asked, however, if it would not have been wiser to delay the implementation of Resolution 435 when it became clear that Unita was not going to be ready in time.

Mr Botha said that from the South African point of view it was essential that the UN resolution be implemented on April 1 as it was attached to the timetable for Cuban troop withdrawal.

Achieving an agreement for Cuban troop withdrawal had been one of South Africa’s major successes in the peace negotiations and the Republic “did not want to interfere with that”.

Nobody could know with certainty beforehand if a party to an agreement was going to violate it. South Africa had, however, anticipated the possibility and created the machinery to deal with such a situation — and the success of the weekend’s Joint Commission talks at Mount Etjo showed it had done so successfully.
Untag-SADF tension at assembly points while Swapo keeps away

By Ken Vernon,
The Star’s Africa News Service

OKANKOLO — By late last night, not a single Swapo insurgent had arrived at any of the nine assembly points identified under the Mount Etjo declaration.

The first day of the plan to restore peace to northern Namibia was marked by confusion. Untag forces turned up at various assembly points late, on one occasion without UN flags, and in another incident were involved in a controversy with SADF forces.

At the southernmost assembly point of Okankolo, an Australian Untag group arrived more than 30 minutes after the noon deadline at which the post should have been made operational.

Soon after his arrival the Untag officer in charge, Captain Mark Hender, informed the SADF that his men could not be accommodated adjacent to the SADF position.

Local Ovambos who visited the Okankolo assembly point said there was “no way” Swapo insurgents would even approach the area.

A local spokesman said the large number of SADF armoured vehicles combined with the proximity of the assembly point to an SADF military base — just 200 m away — would “intimidate” insurgents.

South Africa is to be reduced to virtual observer status at Swapo assembly points.

This seems to be the outcome after disputes arose yesterday between the UN body and South Africa and South West African security forces.

The disagreements involved the question of which of the parties to the Mount Etjo declaration would have ultimate authority of the assembly points.

Commanding officer of the UN Australian contingent, Colonel Richard Warren, said the agreement had been reached by the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.
A stroll across the Namibian border

From JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service, Oshikango 221

YESTERDAY I went into Angola — without a passport or permission from the authorities — and crossed illegally back again into Namibia.

I crossed the border on foot and walked to Santa Clara, also known as St Catherine's, the way many members of Swapo — who are now said to be active combatants in the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — have arrived in country.

I came back into Namibia on foot — the way many PLAN fighters have returned.

The crossing to Santa Clara, only a minutes’ walk from the Namibian border, supported information that citizens of Angola cross regularly into Namibia to buy necessities from the shops in Oshikango.

It was in the dense bush facing Santa Clara or, rather, the ruins of Santa Clara, where one of seven assembly points for Swapo’s PLAN fighters were set up along the border.

At noon a white Landrover hoisting the flag of the United Nations drove along the Namibian border with Angola, silently beckoning Swapo guerrillas anywhere in the bush to come into the open.

But if there was any guerrillas in the bush at that time, they either did not see the flag or, as fighting men everywhere say, did not give a damn.

General Dewan Prem Chand, overall commander of the UN peace-keeping force, put on a brave face even if the eagerly-anticipated Swapo repatriation appeared to be a non-starter. He smiled, chatted with reporters and soldiers and cheerfully ate his canned curry lunch standing on the roadside.

Some distance away his soldiers were wreaking havoc on the environment, courtesy of the United Nations. A heavy-duty truck, hoisting the flag of the world body, brought down trees after tree. Untag soldiers assisted with power saws, apparently preparing cover for General Chand’s men as they got ready to spend their first night in Namibia doing what many say ought to have been their primary and perhaps only role in the first place, namely, ensuring no more outbreaks of hostility between Swapo and forces loyal to the South African Government.

The UN men, Australian and British troops, methodically set up camps in the bush where reminders of pitched and deadly battles of many years ago still litter the soft, white sand.

According to a Punjabi commander of an Untag unit in Oshikango, there may be unexploded mortars and rockets which could yet go off.

Their first afternoon at the assembly points was a busy one for the Untag men. They offloaded generators from their trucks and set them up, dug trenches and prepared meals. For some, sentry duty began early in the afternoon.

They were all hopeful, all Namibia is hopeful, that the first guerrillas would soon begin trickling into the camps. So far, it seems only a hope.
ON DUTY. Italian UN troops arrive at Oshakati to monitor the withdrawal of Swapo rebels from Namibia.
Still no Swapo men at Untag positions

OKANKOLO — The first day of the implementation of the Mount Etjo Declaration plan to restore peace to northern Namibia started amid confusion and controversy.

By late last night, not a single Swapo insurgent had arrived to hand themselves into Untag custody at any of the nine assembly points identified under the Mount Etjo Declaration.

Untag forces turned up at various assembly points late, and on one occasion without UN flags, and in another incident walked into a controversy with SADF forces.

At the southern-most assembly point of Okankolo an Australian Untag group arrived more than 30 minutes after the noon deadline at which the post should have been made operational.

Soon after his arrival the Untag officer in charge, Captain Mark Hender, informed the SADF that his men could not be accommodated adjacent to the SADF position that had been prepared for them.

The SADF contingent had been ready and waiting at the assembly point since well before the noon deadline.

A similar move away from SADF positions occurred at several of the other designated assembly points.

A dispute arose at the Okankolo assembly point shortly after the Untag arrival as to who was in control of the post, with the Australian contingent commander assuring curious locals that “this is an Untag camp, I’m in charge here and Swapo fighters who arrive here will be under my control — not South Africa’s.”

However, the South African commander of the region, Commandant Eben Swanepeol, later said that under the Mount Etjo Declaration the assembly points were under joint SADF/SWA control.

A dispute also arose after Untag refused to allow Swapo into their base area, and refused to allow the SADF to photograph any Swapo insurgents who might enter the assembly point.

By late yesterday evening, it is believed that senior SADF and Swapo officers were huddled with Untag commanders in an effort to resolve these major differences that could shatter the delicate peace plan.

At the same time local Owambo who visited the Okankolo assembly point later said there was "no way" Swapo insurgents would even approach the area.

A local spokesman, Mr. Ethupi Kapopo, said the large number of SADF armoured vehicles combined with the proximity of the assembly point to an SADF military base just 200m away would "intimidate" insurgents.
Swapo fail to turn up at UN bases

mered out on Sunday between SA, Cuba and Angola, and later accepted by Swazo, about 770 Swazo fighters should pull back under UN supervision to bases at least 150 km inside Angola.

Radio messages in several languages are being beamed into the bush urging guerrillas to lay down their arms and end a 16-day incursion, the bloodstream engagement in Swazo's 23-year-long bush war against SA occupation.

A Zambian government spokesman said former US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crecelius arrived in Zambia yesterday to brief President Kenneth Kunda about latest developments in Namibia.

Kunda was quoted as urging Swazo to ensure the guerrillas left for Angola.

Crecelius attended the emergency talks in Windhoek last weekend involving SA, Angola and Cuba, aimed at ending the fighting in northern Namibia.

PETER DELMAR reports that Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday received congratulations on his treatment of the recent Namibian crisis from an unexpected quarter. DP co-leader Denis Worrall commended Botha on his "sensible" handling of the situation at a public meeting in Cape Town last night - the DP's first since its weekend launch.

He said while the loss of life in actions against Swazo insurgents was regretted, the security forces also deserved to be congratulated for their action.

He predicted SA would enjoy a respite from international pressure while the UN-supervised settlement plan was being put into operation. — Reuter.
Soviets warn
SA of Namibia
civil war risk

From NEIL LURSEN
Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — If South Africa takes a hardline approach to newly independent Namibia it could lead to civil war in the Bedouin country, said Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Anatoly Adamishin.

But common sense was beginning to show in South Africa, partly through international pressure and the awareness by South Africans that they could not "ride a torpedo very far under these circumstances".

Mr. Adamishin, Moscow's counterpart to the outgoing US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr. Chester Crocker, told Soviet television viewers during a panel discussion that Namibia's sovereignty and independence would depend on the line adopted by South Africa.

REALISTIC
"There are realistic people in South Africa and there are, of course, also people who do not want to let go of this morsel at any price.

"If a hard line prevails — and given the change of leadership that is currently under way there this is a viable possibility, generally speaking — there could be a lengthy period of instability, confusion, and possibly even civil war there."

The programme was made before Mr. Adamishin's visit to South Africa this week when he discussed Soviet-SA relations with senior SA government officials.

OBSERVER ROLE
As the Soviet observer at the Angola/Namibia negotiations, Mr. Adamishin played an important role in events leading to the signing of the tripartite accords.
And he is likely to be one of Moscow's key decision-makers in the evolving relationship between the Soviet Union and South Africa.
Commenting on events leading to the accords in December, Mr. Adamishin said international pressure on South Africa had to be taken into account as well as "the general atmosphere of international ostracism in which the country obviously feels uncomfortable — and it is a rather big country with developed industry".

"The awareness that you cannot ride a torpedo very far under these circumstances: all of this taken together, including the internationalist efforts, have brought about a situation in which common sense has started to show in the South Africa."

© See page 20.
Cape Town advocate Abdullah Omar pledges the support of progressive organisations in South Africa to Swapo, at a rally in Windhoek's Katutura township at the weekend.

PIC: BENNY GOOL

Namibia: The road to freedom

NAMIBIA's independence process and the recent fighting on the country's borders have focused world attention on Southern Africa.

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Swapo accuses SA of connivance

UNITED NATIONS - Swapo's Foreign Secretary, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, accused South Africa and the United States yesterday of concealing advance knowledge of his rebel movement's infiltration of Namibia so the guerrillas could be bushwhacked.

"This was a premeditated and orchestrated ambush, for South Africa to find the pretext to jump out of the commitment to co-operate with a UN plan to end Pretoria's 74-year rule over Namibia," said Mr Gurirab.

"South Africans had known all along that Swapo forces were infiltrating, were approaching the border. They did not inform the United Nations about this. They laid an ambush, they set them up and at the chosen hour they attacked them." - Sapa-AP
Nothing like a bedsheet to raise the flagging spirits

SADF troops were “casuals”. One hundred kilometres further east in Nkanga—“where legends are made”—according to a sign at the airstrip—a Polish contingent was experiencing similar difficulties.

With a monkey perched on his shoulder the Polish commander, Major Geroy Czermak, said his five-man group had come with only a light tent which the SADF had been kind enough to erect for him.

Apart from that his group also had five beds, five blankets and food. He had sent two of his men into the local village, not only to contact the locals—but to buy a cup.

“We are waiting for Australian and British Umsig personnel to bring in other equipment including communications equipment—and a flag.”

So far his group had resisted the temptation to hoist shibby bedsheet flags the way the Paks did, but he had asked

**FOOD STORIES**

**PLUS**

OUR PONTAFAROUS

**ROAST CHICKENS**

**NOT FRIENDS**

**NO BEEF**

**NO RABBIT CRUMBLE**

**NO CHEESE**

— by Ken Vergeet

The Star’s Africa News Service

DEACON 25 (Namibian-Angolan border)—The Namibian members of the Pakistani monitoring group at Deacon 25 stood in attention in the middle of the desert to demand recognition of the Angolan border. And solemnly hoisted a bedsheet.

This was the bizarre scene here yesterday at this border post, where a large assembly points established under the South African declaration.

Umsig monitoring troops have been rushed to the region between Swango and South Africa and Namibia security forces without even the minimum equipment or materials.

The bedsheet was the only thing the Pakistani troops had to identify their position at Deacon 25.

For virtually everything else, from flag poles to eating utensils, they are relying on SADF clarity.

The head of the Pakistani unit, who preferred not to be named, said they had been waiting for Australian and British Umsig troops to arrive with supplies.

“Then we will hoist a proper flag,” he said.

So far the Umsig group has not contacted any local people, he said, “but there are only five or six people around here, anyway.”

It seemed to be an optimistic estimate looking at the desolate flats from the unit’s Bedouin-like tent.

He added that relations with the SADF were “cordial.”

One hundred kilometres further east in Nkanga—“where legends are made”—according to a sign at the airstrip—a Polish contingent was experiencing similar difficulties.

With a monkey perched on his shoulder the Polish commander, Major Geroy Czermak, said his five-man group had come with only a light tent which the SADF had been kind enough to erect for him.
Two wounded guerrillas among first reporting to UNITAG

At least five Swapo guerrillas turned themselves in at designated assembly points in northern Namibia yesterday, immediately following four days of skirmishing along the border between Namibia and Angola. The two wounded guerrillas were the first to take advantage of the UN offer of

In other hands, a wounded Swapo guerrilla is catered by a Pakistan-crewed UN helicopter at the border between Namibia and Angola. The helicopter was supplied by South Africa for the "mission," as the only other UN vehicle was a Land Rover with faulty suspension.

**The South Africa News**

**Service and AP**
Every hour, 25 kids die in a Southern African war

By ANDREW MELDRUM

An estimated 25 children die every hour in Southern Africa from the effects of war, according to a new report issued here this week by the United Nations Children’s Fund (Unicef).

The report, sub-titled “The impact of apartheid, warfare and destabilisation on children in Southern and South Africa”, was first issued in 1987 and this launch was for the updated edition.

For the first time the new report documents the “abyssmal” state of children in Namibia, Unicef executive director James Grant said at the launching ceremony here.

“Namibia’s children have had to endure the worst of two evils: the apartheid system imposed by South Africa and a brutal war”, said Grant. “I was surprised by how negative the situation is for black children in Namibia.

“White children in Namibia have a standard of living expected of any developed Western country. Black children in Namibia have infant mortality rates and under five mortality rates that are roughly comparable to the worst in the world such as Afghanistan, Mozambique and Angola.”

As Namibia approaches independence from South African control, the Unicef report appealed for a large-scale international aid effort of $100 million a year for five years to improve the health and life expectancy rates for children there.

More than funds though, Grant stressed that “the children of Southern Africa need peace. We are appealing to the pressure of world public opinion to bring an end to the region’s wars”.

Those wars are in Angola, where the Luanda government is fighting the South African and American backed Unita rebels, and in Mozambique, where the government blames South Africa for supporting Renamo rebels.

The Unicef figures show that the nine majority-rulled countries of the Southern Africa Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCCO) have a population of 70-million people. That population has about 3.5 million annual births and of that, some 750 000 children die before the age of five.

More than 220 000 of those children died as the result of the region’s wars which caused a breakdown of health services and vaccinations and the production of food.

The calculation of 25 child deaths an hour was reached by comparing infant mortality rates in peaceful Tanzania and Zambia to the mortality rates in war-torn Mozambique and Angola.
OSHAKATI. Four Swapo guerillas emerged from the bush late yesterday and presented themselves at Oshikango in compliance with the deal laid down in the Joint Monitoring Commission’s Mount Eto agreement.

Two men were reported to be injured.

They were the only ones of the hundreds of guerillas thought to be still inside the territory to heed the three-day-old “surrender” call. The rest seemed to have moved into Namibia’s towns and villages.

The four soldiers were picked up by Ole Griess, a Lutheran missionary from Finland who has contact with the guerillas through his work in the South African army and then flew to Oshikango.

By early today United Nations efforts to summon the 2,000 guerillas to fixed assembly points were fast turning into a farce, with Swapping leader Mr Sam Nujoma labelling the plan a “trick”. He urged all fighting against the presence of South African security forces.

Mr Nujoma appealed to his forces in a radio broadcast to return instead directly to Angola, and to avoid the UN posts.

Police and army officials believe that many of Swaps’ fighters, whose infiltration and collapse of the independence plan on its April kick-off date, are storing weapons and uniforms and disappearing into the South African territory.

They may also be avoiding police verification plans that include photographing, fingerprinting and interrogating any guerillas turning themselves in.

Police tracking the estimated 1,800 guerillas that have turned northwards towards the Angolan border are still cautious.

Clashes with the guerilla bands have been reported in the weekend, with no change to the official death toll of 1,203 Swapp fighters and 28 policemen and soldiers.

Some military officials serving in Namibia blame the guerillas’ apparent unwillingness to turn themselves over to the international force on the proximity of South African military encampments to assembly points.

The problem is that the SADF wants to infiltrate them and photograph them, Australian Major Dave Crago said at the UN base.

An SADF officer speaking unofficially said Swapp insurgents were unlikely to accept a peace offer from Angola after achieving a military and political objective.

By SYBERAND MOUTTHE and GLENN SWERERT

TWO Cape Corpse servicemen were killed and 43 injured last night when an army truck took a wrong turn near Mariental.

The truck had to pass a roadblock in the Naukluft and then turned on a wrong road. The servicemen were sent from Cape Town to further the injured to hospital.

The servicemen were all from 1 SADF Training Unit, Franschhoek, and were killed in an accident which occurred at 11pm last night. The servicemen were in serious condition at hospital.

According to an army spokesman, the truck was travelling from the Macassar sports ground where they had played against Somewa, a local team yesterday.

About 10pm the truck went out of control around a bend and after crashing through a barrier it fell down an embankment and rolled onto its side.

The two servicemen were seriously injured and a number were trapped beneath the truck.

The injured were taken to a Military Hospital, Windhoek.
Clash with Swa
2 die

News clampdown on Namibian border

From KEN VERNON, Argus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — Amid unconfirmed reports that two Swape insurgents had been killed near En-\nhana, an official clampdown was imposed today on in-
formation from northern Namibia.

The reported death of the two Swape members came after the first two Swape civilians had been arrested yesterday in one of the United Nations assembly points set up to receive insurgents and returnees in Angola.

The Swape deaths were reported by well-placed sources. It confirmed they will be the last reported since the end of the fighting in late 1988. The fighting threatened to wreck the Namibian independence process.

Police and army officers in Okahandja were today ordered to stop speaking to the Press.

The order came directly from Administrator-General Mr Louis Nhoma, who is no longer referred to by his title in Namibia.

A spokesman for his office said today that a decision had been taken to hold all future briefings in Windhoek rather than here.

The move is to protect the security of the different press correspondents in Okahandja, who have been involved in the Swape fighting.

No details of official confirmation of the two Swape deaths could be obtained, because of the informal blackout in the area.

Police and army patrol late on Tuesday.

Previously, both the police and army were said to be under strict orders to fire only if fired upon.

The clampdown is expected to continue, with the police and army taking steps to prevent further Swape insurgents from gathering themselves together at the assembly points.

Handing over

Today, all the senior Indian officers in that area had entered the Oshakati police station to supervise the delicate matter of the handing over of the four insurgents to the Angolan authorities for transportation aboard the 14th patrol.

However, if South African and Namibian authorities continue to insist upon the right to photograph the insurgents as dangerous criminals, there could develop a crucial land-over question.

A Memorandum of the Argus Africa News Service reports that there were conflicting reports about whether the insurgents had handed themselves over to the police or not.

South African Police spokesman Chief Inspector Derek Branden said yesterday that neither the Swape guerrillas leaving Namibia for bases in Angola and elsewhere would have their fingerprints and photographs taken.

But Brendan Seery of The Argus Africa News Service reported that the guerrillas were checked at the border.
Clash with Swapo: 2 die

Reports from Windhoek that a spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General had given the assurance that insurgents would not face interrogation.

From Okahandja it is reported that a group of civilians arrived at the UN post yesterday.

They identified themselves as "teachers from around here" and were clearly a "reconnaissance group" who wanted to know what guarantees Untag could offer to any Swapo guerrillas who might show up.

DIFFICULTY

One of them, Tjambo Tioba, asked: "What's that South African flag doing next to the UN flag?"

The Australian captain in charge tried with some difficulty to reply to the questions.

The guerrillas would have to hand over their weapons, he said, and if any of them were wounded, they would have to be treated by the SADF, since Untag had no medical personnel at Okahandja.

The young Australian, obviously ill at ease, had to tell journalists that, if necessary, he would seek clarification "from those above me in the hierarchy" in case of problems with the SADF.

"After making contact with Untag, I feel much more intimidated," one of the Namibians, Shupindi Kappo, was quoted as saying when referring to the presence of South African soldiers in the area.

In order to create a climate of greater trust the South Africans around the Untag post removed the ammunition clips from their guns but no Swapo guerrillas handed themselves over.

Dashing Tim

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON.—The dashing naval officer at the centre of Princess Anne's marriage crisis was back at the Queen's side last night.

In Spain, meanwhile, Captain Mark Phillips was attending a fiesta — but far from being in a carnival mood.

Two days after he was banished from a charity premiere, Buckingham Palace equerry Commander Timothy Laurence at Wind...
bedsheet flies over bush

From KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News-Service

BEACON 25. — Pakistani soldiers of Unita's monitoring group at Beacon 25 on the Namib/Namibia/Angola border stood to attention in the middle of the deserted "outline" and solemnly raised a bedsheets.

This was the bizarre scene yesterday at the most isolated of the nine assembly points established to receive Swaziland guerrillas under the Mount Etno declaration.

Unita monitoring troops have been rushed to the front line without even the most basic equipment or materials.

So the bedsheets was the only "flag" the Pakistani troops had to identify their position.

For virtually everything else, from flagpoles to knives and forks, they are relying on SADF charity.

The head of the Pakisthan unit, who preferred not be named, said they had been waiting for more than a day for Australian and British Unita troops to arrive with supplies.

"Then we will raise a proper flag. But meantime a bedsheets will have to do," he said.

So far they had not contacted local people, "but there are only five or six people around here, anyway," he said.

That seemed to be an optimistic estimate, looking out at the desolate outline from the unit's Bedouin-like tent.

Meanwhile, he added, relations with the SADF troops on the ground were cordial, though he admitted there had been a disagreement over identification procedures in the unlikely event that Swazo guerrillas arrived.

"LEGENDS"

A hundred kilometres east at Nkongo — "where legends are made" according to a sign at the airstrip — a Polish Unita contingent had similar difficulties.

With a monkey perched on his shoulder, Polish commander, Major Gerard Czernohorski said his five-man group had arrived with a tent, which the SADF pitched.

His group also had five beds, five blankets and some food.

He had sent two of his men to a village to buy a cup.

"We are waiting for Australian and British Unita personnel to bring in other equipment, including communications equipment and a flag."

So far his group had resisted the temptation to raise a bedsheets like the Pakistanis, but he had asked that the SADF not fly the South African flag until "we" had arrived.
Unionists seek support for Swapo

By Mike Siluma, Labour Reporter

More than 600 delegates to the National Union of Mineworkers congress were yesterday urged by leading unionists to mobilise support for the South West Africa People's Organisation in the run-up to Namibia's elections.

Congress of SA Trade Unions' general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo said the Government, "with open backing of its allies such as (British Premier) Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the United States, have tried to undermine the legitimacy of Swapo as the authentic representative of all Namibian people".

Mr Naidoo said the central task of the South African union movement was to build solidarity with Swapo and the National Union of Namibian Workers.

NUM president Mr James Mokatsi said that while the impending independence of Namibia was an important development, Western governments "seem intent on destabilising Swapo people".

He claimed that recent attacks by South African security forces on Swapo were "an attempt to galvanise Western support".
Erongo allocates shares to Metall

WINDHOEK — Erongo Mining has allocated a 20 percent shareholding in Namibia's Navachab gold mine to Metall Mining Corporation of Canada and 10 percent to Rand Mines Windhoek.

Metall is the mining subsidiary of the West German Metallgesellschaft AG. Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), a De Beers subsidiary, and other Anglo American companies control the remaining 80 percent in Erongo.

CDM said in a statement issued in Windhoek that the new partners would participate in further exploration of the mine, which is being developed at a cost of R89.2 million and will go into production in October this year. — Sapa
70 die on SA killer fence

Political Staff

THE electrified fences on the northern and eastern borders of South Africa had killed 70 people, 26 of whom died last year, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, said yesterday in reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North).

Last year, 26 people died as a result of contact with the electrified fence on the eastern borders and one on the northern border.

Since the construction of the fences, 64 had died on the eastern borders and six on the northern border, Gen Malan said in reply to a question from Mr Soal.

Mr Soal commented: “It is a terrible and tragic state of affairs that we have to construct Berlin Wall-type barriers on our borders. These unnecessary deaths are an indication of the desperate circumstances in our neighbouring countries.”

Bill tabled on SA citizens in Namibia

The regulation of South African citizenship for people living in an independent Namibia was contained in a bill tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Communications, Mr Stoffel Botha, said the bill made the following provisions:

- An SA citizen born in Namibia, who had ordinary residence in Namibia on April 1, 1989, or who took up ordinary residence there between April 1, 1989 and independence, retains his SA citizenship, provided at least one of his parents or grandparents was born in South Africa.

- An SA citizen born in Namibia, whose ordinary place of residence is outside Namibia, retains his SA citizenship, even if he is temporarily seconded to Namibia for any period between April 1, 1989, and independence, irrespective of where his parents or grandparents were born.

- Any naturalised South African citizen who was not born in either Namibia or SA, who was ordinarily resident in Namibia on April 1, 1989, or between April 1, 1989 and independence, forfeits his South African citizenship on the attainment of independence by Namibia.

- A South African citizen born in SA retains his SA citizenship even if he is ordinarily resident in Namibia, unless he adopts another citizenship.
Uneasy truce as Swapo men still lie low

OSHIKANGO - Swapo guerrillas are melting into Namibia's towns and villages, defying UN efforts to call them to assembly points and frustrating a delicate truce designed to keep the territory's independence plan in place.

Police and army officials say many Swapo fighters, whose infiltration plunders the independence plan on its April 1 kick-off date, are probably storing weapons and uniforms before disappearing into northern Ovambo communities.

They might also be avoiding police "verification" plans which include photographing, fingerprinting and "interrogating" guerrillas turning themselves over.

Reuter reports from Windhoek, however, that a spokesman for Namibia's Administrator Louis Pienaar said interrogation would not take place and the term had been misunderstood. Security forces had only intended to ask the guerrillas about troop numbers and arms they might have left behind.

Neither SA nor UN military officers deployed at nine designated assembly points along 600km of the northern border expect Swapo's bush fighters to accept UN-guaranteed safe passage to Angola.

By last night no guerrillas had reported to any of the scattered border control manned by British, Australian and Pakistani soldiers serving in Unita.

UN military sources said a wounded guerrilla turned himself in at an unmanned mission station, but the report could not be independently verified.

Some military officers serving in Unita blame the guerrillas' apparent unwillingness to turn themselves in on the proximity of South African military encampments.

Referring to SA's "verification" plan, Australian Major Dave Crago said in Oshakati: "The problem is that the SADF wants to fingerprint and photograph them. It seems they want to bring them back as prisoners. The message from Swapo seems to be that they are not going to do anything until the (SADF) presence pulls back. They want to hand themselves over to the churches and not to Unita.

But an SADF officer in Oshikango, speaking unofficially, said Swapo's insurgents were unlikely to give up "after achieving a military and political objective the movement failed to ensure" through two decades of bush warfare. "They've got their people in now, so why should they give up?" he asked.

Meanwhile, police tracking an estimated 1,000 guerrillas say none has turned northwards towards the Angolan border, and visible tracks indicate that the insurgents are still moving southwards.

Clashes with the guerrilla bands had tailed off since the weekend, with no change in the official death toll from last week's battles.
Pessimism over Swapo

Oshakati — Official sources have indicated that some of the points are fairly near the security forces’ bases and this is a factor that tends to keep Swapo fighters away.

Experienced observers of the 25-year bush war point out that insurgents who have come up against strong resistance from the security forces often vary their weapons and uniforms, change into civilian clothing and lie low among the local population.

Forex ‘system at fault’

The “startling” disclosure that police were investigating an exchange losses of about R90 million pointed to the urgent need for the system of exchange control to be reviewed.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Democratic Party finance spokesman said yesterday that when there was so much fraud, the system itself was obviously at fault.

The ordinary man in the street who applied for small amounts of foreign exchange for holidays and couldn’t get it was getting angry at the huge foreign exchange frauds that businessmen were getting away with.

Mr Schwarz said the least one would expect was that where large amounts of foreign exchange were applied for—for example to buy aircraft—that there would be a high level of checking—“at least to see they brought the aircraft home.”
No Swapo surrenders? A single glance tells us why

It's not very surprising that Swapo guerrillas show such reluctance to surrender themselves over. One look at the neighbourhood of the Okahandja Assembly Point tells why.

By SHAINA JOHNSON in Owamboland

In Owamboland, the Swapo rebels have been living in the shadow of the Assembly Point for months. The area is a constant reminder of the struggle for freedom, and it seems that the guerrillas have no intention of giving up.

The area is well-guarded, with barbed wire and armed soldiers patrolling the perimeter. The guerrillas have built their own makeshift headquarters here, complete with clay huts and a small radio station.

The rebels are determined to defend their cause, and they are not afraid to use violence to achieve their goals. They have been known to launch surprise attacks on government forces, and they are not above using landmines and booby traps to slow down the invaders.

The government has threatened to send in a force to clear out the guerrillas, but they have so far been unable to do so. The rebels are too well-organized and too well-equipped to be easily defeated.

The situation in Owamboland is a reminder of the ongoing conflict in Namibia, and it is clear that the government will have to do more to solve this problem. The rebels are not going away, and they are not going to give up their fight for independence.
SA to honour promises on Namibia, says PW

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

The State President, Mr PW Botha, yesterday promised that South Africa would stick to its undertakings in Namibia.

Addressing Parliament during the debate on the State President's Vote, Mr Botha also said he foresaw that Swapo would now attempt to regain some of the diplomatic ground it had lost by its actions.

"To those who will attempt to gloss over the Swapo violations of its commitments and drum up support for it, I wish to say: "The South African Government will continue to act in accordance with its undertakings."

Mr Botha reviewed the history of the negotiations which had led to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 on April 1 and his involvement in them.

He made several basic points about the present situation:

- Swapo had tried to mislead the international community when Mr Sam Nujoma denied they had crossed the border.
- This was a "well-planned operation which was kept secret, even, one suspects, from the government of Angola".
- Swapo had tried to bring the war back to Namibia.
- The South African Government had acted throughout "in full compliance with the agreements it had entered into".
- The historic agreement at Mount Etno and the course of events in Namibia made it clear South Africa was prepared for any eventuality.

See Page 3.
The guerrillas keep their heads down — but 435 looks back on track

By SHAUN JOHNSON,
In Namibia

THE arrival of four exhausted Swapo guerrillas at the Oshikango assembly point on the "fishing" separating Namibia and Angola this week does not mean that the "Mount Eto" situation plans will work.

But there are strong signals that the complex independence package is being built back into working order after more than a week of postponements.

A UN representative in Windhoek said yesterday that procedural issues relating to the independence package were under consideration by the UN Security Council and the South African-appointed transitional administration.

Culled with a quick buckdown by Administrator-General Louis Perneir for his earlier proposal that removing guerrillas be "incarcerated" before being allowed to leave Namibia, the development suggests that the Resolution 435 juggernaut, if not entirely mobile, is at last preparing to move.

Long-delayed elements of the UNG plot are now arriving regularly, with the first members of a new group of the UN police contingent expected to arrive from Ireland, Denmark and Sweden today.

In remote bush camps all across northern Namibia, United Nations soldiers have been asking each other the same question: "What do we do with the whole of Namibia — 20?"

— the question of how to move — when large numbers of Swago guerrillas will be under investigation by UNG officials.

Unless the guerrillas begin to come in, South Africa is certain to express grave dissatisfaction over Swago's wide response to the trilateral proposals agreed to by Havana, Namibia and Pretoria at the weekend.

Western diplomats in Windhoek say the possibility of further South African military action cannot be ruled out.

Tension continues to persist in Gwamboland and the Kaokoveld, where the guerrillas are keeping out of sight in the face of a massive South African security force presence.

Thorberg reports that the UN "understands very well the reluctance of (Swago) people to appear a visible, indeed a remaining South African Defence Force presence, and we are looking into it.

Most of the sites functioning assembly points are located next to major Swago enclaves, and Swago information secretary Mafua Namena has told the UN that his organisation regards the points as "longs".

Australian contingent leader Colonel Richard Warren was unaccountably ordered off the Swago base adorning Oshikango assembly point on Wednesday, after he had approached the discuss by political questions.

And last Tuesday, a UN officer was called in to investigate an alleged violation of the Protocol Agreement in the base.

It is believed that the funeral of the Swago forces did not return to Angola this time, which was "too early to tell", and added there was "a lot of waiting" going on, which was "a whole lot better than a lot of killing".

These statements can be seen to mean that the situation is a matter of how to deal with the Swago forces in Angola. Resolution 435 has been substantially delayed.

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Handloom cotton domestic, Handmade silver jewellery, Striped cotton bags, Scatter & floor cushions, Wall hangings, Handicrafts from India, Nepal, Tibet & Thailand

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Swapo ‘unshaken’ in support for Nujoma

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Highly placed African sources last night firmly rejected international media speculation that Swapo’s respected elder statesman Mr. Herman Toivo ja Toivo might replace Mr. Sam Nujoma as president.

Senior Swapo and ANC figures said they had received “messages” from Lusaka indicating that the liberation movement was unshaken in its support for Mr. Nujoma’s leadership. The only threat to that leadership had been contrived by the Western media, they said.

It was also stated that Mr. Toivo ja Toivo himself had publicly supported Mr. Nujoma.

Churches

UN officials expected the guerrillas to choose churches as collection points rather than UN posts with SA military encampments nearby, and said Utag chief Mr. Martin Ahtisaari and SA Administrator-General Mr. Louis Plenar had agreed to recognise churches in the border area as safe havens.

But reporters in northern Namibia said armoured military trucks were patrolling round churches regularly while no Utag personnel had been seen in the same areas.

Utag deputy chief Mr. Cedric Thornberry said yesterday that Mr. Ahtisaari was trying to persuade SA authorities to end or reduce their surveillance of churches, adding: “We understand very well the reluctance of Swapo to come in where there is a visible, even a menacing — in the eyes of those in the bush — SADF presence.”

Police said yesterday that there was no evidence of large-scale withdrawal to Angola.

Under last weekend’s deal agreed at Mt. Eljo safari lodge, Swapo has until tomorrow to tell Mr. Ahtisaari that it has pulled all its fighters out of the territory.

But Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha yesterday offered to extend the truce deadline.

“The SA government will not object to an extension of this period in order to allow Swapo to continue to have the freedom of passage to present themselves to the assembly points,” he said.

“Again urge Swapo to end its illegal infiltration of SWA/Namibia as soon as possible.”

Mr. Botha retracted claims that Swapo fighters would be interrogated, photographed and fingerprinted.

“In order to establish the identity of the persons involved, it is to be assumed that such details will be recorded by Utag,” he said. “There is no question of Swapo being interrogated.”

Government spokesman Mr. Gerhard Roux said a Swapo fighter gave himself up to police at Ruacana late on Wednesday, about the same time as four guerrillas were taken in at the UN point at Oshikango.

Mr. Thornberry said the first 84-man contingent of international civilian police arrived under Utag to monitor activities of the SWA police, would arrive in Windhoek tomorrow — “a source of enormous relief to all of us.”

Frightened

Meanwhile, reporters were able to speak briefly to the four guerrillas at Oshikango, but questions about their military activities were not allowed.

One seemed especially ill — vacant-eyed, ashen-faced and almost comatose. An Utag spokesman said a bullet had entered his left arm and pierced his left breast.

The two uninjured men looked cheerful but the news conference ended when one of the injured men was helped outside to vomit.
Talks delay handover of guerillas

By Jon Queliano, The Star's Africa News Service

OSHIKANGO — Complex and protracted negotiations involving South Africa, Angola and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group over the transfer of four Swapo guerillas from Namibia to Angola were still continuing late yesterday.

Two UN officials, Ms M. Kelley and Mr J. Rumbubuye, from the office of UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, held discussions with the SADF at Oshikango assembly point.

Two of the four guerillas are in hospital in Oshikati. They are members of a four-man group that handed itself to Untag on Wednesday evening.

The two UN officials refused to say why they were there.

BORDER

They crossed the border on foot and met representatives of Papla, the Angolan army, on a strip of tarred road.

Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhardt said one of the main difficulties which bogged down discussions on the handing over of the guerillas to Angola concerned terminology in the proposed agreement.

He said none of the Swapo men would leave Namibia until the plan for their repatriation was acceptable to all.

Before the two guerillas — in shoot-outs with SWA Police last week — were airlifted to hospital, the apparently weaker of the two began crying. Then he started vomiting before stretchers were hastily brought out of the UN helicopter and the two men were placed on them.
Swapo must withdraw – Crocker

By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — It was just not on to expect South Africa’s forces to be confined to base and eventually withdrawn from Namibia until all parties were satisfied Swapo’s 1,200 to 1,800 fighters were north of the 16th parallel in Angola, the United States said last night.

This view was expressed by the US Assistant Secretary of State in charge of African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. 

Swapo’s leadership had to answer for its terrible decision which wasted 300 of its best young people and which had stopped the clock of the Namibian peace plan, he said at a press conference in Washington to mark the end of his term of office as the chief executive of America’s foreign policy towards Africa.

Dr Crocker said it would not be possible to restart the peace process until all parties had agreed the situation in the territory had been restored to what it was on March 31.

In short, this meant South Africa and the other parties had to be satisfied Swapo had left the Namibian bush and returned to north of the 16th parallel in Angola.

However, he expressed optimism that because all the parties to the peace agreements — South Africa, Cuba and Angola — were still intent on the plan and their commitments under it, the Namibian peace process would soon be back on track.
Honouring the commandments

Njoma has lost the shooting war — his supporters must decide on his future

A slight case of wish fulfilment? In an interview with Sam Njoma last month, Die Suid-Afrikaan described him as “smaller than expected;” his handshake is soft, almost feminine, and he appears harmless, even hesitant (huiwerig) — anything but the ‘dangerous revolutionary’ of SA propaganda.”

Njoma was secure enough to say: “The date for the return of the first Swapo contingent will probably, in accordance with Resolution 435, be around the second week in May.”

After Swapo’s bloody incursions into northern Namibia last week, however, Njoma’s deliberate flouting, and near derailment, of the Namibian peace accord confirmed for many their worst fears of the Swapo leader as mad, bad and dangerous; a reckless man who, like the proverbial used-car salesman, is not to be trusted.

On television he appeared shifty and thoroughly unconvincing as he denied through his teeth that his People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) guerrillas had, in contravention of the peace plan, left their bases in southern Angola and crossed into northern Namibia on April 1 — D-Day for the official countdown to independence elections in November in terms of UN Resolution 435. The upshot seemed to be that you cannot negotiate with “terrorists,” including by extension, the ANC of SA. All this provided grist to the mill of the Right.

Fortunately, however, after eight days of bloody battles the Namibian peace plan appears to have been rescued after concerted international efforts to convince Njoma to call back his men.

Even the ANC, which chose not to issue a statement on the affair, felt that “all parties should take care to ensure the exercise is a success leading to Namibian independence.”

In terms of last weekend’s Mt Etjo declaration signed by SA, Angola and Cuba (the US and Soviet Union attended as observers), Plan guerrillas will assemble at about 10 points on or south of the Namibian-Angola frontier and hand in their weapons to UNTAG, which will escort them back into Angola and north of the 16th line of latitude. The guerrillas have until April 15 to get to the assembly points on church property, although SA’s Administrator General of the territory, Louis Pienaar, has said this date is flexible.

The entire episode, which left at least 263 Swapo dead and 23 casualties in the SA-led security forces, may fade in the coming weeks. Yet what is to be made of it all?

Can Njoma’s leadership survive what seems to have been a sorry miscalculation?

Most people were simply dismayed and baffled by the incursions. Why, after a 23-year bush-war, undermine the process that in all likelihood will see Njoma emerge as the first president of an independent Namibia — even if Swapo does not manage to achieve that 67% of the votes which would enable it unilaterally to promulgate Namibia’s first independence constitution?

Could it indeed be the case that Swapo doubted its ability to achieve at the polls the landslide victory generally expected of the organisation, and therefore decided to opt for tactics of intimidation? Did Swapo fear the effectiveness of the DTA’s campaign to paint the organisation as a failed liberation movement that lost the war? Dirk Mudge pointed out at a DTA rally in Ondangwa earlier this year that Swapo’s flag did not flutter over Owamboland.

Consider, however, the explanation of an acknowledged expert on the territory, André du Pisani, of the SA Institute of International Affairs. According to Du Pisani, Njoma “can and will survive” his bloody gamble. Certainly the key figures in Swapo, such as information secretary Hidipo Hamutenya, chief advisor Simon Kapela, and Plan chief Daniel Amambo, would see it as Njoma would, he says — that is, “a triumph for African nationalism.”

According to Du Pisani: “The action coinciding with April 1, whether Swapo miscalculated or not, wasn’t a blunder of major importance. It merely demonstrated what Swapo is all about, which is African nationalism. Swapo is primarily an African nationalist organisation claiming credit for driving out SA colonialism. From this perspective, it was a calculated gamble.”

The whole point of the exercise was to demonstrate its capability of operating inside the country as well as from Angola, according to Du Pisani. “It won’t harm Swapo as much as some people expect. If anything, it’s going to strengthen Swapo at the polls.”

The whole idea behind the move was to “induce the man with the gun in the bush. They’ve succeeded in establishing that prevention is better than Namb. which is the crucial area.”

Another perception which will have been underlined, says Du Pisani, is that there can be no peace in Namibia if Swapo does not win the election. “Swapo has succeeded in demonstrating that unless it wins the elections handsomely, there can be no peace. This is the ultimate lesson of the incursions.”

It seems important, nevertheless, to underline that this may affect Swapo’s showing at the polls. The same could, in fact, be said of themselves, as they did before independence in Zimbabwe, about the emotional appeal of the strongest nationalists. That,
partly, is what Du Pisani means.

Du Pisani doesn’t go along with reports quoting captured Plan insurgents’ (and Nujoma’s) explanations of why they crossed the border. These state they were under the impression that they would march in and submit to Un tag on D-Day; that they had no hostile intent.

This view is shared by the editor of a newspaper in Windhoek who says: “It has been established they came down only with peaceful intentions; they certainly did not initiate the conflict and thought they’d report to Un tag.” The aggression of the SA forces is beyond doubt, the editor asserts, quoting, for example, Ovambo villagers who claimed that the insurgents asked them to tell Un tag they were there if they saw the Blue Berets; some who said they saw a group of Swapo guerrillas sitting under a tree eating with a white flag hoisted but who were nevertheless attacked; and so forth.

In the same vein, Niko Bissinger, a leader of Swapo’s internal wing in Windhoek, puts the incursions down to “miscommunication and misinterpretation,” for which it “won’t help to apportion blame.” The editor also

days across a 300 km front, which rather stretches the “peaceful intent” explanation. The US representative at Mt Etjo, Chester Crocker, pointed out that had Un tag in fact been fully in position up north, they’d have been caught in the crossfire and the situation could have turned out even more ghastly. Un tag’s role, Crocker pointed out, is to monitor and observe only.

Du Pisani, who agrees that SA has scrupulously abided by the terms of the peace plan, nevertheless believes that SA was inviting trouble by starting the process of military disengagement knowing that Swapo had sizeable forces south of the 16th parallel, and aware that Un tag was not in place.

Clearly, Swapo must have been aware that Un tag had not yet assembled in Ovambo and decided to take the gap left by the withdrawal, on schedule, of SA security, hoping no doubt to capitalise on being perceived as a victorious liberation army returning in the classic revolutionary style. Some would say that Nujoma succeeded in making his symbolic point — even if it was at the expense of the lives of some 300 of his people, including civilians.

Certainly, the internal wing of Swapo does not seem to have any overt misgivings about Nujoma’s decision and is maintaining solidarity with its president. Bissinger maintains: “There is no problem whatsoever with Nujoma’s leadership — there is only one Swapo.”

So Sam’s position does not appear to be in jeopardy. Or not now — what may happen after is another question. We understand that German sponsors of Swapo are entirely disenchanted by Nujoma.

Meanwhile, the blame for last week’s mass deaths is being shifted on to the UN and its Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari. Swapo supporters are naturally saying he should not have agreed to the deployment of SA forces to check the return of Plan. Yet what else could he have done?

Nujoma denies Plan forces crossed into Namibia from Angola, asserting they were in the territory all along — or at least on April 1 — and that according to his reading of R 435, Swapo inside the territory would then fall under UN supervision. Yet in March he wrote to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar agreeing to abide by the settlement plan.

The FM noted last week that Namibia faced the prospect of rule by a man who is either a dupe — or something worse. Now that the outlines of what had been intended are apparent, the callousness of the manoeuvre is alarmingly plain. Swapo has always had a legitimate claim to being a serious representative of the Namibian people — a legitimate liberation movement. That credibility has not been lost; only that of its leader.

Sounder minds within the movement will, surely, ponder this fact in the run-up to the election. It is not only the Right which will be hoping that the duplicitous Sam Nujoma is on his way out. Or that, at the very least, he will be persevered to honour democratic principles in future with greater vigour than he has so far displayed.

SOUTHERN LIFE

No dangerous liaison

The assurance contends it will shrug off the exodus of top personnel

Why has Southern Life, which has been recording very solid growth, been losing so many top executives — and will this hit the bottom line?

This is the question many investors are asking, and with reason. Since the beginning

of July, Southern has lost its chairman Zach de Beer; its deputy CE Morris Bernstein; its executive director in charge of employee benefits Bill Haslam; equity investment GM John Scott; investment marketing assistant GM Boeticie Toefien; and employee benefits

GM Charles Davies.

Chairman and CE Neal Chapman says that each left for unrelated reasons: De Beer has gone into politics full time; Bernstein wished to emigrate; Haslam took over Time Life Assurance, which he will run and of
SAM NUJOMA

A step in the wrong direction

Swapo president Sam Nujoma could have possibly become the first African leader to assume power in a peaceful, democratic and orderly fashion.

Instead, his debut as a statesman has been a disaster and his international credibility — and that of Swapo — has been brought into question by his ill-conceived raid into northern Namibia.

In attempting to establish Swapo bases within the territory, Nujoma has blatantly violated Resolution 455 and The Geneva Protocol, both in letter and in spirit (see leaders). The latter violation is possibly the more serious. Namibians are bound to question Swapo's promises and pledges, while closer to home, South Africans are already dismissing the value of a negotiated settlement.

Nujoma's gamble also displays a disregard for past lessons. The collapse of Resolution 455 in the late Seventies was largely due to Swapo's insistence that it should have bases in Namibia during the transition to independence. Did Nujoma imagine that 10 years of warfare would soften SA's stance on this sensitive issue?

In true revolutionary style, it seems Nujoma wanted to claim a final military/political victory, even knowing — as he must have — that the cost could be extensive loss of life. Once again his gambit reflects a naivety. The South Africans have never suffered defeat graciously.

Although no intellectual, Nujoma has a reputation as a shrewd politician who has survived at least two serious attempts to usurp his leadership. But as international condemnation of Swapo's move mounts, many are questioning his ability to survive.

Described as somewhat erratic, no one is certain any longer what he has in mind for a post-independent Namibia should he be elected. He has been known to favour a mixed economy, yet he continues to espouse hardline Marxist dogma. International analysts attest to serious internal tensions within Swapo and believe Nujoma faces opposition from members who are superior to him intellectually.

Observers also predict a clash between Nujoma and the internal Swapo leadership — many of whom have learnt that co-opera-

ish mission school and St Barnabas School in Windhoek. While working on the railway as a steward (1955-1957), he met Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and joined the Ovamboland People's Organisation (OPO). He led the first Windhoek branch of the OPO, becoming president in 1959. Nujoma joined the SWA National Union (SWANU) and was soon elevated to the executive when SWANU merged with the OPO.

Fired from his job on the railway in 1957 because of his trade union activities, Nujoma became a leading opponent of the Windhoek Administration. He is said to have organised the ousting of his own uncle from an SA appointed advisory board, and was instrumental in organising a municipal boycott protesting the relocation of blacks to present day Katutura. This resistance eventually led to police shooting 13 demonstrators on December 10, 1959.

After being imprisoned for a week, Nujoma left the country before having to stand trial, going into exile to Ghana in February 1960 via Botswana and Tanzania. With the help of Kwame Nkrumah, he made it to the US and appeared before the UN Committee on SWA in June 1960. In New York he met Mburumba Kerina and on April 19, 1960 the OPO was reconstituted as the SWA People's Organisation (Swapo) with Kerina as chairman and himself as president.

Nujoma has travelled widely to gain recognition for Swapo and is said to have refused scholarships in order to dedicate himself solely to the organisation. In 1964, he gained a major victory when Swapo was recognised as a recipient of OAU aid.

After the World Court judgment went against the UN in 1966, Nujoma committed the party to the armed struggle. He returned to Windhoek in 1966 to test the legality of the OPO decision, but was turned back at the airport and officially deported. In 1979, he gained official recognition for Swapo at the UN and official member status of the Non-Aligned Movement.

He has led negotiations with the UN, the Western Five, SA and the Frontline States in international negotiations for an independent Namibia since the mid-Seventies.

In 1968, Nujoma was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize, and in 1978 the November Medal Prize. He has an honorary doctorate in Law from Kaduna University, Nigeria.

Over the years Nujoma has frequently reassured white Namibians that Swapo's policy is nonracial and allows for their continued presence in the country.

But after his latest debacle, only firm action — not mere words — will convince Namibians of his bona fides.

MARTIN ROSEN

Smiling through it

Finding the hard edge in Martin Rosen, Pick 'n Pay's (P'n P) new national marketing director, is a difficult task.

For only Cape Town could produce this 38-year-old lifestyle extraordinaire who...
Uneasy wait for Swapo's fighters
Swapo four get stuck

OSHIKANGO. — Four Swapo guerrillas who arrived at a UN assembly point in northern Namibia were unable to return to Angola yesterday because Angola failed to erect a border monitoring point.

Two of them, wounded in last week's fiercest fighting of Namibia's 23-year bush war, were later whisked by UN helicopter from this desolate post to an undisclosed destination.

So far, the four at Oshikango are the only Swapo fighters to have opted for a UN post rather than make a direct dash for the border. Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, has urged his men to return directly to Angola, describing the assembly points as South African traps.

Angola was to establish two posts to facilitate repatriation but by midday yesterday had erected only one, at Ruacana in northwestern Namibia.

The four guerrillas, brought in from a nearby mission on Wednesday under the terms of the ceasefire, were stuck awaiting the Angolans.

They stayed through the morning in a UN tent. Reporters had an opportunity to speak to them from behind a cordon inside the tent, but questions about their military activities were not allowed.

The two uninjured men looked cheerful but the news conference ended when one of the injured men was helped outside to vomit. The two wounded men were soon carried to a UN helicopter and taken away. — Sapa-Reuter.
A LLEGATIONS that the United Nations could have stopped last week's clashes in Northern Namibia are nonsense, say experts in international affairs and strategic studies.

Following the clashes between SWAPO and SWA police many Third World countries and even Western analysts said that had the United Nations troops been stationed in Namibia they would have been able to handle the affair rather than turn the job over to the South West African police and the South Africans.

Professor Deon Fourie, of the Department of Strategic Studies at the University of South Africa, said these criticisms were not valid.

In this case, as in many others, the UN forces' role there is to monitor the events and nothing else," he said.

Therefore when SWAPO infiltrated the territory they would not have been stopped by the United Nations troops no matter how many men the UN had there at the time.

"If SWAPO had encountered UN troops in the border and told them they wanted to go through they would have done just that and no UN force would have intervened," he said.

The UN forces would probably have then reported that there had been a violation of the accord and left it to the political bodies and the administrator general to solve the problem.

Prof Fourie pointed out that even in situations where United Nations forces had been sent to keep fighting armies apart they had not intervened when the fighting had started.

**Article**

In the Middle East UN forces had left their positions separating Egypt and Israel when ordered to do so by the Egyptian authorities, thus opening the way for the 1967 six-day war.

Article 42 of the UN Charter states that the Security Council "may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security".

However, in a book on its structures and activities, the UN itself underlines that "a United Nations peace-keeping operation is not an enforcement as envisaged in Article 42 of the charter..."

A SWAPO supporter shows his colours.

It adds that all UN soldiers although armed are authorized to use their arms "only in self-defence and with the utmost restraint".

The peace-keeping operations, says the UN booklet, "seek to achieve their objective by negotiation and persuasion rather than by force".

Prof Fourie said that under the agreements signed by all parties involved in the Namibian and Angolan conflicts, the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the territory falls upon the SWA police not the United Nations.

SA offers to extend its bush war truce

"We understand very well the reluctance of Swapa to come in where there is a visible, even a menacing, SADF presence," he said.

Police said yesterday there was no evidence of a large-scale withdrawal from Angola despite home appeals from Luanda by Swapa president Sam Nujoma.

"There are about 21 trucks, in small groups of two or three. Maybe they're taking back wounded, taking a rest, or getting fresh ammunition... we don't know," police spokesman Chief Inspector Nerie du Rand said.

Police and military officials estimate up to 1,900 guerrillas have crossed from southern Angola since Swapa's peace-keeping incursions first disrupted the UN independence plan on April 1.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha offered yesterday to extend the truce deadline.

"The SA government will not object to an extension of this period to allow Swapa to continue to have freedom of passage to present themselves at assembly points," he said.

He expected, though, that withdrawal would come "within a reasonable time".

Commenting on police claims that Swapa fighters reporting to UN assembly points would be interrogated, photographed and finger-printed, Botha said:

"There is no question of Swapa being interrogated."

He assumed Umtag would take such details as were necessary to identify those who presented themselves at assembly points.

Government spokesman Gerhard Roux

"We are not going to give them the lead to attempt to limit South Africa's peacekeeping role towards Angola's independence," he said.

Roux said a Swapa fighter gave himself up to police late on Wednesday at Ruacana in the west, near the area of the first infiltrations on April 1.

About the same time, in the first reported arrival of guerrillas at Ruacana, four men were taken in by Pafufu Piski and Australian soldiers at Oshikango.

Two of them were wounded, one in the shoulder and one in the arm," Roux said.

He said the guerrilla held by police at Ruacana would be handed over to Umtag.

Roux described the bush situation as "stable" and said no clashes or casualties had been reported.

Official figures put the death toll in last week's skirmishes at 268 Swapa fighters and 27 policemen and soldiers.
MR Anatoly Leonidovich Adamishin, now a shadowy presence in South Africa, has emerged as a man who could play a decisive role in southern Africa's future.

As one of Moscow's key men, he has been present at various peace initiatives, is said to have had direct talks with senior South African government officials and was brought into the living-rooms of millions of South Africans this week when he was interviewed in an SABC-TV programme.

Yet Pretoria remains extremely coy about its dealings with the Soviet deputy Foreign Minister — to the extent of refusing to confirm or deny that talks took place.

Meanwhile it is widely accepted abroad that there have been talks and that Soviet-SA relations were discussed.

South African government sources were also tight-lipped about reports that Mr Adamishin recently had talks in Pretoria and was taken on a 90-minute flight over South Africa's industrial heartland — the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area with its big cities, teeming townships and factories.

A Foreign Affairs Department source said yesterday that the government had not confirmed or denied such a visit. Similarly, the government had not confirmed or denied that Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha had talks with Mr Adamishin in Maputo recently.

Mr Adamishin was also present in Namibia last weekend at the crucial Mount Etjo talks to resolve the Namibian crisis following Swapo's incursions which threatened the peace agreement.

At those talks, in which Mr Pik Botha played a key role in putting South Africa's case, Mr Adamishin and his American counterpart, Dr Chester Crocker, were observers.

Previously, it was reported that Mr Pik Botha had brief discussions with Mr Adamishin in Brazzaville and New York during the Angola/Namibia peace negotiations.

The sequence of events and Mr Adamishin's recurring presence at vital talks on peace initiatives affecting southern Africa, show he is hardly a man Pretoria can afford to ignore. No measure of secretiveness on South Africa's part can disguise the fact that Mr Adamishin's role in southern African affairs, whatever it is, has become a reality.

Who is Mr Adamishin and what is his role?

In this week's SABC-TV interview he came across as a quiet-spoken and serious-minded man.

He speaks English fluently, though somewhat hesitantly at times when he seems to hunt in his mind for the right word or phrase.

Choosing his words carefully, he gave the impression of being a man with an analytical mind and confident about his assessment of things. His tone was friendly and persuasive as he spoke about Soviet relations and policy in southern Africa.

Not much seems to be known about Mr Adamishin in South Africa.

STELLENBOSCH University's Institute for Soviet Studies has some details about his career in the Soviet Union, but little more.

The institute's director, Dr Philip Nel, said this week his impression was that Mr Adamishin could have an important role in the formulation of Soviet policy in southern Africa.

He was well qualified for such a role by virtue of his previous experience as former head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's first European department. In that position he was likely to have gained considerable knowledge and experience of Western reaction to Soviet policy in the Third World, including African states.
Owambos ask UN to stop SA assaults

by JOHN RYAN
Angola News Service

WINDHOEK — Citizens of Owamboland, worst hit by the bloody fighting in Namibia, are petitioning the United Nations for intervention and stop South African security forces assaulting and intimidating them.

The petition, already signed by 400 Owambos, is being circulated at a crucial time in the precarious peace agreement aimed at getting UN Resolution 483 back on track.

Yesterday, it was reported that 13 more Swapo guerrillas had been killed in clashes with security forces since the signing of the Mount Etjo accord last weekend.

In a joint statement by the UN and South Africa, it was announced that the deadline for Swapo leaders to withdraw to Angola had been extended to April 21.

Mass intimidation

Most of the complaints in the Owamboland region involve members of the 10 Battalion, who are accused of seeking out and arresting known Swapo supporters or villagers wearing Swapo colours.

Signatures of mass intimidation began last month and is continuing on a daily basis. They urge the UN to take whatever steps are necessary to have units like Battalion 10 desiguated again.

To one written complaint received by the Human Rights Centre in Windhoek, a woman claims security forces ripped all her clothes off because she was wearing Swapo colours.

Officials at the centre say a businessman near a roadside, who was forced to close his shop after it was discovered he was manufacturing Swapo badges, Rossi and caps, went to the Human Rights Centre yesterday, saying "the intimidation has begun again." And the assaults began last month when people started wearing Swapo colours because they thought the peace process was in under way.
Swapo wants to meet Pienaar

WINDHOEK. — Swapo Foreign Affairs Secretary Niko Bessinger has announced that his organisation wants to meet Administrator-General Louis Pienaar within the next few days.

Local newspaper The Namibian reported yesterday Bessinger saying "Swapo wished to present its credentials to Mr Pienaar", who is now regarded as the official representative of Pretoria in the territory.

This would be the first official discussion between Mr Pienaar and officials of the Swapo movement, the paper says.

Mr Gerhard Roux of the Administrator-General's office, is said to have welcomed the move: "Mr Pienaar would welcome such a meeting as long as there is no pre-publicity." — Sapa.
THE WESTERN WORLD, in particular, to provide for increased facilities with
its nearest neighbours. This, of course, if
it will be forbidden to create circums-
stancess such as those which occurred in
the past. The nearest neighbours of the
Western World are South Africa and
South-West Africa.

THE SWAPO OFFENSIVE

South Africa has a large portion of its
population living in the South-West
Region of South-West Africa, and a
similar situation exists in Namibia.

The situation in South-West Af-
rica is a serious one. The region is
poorly equipped and has a large popula-
tion which is under the control of the
South African Government. This region
is rich in minerals and other resources,
and its development is important for the
future of the region.

The situation in Namibia is also seri-
ous. The region is rich in agriculture
and other resources, but it is still in a
state of poverty. The Namibian gov-
ernment is working hard to improve the
situation, but it is not easy to do so.

The situation in South-West Africa
and Namibia is closely linked with that
in South Africa. The South African
Government is trying to control the
situation in these regions, but it is not
easy to do so.

The Western World, in particular,
needs to take action to help these regions
achieve their goals. The United Nations
ought to be involved in the situation,
and should work to find a peaceful
solution.
900 Swapo men still in Namibia — Pik

Political Staff

ABOUT 900 Swapo insurgents were still in Namibia, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

He told Parliament in an update of the situation during the debate on the State President's vote, that 267 Swapo guerillas had been killed, 22 captured and tracks showed that about another 350 had crossed back into Angola.

Security forces were uncovering caches of arms and equipment which had been buried and were still keeping a watch for a convoy of 23 large Russian trucks conveying troops, cannons, anti-aircraft weapons and unidentified equipment.

He said the sooner Swapo reported that its men were all back in Angola, the sooner South Africa's security forces would be returned to their bases.

Mr Botha also strongly rejected Conservative Party claims that the security forces had been caught off-guard. The Swapo insurgents had crossed into Namibia on the night of March 31 and the first tracks were picked up the following morning.

The first "contact" took place at 9.30am, he said.

He warned the CP not to attempt to apply South African politics to the territory, which had never belonged to South Africa.

Mr Botha disclosed that former prime minister Mr John Vorster had ditched the stop-start South-West African peace initiatives saying: "I have had enough."

He said Mr Vorster's reaction was a reflection of the protracted and complex negotiations over independence for the territory.

He said he was thankful for the general unanimity — with the exception of the Conservative Party — on what had been achieved.

Mr Botha said he had "served South Africa's interests" in every discussion he had held with Soviet officials.

He was responding to Conservative Party queries about what was going on in relations between the two countries.

South Africa was not so naive as to think that it could get around sanctions by trading with the Soviets.

However, the Americans believed in sanctions and the Soviets did not.

He asked the CP whether South Africa should boycott the Soviets if they wanted to buy South African grain or coal.
13 Swapo guerillas killed

More battles in Namibia despite "safe passage" pact

WINDBHOEFL: Namibian officials yesterday announced the deaths of 13 more Swapo guerilla fighters and said there had been at least two battles this week despite a plank for the insurgents to withdraw safely to Angola.

Mr Gerhard Rous, a spokesman for the Administrator-General, said five Swapo guerillas were killed on Thursday in a skirmish with security forces and another two were killed on Tuesday.

Also, the bodies of six insurgents were found in the northern Namibia this week, but it was not known when they died, Mr Rous said.

Prior to Mr Rous's statement, there had been no official reports of fighting between the security forces and any Swapo guerilla units.

Battles erupted on April 7, the first day of a ceasefire and a year-long, UN-supervised peace process, that Namibia's independence since April 1988 and 25 members of the security forces have been killed, according to Swapo officials.

Foreign Minister Mr Phom Popa said about 1,600 guerillas have infiltrated into northern Namibia since April 1 and are expected to be accounted for before the independence process can move forward.

Mr Rous said yesterday about 350 guerilla fighters had withdrawn from Namibia and about 250 have been captured, and about 600 remain in the territory.

So far, no fighting has occurred in this latest phase of Swapo's withdrawal, which began on April 5.

The government has cited a lack of information about the alleged Swapo guerrillas' withdrawal as an explanation for the new fighting.

Last weekend, South African forces were on the move again in eastern Namibia, where they have been fighting for several years.

There is uncertainty whether it will get the two-thirds support needed to pass a bill to retain colonial-era offenses.

In recent weeks, there has been a growing concern over South African forces in the area.

The bill is expected to be debated in the Assembly this week.

The bill, which has been criticized by human rights groups, was introduced by the government to protect national security.

The bill was debated for several days last week, with many members opposing it.

The bill is expected to be voted on this week.

The government has defended the bill, saying it is necessary to protect national security.

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The bill was debated for several days last week, with many members opposing it.

The bill is expected to be voted on this week.
Does Nujoma have the stuff to lead Namibia?

Sam Nujoma (Personalit)
ing north into Angola had been reported.

A group of PLAN fighters said to number 10 was reported to be moving south in the region of Beacon 29 on the Angolan border.

To date only five Swapo fighters have given themselves up to be returned to Angola in terms of last weekend's Mount Elmo declaration.

Swapo yesterday declined to put its fighters under UN protection for passage from Namibia, and said they will instead return to Angola unescorted.

**Precarious**

Their failure either to report to UN-manned border assembly points or to show up in Angola in large numbers is keeping the UN's independence plan precariously balanced.

South African and UN officials have extended for another week—until April 21—a withdrawal truce offered to the guerrillas to break a stalemate that could kill the territory's independence plan.

"A prolonged stalemate is in no one's interest," Mr. Louis Pienaar and UN chief Mr. Martti Ahtisaari said in a joint statement last night.

Under the truce, Swapo should confirm to Mr. Ahtisaari that its guerrillas—variously estimated to number up to 1,900—were confined behind the 16th parallel in Angola.

However in Laanda, Swapo spokesman Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya said the guerrillas would avoid the UN-run assembly points and return to Angola on their own.

"You can forget about the assembly points," he said, claiming that the facilities were traps set by South African security forces to round up Swapo fighters.

The Organisation of African Unity yesterday backed the guerrillas in this decision.

**Kenyan soldiers**

The arrival of 230 Kenyan soldiers yesterday brought the number of UN peace-keeping forces in Namibia to 2,621.

On Thursday 271 Finnish soldiers arrived in the country, 35 Swiss, 200 Kenyans and 163 Canadians.

A police contingent of more than 50 members from the Netherlands, Ireland and Sweden is due to arrive today.

Meanwhile, a four-man delegation from the DTA yesterday wrapped up a week of intense lobbying in the UK during which they conferred with government officials and industry.

From Kevin Jacobs in Windhoek, Robert Gentle in London and Sapa Reuter
Two Swapo fighters who hands themselves over to the police.

TENSIONS RUN HIGH
RENEWED CLASHES AS FIGHTERS KILLED IN ANOTHER NINE SWAPO
Can you lend us a jack, mate?
The West: Vujoma's Problem:

This ability to lead

by Jooa Satta, Pita Weekend Aagin Africa News Service

15/11/1971

The reasoning for the growth is that the official language is language that is not the official language of the country. This is not true. The official language is the only official language of the country. This is not true. The official language is the only official language of the country. This is not true. The official language is the only official language of the country. This is not true. The official language is the only official language of the country.
13 SWAPOs dead in Namibia

WAR THREATS UP

First plan visit to SA

Kenyan armed forces conquered the Things forces around Mt Kepest. It was visited that day.

ROBBERY

The first soldiers of a planned G5 division

VINDICTIVE - Triton
Status of 28 captured Swapo

The trials of 12 SWAPO members of the National Assembly held in Windhoek have been adjourned for the 12th time.

The Swapo movement announced yesterday that the 28 members of the National Assembly have been arrested and charged with treason.

According to SWAPO the trials of the members have been adjourned because the presiding officer of the court has been ill. The court has set a new date for the trial.

The members of the National Assembly are accused of treason and颠覆 the state.

The trial is expected to continue in the near future.

From SWAPO
The Star Wednesday, March 9, 1977

**Trial in Namibia shows battle lines are intact**

The court, made no decision.

Yesterday, two black men were found guilty of murdering a white man. The trial was held at the Supreme Court in Windhoek.

The court, sitting in Windhoek, heard evidence from witnesses who claimed that the black men had been involved in a shooting incident in the city. The defence argued that the men were acting in self-defence and were protectors of their community.

The prosecution, led by Mr. John Gomane, argued that the black men had deliberately targeted the white man and had acted with malice.

The court, after deliberating for several hours, found the black men guilty of murder and sentenced them to life in prison.

The decision was met with widespread celebration in the black community, who viewed it as a victory for their cause. The white community, on the other hand, was反响热烈 to the decision, with many expressing concern about the growing violence and instability in the country.

The trial in Namibia is expected to continue as the court will now decide on the sentence of the black men.

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**Update:**

The court has sentenced the two black men to death for the murder of the white man.

The decision has sparked outrage and protests across the country, with many calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The government has expressed determination to uphold the law and has called for calm and order.

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**Further Reading:**

UN chieft square up to SA, bully-boys!

By EFFICIENT MUNNISON
UN short of troops for bush patrols

From KEVIN JACOBS
WINDHOEK. — United Nations officials hoping to save the ambitious independence plan for Namibia are juggling with their international army to find soldiers ready for bush deployment amid potential shootouts between Swapo guerillas and security forces.

Peacekeeping officials have also acknowledged difficulty in ascertaining the extent of Swapo's voluntary withdrawal to Angola under a week-old truce.

But they believe "political will" on all sides will keep the peace plan on track.

UN sources said a sixth Swapo guerilla turned himself over to a UN-manned checkpoint at the weekend.

Officials said the South African military reduced their units encamped close to UN assembly points — after UN criticism that they were discouraging guerillas from reporting — but no further Swapo use of the truce was evident.

None of the five guerillas already under UN protection had been taken to Angola by last night.

"We are trying to work out the logistics of getting those people back over the border... it's unfortunate that it hasn't happened yet," Untag spokesman Mr Fred Elchard said yesterday.

"This is the first quiet weekend since April 1. It is disturbing to hear that deaths are still occurring, but we are trying to put back into the bottle what spilled out on the 1st," he said.

Angop, Angola's official news agency, yesterday quoted Defence Minister Mr Pedro Maria Tonha as saying 500 Swapo guerillas had moved back to positions behind the 18th parallel and that the insurgents were continuing to leave Namibia.

But UN peace-keeping operations chief Mr Marrack Goulding, who accompanied Mr Tonha on a tour of Swapo bases in southern Angola, said the UN had not yet established how many had crossed the border.

He said Angolan authorities had problems transporting and accommodating returning guerillas, and were commandeering civilian vehicles.

"As far as we could see, the people had no infrastructure at all... there were no tents," he said.

A multinational army is still trickling into the territory to build up the 4,600-man military contingent assigned to Unita to supervise the run-up to elections.

UN officials are preparing to deploy infantry units in the Ovamboland region, where most skirmishes occurred last week.

But they're juggling resources to find soldiers ready for the task of patrolling and shepherding to safe points any Swapo guerillas seeking refuge under the truce agreement.

The only ready-to-roll infantry unit is the 800-strong Finnish battalion initially assigned monitoring and border-patrol duties in eastern Kavango.

"But a problem faces us," Mr Eckhard said. "We need to free up the Australians and British who were assigned as engineers and signalers. They were able to jump into the breach within 72 hours and man the assembly points.

"But so long as they are doing that, other work is not getting done. The Australians, for instance, need to get down to mine-clearing operations."

LUANDA. — More than 500 Swapo guerillas from northern Namibia have been moved to positions north of the 16th parallel in Angola under a week-old withdrawal agreement, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

Angolan Defence Minister Colonel-General Pedro Maria Tonha said in Lubango on Saturday that fighters were continuing to cross from Namibia.

But UN under-secretary general Mr Marrack Goulding, who accompanied Gen Tonha on a tour of bases where the Swapo guerillas were being confined, said in Luanda on Saturday night "We have not yet established how many have come back across the frontier."

He said he saw several hundred armed and uniformed Swapo fighters at Chibemba, a village in southern Huila province about 30km north of the 16th parallel and 180km north of the Namibian frontier.

Meanwhile in Oshakati no one knows when the two Swapo guerillas closed in a room at Ondangwa Air Base will be flown to Angola.

That's what they are saying anyway.

But a senior British Untag officer ventured that the Angolans could be to blame.

"They were supposed to set up bases parallel to ours along the border... they didn't." — Sapa-Renter.
TWO KILLED

BRITISH ARMY REPORTS IT.

The British Army reports that two more South Africans have been killed in the recent clashes. The official count of the dead is now four, with another two reported missing. South Africa's military has launched an operation to recover the missing soldiers. The situation remains tense as both sides continue to engage in armed confrontations.

SWA Police SGF

The SWA Police have been deployed to the affected areas to maintain law and order. They are working closely with the military to ensure the safety of civilians.

SAFETY AND SA MAY FALL OVER SWAPO ARRESTS

The recent arrests of SWAPO leaders have caused concern among the civilian population. Saan, a prominent SWAPO leader, was arrested on charges of treason. The government has assured the people that these actions are necessary to maintain peace and security.

The situation remains volatile, and the government is urging all parties to engage in dialogue to find a peaceful resolution.
How the war sent thriving mission to limbo...

By KEVIN JACOBS

ST MARY'S MISSION, Namibia. — The Rev Simon Hamolah waved a hand at the shattered panes in every window of the derelict mission school. "Some of them were broken by the children," he said. "The spirit of our children is the spirit of war."

More than just the spirit of war has passed through the 65-year-old Anglican mission compound, hard by the Angolan border east of Oshikango, near the former Santa Clara border post.

It no longer has doctors and nurses, secondary school pupils, aspirant priests, teachers, or workers labouring in mohangu fields. Sabotage, military raids, government clampdowns and two decades of bush warfare in the region stopped all that.

Once a bustle of 300 people, its daily population is now down to Mr Hamolah, who is the assistant priest, and a handful of retainers keeping a measure of hospitality amid the ruins, and waiting for peace to put them back in the business of ministering, teaching, feeding and healing.

This week they were also waiting for Swapo's guerrillas to come out of the bush under a shaky truce allowing them safe passage to Angola with UN chaperones.

Safe havens

Churches and church-owned property are deemed safe havens if Swapo's fighters choose to avoid UN-supervised assembly points.

It hasn't always been safe. Last Sunday during the mid-morning service a military patrol drove into the mission grounds and surrounded the mission buildings.

The service stopped two visiting reporters and left. "We were very fortunate," Mr Hamolah said, pointing out milliard...
hope comes. The letter is not a joy to read.

"The bishop is a joy to read."

"But the letter is not a joy to read."
Pik rejects CP jibes SA was caught napping

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday rejected CP accusations SA was caught with its pants down in Namibia.

CP foreign affairs spokesman Tom Langley, who likened Swapo's raid from Angola to the 1941 Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbour, added government knew Swapo would not honour the peace plan.

He said it was government's fault that there had been open graves and blood flowing.

Botha said SA had emerged from the crisis with honour and dignity.

DP spokesman Colin Eglin questioned whether it would have been better to have had Swapo also sign the peace agreement.

Botha said Swapo was only one of many parties involved in Namibia and, if it had been invited to the talks, the others would also want a seat.

He added nobody could know with certainty if a party to an agreement was going to violate it.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma had bound himself to the agreement — by promising to keep his forces north of the 15th parallel in Angola — but had then broken his word.

South Africa on the other hand had acted correctly at all times and earned the praise of the world.
GUERILLAS KILLED

WINDHOEK — Two more SWAPO insurgents were killed in clashes with security forces in northern Namibia yesterday, bringing to 11 the number of fighters who have been killed since the Mount Etjo Declaration peace proposals officially came into effect five days ago.

A spokesman for the office of South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Piemar, Mr Gerhard Roux, said yesterday evening that there had been two contacts reported yesterday morning between security forces and SWAPO insurgent groups whose tracks were moving south.

It was earlier announced that security forces would not “pursue aggressively” those groups of insurgents who were heading north in the direction of Angola.

Meanwhile, the Angolan news agency, Angop, yesterday said more than 500 SWAPO guerrillas from northern Namibia had been moved to positions north of the 16th parallel in Angola under a week-old withdrawal agreement.
Untag seeks soldiers for patrols

WINDHOEK — UN officials hoping to save Namibia’s independence plan are juggling with their international army to find soldiers ready for bush deployment. Peacekeeping officials acknowledged difficulty in ascertaining the extent of Swappo’s voluntary withdrawal to Angola but believed “political will” on all sides would keep the peace plan on track.

UN sources said a sixth Swappo guerrilla turned himself over to a UN-manned checkpoint at the weekend. None of the five already under UN protection had been taken to Angola by last night.

Officials said the SADF reduced units camped close to UN assembly points after UN criticism that they were discouraging guerrillas from reporting, but no further Swappo use of the truce was evident.

Angola’s red, pulled back to positions north of the 16th parallel.

UN peacekeeping chief Marrack Goulding said in Luanda his officials had no firm points any Swappo guerrillas seeking refuge in churches under the truce agreement.

The only ready-to-roll infantry unit is the 800-strong Finnish battalion initially assigned monitoring and border-patrol duties in eastern Kavango.

Untag juggles forces to find ‘front-liners’

A multinational army is still trickling into the territory to build up the 6,600-man military contingent assigned to Untag to supervise the run-up to elections.

UN officials said they were juggling resources to find soldiers ready for the task of patrolling and shepherding to safe
DTA delegates end week of UK lobbying

LONDON — A four-man team from Namibia’s Democratic Turnhalle Alliance ended a week of intense lobbying in the UK on Friday.

Among delegates were senior vice-president Mishake Mayongo and vice-president Katutire Kauna. They met Foreign Office officials, and addressed the question of investment in an independent Namibia and the need for a free-market economy trading with SA. The delegation also tried to counter what it called the misleading perception that Swapo was the only movement that could speak for the people of Namibia.

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The soldiers of 32 Battalion are to move from their base in Kwango to the disused Northern Cape mining village of Pomfret, about 280km from Vryburg.

The unit, originally recruited in 1976 from northern Angolan soldiers of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), will continue to play its traditional counter-insurgency and border-protection role, army headquarters said yesterday.

The statement did not say where 32 Battalion would serve, but observers said yesterday it was possible the unit would be deployed either along the nearby Botswana and Namibia borders or in the north-eastern Transvaal.

The battalion will begin moving to Pomfret this month.

Specialising in raids into Angola, the "Buffalo Battalion", as it has been called, is the most battle-experienced unit in the SADF.

It has taken part in virtually every major thrust over the border in the past 13 years.

According to the army everything possible was being done to ensure that "assimilation of its members and their families into the area" took place smoothly.

It is believed the SADF will also relocate 201 Battalion, a unit of Angolan and Caprivian Bushmen, but a decision has not yet been announced.
Nujoma led into thinking he is wise and statesmanlike

Washington Letter
by SIMON BARBER

THE colour photograph Newsweek chose to illustrate its Nambian story in last week's edition is an after-shot of PLAN corpse laid out to blast in the Ovambomu sun. The extreme violence of their deaths is evident. A young man in the foreground appears to have been felled from the waist up, his head reduced to an empty shell of skin. The image lingers.

Many over here will see in this picture further proof of South African savagery, because that is what it is. They have been accustomed to seeing them. They have admired the contemptuous tears of the white man and in so doing they will become unwitting accomplices in the fraud that encouraged this utterly futile slaughter in the first place.

Tolerate incursion
SWATT and Koevoet fingers may have been on the triggers but the real killers are half a world away. The real killers are the churchmen, the UN bureaucrats, the sleek and pampered, the intellectuals, journalists, activists and politicians who have sanctioned the meaningless suicide of Africans in the name of the "struggle".

"300 people were sent to their deaths by the Swapo leadership," said Dr Chester Crocker on his return from Mount Etjo last week. "Anybody who thought that South Africa would tolerate an increase of 1,500 to 2,000 men, in violation of all the provisions of the settlement plan, was very unrealistic."

Where was the unrealistic? To answer simply, Sam Nujoma or PLAN computer Dino Amsambo is not sufficient. There is a context to their reasoning.

Few who have had to deal with him would deny that Nujoma is a "who" kind of person. He leads a "liberation" movement fighting against the "racist regime" he has been made to feel wise and statesmanlike everywhere from New York to Moscow to Pyongyang. Commissioners, Lutheran, Swed-

ish parliamentarians, American congressmen and, most egregiously, the UN, all have taken his propaganda and fed it back to him so assiduously that he can hardly be blamed for coming to believe it himself.

This in itself was entirely the fault of Swapo and its sympathizers who extended the "Tag" long past its legitimate period, by squabbling for months over how many blue hats would be sent. Besides, as Swapo has been in-structive on occasion, the "Tag" probably would not have been much help either.

All told, the result should have been in-structive, especially since a number of pre- sumably tolerant swing groups— principally Cuba, Angola and the Frontline states— in the塑造 told Nujoma to get his act together. Unfortu-
nately, it is almost certain that others will seek to vitiate the lesson. A determined effort is under way to shift the blame and, as far as possible, to discredit the initiative. South Africa is hamp-"ring the intruders' return to Angola by placing men- siding forces next to the UN assembly points and demanding the release of those who do come in. The result, by some extraordinary act of logic, is that South Africa has no interest in free and fair elections.

White neo-fascists
Worse, the pro-Swapo hive is set to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The "agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement.

What good will this do Swapo? Not much, and even less for the people who violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement. The hive would love South Africa to provoke Pretoria into some act that will make everyone forget just who it was that violated the agreement.

"The Soviets have said that socialism shall not be built in Namibia," reports recently. "Whether that precept is upheld is another question. Our command is not quite clear on that.

Neither is it clear how sincerely they believe it but at least they are prepared to say it, which is more than can be said of many of us. In their view, Namibia is still a land of conflicting interests and they will not be satisfied until many more Nambians are seen to make it a land exploited by Sam Nujoma.
Many could lose SA citizenship

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South African citizens living in Namibia will not lose their South African citizenship from the date of independence unless they are naturalised citizens, that is, people born elsewhere who obtained South African citizenship.

South Africans born in South Africa, or whose parents or grandparents were born in South Africa, will retain their citizenship, states the South African Citizenship at Attainment of Independence by South West Africa Regulation Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

ACTION REQUEST

The Bill has been drawn up following a request by the Administrator of Namibia that the South African Government indicate as soon as possible what citizenship regulations will apply to Namibia from April 1 — the date when the United Nations independence plan came into effect.

This is explained in a memorandum to the Bill.

It states that:

- A South Africa citizen who was born in South Africa or who has a natural parent or grandparent born here, shall not lose his South African citizenship.
- Other South Africans shall lose their citizenship at the date of independence if:
  - They had ordinary residence in Namibia on April 1, 1989.
  - If they took up ordinary residence in Namibia after April 1 but before independence.
  - Or were ordinary residents in Namibia at independence.

The Bill also reduces the minimum period of ordinary residence which a person — who has lost his South African citizenship under this Bill — must have before applying for naturalisation.

This is normally five years, but is reduced to two-and-a-half years for these people. For the purpose of the Bill, the date of independence will be that fixed by the State President.
Former Angolans to live in SA

Elite battalion to be moved from Namibia

By Craig Kotze

One of the South African Defence Force's elite units, 32 Battalion, is leaving its base in Namibia's Okavango region and is moving to the northern Cape, where it will perform counter-insurgency and border protection functions.

The new home of the famed battalion will be Pomfret, a disused mining village about 200 km north of Vryburg.

Members will start moving this month and the move is expected to take about three months, said a statement issued by Army headquarters in Pretoria.

The families of the battalion members, who are mainly Portuguese-speaking, will accompany them.

The battalion was originally formed in the aftermath of the 1976 Angolan war from leaderless members of the old FNLA movement.

Placed under South African officers, it was officially designated a unit of the South African Army and adopted its present name in October 1976.

It soon became one of the army's best fighting units and took part in almost all the major incursions into Angola, including Operations Protea, Askari and the more recent operations Modular and Hooper last year.

During operations, it inflicted thousands of casualties on SWAPO and MPLA forces.

Its motto is "Forged in Battle".

Five members of the battalion have been awarded the Honoris Crux, South Africa's equivalent of the Victoria Cross. Another five members have received the Chief of the Defence Force Commendation, while 329 have received the Bronze Medal for outstanding services.

24-hour day for all but two industries

By Kaizer Nyatsamba

Once the Business Bill becomes law all but two industries can operate on a 24-hour-a-day basis, a spokesman for the Office for Privatization and Deregulation, Mr Frikkie Odendaal, said yesterday.

Mr Odendaal said in an interview that the Business Bill, which proposes to abolish all restrictions on trading hours except on Sundays and the four religious holidays, will enable businesses, including the motor car industry, to open and close whenever they please without restriction. The Bill does not apply to the liquor industry, however.

The Bill will effectively abolish business licensing, he said. The only categories of industries which will still need licences will be catering involving cooked food and entertainment.

Mr Odendaal said garages would be able to open
WINDHOEK. — A total of 28 captured Swapo guerrillas are being held in terms of security legislation by police in Namibia, a spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said yesterday.

About half had been taken captive before the Mount Ejo agreement.

A spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr Nicolas de Rougement, said he believed they were being held under Proclamation AG9, which provides for detention without trial for up to 30 days, renewable.

He said the ICRC had interviewed eight of the prisoners in terms of “our criteria”, which included visiting them in the absence of witnesses.

The ICRC visited a ninth detainee without the criteria being “fully respected”. Three had been in hospital. — Sapa
Long ride for Swapo 2 today?

OSHAKATI. — Two Swapo guerillas held in a hut at an Air Force base near here will leave for Ruacana today by four-wheel-drive vehicle, according to information picked up from an Untag signal.

The two guerillas checked into the Oshikango UN-monitored gathering point last Wednesday evening. Two days later they were airlifted to Ondangwa, where they have been ever since.

Commandant Frans van der Merwe of Sector Ten Headquarters in Oshakati could not account for their delayed transfer other than to suggest "rumours" about Angolan "reception facilities" not being ready and an Italian Untag helicopter pilot who feared being shot down over Angola because of "the language problem". — Sapa

More reports — Page 2

in trim

On Saturday, the feud between Zola and her father, Mr Frank Budd, was aired on the front pages of Sunday papers. Mr Budd, who was not invited to the wedding, told the Sunday Times he owned his daughter.

I no longer have a daughter named Zola. To me she's dead. I curse her. May she never be happy," he was quoted as saying.
Pressure mounts on Namibia accord

The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

The Namibian independence process, already threatened by the recent fighting in the north of the territory, is coming under further strain from political pressures.

While SWAPO attacked the United Nations for its handling of the independence exercise, members of three largely white communities in Namibia called for SWAPO to be given a deadline for complying with the Mount Etjo agreement.

If SWAPO failed to do so the whole independence process "should be reconsidered," say the three communities.

The implementation of the accord process continued today to be clouded by confusion over the situation inside Namibia following the fighting, which began on April 1 and cost more than 300 lives.

Neither UN officials nor the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Fienaar, were able or willing to say when and how the SWAPO insurgents, who had given themselves up at the Unita assembly points during the fighting, would be sent back to Angola.

There was uncertainty also over the fate of the insurgents captured by the security forces.

Mr Gerhard Roex, spokesman for the Administrator-General, suggested yesterday that the captured insurgents might be prosecuted if the authorities felt they had broken the law.

Protests

Observers here believe any such prosecution would bring strenuous protests from SWAPO and its supporters both in Africa and overseas.

Insurgents captured during recent fighting in northern Namibia could find themselves facing prosecution — while their comrades who handed themselves to UN assembly points are taken back to Angola.

Mr Roex said no decision had been taken as yet. Twenty-eight SWAPO had been captured during the clashes.

However, it was possible that the SWA Police would bring prosecutions if they felt the fighters had broken the law.

The SA-promulgated Terrorism Act, which is still in force in Namibia, makes an offence to carry arms of war.

No provision was made under the Mount Etjo peace proposals for any captured fighters.

But those SWAPO insurgents who do hand themselves over to UN-manned and monitored assembly points are guaranteed safe passage to Angola, where they will be restricted to bases north of the 16th parallel.

So far, only seven insurgents have reported to the assembly points. None of them have been transferred to Angola.

SA and UN officials have said the delay was caused by transport and logistics difficulties, but that the first insurgents should leave "soon."

Mr Roex also said SWA Police and UN police monitors would investigate allegations of intimidation of civilians in the run-up to Namibian elections.
Owambo — the war zone
An area in which colonial powers made mistake after mistake

Special Correspondent

Many of the problems in Owambo — the most northern part of Namibia — have a historical basis. Despite the fact that Swapo’s membership is made up mostly of Owambos and that the armed struggle was conducted mainly in this area (heavy fighting has continued there since last weekend), many of its problems originated in the 19th Century.

One of the biggest mistakes the colonial powers made was to draw a large part of the northern border of German South West Africa (as Namibia was known then) from a waterfall to a river. This straight line of about 450km, which simultaneously formed the northern border of Owambo, eventually divided a tribal grouping into two groups, one on each side of an international border.

This irony was further compounded by the fact that the people who drew the line used the wrong waterfall as their initial fixed point. The Kunene River in the west and the Okavango River in the east would then have formed the natural border on both sides of the straight line. But the surveyors drew the line from the Ruacana Waterfall, 40km south of Epupa.

This caused the Kwanjama tribe, representing 37 percent of the population of Owambo, to be divided in two. This week’s developments in Owambo caused international attention to be focused once more on this 23,000 square kilometre area. But apart from military personnel who have spent time along this border in recent years, few people know the area.

During the dry season, the area leaves the visitor with the impression of being one large, sandy plain. During the rainy season about 60 percent of the area is transformed into a shallow marshland. Apart from its contentious northern border, Owambo is bordered in the west by Kaokoland, by Kuvango in the east and the well-known Etosha Game Reserve is its southern border.

Oshakati, which is in line with Harare, is the largest town in the area and has a sub-tropical climate. The rainy season normally starts in November and ends in April. During the past few years Owambo had suffered one of the worst droughts in its history. As much as 500mm of rain has been registered in this area during good rains.

The area has a population of about 580,000 — about 52 percent of the total Namibian population. As most Owambos support Swapo, the numerical strength of this group could have an important influence on the coming election.

Most whites in the area are members of the security forces or government officials. Oshakati, by far the largest town, has 2,300 white inhabitants. About 150 and 300 whites live in Ruacana and Ondangwa respectively. While the whites are mainly salaried people, Owambo businessmen have flourished in recent years, but this boom will gradually come to an end. It has been estimated that the SADF spent about R6 million monthly in this area. This money will be withdrawn when the soldiers leave and many of the local inhabitants will probably have to close down their shops and return to the traditional economic activities. The roads between Oshakilla and Ruacana and between Ondangwa and Oshikango have tarred surfaces, while the area has about 650km of gravel road. Seven towns have post offices.

There are about 108,800 children and 4,300 teachers in the 500 primary and high schools.

Life goes on as normal, except for the shells

Hours after an intense firefight, the only clues that life around northern border village, Ombalantu, had been disturbed were the hundreds of used rifle shells lying on a sandy road, shining in the afternoon sun.

During the dayfight, local residents cautiously rode their bicycles past the shell casings, carried on herding their goats and drank beer in local shops.

The residents say they have grown accustomed to the fighting after 23 years of war between the South African-led security forces and the Swapo guerrillas. The residents said they heard shooting and saw flares until 1am on Tuesday, and were worried renewed battles could catch their village.

Ombalantu has a police base, a few shops, small farms and not much else.

The numerous shells, gave some hint as to the intensity of the fighting. — Sapa
UN forces under fire for deployment delay

UNITED NATIONS officials have acknowledged that a delay in deploying peacekeeping troops in Namibia may have been a factor in the fighting that erupted on the first day of the UN force's mission.

The clashes between South African-led security police and Namibian rebels broke out on Saturday.

In Namibia, police and military officials said at least 169 guerrillas, 19 police and one South African soldier had been killed in the clashes near Namibia's northern border with Angola.

A ceasefire and the UN plan designed to lead Namibia to independence from South Africa were set to start on Saturday but the fighting has raised questions about the future of the measures.

"Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is devoting all his efforts to reinstating a ceasefire and to getting the operation back on track," UN spokesman Francisco Giuliani told reporters this week.

Meanwhile, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has warned that fighting between security forces and Swako could result in the collapse of the four-day transition to independence.

About 900 UN troops are in Namibia, including about 100 mostly officers – in an advance party in the northern region preparing for the full deployment of more than 5,000 troops this month.

The UN has drawn criticism for allowing South African forces to engage Swako and for being in place to prevent trouble when Namibia's independence program begins.

A SWA policeman stands on an armoured vehicle damaged during clashes with Swako. HANNES SMITH, Windhoek Observer

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STAR 18/4/89

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The Minister said that as a matter of fact, the
Ministry of Defence had been requested to
provide a statement on the situation. The
Minister further stated that the Ministry of
Defence had been asked to provide a
statement on the situation.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Minister’s statement was followed by
questions from various Members of the
Assembly. One Member asked about the
status of the situation in the area. The
Minister said that the situation was under
constant review and that steps were being
taken to address any issues that arose.

Finance

The Minister of Finance said that the
Government had been working hard to
ensure that the economy remained strong.
He said that the Government had introduced
a series of measures to support businesses
and individuals, and that these measures
had been successful in helping to
stabilise the economy.

Health and Population Development

The Minister of Health and Population
Development said that the Government had
been working to improve the health of the
country’s population. He said that the
Government had introduced a range of
measures to address the health needs of the
population, and that these measures had
been successful in improving health
outcomes.

Education

The Minister of Education said that the
government had been working hard to
improve the quality of education in the
country. He said that the Government had
introduced a range of measures to improve
the quality of education, and that these
measures had been successful in
improving educational outcomes.
CALLS TO SHUN SWAPO

WHITE farmers in Namibia have begun holding regular meetings with their workers to try to dissuade them from voting for Swapo in the November elections, according to black trade union leaders.

They say these meetings are particularly well-organized immediately below the "red line" in the northern area of the country, where Swapo insurgents and security forces clashed bloodily on and after April 1.

Swapo's leaders in exile are reported to be concerned that intimidation of Swapo supporters by farmers may seriously affect their chances of getting the two-thirds majority in the election which would allow them to dictate the course of Namibia's future after independence.

Trade union heads are due to meet the Swapo leadership in Harare this week to discuss means of counteracting such pressure from white bosses in all the sectors of the economy.

Mr Ben Ulenga, president of the Namibian Miners' Union — the largest union in the country — said reports from farm workers indicated that farmers had begun their campaign of dissuasion before April 1 but had intensified it since.

"They are holding regular meetings," Mr Ulenga said, "telling workers to vote for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance."
UN, police to investigate intimidation allegations

WINDHOEK — Namibian police and UN police monitors would jointly investigate allegations of intimidation of civilians in the run-up to elections, a spokesman for Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said yesterday.

He said the procedure was agreed to by Pienaar and UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari.

Reports of intimidation received by Pienaar’s office would be conveyed to Untag, and the other way round, for joint investigation.

The number of insurgents who had handed themselves over to be returned to bases north of the 15th parallel in Angola remained at seven.

The spokesman said about 300 Swapo fighters had crossed the border from northern Namibia back into Angola without reporting to any of the nine assembly points. About 880 Swapo guerrillas were still in northern Namibia.

The number of guerrillas killed was 278 while 23 had been captured by Namibian police. About half of them had been taken captive before the Mount Eljo agreement between SA, Cuba and Angola on April 9, which guaranteed Swapo insurgents safe passage back into Angola.

Forwarded

The spokesman said: “At the moment they are in police custody.” They were being held in terms of security legislation but it was up to top-ranking officers to decide what to do with them.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) spokesman Nicolas de Rougemont said the ICRC had interviewed nine of the insurgents and had forwarded a confidential document on its findings to Pienaar’s office.

The spokesman said in the latest skirmishes in northern Namibia yesterday, an insurgent was killed when a military patrol followed tracks leading in a south-easterly direction from Swartboks Drift on the border with Angola. He died in an ambush while another insurgent was killed a few hours later after a police patrol had followed tracks leading southwards from Okandjera in northern Namibia.

He denied a weekend report that communications were poor between Pienaar’s office and Ahtisaari. Both officials were “perfectly satisfied” communication was good at all levels between the two offices.

UN spokesman Cedric Thornberry said Untag had had to think of “ingenious ways” of deploying personnel to keep to the schedule for elections.

He said military forces were supposed to have pulled out of bases already but “they are not doing so” and in some areas there were possibly more forces. — Sapa.
SIMON BARBER in Washinton

BLAME FROM SWAPO

UNDER WAY: 10 SHIRT

DETERMINED EFFORT

The current situation in Namibia is highly volatile and unstable due to the ongoing conflict between the Angolan government and the South West African People's Liberation Army (SWAPO), which has been fought over a separate Namibian state since 1966.

The situation has escalated significantly since the 1980s, with Angola's involvement in the conflict leading to a series of human rights violations, including forced evacuations and mass displacement of civilians. The conflict has resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and the displacement of millions of people.

Despite the end of the Cold War and the withdrawal of foreign troops, the conflict has continued, with SWAPO seeking to establish a separate Namibian state. The Namibian government has been accused of human rights abuses, including torture and extra-judicial killings.

There is a pressing need for a peaceful resolution of the conflict, which would require the involvement of all stakeholders, including Namibia, Angola, South Africa, and SWAPO.

The Namibian government has taken steps to engage with SWAPO, including Lancaster House talks, which were initiated in 2003. However, these efforts have not been sufficient to bring an end to the conflict.

The international community, including the United Nations, has called for a peaceful resolution to the conflict, and has provided support to the Namibian government in its efforts to resolve the conflict.

It is crucial that the international community continues to support Namibia in its efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict. This would require a commitment to human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, as well as a willingness to engage in meaningful dialogue with all stakeholders.

The Namibian government must also take action to address the root causes of the conflict, including poverty, unemployment, and inequality, which have contributed to the conflict.

In conclusion, the situation in Namibia is complex and challenging, but a peaceful resolution is within reach. It is essential that the international community continues to support Namibia in its efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict, and that the Namibian government takes action to address the root causes of the conflict.
Nujoma wants SA forces confined to bases

LUANDA - The UN has been asked by Swapo president Sam Nujoma to request SA to withdraw its forces to their Namibian bases and allow Swapo guerrillas to pull back unhindered to Angola.

Nujoma said yesterday SA had deployed a division of troops along the Angola-Namibia border.

Those troops were patrolling the frontier and mounting ambushes around special assembly points set up by the UN to receive Swapo fighters due to withdraw to Angola under a plan worked out by SA, Angola and Cuba eight days ago.

The SA deployment was making it practically impossible for Swapo guerrillas to reach the assembly points.

Swapo officials said Nujoma had dictated the message to them by telephone from the southern Angolan city of Lobango.

Nujoma has already accused SA of trying to use the UN assembly points in Namibia to trap Swapo guerrillas withdrawing to Angola under the April 9 three-party agreement.

He said 500 Swapo fighters had already pulled back into Angola but most had avoided the UN assembly points.

SA was accused of trying to block the independence process. "It is part of SA's hidden agenda to derail the UN plan for the independence of Namibia."

SA had, since April 1, launched a "military onslaught" against Swapo and its supporters which "demonstrated once again deceit, duplicity and bad faith."

SA officials in Namibia said 278 Swapo guerrillas and more than 20 members of the security forces had been killed in the fighting since April 1, which had died down to sporadic clashes during the last week.

Swapo said 80 fighters had been killed and accused the SA-led security forces of killing many civilians. - Sapa-Reuters.

See Page 3
Namibia: why keep us all in the dark?

Little information is emanating from northern Namibia. The Star's man on the spot, Brendan Seery, asks why.

WINDHOEK — There may not have been an official veil of secrecy drawn over events in northern Namibia, but information is as sparse as grass in the Namib in winter, according to frustrated journalists.

Reporters have long been used to the tight-lipped official South African stance, so were not surprised when the authorities in Windhoek decided last week to tighten the valve on information by ordering that all future briefings emanate from the Office of Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

The principal spokesman for the office, journalist and PR man Gerhard Raux, has been the man on the receiving end of many difficult questions from journalists. In making available all the information he was authorised to, he appealed to journalists for understanding, particularly in respect of reports of killings of Swapo insurgents after the implementation of the Mount Etjo peace proposals. The situation, he said, was "extremely sensitive".

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

More of a surprise was the chiding and diving from the official spokesman for the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Uttag).

Resolution 435 guarantees freedom of speech and expression, and reporters had hoped the world body's officials would be valuable allies in the fight to get the story out. The second-in-command of the UN operation in Namibia, Mr Cedric Thornberry, made rose-tinted remarks shortly after Uttag began establishing itself here about the partnership between the UN and the press, ensuring that Namibia found its way to independence in a free and air manner.

Mr Thornberry has since been shown himself to be highly adept at answering but saying nothing in doing so.

Over this weekend, one frustrated journalist wrote that he had actually been lied to by UN peacekeepers in the field about the presence of Swapo insurgents at a declared sanctuary at a Roman Catholic mission.

NO KNOWLEDGE

If the communication with the press by the Administrator-General's Office and Uttag is bad then it can only be said that the communication they have between each other is appalling.

Uttag officials, when pressed hard, admitted last week they had no knowledge of incidents of Swapo insurgents banding themselves in to the police, nor of other insurgents being killed in fire-fights close to assembly points. Yet the Administrator-General's Office had told the world's press about the incidents 24 hours previously.

Questions which remained unanswered, or at least unsatisfactorily answered, were: What happens to insurgents after they hand themselves in? Why is the UN keeping the Swapo insurgents in disguise? When are those that have handed themselves in going back?

And, of course, why must this all be kept in the dark?
Malan to deal with atrocity allegations

GENERAL Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, is to deal extensively with the increasing allegations of security forces and atrocities when his vote is debated in Parliament tomorrow.

"A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said today that the allegations had been anticipated. He pointed out that General Malan and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had said at a Press conference yesterday that a concerted international campaign was being launched to reverse the bad publicity Swapo had received for contravening the Angolan/Namibian peace agreements.

At the conference they said the object of the campaign would be to put South Africa in the dock."

If not "we will have to ask ourselves if the agreed time schedules are still viable," he said.

"The Argus-Foreign Service reports from Washington that conservative Republican Senator Jesse Helms has suggested that if the United States has to contribute millions of dollars to the costs of the UN peacekeeping force in Namibia, some of the money should go to the SADF."!

"South African forces have been required to assume the peacekeeping function voluntarily," he told the Senate's foreign relations committee yesterday. See page 2.

Tutu trial postponed

JOHANNESBURG. — The trial of Mr Trevor Tutu, who has pleaded not guilty to three counts of criminal injury, hindering the police, making a false bomb threat, and malicious damage to a traffic officer's hat, has been postponed to June 25 after Mr Tutu's attorney, Mr J Bolleurs, withdrew because he had not been paid for an earlier case.

10 hanged for drugs

NICOSIA. — Iran hanged 10 drug traffickers in public this week, according to Tehran Radio. Iran has now reported executing 358 drug traffickers since launching an anti-narcotics campaign three months ago. Sapa-Reuters.

Lucky to be alive

Mr Johannes du Plessis, a 27-year-old Johannesburg policeman who was severely wounded in a shooting incident last month, wrote in the Johannesburg Star of his experience:

"I was shot in the back of the head, I thought I was dead. I remember the bullet entering my shoulder."

"I remember I was in the Pretoria Hospital, I was treated for shock and X-rayed.

"I was taken to the Johannesburg Hospital where I was treated for shock and X-rayed."

"Police believe the shot might have come from a passing train."
A conspiracy of platitudes

By BRENDAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

THERE may not have been an official veil of secrecy drawn over events in northern Namibia, but information is as sparse as grass in the Namib Desert in the middle of winter, according to frustrated local and foreign journalists.

Reporters have long been used to the tight-lipped official South African stance, and so were not surprised when the authorities in Windhoek decided last week to tighten the valve on the information flow by ordering that all future briefings emanate from the office of Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The principal spokesman for the office, experienced journalist and PR manGerhard Roux, has been the man on the receiving end of many difficult questions from journalists. In making available all the information he was authorised to, he appealed to journalists for understanding, particularly in respect of reports of killings of SWAPO insurgents after the implementation of the Mount Etjo peace proposals. The situation, he said, was "extremely sensitive".

Partnership

More of a surprise was the ducking and diving from the official spokesmen for the UN’s Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

Resolution 435 guarantees freedom of speech and expression, and reporters had hoped the world body’s officials would be valuable allies in the fight to get the story out. The second-in-command of the UN operation in Namibia, Mr Cedric Thornberry, made rose tinted remarks shortly after UnTag began establishing itself here, about the partnership between the UN and the Press in ensuring that Namibia found its way to independence in a free and fair manner.

Mr Thornberry has since then shown himself to be highly adept at answering, but saying nothing in doing so, the most probing of media questions.

Evasive

Over this weekend, one frustrated journalist wrote that he had actually been lied to by UN peacekeeping troops in the field about the presence of SWAPO insurgents at a declared sanctuary at a Roman Catholic mission. At an official UnTag press conference in Windhoek at the height of the fighting, one journalist, fed up with evasive replies from UN press spokesman Mr Amour Cherif, cried in frustration: “Just exactly what can you tell us?”

If the communication with the Press by the Administrator-General’s office on the one hand, and UnTag on the other, is bad, then it can only be said that the communication they have with each other must be appalling.

UnTag officials, when pressed hard, admitted last week they had no knowledge of incidents of SWAPO insurgents handing themselves in to the police, and of other insurgents being killed in firefight close to assembly points.

Frustrating

Yet the Administrator-General’s office had told the world’s press about the incidents 24 hours previously.

Press spokesmen for both announced blandly that there was "close co-operation" between them.

The case of the repatriation to Angola of SWAPO guerrillas who have handed themselves in has been one of the most frustrating for journalists.

Mr Roux, Mr Thornberry and UN press spokesman Mr Fred Eckhardt, have between them issued a stream of platitudes on the situation — "logistic difficulties", "language problems", "trickle down" (as in the time it takes for orders to trickle down from above), "continuing discussions", "sensitive situation" to describe but a handful.

Questions

Questions which remained unanswered, or at least unsatisfactorily unanswered, were:

☐ What happens to insurgents after they hand themselves in?
☐ Why is the UN keeping the SWAPO insurgents incognito?
☐ When are those that have handed themselves in going back?
☐ What will happen to those insurgents described as "captured" by the South Africans?

And, of course, why must this all be kept in the dark?
Malan to deal with atrocity allegations

Political Staff

GENERAL Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, is to deal extensively with the increasing allegations of security-force excesses and atrocities when his vote is debated in Parliament tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said today that the allegations had been anticipated.

He pointed out that General Malan and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had said at a Press conference yesterday that a concerted international campaign was being launched to reverse the bad publicity Swapo had received for contravening the Angolan/Namibian peace agreements.

At the conference they said the object of the campaign would be to put South Africa in the dock.

The end of April is roughly the deadline for the remaining Swapo insurgents to return north of the 16th parallel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has said.

If this deadline was not met it might be necessary to start rescheduling the timetable for the implementation of the Namibian peace plan under UN Resolution 435.

Mr Botha said that under the revised Mount Etjo declaration Swapo had been given a "reasonable time" to comply with requirements to retire north of the 16th parallel.

This had been kept deliberately vague to give the maximum flexibility, but he hoped that Swapo would comply by the end of the month.

If not "we will have to ask ourselves if the the agreed time schedules are still viable", he said.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that conservative Republican Senator Jesse Helms has suggested that if the United States has to contribute millions of dollars to the costs of the UN peacekeeping force in Namibia, some of the money should go to the SADF.

"South African forces have been required to assume the peacekeeping function willy-nilly," he told the Senate's foreign relations committee yesterday.

See page 5.
R146-m to pull troops out of Namibia

The withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia would cost about R146.4-million, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the Assembly.

He said that of this, R47.3-million would be spent on transfer of Permanent Force troops and their families, R24.1-million on transport of other troops by road, rail and air, R47.4-million on transport of stores by road and rail, R8.8-million on withdrawal and relocation of computer and telecommunications services, R17-million on packaging material and handling equipment and R1.2-million on operation of an equipment collecting point in South Africa. — Sapa.
Defence Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, his representative Martti Ahtisaari and Unita commander Lieutenant-General Frenn Chand would probably agree about the truth of that allegedly Confucian saying that "he who makes peace ends up fighting everybody else".

Between them there have had to be a number of criticism from a spectrum of people and organizations, ranging from confused observers and the anti-UN school to the SWAPO sympathisers and front organizations desperate to find some sort of scapegoat other than their leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Yet, if one reviews the happenings since April 1, it is obvious that such criticism is probably both unfair and ignorant. Hindsight has clarified at least six of the complaints which have been frequently heard so far.

- When Mr Martti Ahtisaari allowed the elements of the South West Africa Territory Force and South African Defence Force to be activated he was accepting the better of two unpleasant options. If he had not, South African Government would certainly have abrogated implementation of Resolution 435 and the entire peace process would have gone back to square one.

That would have entailed months of ferocious fighting until most of the insurgents had been killed, captured or driven back over the border, followed by months of tortuous negotiation aimed at cutting through the renewed suspicion and hostility caused by the fighting.

- The Unita force was not cut from the SWA men simply to save money at all costs. It was reduced because the SWAPO "armed struggle" had dwindled to almost nothing and that 4,000-plus men should have been enough to monitor all parties and ensure they played the game.

Things were so quiet that the South African Government voluntarily disbanded the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit. The only revelation that at the end of January both the South African Government and Dr Perez de Cuellar's office agreed that, apart from symbolic reasons, an Unita military element was not strictly necessary for implementation of Resolution 435.

- Even if the Unita force had not been cut, the monitoring troops would still not have been in position on April 1. The Unita troops who arrived before April 1 were the advance party, consisting of specialists such as engineers and signalers and administrative, logistic and other support troops told to set up a proper structure for the main body due later in the month.

This was why it was such a scramble to get them to the border and why they were so under-equipped for the task that the South Africans had to supply them with everything from tents and blankets to flagpoles and rationing.

- Given the restraints under which UN peacekeeping forces work, even a full-strength Unita military component of 7,500 would not have been able to do anything about the big SwaPO in-cursion except make feeble protests — which, of course, was what Mr Nujoma was banking on, except that he seems to have misunderstood the withdrawal timetable and moved three months too soon.

- The Unita force is not cowardly, useless, inefficient or irrelevant. Its operating ability has been eroded by the drastic change in circumstances as a result of SwaPO's incursion.

Prior to April 1 the war was over and Unita was there to ensure it stayed that way. The SwaPO incursion changed all that by causing a resumption of the war. Needless to say, this put Unita in a position because, as a peacekeeping force, the last thing it must do is get involved in a shooting war in which purely practical considerations would, sooner or later, force it into actions which could be construed (rightly or wrongly) as taking sides.

- Lieut. Gen. Frenn Chand is being written off as an ineffectual old man. I think this is unfair. He has had to throw his arrangements out of the window, weld together a motley array of national contingents and, in the absence of the actual monitoring components, hastily pull rear echelon personnel and specialists away from their main tasks and redeploy them in a totally different role and location.

Any military man who has had to go through what the army calls "marching-up drills" or change detailed operational plans in the heat of battle, as it were, would probably reckon he handled a very ticklish job quite well.

The UN General Assembly's long history of knee-jerk reaction is in SwaPO's favour and has tended to obscure the fact that the Security Council is in charge in Namibia and that, while there has been some friction on the ground, in general the Unita senior leader group has conducted itself with discretion and usually with acceptable correctness.

The same can be said for the South Africans.
SA security forces executed Swapo, TV show claims

The Argus Foreign Service was shocked by claims made in a South African television programme that security forces in northern Namibia had executed Swapo fighters. The claims are based on a report by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), which claimed to have obtained evidence of the executions.

A television news programme produced by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) has alleged that South African security forces have been executing Swapo fighters in northern Namibia. The programme claims to have obtained evidence of the executions, which it says occurred in late 1988.

The programme is based on a report by the SABC's investigative unit, which claims to have obtained video footage and audio recordings of the executions. The report is said to have been made by a witness who fled to South Africa after the alleged executions.

The South African government has denied the claims, saying that it has no evidence of the executions and that the alleged witness has a history of lying.

Security forces ‘shot villagers’

By JON OWEN

The South African government has been accused of deliberately targeting civilians in northern Namibia in a campaign to drive Swapo fighters out of the region.

The government has been accused of using helicopters and aircraft to launch missiles and bombs at civilians in an attempt to displace Swapo fighters. The campaign has been described as a deliberate attempt to disrupt the civilian population in an effort to weaken the Swapo movement.

The government has denied the accusations, saying that it is targeting only military targets.

SA ‘bully boy’ tactics slammed by Press

The South African government has been criticized for its tactics in dealing with the Swapo movement in northern Namibia.

The government has been accused of using tactics that are considered “bully boy” tactics, including the use of military force and the targeting of civilians.

The government has denied the allegations, saying that it is necessary to protect the South African border from the Swapo movement.

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The government has denied the accusations, saying that it is targeting only military targets.
The South Africa's New allegations follow a series of reports which have been made in the US media which have accused the South Africans of using force against the victims of South Africa's brutality.

There are an increasing number of reports of South African atrocities committed by the South African military in their search for SWAPO insurgents.

Security forces are also accused of committing human rights abuses.

Pro-SWAPO media reports are emphasizing the movement's struggle and the plight of the population, allegedly by members of the armed forces.

**Bow and arrows**

They said that in Ovamboland, several United Nations outposts serving a large part of the town were attacked.

Leem Saiko, 12, was shot in the head by members of the South African Defense Force (SADF) during a nighttime raid.

The government claimed that the boy was shot in the head by members of the SWAPO military during a nighttime raid.

According to the boy's father, Mr. Tito Saiko, the attack was carried out by a group of SWAPO fighters.

**Striped of clothing**

The boys said that the security forces forced them to undress before searching them.

In the end, 15 people died, according to estimates given by villagers to church leaders.

**Four held in golf bistro**

DURBAN – Four men were arrested by police today and $12,000 worth of golf equipment stolen yesterday from the Pro Shop at Beachwood Golf Club recovered. – Sapa.
Namibian UN schedule in jeopardy

CAPE TOWN — The end of April is the tough deadline for Swapo insurgents to leave Namibia and move north of the 16th parallel in Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

If they did not do so, it might be necessary to start rescheduling the timetable for the implementation of the Namibian peace plan under United Nations Resolution 435.

Mr Botha said that under the revised Mount Eljo declaration, Swapo had been given a reasonable time to withdraw.

If Swapo did not comply by the end of the month, “we will have to ask ourselves if the agreed time schedules are still viable”, Mr Botha said.

Under the Mount Eljo declaration, South African troops would not withdraw to their bases until UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Namibia’s Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar had verified that Swapo troops were north of the 16th parallel.

Mr Botha said Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma was now saying that Swapo forces were not surrendering at UN assembly points because of the presence of security forces.

But under the Mount Eljo declaration, the security forces were entitled to remain there until Swapo withdrew from Namibia.

Sapa reports that the first three Swapo guerillas to be escorted by UNTAG monitors to north of the 16th parallel crossed the Angolan border yesterday.
SADF accused of executing Swapo

By David Braun, The Star Bureau, Washington

A major international row is brewing over the deaths and mass burial of Swapo insurgents, with security forces being accused of atrocities which could effectively destroy any credibility South Africa may have gained for its handling of the insurgency.

In the last two days, the actions of the SWA security forces have been questioned, and last night, a TV documentary programme screened privately for dozens of congressional aides and journalists on Capitol Hill, claimed that scores of captured Swapo fighters had been systematically executed by shooting in the head at point blank range.

The documentation is to be televised across the United States next week by a group known as South Africa Now.

The claims of the execution, which were accompanied by grisly footage of beheaded naked and semi-naked bodies of Swapo insurgents, were greeted with horror by the gathering.

The programme goes on to challenge any credibility South Africa has gained by its handling of the Swapo incursions across the Angola-Namibia border since April when it has been destroyed.

Yesterday Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. de Klerk said the bodies of Swapo infiltrators in mass graves was unavoidable. He conceded at a press conference in Cape Town that pictures of the mass burial had done South Africa harm.

But he said the burials and movements behind Uaging and security forces were being used in an attempt to get Swapo out of the bookend South Africa in the region. A military spokesman at the conference said that the mass burials had been stopped.

Mr. Byrnes said the mass burials were now being used to make South Africa the accused. No one, he said, asked the SWA to kill with its dead and wounded. He claimed Swapo killed its own non-walking wounded and buried them in shallow graves. He also said Swapo was known to leave its wounded lying in the sun to die.

The SADF spokesman said agreement had been reached with Swapo that those buried in mass graves would be disinterred.

In the documentary, South Africa Now, which bills itself as an independent newsgathering organisation reporting "the real news in South Africa," the news the major American networks are too afraid to report, claimed the bodies all had wounds clearly through their heads at what could be described as point-blank range.

"The South Africans effectively executed them," the report claimed.

Last night's screening of the film in the US Senate office building was officially hosted by Senator Paul Simon, who this year is spearheading a new campaign to get the Senate to end tough new economic sanctions.

Attempts are now being made to portray Swapo as the aggressor and call the main fighters as the victims. There are increasing numbers of reports of Swapo infiltration of the West and unwillingness of US military in the struggle for Swapo bombers and of demobilizing bases.

Pro-Swappo media reports are campaign that the movement's fighters were merely returning to their own country "because they thought that was a cause".
3 Swapo men cross border

RUACANDA, Namibia.—The first three Swapo guerrillas to be escorted by UNtag monitors to a point north of the 16th Parallel crossed the Angolan border at Beacon One, Ruacana Falls, at 4pm yesterday.

About 1,600 insurgents are estimated to have come south into Namibia on April 1. Since last Tuesday, when the Mount Etjo declaration became effective for providing safe passage back across the border for Swapo fighters through nine UN-monitored assembly posts, seven guerrillas have made use of the arrangement.

Between 350 and 360 Swapo fighters are believed to have returned to Angola following an appeal by Mr Sam Nujoma, but without going through the designated assembly points.

To date 270 Swapo fighters have been killed since clashes started with combined Namibian police and military units on April 1, and 32 captured.

In Windhoek, meanwhile, talks between the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari on the regulation of legislative and executive powers of second-tier ethnic authorities and of Rehoboth will continue today.

In Cape Town the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that South African security forces would be confined to their bases only once Swapo's insurgents had withdrawn from Namibia.

He said the Cuban withdrawal was still continuing on schedule but by the end of the month there were deadlines for other reciprocal actions, such as a further reduction of SADF troops. This could not be done if Swapo had not yet complied with the withdrawal demands.
Peace talks on in spite of violence

WINDHOEK — Sporadic violence has disturbed the truce in northern Namibia, but UN and SA administrators have begun top-level talks to prepare the ground for independence elections — still scheduled for November.

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha, meanwhile, said in Cape Town yesterday that SA troops would be confined to base only once Swapo fighters had moved north of the 16th parallel in southern Angola. Adopting a conciliatory approach, Botha said they would be given "reasonable time" to withdraw.

In Windhoek, government spokesman Gerard Roux yesterday said that in spite of the delay caused by Swapo’s incursions and ceasefire violations, "the preparatory process has not stopped."

As far as the Administrator-General’s office is concerned, the electoral process is on schedule," he said.

But he warned that Swapo’s estimated 1,500 armed guerrillas still in the territory must return to Angola and a new ceasefire must be in place before the resolution 435 independence plan could get under way again.

"In terms of the Mt Etjo agreement the situation must be restored to what it was on March 31 before any practical steps can be taken," he said.

In Cape Town, Botha was conciliatory towards Swapo’s apparently slow withdrawal from Namibia, but he insisted that SA troops temporarily freed from base confinement to counter incursions would remain deployed until all guerrillas had been withdrawn to north of the 16th parallel.

In terms of the Mt Etjo agreement endorsed by SA, Angola and Cuba, Swapo was given a week to pull back behind the 16th parallel — some 160km inside southern Angola where they should have been located since mid-March in terms of the Geneva protocol signed last year by the same parties.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar and the UN’s Namibia chief, Martin Aftisauri, had extended the withdrawal truce to Friday this week, but Botha yesterday dropped the date and said the guerrillas

Namibian talks on in spite of violence

forces had confirmed a continuing pullout.

On Monday, Roux said military and police commanders estimated that up to 1,500 guerrillas had left the territory.

Meanwhile, officials reported sporadic violence yesterday as Aftisauri and Pienaar began their talks.

In the first such reported incident, two landmines blew up an army troop carrier near the Oshikaku mission village yesterday, but no one was hurt.

In other incidents:

□ An army patrol killed another insurgent, bringing Swapo’s losses to 279 since the incursions began on April 1; and

□ Combined military and counter-insurgency units captured four more guerrillas on Sunday and Monday and are now holding 32 prisoners.
Call to dig up
Swapo bodies
in Namibia

From DAVID BRAUN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — International attempts are being made to exhume all 283 Swapo insurgents killed by security forces since April 1 to see if there is any truth to claims that some were executed after their capture.

This was learnt during an interview with a researcher for the American television programme South Africa Now, Mr. Alun Roberts.

South Africa Now televised claims that security forces effectively executed Swapo fighters by shooting them in the head with small-calibre weapons at point-blank range after they had been captured and confined.

The programme was shown in the New York area last night and is to be televised in other parts of the US this week.

A preview of the programme was screened to US congressional aides and the media earlier. It was introduced by Senator Paul Simon, leading proponent for tougher sanctions against South Africa.

Inquiry

- From Windhoek The Argus Africa News Service reports that the Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, has announced that South Africa is to set up a permanent commission in Namibia to investigate all allegations of intimidation and misconduct.

Mr. Pienaar said he was responding to recent allegations of intimidation, assault and misconduct which had been brought to his attention.

He vowed that all those who broke the law would be prosecuted regardless of their position or their ideological stance.

The commission would also probe accusations levelled against people he labelled as “political activists”.

The commission would be “in continuous session” and would report to his office, said Mr. Pienaar. The public would have “free access” to the commission and he guaranteed that “any violation of the law would result in prosecution”.

He had spoken to Namibian lawyer Mr. Bryan O’Linn SC about appointing him as commission chairman.

Mr. O’Linn has maintained a high-profile, outspoken position over the years in support of the implementation of UN Resolution 435.
green Swapo colours, while policemen and soldiers openly wear DTA T-shirts.

"I have always taken the allegations very seriously," Mr Flesar said yesterday, pleading that the commission of inquiry would probe accusations against political activists and the security forces, as well as Unita.

"If we want to have free and fair elections in this country, we should rid ourselves of the scourge of intimidation."

Meantime in Luanda Swapo called for an independent international inquiry into the fighting in Namibia.

Nujoma

This comes on the eve of Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma's visit to London today.

He will meet British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and may possibly have a private meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Other developments:

• UN administrators are rushing additional officials to southern Angola to bolster an inadequate reporting system on Swapo guerrillas returning from Namibia under a truce in place until April 30.

• Officials in Luanda said some 600 guerrillas had crossed into Angola.

• Namibian security force spokesmen put the latest death toll for Swapo guerrillas at 270 and said 22 had been captured.

• Police from Holland and Ireland will from today act in charge offices in Windhoek and Katatura and 73 will move northwards today to take up monitoring duties in Ovamboland.
LASER Transport, SA's largest removals group, has been awarded a significant contract to move 1000 Utag military personnel into Namibia.

CEO Dennis Kaye said yesterday Laser would be responsible for storing and distributing the task forces' personal effects in Namibia.

Kaye, who was delighted with the contract, could not disclose accurate estimation of the contract's value as rates were based on weight per 100kg.

New peak

This is the second major contract secured by Laser in the last week. The group also secured a major contract to move military personnel out of Namibia, said Kaye.

Speculation about the awarding of these contracts pushed Laser's shares up 10% to a new peak of 585c this week.

At the current price the shares are on a historical dividend yield of 6.5%, double the Transport sector yield of 3%. Laser's good earnings track record suggests the shares could have further upward potential.
OSKAHATI—The delay in transferring the remaining surrendered Swapo guerrillas across the Angolan border is due solely to "humanitarian reasons", an Untag monitor said in Oshakati yesterday.

The officer, who asked not to be identified further, said the three still being treated in hospital all had "dangerous" wounds and immediate transfer to Angola could jeopardise their health.

Information about them is hard to come by, but the only reason for this was to protect the guerrillas from being harassed by the press, the monitor said.

He said they had suffered a definite setback due to shock and fear, after the Press had earlier been allowed to photograph them.

Low key

News of a further two guerrillas still to be "channelised" from points near Swartbooisdrift and Pupa Falls in the northwestern Namibia were also supplied yesterday.

The monitor would not confirm that two more Swapo fighters had in fact checked in to the gathering points in these areas but intimated that, if not, they would soon be doing so.

The low key affair which saw the first three guerrillas and their Untag escorts slip over the Angolan border at Ruacana Falls on Tuesday, was also not an attempt at subterfuge, the monitor said.

"Of the contrary we want it publicised, we want people to know about it. The Pakistanis are doing their best," he said.

There are 18 Poles, 25 Malays and 20 Pakistani monitors in the north, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Farouk Afzal. — Sapa.
Pienaar sets up probe into misconduct

WINDHOEK — Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, responding to mounting accusations of harassment and intimidation — particularly targeted at security forces — is setting up a permanent commission of inquiry to probe misconduct allegations.

Pienaar, acting without consulting UN chief Martti Ahtisaari, has asked senior advocate Brian O’Dia, chairman of the Registrar, to head the body.

"Any violations of the law, I am determined will result in prosecution," he told a news conference yesterday.

The UN is rushing additional officials to southern Angola to bolster the reporting system watching SWAPO guerrillas returning from South Africa under a truce in place until April 30. Untag deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said eight military observers drove through Runduma yesterday to join along the 16th parallel, the barrier line for SWAPO. Additional observers were preparing to leave today to help estimate SWAPO numbers back in Ango.

SA officials, declining to estimate the extent of the guerrillas' pullout from Namibia, said the April 9 Mt Elton agreement required SWAPO ultimately to tell Ahtisaari and Pienaar their fighters had fully withdrawn.

Thornberry said UN observers knew the location of SWAPO bases behind the 16th parallel and was stationed there.

UN international peacekeeping chief Marrack Goulding told reporters in Angola at the weekend that the Angolans were unprepared to receive returning SWAPO fighters, and were commandeering civilian cars to transport them to camps lacking shelter and food. Officials in Luanda said about 800 guerrillas had crossed into Angola. Namibian security force spokesman says at least 279 were killed and a further 33 were captured.

Earlier this week Ahtisaari ordered UN police officers to probe accusations that security force members assaulted civilians in northern Owambo.

"I have always taken the allegations very seriously," Pienaar said yesterday, pledging that the commission of inquiry would probe accusations against political activists and security forces.

"If we want to have free and fair elections in this country, we should rid ourselves of the scourge of intimidation and such unlawful acts," he said. "I will not allow such actions to go unpunished."
Ovambo call for end to fighting

From MARK VERBAAN
WINDHOEK. "We demand that the United Nations Special Representative does everything in his power to stop the fighting immediately, by deactivating Battalion 161 and confining Swapo combatants to points inside Namibia." Had this demand been made by one of the diplomats involved in the consultation process to enable Namibia to experience from Pretoria's rule, it

It reads: "We, the mothers, fathers, sons and daughters living in the far north of Namibia have been waiting with great hope and confidence for the implementation of Resolution 435 for the last 10 years. Our hopes were raised by your arrival in Namibia on March 31 1989."

Another mass grave? Before photographer Benny Gool was able to find out he was chased away by this group of soldiers in Northern Namibia last week

Mentioning the outbreak of fighting on April 1 between South African and Swapo forces, which has so claimed at least 300 lives, the residents said: "A lot of lives of households and cattle have been destroyed. We have experienced increased harassment and intimidation, as well as physical attacks."

They pointed out to Ahiissari that the bloodshed could have been avoided "if Unita had been deployed in this region which has been a war zone for a long time". The petitioners said Unita should have "communicated its views in order to get a balanced overall picture of the situation, instead of merely relying on South African military and police for information".

Demanding that Ahiissari does everything in his power to stop the fighting, residents called on him to deactivate South African military units and to confine Swapo combatants to bases inside the territory.
Urgent steps to save peace plan

Tension grows over Namibia ‘atrocities’

By David Braun and Brendan Seery

Urgent moves are being made to get to grips with allegations of military “executions” and political misconduct as tension mounts again over Namibia's peace and independence plan.

Pressure is being applied abroad as steps have been announced in Namibia. The new moves are:

- International attempts are being made to examine every single one of the 283 SWAPO insurgents killed by South African and Namibian security forces since April 1, to see if there is any truth to claims that some of them were executed after their capture.
- South Africa is to set up a permanent commission in Namibia to investigate all allegations of intimidation and misconduct, including those leveled against its own forces in the territory.
- This was announced by Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, who said he was responding to allegations of intimidation, assault and misconduct brought to his attention.
- Representatives from Angola, Cuba and South Africa are to meet today on the Angola-Namibia border to try to keep the independence plan on course and iron out problems in the agreement they made 10 days ago.

The meeting, to be held at Ruaconc, will have to find ways of verifying that SWAPO guerrillas, who infiltrated Namibia from Angola as the independence process started, are counted back into Angola.

Fierce arguments

Only 12 guerrillas have so far reported at the nine assembly points and British and Australian troops manning them have been involved in fierce arguments with the South Africans over their treatment.

- Senator Paul Simon, who heads the subcommittee on Africa in the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has asked that the International Commission on Namibia discuss an allegation that guerrillas were “effectively executed” by forces under South African leadership.

The South African Government has denied that its forces were following a policy of not taking prisoners.

In his announcement, Mr Pienaar vowed that all those who broke the law would be prosecuted regardless of their position or their ideological stance. He said that, as well as investigating allegations of intimidation against security forces, the commission would also probe those leveled against people he labeled as “political activists”.

The commission would be “in continuous session” and would report on a continuous basis to his office, Mr Pienaar.

A researcher for the American television programme “South Africa Now”, Mr Alan Roberts has disclosed the plan to exhume the bodies of SWAPO insurgents killed by security forces this month.

“South Africa Now” last night televised in the New York area claims that security forces effectively executed SWAPO fighters by shooting them in the head with small-calibre weapons at point-blank range, after they had been captured and confined.

There has so far been no response to the allegations from Defence Minister General Magnus Malan or Foreign Minister Mr P. Botha. However, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said the allegations had been anticipated and General Malan would respond to them in Parliament today or tomorrow.
SADF attacked us, say villagers

Eldery Mrs. Lucia Totokelo sits among the ruins of her huts in Okotaka village in Ovambo. The destruction was, she said, caused by security forces driving their troop carriers through the kraal.

On one body I noticed no gunshot wounds, but all the bodies were in an advanced state of decomposition and there may have been a bullet susceptibility.

There were a number of fractured skulls among the bodies I saw, but it is possible the francoterrorists may have depended after death.

On the other hand, it is possible that the bodies could have broken just after shots had been fired and the bodies had been bullet wounds.

The allegations of excesses were not confirmed to contacts between Sasa and security forces units.

Announced

A group of Swafo supporters returning from a political rally are said to have been fired at by whites in another car on the B1 highway between Otavi and Oshikango.

Speaking in Windhoek of the Oshikati hospital, Dr. Tjipura Ngilimankulu, who still has a bullet lodged in his body, said the whites responsible for the attack which passed them were apparent supporters of the National Union for Independence. They turned and gave us the finger.

"Shots were fired at us by these whites after we complained and were injured," Dr. Ngilimankulu said.

One of the passengers suffered a bullet wound in his head and another, a baby, is said to have died of gunshot wounds.

Mr. Shompuilopollo (23) and his wife, both supporters of the National Union for Independence were attacked by a group of men in a truck wearing T-shirts of the National Union for Independence Workers and a cap in the red, yellow and blue colours of Swafo.

2 PUBLIC AUCTIONS
Suspend 435
Bloodbath
— CP Plea

Parliamentary Staff

RESOLUTION 435 should be suspended and other safer methods to resolve the Namibian problem should be found, Conservative Party defence spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said.

He also repeated his demand for the resignation of Defence Minister General Magnus Malan during the Defence budget debate.

South Africa had "lost the strategic advantage" in Namibia and Swapo had taken it over.

"Is there an effective plan to prevent a large-scale bloodbath? I urgently appeal to the government to review the position. Do you not realise there is probably going to be a large-scale bloodbath?"

"Would it not be better to suspend Resolution 433 and find other, safer methods to resolve the problem in SWAT" he asked.

The Democratic Party's deputy defence spokesman, Mr Roger Hulley, praised the efforts of the Department of Foreign Affairs and SADF negotiators for their contribution to events in Namibia, but he said South Africa's experience in the region proved "involvement in foreign wars does not pay".

Many people had lost their lives and the region's military balance of power had changed significantly.

But he believed "there is a real chance now that the ANC could also be deflected from the armed struggle and he persuaded to take part in a great indaba or national convention. This would be possible if the West and Russia were to act in concert."

"I therefore believe now is the time for South Africa to make maximum use of the international community to help establish regional peace and an internal negotiated settlement."

Mr FJ van Deventer (NP Durbanville) said the SADF's contribution to development in Namibia should not be underestimated.

It had helped provide educational and health facilities that would continue to serve the local community for many years.

Mr Les Abrahams (LP Diamant) rounded on CP suggestions that coloured people had made no contribution to the defence of the country.

He said: "The coloured community does not need national service to demonstrate its loyalty. The coloured community might be bitterly disappointed about certain aspects of daily life in South Africa, but they are still fierce fighters for South Africa."
Nujoma visit mystery

From IAN HOBBES
LONDON. — The president ofSwapo, Mr. Sam Nujoma, mysteriously failed to arrive on his four-day visit to Britain yesterday.

He had been due to meet British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe last night and speculation was that he would also see Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Embarrassed Swapo spokes-
m en here said that Mr Nujoma had decided at the 11th hour to remain in Angola to “keep in touch with” yesterday’s urgent tripartite meeting in Namibia between South Africa, Angola and Cuba in the aftermath of the bloody fighting between South African troops and Swapo guerrillas.

The rest of the Swapo delegation did arrive and will hold a press conference today.

Some pro-Sw data sources suggested that Mr Nujoma had travelled to the border area to be close to the talks.

However, a South African Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Roland Darroll, said last night that no one from Swapo was at the deliberations.

British political circles expressed astonishment that Mr Nujoma had apparently missed an opportunity to improve his battered image and to address an international business conference here.

At yesterday’s talks of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission — its second unscheduled meeting this month — there were representatives of the three governments as well as US and Soviet observers.

South Africa was represented by the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, the head of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and the head of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Niel Barnard.

The aim of yesterday’s meeting was to discuss the current situation in northern Namibia and southern Angola “to get the Swappists and insurges north of the 16th Parallel in Angola, to be provided in the agreements”.

The commission is scheduled to meet again in Cape Town next week.

KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek that the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, yesterday studied the first formal United Nations report on accusations of security forces’ misconduct in Namibia.

Mr Pienaar today meets his UN counterpart, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, in resumed discussions on the scheduled elec-
tions, but it was not clear late yesterday if the misconduct probe would be raised.

Mr Pienaar had set up his own permanent commission of inquiry under senior Windhoek advocate Mr Bryan O’Linn.

In Windhoek, UN police commissioner Mr Stephen Fanning yesterday assigned a squad of Irish and Dutch police officers to a monitoring station in Katutura township.

By mid-May some 600 police monitors from 15 nations will be deployed at 53 stations throughout Namibia.

“The enforcement of law and order remains the sole responsibility of the SWA Police.”

Mr Fanning said other officers sent to northern Ovamboland in white-painted UN vehicles, accompany counter-insurgency police patrols who fought most of the bush skirmishes with Swapo infiltrators two weeks ago.
CP: Swapo has taken Magnus for a ride

by Tom 21/4/89

and this was exactly what happened.

He said there were now about 1,000 armed terrorists in Namibia which endangered the territory.

South Africa might be able to say to the world that it had played the game according to the rules, but Swapo had broken the rules and gained an advantage which is to the detriment of the people of the territory. — Saps
Cape awaits a Namibia boom

The Northern Cape — especially Springbok and Upington — is heading for an economic boom with an injection of new capital and an influx of people because of Namibia's approaching independence, according to business leaders in the area.

Mr. Keis Malan, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce in Upington, said the town already had a housing shortage as South-Westers bought up properties in the area. Prices had increased dramatically in some instances, and there were not enough homes to meet the demand.

Mr. Anton Steenkamp, of the Small Business Development Corporation in Springbok, said his company had been a great deal of interest from people in Namibia who wanted to buy businesses and homes.

Mr. Malan said the increased police and military presence would mean more money being spent in Upington.

Mr. Steenkamp and Mr. Malan agreed that retail business and services would increase, though it was difficult to make long-term predictions.

**MILITARY BASE**

"The whole community is expecting something to happen," said Mr. Steenkamp.

Mr. Malan said much depended on the situation in Namibia after independence.

He also predicted possible growth in Kathalfe as a result of the military base.

"The general feeling among business is that there will be an improvement in the economy," said Mr. Malan.

Mr. Piet Venter, head of cultural and information services in Upington, was less optimistic, saying though there had been inquiries, he had not seen signs of change.

He did not foresee any difficulties in dealing with increased traffic in the area, though more tourists were expected on the completion of a tarred road to the Gemsbok National Park.

**LOSING ON BOOM**

Mr. Steenkamp said there were signs of a homes shortage developing in Springbok and he felt the municipality could contribute by helping develop and making more land available for housing.

"If they don't act quickly we will lose out on some of the boom," he said.

A spokesman for the Springbok municipality said a long-term strategy for the area's growth was needed.

Another centre likely to be affected by Namibian independence is Port Nolloth, where two shops bought by people from Namibia.

"People are still weighing their options as they wait to see what happens, though there will always be a military presence, because the border has to be protected," said Mr. Steenkamp.
OVER MOUNTS

Tension

BY OWEN CORRESPONDENT

CROCKETT MOVES ARE BEING MADE TO...

SOWTENAN FRIDAY APRIL 21 1989
Namibian peace plan teeters on the brink

From Page 2

black polka-dot skirt, a white jacket and with gold-rimmed white earrings, Mrs. Thatcher boarded an Anglo American executive jet for Windhoek's small city airport, Eros.

She waved vigorously at a spectator waving a single Union Jack.

She was taken with a UN escort to the South West Africa Territory force base of Limpopo Valley, 10 km to the south, where she met British members of Untag under Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Donaldson.

There, Mrs. Thatcher expressed her condolences for the first two Untag members to die during the peace process.

Two British troops were killed on Friday when their car left the road near the northern farming town of Otjiwarongo.

Mrs. Thatcher said: "The work of this unit can help to determine the whole future of southern Africa."

"They stand at the gateway to peace, to freedom, independence and justice."

Later, she flew to the world's largest open-cast uranium mine, Rossing, near the east coast holiday resort, Swakopmund. Rossing is a wholly owned subsidiary of the British mining conglomerate, Rio Tinto Zinc.

Clash

Mrs. Thatcher then returned to Windhoek where she held talks with Mr. Botha. Her visit came on the first day of implementation of the long-delayed UN resolution 435 — the proposals for UN-supervised elections in the territory which would lead Namibia to independence.

But even as Mrs. Thatcher was lunching came the first hiccups to the process: Mrs. Botha issued the statement reporting the clash near Rausana.

Only one hour after the official ceasefire between SA and Swapo had come into operation, about 1000 Swapo supporters began marching from the township of Katutura towards central Windhoek at Tarara.

A thin line of police confronted them and, after discussions between Swapo and the police, the march was called off.

In the Windhoek city centre, during the march, whites and other black Namibians went about their end-of-month shopping unaware of the drama unfurling on the outskirts.

A motorcade of Miss Namibia finalists in open cars, and clad in swimming costumes, waved breezily as they drove down the city's main thoroughfare, Kaiser Street.

CHRISTIE'S
ROBSON LOWE
Surprise as Nujoma stands up Howe

LONDON — There was astonishment yesterday when Swapo president Sam Nujoma failed to arrive on a four-day visit to Britain and lost the opportunity to rally support for Swapo and improve his own battered image.

He had been due to meet Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe last night and there was well-sourced speculation that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was willing to see him.

Embaressed Swapo spokesmen said Nujoma had decided to stay in Angola to "keep in touch with" the tripartite meeting in Namibia of military officials from SA, Angola and Cuba in the aftermath of recent fighting between security forces and Swapo.

Britain's opposition party leaders had lined up to welcome him and support the launch of an appeal to raise funds for a Swapo election campaign.
Pienaar studies UN report on misconduct

strains a week earlier with a push southwards from Angola, may return to Angola unchallenged. Only nine have used UN-supervised assembly points set up along the border, but Angolan and UN officials estimate between 500 and 800 may have walked back undetected.

Pienaar and Abhisaiar set today as a loose deadline for the guerrillas' return to monitored points behind the 16th parallel inside Angola. Foreign Minister Pik Botha this week gave Swapo until mid-month to verify a total pullout.

In spite of the presence in Angola of Marrack Goulding, head of UN peacekeeping operations worldwide, and UN military

monitors at the 16th parallel bases, Thornberry said determination of Swapo's withdrawal was "not conclusive" although guerrillas back in Angola were believed to number "in the hundreds".

In Windhoek, UN police commissioner Stephen Fanning yesterday assigned a squad of Irish and Dutch police officers to a monitoring station in Katutura township.

By mid-May about 500 police monitors from 15 nations will be deployed at 53 stations scattered throughout Namibia, in watchdog roles over SWA Police.
Mass graves put South Africa back in the dock

By GERALD SHAW

The dramatic improvement in perceptions of South Africa abroad as a result of deft and enlightened diplomacy in Namibia has been pretty well wiped out in the last few days by the strongly negative impression which has gone out to the world of what has subsequently been happening on the ground.

It is simplistic to brush this setback aside as the result of clever Swapo propaganda designed to smear the South African Police and Defence Force. Swapo has been delighted to get off the hook so easily and quickly following world condemnation of its flouting of the terms of the UN peace plan. Yet this success is not of its making. It has dropped into Swapo’s lap like manna from heaven.

The change has come about as a result of reports in sober, Thatcher-supporting and conservative newspapers such as the Sunday Times and the Sunday Telegraph. The gist of these reports has gone round the world on television.

As a result, the heat is off Swapo. The worst has indeed happened, as this column last week feared might happen.

Atrocity allegations

It will do South Africa little good to appoint a respected Namibian lawyer to chair a permanent commission to investigate what are described as “atrocity” stories. Such an inquiry will be rejected as one-sided.

What has gone wrong? Atrocity allegations apart, the British reports suggest that the security forces have been coming on rather too strong, and in so doing, playing into Swapo’s hands.

It will be recalled that the world applauded South Africa as it scrupulously upheld its undertakings while Swapo, is, not satisfied with the peace plan, infiltrated large numbers of heavily-armed guerillas into Namibia after the cut-off date on April 1.

The initial waves of guerillas were met by waiting SAP counter-insurgency fighters (many of them ex-Koevoet) and 200 and more of them were shot dead. Many were buried in mass graves.

Untag gave permission for certain SADF units to leave their bases to assist the police to restore order. Agreement was later reached on arrangements for the guerillas to surrender at Untag assembly points and to be escorted back north of the 16th parallel in Angola.

Then the reports began appearing by British correspondents on the spot in Ovamboland and they did not make pleasant reading.

“The main line of criticism was that the SADF was maintaining an intimidating presence at the Untag assembly points and would not withdraw, whatever the pleas of the British and Australian Untag commanders that their presence was preventing Swapo guerillas from coming in to surrender.”

The Independent correspondent’s on-the-spot observations convinced him that “the South Africans are being needlessly bloody-minded”. There have been unpleasant wrangles between British officers and their South African counterparts.

It may be that elements of the security forces, having ruled the roost there for a decade, have become accustomed to acting beyond public scrutiny. They seem to have overlooked the public relations dimension of their actions and the fact that since April 1 they are acting in an internationally-controlled territory under the full glare of international media which are not subject to censorship or emergency regulations.

To shoot 200 and more guerillas is no doubt a splendid feat of arms. But it turns out to have been unfortunate, politically, creating instant martyrs and a huge emotional boost to the cause of Swapo on the eve of an election campaign. Could the guerillas — or many of them at least — not have been isolated, captured, disarmed and returned to Angola?

Close to despair

If the international reaction was indeed the result of a cunning Swapo propaganda play, then South Africa seems to have played right into its hands. The impression created by pictures of naked bodies being filled into mass graves has been devastating, recalling the worst excesses of the Third Reich.

If I were an official of Mr Pik Botha’s Foreign Affairs Department I would be close to despair by now, watching hard-won gains built up over long months of slogging away at the diplomatic front being squandered in a day or two. A South African diplomatic triumph has been turned into a setback and Swapo has scored vital points in its election campaign at home and in its diplomatic campaign abroad.

It remains to be seen whether the Minister of Defence can persuade the world that they have got it wrong again and that it is still a communist plot.

THE brother of a 14-year-old Brooklyn girl who was killed by police was arrested a few days after her death for allegedly being high on marijuana. The girl’s mother said she was driving her daughter about the city when she was shot by police. She said her daughter was a good student and had never been in trouble with the law.
SA Govt denies Swapo in talks

Meanwhile, Botswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Gosiame Chipepe, yesterday announced a joint observer mission from the Frontline states would leave Botswana for Namibia on Sunday.

Sapa reports that the National Party of South West Africa/Namibia has asked for an urgent meeting with the State President, Mr P W Botha, next week to discuss the further implementation of Resolution 435.

Escorted

The NP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in a letter to President Botha they wished to discuss the apparent inability of the international community to make Swapo and the Cuban forces withdraw as agreed.

Jon Qwelane of The Star's Africa News Service reports that hundreds of Swapo fighters who had not surrendered their weapons were heading north towards Angola where they were being escorted to bases beyond the 16th parallel, a spokesman for the UN special representative for Namibia said yesterday.

The Star Bureau reports from London that Swapo has announced the arrival in Britain of a "high-level" delegation. But has declined to explain why leader Mr Sam Nujoma is not at its head.

Mr Nujoma's trip to Britain for a meeting with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is understood to have been postponed.

Yesterday, the Anti Apartheid Movement said that the delegation would now be led by Hage Geingob, director of the UN Institute for Namibia and a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Swapo.

It is understood the Nujoma visit may have been cancelled so Mr Nujoma could attend the meeting yesterday of Cuban, Angolan and South African representatives on the Angola-Namibia border.

A news conference was scheduled for today.
Parliament in brief

5 detained in Namibia

THERE were five people in detention in Namibia at the end of last year, President P W Botha said yesterday.

R228m of beef imported

SOUTH AFRICA imported 47.128 tons of beef from 1986 to October 1988 at a cost of R228.694.073, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.
as a transparent bid by Swapo to restore its political reputation — but an international furor has nevertheless erupted around the persistent reports.

Simon O’Dwyer-Russell, a senior journalist from the London Sunday Telegraph, said what he saw in the back yard of Oshakati’s mortuary was profoundly disturbing: “None of the bodies (he viewed the corpses of 18 guerrillas in the second week of April) showed the familiar signs of mutilation by heavy machine-gun bullets of the type used by the South African-led security forces.

“Most had apparently been shot in the face at close range with small calibre weapons.”

Several other journalists report similar impressions, and there are now intensive international efforts to have the bodies of all dead Swapo fighters exhumed and subjected to proper forensic tests.

Prominent Windhoek advocate David Smuts, who has been responsible for bringing many Swapo applications to court in Namibia, supports these calls. “No one has concrete evidence of the alleged “executions”),” he told the Weekly Mail yesterday, “but it is a matter of the gravest concern in Namibia.”

Smuts said besides the “execution” claims, Windhoek’s Legal Assistance Centre and the Human Rights Centre in Ongwediva had received a flood of detailed reports of harassment and assault of civilians by security forces in Ovamboland.

An urgent application for a restraining order against the security forces was being considered, he said. However, Smuts and his colleagues were first investigating the terms of reference of the permanent commission established this week by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.

The commission, which is to be headed by respected Windhoek advocate Brian O’Linn, will be charged with investigating all forms of intimidation and misconduct — from whatever quarter — in the run-up to November’s scheduled independence elections.

A short video documentary produced this week by the independent US-based television group South Africa Now claimed that as many as 24 Plan fighters “allegedly killed in battles with (security) forces had actually been shot at close range execution-style”.

According to the makers of the documentary, Sunday Telegraph photographer Judith Paslow offered this graphic recollection of what he saw in Ovamboland: “They had all been shot through the head with small calibre rounds. The security forces use weapons up to 20-millimetre cannons ... a 20-millimetre round will cut a body in half, or just shear a limb off a body.

“There were no wounds corresponding to anything like that in the stack of bodies that we saw in Oshakati. In fact, all of the dead had been shot clean through the head, at what we could only deduce was point-blank or close range — effectively executed.”

O’Dwyer-Russell reported that he had spoken to a black member of the notorious Koevoet counter-insurgency unit, and asked him whether the guerrillas had been killed after surrendering. “What does it matter?” the tracker replied. “They are Swapo, and they are dead. That’s all that matters.”
Some unsolved riddles of the killing shed

By Shyan Johnson

The problem is that there are no clues as to how the shed came to be.

The shed has been there for as long as anyone can remember. It appears to have been built by someone who was skilled in carpentry, but no one knows who.

The shed has many unusual features, such as a small window in the roof and a secret door in the back. These features suggest that someone was trying to keep something hidden.

The shed has never been entered, and no one knows what might be inside. Some believe that it contains a treasure, while others think it might be a place of secrets.

As the years go by, the shed continues to stand as a mystery, a riddle that no one can solve.
Three Swapo killed in clashes

WINDHOEK.— Three Swapo fighters have been killed in clashes with security forces and there are reports of a battle, possibly a large one, in northern Namibia.

Mr Gerhard Roux, chief aide to Namibia Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, said today that he was flying north to investigate the battle.

The three Swapo deaths were confirmed today by a spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Dawid Venter.

Two died in follow-up operations after a security force vehicle detonated a landmine in an ambush in the east of northern Namibia, while the third was killed in fighting in the west of the operational area yesterday.

Special UN representative for Namibia Mr Martin Ahtisaari was told of the fighting.

Hundreds of Swapo fighters were heading north towards Angola, where they were being escorted to bases beyond the 16th parallel, said a spokesman for the United Nations special representative for Namibia said.

And in Washington the United States government has rejected a Swapo call for an international inquiry into this month’s fighting in northern Namibia.

But it has declared support for moves by South Africa and the United Nations to investigate allegations of brutality against Swapo insurgents by the security forces. — Argus Africa News Service, Sapa.
The pastor did not get out of the car and ran away. He had been given a drink to make him feel better before he fell asleep. When he woke up, he was confused and went to the hospital. He was then told that he had been given a drink, and he asked for help. After giving a condition, the pastor was treated. The pastor was then admitted to the hospital, but he did not want to stay. He was then allowed to go home. When he arrived, he was told that he had been given a drink. He was then told that he had been given a drink, and he asked for help. After giving a condition, the pastor was treated. The pastor was then admitted to the hospital, but he did not want to stay. He was then allowed to go home. When he arrived, he was told that he had been given a drink. The pastor then died.

Who later died — old pastor on assault for assault on soldiers' friend

The news of the pastor's death shocked the community. The pastor was known for his kind and generous nature. People were shocked to learn that he had been given a drink and then died. The police are investigating the incident and are looking for any witnesses who may have seen the pastor before he died. The community is mourning the loss of a beloved leader.
SA agrees to ‘safe passage’

SOUTH AFRICA yesterday agreed to withdraw all its security forces to their bases for 60 hours from 8pm on Wednesday to create a "safe passage" period for Swapo guerillas to leave the territory.

In a second concession aimed at speeding up the return of Swapo guerillas to Angola and get the UN-supervised plan for Namibian independence back on track, Pretoria has hinted that it would be "realistic" about the Swapo withdrawal. The government indicated it would not insist that every single Swapo fighter was accounted for.

Announcing the first leg of the plan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pek Botha, said: "South Africa gives the assurance that Swapo infiltrators will be allowed unhindered return to Angola during the period in question."

Speaking in Parliament yesterday, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said the "basic questions" were how SA knew and what assurances it had that the roughly 1,600 Swapo insurgents had in fact returned to Angola.

General Malan said the SA delegation to the Joint Commission had proposed a number of steps to facilitate the departure of the remaining armed Swapo elements:

- Angola and Cuba would obtain from Swapo a cassette tape recording of messages by PLAN commanders instructing Swapo armed elements still in Namibia to return to Angola immediately.

- The messages, which would be broadcast in the territory by commercial radio channels and through "ground- and sky-shot" facilities, would not contain any political propaganda.

- The instruction to armed Swapo elements to return to Angola north of the 16th parallel during the 60-hour safe passage period.

- A verification period, which will depend on both the identification of armed Swapo elements and the successful location of arms caches.

Swapo leaders in London yesterday demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from designated assembly points in Namibia.

Swapo foreign secretary Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab and Politburo members had not received official details of General Malan's offer of a 60-hour ceasefire next week to facilitate the withdrawal of Swapo forces.

The Swapo leaders told the press conference South African forces had committed serious atrocities in Namibia since April 1, including the killing of 18 guerrillas they claimed had been shot in the back and buried in mass graves.

They said they were demanding an official international investigation of events since April 1 that should be headed by a respected international judge.

Mr Gurirab said they were confident the independently-established truth would expose South African atrocities and how, he claimed, the "gullible" Western media had swallowed information fed by Pretoria and misrepresented the situation from the outset.
Swapo given 60 hours to leave

● FROM PAGE 1.

"We will give them money and invite them to open offices in Windhoek, and if they want to use those offices in the struggle against apartheid, we will support them. But not military bases. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries."

A joint statement issued by South Africa, Angola and Cuba after the Joint Commission meeting on Thursday said that Angola and Cuba would inform Swapo of the new proposals.

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan detailed the proposals to Parliament yesterday during the Defence debate. He said:

● Angola and Cuba would obtain from Swapo a cassette tape-recording of messages by Swapo army commanders instructing Swapo fighters still in Namibia to return to Angola immediately.

● The messages would not contain any political propaganda — and South African diplomats say they will ensure they do not give the impression that the commanders are in Windhoek.

● South Africa would vet the messages before broadcast and the tapes would be given to South Africa by Angola and Cuba at the Ruacana border post by midday tomorrow at the latest.

North of 16th parallel

● The messages would also state that Swapo forces in Angola were being moved to north of the 16th parallel.

● At 6 pm on Wednesday all security forces would withdraw to their bases for 60 hours. "This will create a safe-passage period during which all armed Swapo elements still in South West Africa/Namibia must withdraw to Angola."

● A period would follow during which the departure of all armed Swapo elements from Namibia would be verified.

● The length of the period would depend on the verification of the numbers of Swapo insurgents who have left. It would also depend upon the successful location of arms caches which have been established in Namibia.

● SA had pointed out that the verification period could be "considerably shortened" if Swapo provided information to locate the arms caches.

South Africa has confirmed that three Swapo fighters have been killed in clashes with security forces in the last 48 hours in northern Namibia.

Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, said the insurgents were killed in "isolated incidents".

The deaths bring to 230 the number of Swapo guerrillas who have died since the fighting broke out on April 1. At least 27 security force members died and 33 insurgents were captured in the battles.
a husband
finds happiness
Agent Forsyth

Swapo guerrillas will be
given 60 hours to leave

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SWAPO FORCES WILL BE GIVEN 60 HOURS TO LEAVE
60-hour truce in Namibia next week

by TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

SWAPO infiltrators are to be given time to leave Namibia with South African security forces confined to their bases.

Announcing this, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the security forces would remain at base for 60 hours, starting on Wednesday at 6pm, to enable the infiltrators to leave.

Special steps would be taken to inform the infiltrators of the decision.

The three parties to the Namibia peace agreement, South Africa, Angola and Cuba, have reaffirmed that Swapo forces must return to north of the 16th parallel and that the implementation of UN Resolution 435 must continue.

Mr Botha said South Africa gave the assurance that the Swapo men would be allowed to return to Angola unhindered during the period in question. He urged the Swapo leadership to call upon its members to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Messages

Speaking in Parliament, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan gave more details of the withdrawal procedure.

Angola and Cuba would obtain from Swapo a tape-recording of messages by commanders of Plan, the movement’s “liberation army”, instructing armed elements still in Namibia to return to Angola immediately.

The messages, which would be broadcast in the territory by commercial radio channels and through ground and sky-shouts, and which would be in the languages most commonly used by Swapo, would not contain political propaganda.

A period during which the departure of all armed Swapo elements from the territory would be verified, would follow.

The length of this period would depend on the verification of information regarding the number of armed Swapo fighters who had made use of the opportunity to return to Angola, and on the successful location of arms caches established in the territory.

Swapo co-operation could thus considerably shorten this period, General Malan said.

The Ruacana meeting of the Joint Committee yesterday was attended by observers from Russia and the United States, said a joint statement by South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

The parties exchanged views and proposals which would be examined by their respective governments. Angola and Cuba would apprise Angola and Cuba of decisions.
**T**he shooting war in Namibia has been followed by a propaganda war — and South Africa is in danger of losing it.

Swapo, and its international supporters, have Pretoria on the defensive with allegations that the security forces executed captured Swapo insurgents, and were guilty of other excesses in combating the guerrilla incursion at the beginning of the month.

Although the executions allegations have not been proved, Pretoria has already lost much of the political advantage it gained from its initial response to the incursion by an estimated 1,500 insurgents.

Ironically, the damage to Pretoria's image has come through its willingness to open the fighting to the international news media.

One result of this was that international audiences were given television footage, still photographs and descriptions of the blasted and sometimes naked bodies of the dead, some piled in the mortuary at Oshakati and some being dumped into mass graves.

Most damaging of all was a television film produced by an anti-apartheid organization in the United States and shown privately to Congressmen in Washington, and publicly to TV viewers in their homes. The TV footage of the beheaded corpses, some badly torn, is said, to have caused widespread revulsion.

This revulsion was easily turned into condemnation of the security forces as the villains, and sympathy for Swapo as the victims. By the end of this week, the international condemnation that had been heaped on Swapo for violating the independence agreement with its incursion had become largely drowned by the cries of atrocity against the security forces.

American and other diplomats, who have worked long and hard to bring about the Namibian settlement, are thought to be exasperated as they see the territory's independence being jeopardized, not only by Swapo's incursion, but also by efforts by apartheid's overseas opponents to score points against South Africa.

**S**trong efforts are being made to get the independence process back on track, including a special meeting this week at Racca, on the border with Angola, of the hastily reconstituted South African-Cuban-Angolan Joint Military Monitoring Committee.

The meeting was aimed at making sure the Swapo insurgents withdraw from Owamboland and retire to the north of the 16th parallel, as required under the Mount Eto Declaration that the three nations signed to end the flare-up of fighting in northern Namibia.

Provided the Swapo withdrawal can be completed without much more bloodshed, the procedure for bringing independence to Namibia under Resolution 435 seems likely to continue with no serious delay, leading to the election at the end of November.

In the meantime, however, more Swapo infiltrators have been killed in clashes with the security forces, and increasingly, the village of the peace is being depicted internationally not as Swapo, but as South Africa.

**SCORES**, perhaps even hundreds, of the Swapo infiltrators are believed still to be hiding in Owamboland with their wives. Nobody seems to know for sure whether they are afraid to surrender to the United Nations assembly points set up for their repatriation, or whether they are lying low with the intention of engaging in armed intimidation of voters during the election.

The security forces have been blamed for setting up camps close to the assembly points manned by troops of the UN monitoring force, Unad, and for having more men than Unad in the camps. Yet, the Mount Eto Declaration, which was signed by Angola and Cuba as well as South Africa, provides for just that — joint security force-Unad camps at the assembly points, with 35 security force and 15 Unad members in each.

The few insurgents who did turn themselves in to the assembly points, spent days waiting to be handed over to the Angolans, and many overseas critics put the blame on South Africa. The security forces were accused of insisting on interrogating and fingerprinting the insurgents before they were sent back over the border.

There may, in fact, have been an informa
tion provision attached to the Mount Eto Declaration for the insurgents to be questioned if not fingerprinted, but in any event Pretoria appears to have lost that particular point by default, for it was never clearly explained.

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**"Keetmanshoop, where is that?"** Corporal McGladrey from Chilliwack Bc appears to be thinking while filling in forms for his UN ID card at their base camp near Windhoek.

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**'I LOVE YOU MOMMY, OVER'**

**T**he farewells were heart-rending when Master-Corporal Brigitte Hanchard boarded the Canadian Air Force transport plane bound for Africa and a peace-keeping job with the United Nations.

Tearsful son Paul, 6, could not understand why he could not go with Mommy when she was going off "to help some people a long way away".

Husband Richard, also an Army regular, was more encouraging, and quite happy to keep the home fires burning in Ottawa for the next five or six months.

Master Corporal Gloria Banfield accepted her overseas posting with alacrity, with support from husband Norman, a physical education instructor at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. He had done three tours overseas in Canadian peace-keeping operations for the UN, and believed it would be a fantastic opportunity for his wife.

She enthuses that Norman will "really be a great father". That she doesn't have any worries that daughters Loralee, 6, and Lee-Ann, 4 will be well looked after.

Both women soldiers — of only a handful in the UN forces in Namibia — miss their families, but are also excited about the foreign posting.

They have both found this vast, arid territory to be different from what they expected. They imagined they would be confronted by mazes, scorpions and possibly even lions, and would be sleeping in tents in the African jungle.

Instead, they have found, in Windhoek at least, a modern city of about 120,000 people not unlike the medium-sized towns back home. There is safe, drinkable running water and adequate, if not luxurious accommodation, at the agricultural show grounds close to the city centre.

Gloria comes originally from North Bay, Ontario, and says she is used to small town life — experience which should come in handy when she and about 70 others from the Canadian contingent are posted soon to Keetmanshoop, about 500km south of Windhoek.

**WHY a population of about 10,000, and one traffic light, the town will make sleepy Windhoek look like a bustling metropolis.**

Keetmanshoop, which receives very little rain, is the épiltome of a desert town, with scorching hot days in summer and bitter cold in winter (now only about two months around the corner). Cold, though, is one thing which doesn't faze the Maple Leaf soldiers one bit.

Brigitte, who comes from Quebec city, and is normally stationed with the National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, says she has found Namibia "surprising" and that she and others have already done quite a bit of exploring in and around Windhoek since they arrived. The open space appeals to her, but she knows she must take care of her fair skin in the harsh African sun.

Although the 250-member Canadian contingent of the UN peace-keeping force here has been careful, and used sun barrier creams regularly, others — especially the Danes and Finns — have been bed- ridden with sunburn.

Gloria adds that she finds Namibia, from what she has seen so far, is "very laid back and mellow".

**GLORIA has written a number of letters to those at home, as has Brigitte, but both soldiers say they do not think it will be a good idea to have a mid-term break with their families, either here or in Canada, as they are entitled to. Brigitte thinks, and Gloria agrees, that the trauma would be too much for children seeing Mommy, and having to say goodbye again to her a short while later.**

Brigitte has managed to speak to Richard and Paul in a radio communication link-up, and was amazed by her son's grasp of the military formalities: "I love you Mommy, Over."
"I love you, too, Paul, Over."
UN escorts Swapo men to Angola and freedom

MPLA and SADF watch as boom goes up

THE first three Swapo guerrillas to be escorted by Unitac units to a point north of the 16th Parallel crossed the Angolan border at Casamance Falls this week.

Minutes before the crossing, the guerrillas were driven silently into three UN Land Rovers while the soldiers held a meeting with their men at the point. GUY ROGERS report.

As soon as the units were out of sight, the border banned the operations under command of Unitac in Namibia, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Campos, recorded the crossing on TV cameras.

Moments after the departure, two SA JMC officials - including SADF chief Gen. Jan van der Merwe - crossed the line back into Namibia after talks with the Angolans.

One other official, two MPLA officers crossed under the border boom to confer with SADF JMC officials.

From Casamance Falls, the three guerrillas would be escorted by Unitac and MPLA personnel to Luanda, some 150 km north of the 16th Parallel, from which Swapo was supposed to withdraw by April 1 in terms of Resolution 455.

Campos said "Swapo guerrillas I spoke to said they had been here for nine months. Others, I'm sure, did cross after April 1."

He said he had confidence now that Unitac was in control of the situation and made it clear that surrendering guerrillas would be escorted all the way to a point north of the 16th Parallel.

He said the three men would first go to Cibinque and would be moved shortly afterwards to Luanda, where it appeared the Angolans planned to house the majority of the insurgents.

Campos said this resuscitation program applied also to the large number of Swapo fighters who had crossed the border back into Angola of their own accord.

He estimated between 700 and 800 Swapo members had already left Namibia and others were already moving south.

He was in constant contact with another group - "a good number" - who had indicated they might be willing to surrender at one of the Unitac-monitored gathering points.

"I think most of them will still just cross the border themselves... for two reasons."

The first is the Nujoma's call for them to do so, and the second is because I think they are afraid of the large SA presence at those points... it's natural," Campos said.

A fourth Swapo fighter who was supposed to cross this week was still being treated in hospital at Oshakati, and two more were being treated at Okahandi's state hospital.

Unitac HQ in Oshakati said one insurgent had surrendered, but was vague about further details.

Just hours before the crossing, Cell was aware of the impending operation were Austrian and English troops stationed on the hill above the falls. They had apparently received instructions direct from Oshakati.

The senior Nujoma minister at the Swazi camp at Ruscanu was notified of the coming and the SA command there was kept there in the dark.

The chief of security was among those who insisted seemed to want to keep the surrendered Swapo fighters developed barely lifeline as the first three crossed into Angola... - Saga.
UN rejects OAU

Namibia mission

HARARE — A three-man OAU team — bound for Namibia to monitor the territory's independence process — would return to Addis Ababa today without reaching Windhoek because the UN would not allow it to set up an observer mission there, officials said yesterday.

Delegation chief Yihna Tadesse said in spite of a request to the UN last February and an invitation from SA to set up an observer mission in Windhoek, the UN had not given the OAU approval to do so.

He said: "In view of this attitude of the SA government, I am baffled about the silence of the UN secretary-general to our request."

Tadesse, OAU assistant secretary-general in charge of political affairs, was accompanied by Brigadier Hashin Mbita,

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UN rejects Namibia mission for OAU

executive secretary of the OAU liberation committee, and Mensa Bonsu, chief of the OAU decolonisation secretariat.

He said his team wanted to go to Namibia to assess the situation on the ground, look into the question of logistics and meet UN special representative Martti Antti-Sarri and discuss with him deployment of the OAU observer mission’s personnel.

“We are racing against time. The sooner we are allowed (to set up the mission) the better and it will enable us to discharge our responsibilities properly.”

The mission was important for the OAU in its commitment in the decolonisation of Africa.

Tadesse said the OAU viewed as "crucial" for the destiny of Namibian people

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*From Page 721*

that the elections be conducted in conformity with provisions of UN resolution 435.

*Reuters reports from Luanda that Swapo said at the weekend that all of its guerrillas remaining in Namibia could withdraw to Angola by Friday if they were not obstructed by SA forces. It reacted cautiously to SA's statement last Friday that it would confine its troops in Namibia to their bases for 48 hours from Wednesday, to allow Swapo fighters to pull out. A Swapo spokesman said: “We are waiting on the ground to see if that really happens.”* — Sapa

*See Page 3*
SA army obstructing pullout — Swapo

LUANDA. — Swapo claims that all its guerrilla forces remaining in Namibia could withdraw into Angola by next Friday if they were not obstructed by South African forces.

The group reacted cautiously at the weekend to South Africa's statement on Friday that it would confine its troops in Namibia to their bases for 61 hours from next Wednesday, to allow Swapo fighters to pull out.

"We are waiting to see on the ground if that is what really happens," Mr Himananye Shafoodsina Nehova, deputy information secretary of Swapo, told Reuters in Luanda.

"But we are not pessimistic... we still believe that the process at long last will continue," Mr Nehova said. — Sapa-Reuter
Frontline men fail to arrive

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo supporters waited in vain yesterday to welcome to Namibia a delegation of observers from the frontline states.

Wearing the red, blue and green Swapo colours, supporters of the movement including vice-president Mr Nathaniel Mufu浴室 gathered at Eros airport for the expected arrival from Botswana of an 18-member delegation from the six frontline states.

But the only official arrival on board a scheduled Air Botswana flight from Gaborone was Botswanan High Commissioner Mr Oteng Tebape, an envoy for the Botswana government.

Up to 500 Swapo supporters gathered at the airport earlier in the day, but the crowd had diminished to some two dozen by the time the flight arrived about 1.15pm.

South African Foreign Affairs Department spokesman Mr Eric Blumner said no officials of the other frontline states — Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania — had applied for visas to enter Namibia.

Under official agreements Botswanan do not need entry visas.

Mr Tebape told reporters he would represent the Botswana government in Namibia during the UN independence programme and was not part of a frontline states delegation.

Mr Blumner said two Zambian officials had arrived on Friday on visas valid until today. The Zambians had not asked for extensions, but officials "will look at it" if a longer stay was requested.

A Kenyan representative had also arrived, Mr Blumner said.

@Sapa reported from Harare yesterday that a three-man Organisation of African Unity (OAU) team bound for Namibia to monitor independence returned to Addis Ababa without reaching Windhoek because the UN has not allowed it to set up an observer mission there.
‘Swapo met SADF for talks on border’

The Star’s Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgent commanders met South African military officers on the border of Namibia and Angola last week, a senior Swapo official has confirmed.

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, the organisation’s information secretary, told The Namibian newspaper that the Swapo delegation at the talks had been headed by Mr Naas Angula, the education secretary.

The newspaper reported that it believed the commander of the SWA Territorial Force had headed the delegation from the other side. The meeting took place on the Namibia-Angola border on Tuesday.

The talks would thus have preceded the meeting later in the week in Ruacona between the members of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission — South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

MADE CLEAR

After that meeting Pretoria offered to withdraw its troops to base for 60 hours starting on Wednesday evening to allow the remaining insurgents to leave the country.

Mr Hamutenya said the Swapo delegation had made it clear to the South Africans that they should decide whether they wanted to fight or were willing to let Swapo fighters leave the country unhindered.

“They couldn’t have both,” he told The Namibian.

Mr Hamutenya claimed the South Africans were not granting “safe passage” to exiting insurgents as had been guaranteed in the Mount Eljo Declaration peace proposal.

Instead, he claimed the SADF used Undag assembly points as “interrogation centres”.

The Swapo information secretary said it was impossible for fighters already inside Namibia to hand in their arms to the UN and return to their villages in the north of the country as they would be “hunted down” by the security forces.

OAU TURNED BACK

It had therefore been decided by Swapo that all fighters should return to Angola and come back to Namibia later with the rest of the Namibian refugees.

In Harare, the national news agency Ziana reported that the Frontline states’ observer group for Namibia is in Gabarone en route to Windhoek to monitor Resolution 435.

But a three-man OAU team bound for Namibia returned to Addis Ababa today without reaching Windhoek because the UN has not allowed it to set up an observer mission there.

The team said it had stopped over in Luanda on Saturday where it had held discussions with Swapo over OAU participation in the repatriation of refugees, and its bid to send an observer mission to Windhoek.
Swop to conduct
damage assessment

From LAURINDA KEYS
of Associated Press
in Windhoek

LEADERS of the intern-
nal wing of Swop who addressed the mass
rally in Windhoek on April 1, said their forces had
done their job and now civilian sup-
porters should do theirs by working to win
independence elections.

But the guerrillas weren't
finished. They declined to
wait in their camps in Angola
for an orderly, unarmed return
to Namibia in May. Hun-
dreds crossed the border, with
weapons, in the latest incursion of their 23-year
war for independence from South
Africa.

The result has been nearly
300 civilians killed by secre-
tory forces, one of Swop's
worst defeats at a time when it
sought to show itself as a
victorious liberator.

Daniel Tjongarero, national
chairman of the South-West
Africa People's Organization,
says he doesn't yet know why
such action was taken, but he
isn't overly worried about its
impact on the elections.

"Politicians can explain any-
ting," he said in an
interview.

Explanations from Swop's
external leaders have varied:
from denial that there was an
incursion, to a claim that
guerrillas entered to protect
Nambian-based comrades who
were threatened by South
African forces, to a widely rejected
argument that Swop units
were entitled to go to bases in
Namibia on April 1 - even
though no such units existed.

Namibians wondered why
such risky action was taken on
the day a United Nations
plan was implemented that
would have ended such inde-
pendence after November elec-
tions that Swop was favored to
win.

Swop's opponents, and
South African officials, sug-
gest Swop began to fear the
expiration of a political camp-
aign. But they sought to turn
the guerrilla losses and the
near-collapse of the independence
plan may not cut very far into
Swop's political support.

"Let's wait to see the out-
come of the election. That
will tell whether people are
angry with Swop," Tjongo-

garioz said.

ESCORTED: A Swop fighter
is escorted to a UN helicopter
to be flown to Angola.

He is anxious to go north to
Ovamboland, the site of the
fighting and the major source
of Swop support. "We have
to do a damage assessment," he
said.

He said the attitude of
Ovambos residents "will de-
pend on what the guerrillas
have been telling the people
- what purpose they had in
coming.

Civilians also would be in-
fuenced by the impact the
fighting had on them, Tjongo-
raioz said.

As soon as security force
units were deployed to com-
bat the incursion, residents
reported renewed harass-
ment. Villagers pointed to
chewed-up fields and flat-
tened huts after armored ve-
cicles crashed through the
bus tracking the guerrillas.

"Namibians might think
this was a treacherous act by
the South Africans, to attack
the guerrillas who weren't
even prepared to fight," Tjon-
garero said.

Internationally, the task of
repairing Swop's image may
be tougher than inside Na-

mibia.

"We have to go out in the
world and explain to people
who have been supportive,"
Tjongarero said. "One has to
accept that the South Africans
took the measure in very effec-
tively. Whatever confusions
there were, they have jumped
on them in a deliberate at-
tempt to taint Swop's image."

The overseas image is im-
portant. Swop was expecting
aid from Nordic, East Bloc

and African countries, and
from humanitarian groups, to
match aid Swop opponents may
get from Suid Afrikaners.

In a campaign in which
Swop will want to convince
whites that their futures are
secure, the organization may be
hurt by the impression that it
does not keep commitments.

Also unsettling is the im-
ge of a disorganized exter-
nal leadership that appar-
ently made a major military
decision without knowing the
situation inside Namibia.

"Anyone who sends an
army across an international
border, and then a week later
calls it back, is a screw
loose," said top Western dip-
omat after Swop's allies, the
Angolans and Cubans, forced
Swop President Sam Nujoma
to recall his fighters.

Many guerrillas apparently
were caught by surprise,
gathering in large groups, in
full uniform, as if they ex-
pected to be escorted to bases
supervised by UN monitoring
forces. If that was the case,
the fighters were transparently
misinformed by their
commanders.

"We assume the people
(outside the country) might
don't have known that the Unit-
ed Nations Transit Assis-
tance Group was not fully de-
ployed," Tjongarero said.

Swop has an office at the
United Nations. If its leaders
believed the UN had bases in
Namibia's northeast, why
should it not find out where
those bases were?

Swop officials had 11
years to resolve doubts about
the 1979 UN plan. They ex-
pressed surprise that para-
military police units were
still patrolling on April 1. UN
Resolution 435 allows this
during the transition to inde-
pendence.

The resolution required
combatants to be in bases on
April 1. Most South African
units compiled and Swop did
not, a situation that gave
South Africa a huge public re-
anation.

Swop's external foreign
secretary, Theo Ben-Guriah,
said South Africa knew guer-
rillas were gathering on the
border. "They prepared an am-
bus of them.

It may never be known who
fired first. But no ambush
could have happened if
Swop had not crossed the border.

"One has to accept that we
did play into their hands,"
Tjongarero said. - Supa-AP
Northern Cape faces boom as the Namibians move in

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Northern Cape, especially Springbok and Upington, were heading for an economic boom with an injection of new capital and an influx of people as a result of Namibia's approaching independence, according to business leaders in the area.

Mr Reis Malan, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce in Upington, said the town was already experiencing a housing shortage as South Westers bought up properties in the area.

Prices had already increased dramatically in some instances and there were not enough homes to meet the demand, from both purchasers and lessees.

Mr Anton Steenkamp, of the Small Business Development Corporation in Springbok, said there had already been great deal of interest from people in Namibia, who wanted to purchase businesses and homes.

The increased police and military presence as well as the unforeseen customs and excise divisions would mean more money being spent in Upington, said Mr Malan.

Mr Steenkamp and Mr Malan agreed that retail business and services would increase, although it was difficult to make long-term predictions.

"The whole community is expecting something to happen," said Mr Steenkamp, while Mr Malan said much depended on the situation in Namibia after independence.

"The general feeling among business is that there will be an improvement in the economy," said Mr Malan.

Mr Piet Venter, head of cultural and information services in Upington, was less optimistic, saying although there had been enquiries, he hadn't seen signs of change.
Minister ‘wants to act unlawfully’

CONSTITUTIONAL Planning and Development Minister Chris Heunis wanted a free hand to act unlawfully and unhampered by the control of the courts, Lawyers for Human Rights national chairman Jules Browde said yesterday.

Browde was reacting to Heunis’s explanation of the Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill, which would deny the courts the right to inquire or pronounce upon government pronouncements on the alteration or extension of homeland boundaries.

The Bill is an attempt to force the 500 000-strong community of Botshabelo to be incorporated into QwaQwa, in spite of a Supreme Court ruling last year overturning an earlier attempt.

Responding to media inquiries about the Bill, Heunis had said: “When a proclaimed boundary is changed by way of a court action with retrospective effect, the result can be administrative, political and legal chaos.”

Browde said: “What the minister is asking for is a free hand to act unlawfully, unhampered by the control of the courts. If anything can lead to chaos, that can.

“Our courts have often said that every legal power must have legal limits; otherwise there is dictatorship. That is what the minister is asking for.”

Swapo appeals aired for guerrilla pull-out

WINDHOEK - Swapo military commanders’ pleas to guerrillas to return to Angola were broadcast for the first time last night over Namibian radio services, and similar helicopter-borne “skymhoots” are being amplified over Ovambo’s bushland.

Under an agreement with Angola, tape-recorded messages from Swapo’s leaders are being broadcast across the territory in advance of a three-day military confinement to base offered by SA to induce a full guerrilla withdrawal from Namibia.

SA ordered the base restriction from 9pm tomorrow after Angolan officials said Swapo had complained its fighters in Namibia were reluctant to withdraw under threat of military pursuit.

Government spokesman Gerhard Roux said yesterday the Swapo tapes ordering the immediate pull-out had been handed over on Sunday.

It was not clear if UN or SA military helicopters and ground vehicles would be used to broadcast the appeals.

Officials have declined to estimate the number of Swapo fighters still in the territory, holding out for verification after this week’s confinement. They say the military forces will remain in bases and SA will resume its withdrawal if Administrator-General Louis Pienaar is satisfied by UN monitors that all of Swapo’s surviving fighters have reassembled behind the 16th parallel in Angola.
Swapo call to guerillas on Namib radio

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo military commanders' pleas to guerrillas to return to Angola were broadcast for the first time last night over Namibian radio stations, and similar helicopter-born "skyshots" are being amplified over Ovambo's bushland.

Under an agreement with Angola, tape-recorded messages from Swapo's guerilla leaders are being broadcast across the territory in advance of a three-day military convention to be held in the South Africa to induce a full guerilla withdrawal from Namibia.

South Africa ordered the base restriction beginning at 6pm tomorrow after Angolan officials said Swapo had complained that its fighters remaining in Namibia were reluctant to withdraw under threat of military pursuit.

The deal was agreed on last Thursday at a northern border meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission formed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

"Angola and Cuba have obtained from Swapo cassette tape recordings of messages by People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) commanders, instructing Swapo armed elements still in Namibia to return to Angola immediately," government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux told reporters yesterday.

"They will be broadcast from tonight on commercial radio services in the languages normally used by Swapo, and will not contain any political messages.

"The fact that South Africa was prepared to accommodate this message from Swapo commanders must indicate that every effort is being made to get this message across... we trust this will carry the necessary authority," Mr Roux said.

Government officials say the military forces will remain in bases and South Africa will resume its military withdrawal if Mr Pienaar is satisfied by Mr Martti Ahtisaari and UN monitors in Angola that all of Swapo's surviving fighters have reassembled behind the 16th parallel.

Officials say 289 guerrillas were killed and 32 captured. Security forces lost 27 men in the bush skirmishes that erupted in the wake of the invasions.

When Swapo's guerillas swept across the border, Pretoria froze its pull-out begun under Resolution 435 requirements, and with UN agreement, redeployed six battalions in support of counter-insurgency police patrols.

Full UN force for Namibia.

NEW YORK. — The UN military observer group in Namibia will reach its full strength of 4,650 troops at mid-week, UN spokesman Mr Francois Quinlan said.

He said a final contingent of Malaysian soldiers is due to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow, bringing the force to the limit approved by the Security Council. Malaysia, Kenya and Finland are supplying three enlarged infantry battalions as a mainstay of the force, which numbered only 300 on the first day of the UN operation in the territory, April 1.

That weakness was blamed in part for the fighting in northern Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter

Bryan O'Linn to head commission

OWN CORRESPONDENT

WINDHOEK. — Mr Bryan O'Linn, a senior Windhoek advocate, has agreed to head a panel that will probe complaints of harassment and intimidation during the lead-up to the November elections and Namibia's independence.

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar last Wednesday announced his intention to set up a permanent commission of inquiry in the face of growing accusations against security forces. He said the commission would also probe accusations against political activists.

A government spokesman said yesterday that Mr O'Linn had accepted the offer of chairmanship. Mr O'Linn had told reporters he would accept if he was assured the commission's hearings would be public.

TOPS ON STAGE... With the Amatuer Theatre. Drink the best actor award on who was named best d best play "Who Saw It?"

Sympathetic pilot lifted smoke ban

Staff Reporter

THE gunfire of Namibia's war-time transition to independence was recently echoed in a high-altitude outcry over an SAA pilot who allowed nervous, war-wary passengers to smoke while flying from Windhoek to Cape Town.

Anxious passengers, fearing the consequences of flying over the territory, begged SAA flight 762's crew to lift the in-flight ban on smoking, an SAA spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The pilot gave his nervous passengers the benefit of the doubt and thereby evoked a squall of angry complaints from non-smokers.
CALL TO MONITOR SA

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is calling for observers from the International Red Cross to be sent to Namibia to check on what it believes are South African attempts to kill Swapo guerillas rather than allow them to withdraw to Angola.

Mr Yuri Yukalov, head of the Africa Desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, also criticised South Africa's proposal to allow Swapo fight- ers only 60 hours to leave Namibia. He said, they were scattered far from the border.

Although Mr Yukalov said the idea of an IRC team was to support the UN force, the proposal is a significant change in Moscow's policy. It reflects increasing irritation over evidence that the UN force is not working properly. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Radio used to order Swapo back to Angola

WINDHOEK — Commercial radio in northern Namibia was due to begin broadcasting tape-recorded messages by Swapo military commanders last night, telling Swapo insurgents to return to Angola from Wednesday at 6 pm.

The spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Gerard Roux, yesterday said transcripts of the tape-recordings had already been approved.

In terms of the Joint Commission accord, security forces in the north will be confined to base from 6 pm on Wednesday to 6 am on Saturday.

RIGHT-WING MOVE

The instructions by commanders of Swapo's military wing, Plan, would also be conveyed from vehicles and aircraft in all the languages used by Swapo.

○ Leaders of the National Party of South West Africa are to meet the Administrator-General soon to discuss their fears about the implementation of Resolution 435.

○ Right-wing organisations, including the AWB and the Conservative Party, are planning a "protest" motorcade to Pretoria or Cape Town.

○ A draft proclamation for voter registration for the election of a constituent assembly was published yesterday. — Sapa.
Peace offer being broadcast to Swapo

**Argus Africa News Service**

WINDHOEK. — A campaign has been started to inform Namibians about the terms of the latest peace offer — which guarantees them safe passage out of the territory to Angola for a 60-hour period beginning at 6pm tomorrow.

Mr Gerhard Roux, a spokesman for the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Plenaar, said yesterday that tape-recorded messages from Swapo commanders to their men in the field were being broadcast by the SWABC.

The messages would also be broadcast by "skyshout" aircraft flying low over northern Namibia. Vehicles would also be used to broadcast the tapes.

The tapes were handed to the South Africans at Ruacana on Sunday, following last week's meeting there between South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

After that meeting South Africa said its troops would be withdrawn to base for 60 hours starting tomorrow evening to allow Swapo fighters to leave the country unhindered.

MEETING DENIED

In Windhoek the South African Defence Force has denied claims that its top commanders talked to Swapo leaders last week at a secret meeting on the Namibia-Angola border.

A report in a Windhoek newspaper yesterday quoted Swapo Information secretary Mr Hidoe Hamutenya as saying the SADF delegation to the talks met Swapo commanders led by the organisation's education secretary, Mr Naahas Angula.

The newspaper said it believed the commander of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Willi Meyer, had headed the SADF team.

A SWATF spokesman in Windhoek, Commandant Fanie Krig, said there was no truth in allegations that either SADF or SWATF officers had met Swapo commanders.

The claims were "nonsense" and were part of an effort by Swapo to try to repair its badly-damaged international image.

**UNTAG STATUS**

Meanwhile details of UNTAG's status and privileges have been promulgated in a Government Gazette notice signed by President Botha and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

The status of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in South West Africa Proclamation of 1989 further promulgated the agreement between the UN and South Africa, signed in New York on March 10.

The Government Gazette notices said the agreement was concluded for the sole purpose of assisting in the implementation of UN resolution 455.

The proclamation said the UN forces were to refrain from political activities or activities incompatible with "the spirit of the present arrangements."
Red carpet is out for communists

CAPE TOWN — A big cross-border communist incursion is expected today, but this time an official welcome mat is being rolled out.

More than 40 Cubans, Soviets and Angolans are expected in the Mother City — with US delegates — for this week’s Joint Committee meeting on Namibia’s transition to independence.

Accompanying them — to mix a lot of heavy business with a little lighter pleasure — are their entourages of aides and aides.

Their visit marks the first time in many years that official government delegations from communist countries will be ceremoniously welcomed to Cape Town.

No details of the three-day agenda have been released but it is understood delegates will discuss with SA counterparts progress on Namibia’s transition.
Hitch in back-to-base plan

WINDHOEK — Security chiefs and government officials were last night urgently examining a return-to-base order to security forces amid confusion over the status of counter-insurgency police under the 80-hour restriction from 6pm today.

SA agreed to pull its security forces out of the Namibian bush until sunrise on Saturday in a last-chance inducement for Swappo guerrillas to withdraw unhindered to Angola.

Government and police officials insisted that counter-insurgency units — frontline foes of Swapo — were excluded from the base confinement, but UN sources said their continued deployment could foil the effort to complete a Swapoe pull-out.

UN officials in Windhoek said a deal struck at Roanana last Thursday between SA, Angola and Cuba required security forces — including SWA Police (Swapole) counter-insurgency units — to return to bases for the agreed concession period.

But police and some government officials said the patrols — formerly known as Koevoet — were deemed to be part of ordinary policing. Under resolution 455, Swapole retain responsibility for upholding law and order in the lead-up to elections.

KEVIN JACOBS

A UN source said Soviet and Angolan delegates at the Roanana meeting of the three-nation Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) had sought clarity on the term and were told the confinement to base would include police units not involved in normal law-and-order operations.

Hitch in Namibian back-to-base plan

WINDHOEK — Security chiefs and government officials last night confirmed the assurance had been given, but if police chiefs in Namibia had issued back-to-base orders to the counter-insurgency units.

Police in Windhoek last night were counselling Foreign Affairs Department officials in Cape Town.

Under the Roanana deal and the earlier Mt Kboa truce agreed on April 3, Ustaf and Anglian officials will monitor and report on Swapo's withdrawal. Administrator General Louis Fienaar must be satisfied by Ustaf chief Martti Ahtisaari that the remaining guerrillas have been stationed behind the 15th parallel in Angola before the independence programme is restarted.

Ahtisaari and UN peacekeeping chief Marrack Goulding are scheduled to attend a meeting of the JMC in Cape Town beginning today.

Ustaf deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said yesterday the UN, the US and the Soviet Union were not parties to trilateral agreements between SA, Angola and Cuba, but "are available in the wings during these discussions."
Claims of SA intimidation

The UN under-secretary-general for special political affairs, Mr Marrack Goulding, and the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, are due to attend the Joint Commission meeting in Cape Town from tomorrow, UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said here yesterday.

The UN, the United States and the Soviet Union will attend as observers.

It will be the third regular session of the commission, made up of South Africa, Cuba and Angola. Mr Thornberry said the UN was not a party to any of the trilateral agreements, but would be "available in the wings" during the discussions.

Mr Ahtisaari said in a statement here yesterday that he and administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar had reached agreement on soliciting the views of the public and political parties on procedures for coming elections.

He said he reserved his position on aspects concerning the present draft Registration of Voters Proclamation, under which Namibians of 18 years and older will qualify for the vote if they or one of their parents was born in the territory.

Mr Ahtisaari said further meetings would be held with Mr Pienaar upon completion of the consultation process.

A spokesman for the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia, which also runs a human-rights office in Oshakati, was quoted as saying yesterday that most of the complaints were lodged by groups of people from the northern part of the country where South African soldiers in civilian clothes apparently harassed residents.

He said the centre was currently recording affidavits for civil suits.

— Sapa
SA tolerance limited, Malan warns Swapo

By Peter Fabriches, Political Correspondent

South Africa's patience with Swapo insurgents in Namibia had limits, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned last night.

Speaking at a political reality week at the University of Potchefstroom, General Malan said that South Africa was doing all in its power to advance the peace process, but it was also keeping a close watch on Swapo.

"If the insurgents do not now return to the 16th parallel in Angola we will have to consider and decide what happens ahead."

His advice to Swapo was to end its "provocative opportunism" now.

South Africa had gone out of its way to keep the peace process on track.

This was shown by its agreement to confine the security forces to base for 60 hours to allow Swapo insurgents safe passage out of the country.

He said Swapo would profit by taking note that this action was based on a position of strength, and was not a concession made from weakness.
Russians join the big indaba in Cape Town

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — This city will be invaded by Russians, Cubans, Angolans and Americans from today as delegates arrive for the third scheduled meeting of the tripartite Joint Commission (JC) which monitors the peace accords in Namibia and Angola.

This will be the first official Soviet visit to South Africa since the two countries broke off diplomatic relations in 1953.

The JC will start meeting in the Cape Sun hotel tomorrow morning and is scheduled to continue on Friday and the conclusion will depend upon progress.

Discussions will centre on the agreement reached at the JC’s extraordinary meeting last Thursday that security forces in northern Namibia should withdraw to base for 69 hours from 6pm today to allow Swapo insurgents inside Namibia safe passage back to Angola.

The progress of the agreement will be carefully monitored by the JC, diplomatic sources said.

In town for deadline

They said it was fortuitous that the deadline would expire while the delegations were still in Cape Town, which would allow them to discuss any problems which might arise.

A delegation of six Russian observers will be headed by special diplomatic envoy Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov.

Mr Ustinov has been reported as saying that he regards the JC discussions as an opportunity to outline views on various matters — including the internal situation in South Africa.

The large Cuban delegation of 28, including nine journalists, will be led by Mr Carlos Aldana.

Heading the Angolan delegation of 11 will be General Francisca Ndau.

The South African delegation will be headed by Mr Neil van Heerden, Director-General of Foreign Affairs, and will include the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jamie Geldenhuys, and Dr Neil Barnard, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

The American observer delegation will be headed by Mr Chas Freeman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

The American and Soviet delegations are due to arrive together this morning on a commercial flight from London.

The Angolans are due to arrive at DF Malan in their own aircraft at 5pm and the Cubans at 9.26pm.

It will not be all work and no play for the diplomats. Ample time has been set aside for leisure activities and South Africa is anxious to repay the hospitality it received at the two previous scheduled meetings of the JC — especially the one in Havana.
UN to monitor the police in Namibia

WINDHOEK — United Nations police monitors will accompany SWA police as they carry out their duties in northern Namibia during the 60 hours when South African security forces are confined to base to allow SWAPO insurgents to leave for Angola.

UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the head of the UN police monitoring team, Commissioner Steven Fanning of Ireland, intended 168 police monitors to be deployed when the 60-hour period comes into effect at 6 pm today. Many would be in Ovamboland.

Police monitors will accompany SWA police patrols “as necessary”, he said.

In reply to a question on monitoring of the security force bases during the 60 hours, Mr Thornberry said he was aware that the “pullback was not complete”, and existing police units would be needed to maintain law and order.

More than 100 complaints of assault, intimidation and destruction of property have been filed against South African security forces by Namibian civilians since April 1, Zimbabwe’s semi-official news agency Ziana reports from Windhoek.

A spokesman for the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia, which runs a human rights office in Oshakati, said yesterday that most complaints had been by groups of people from the northern area where South African soldiers in civilian clothes apparently harassed residents, Ziana reported. — Sapa, Reuters, The Star’s African News Service.
WINDHOEK — Senior UN officials toured Namibia's war zone yesterday for a first-hand look at the UN operation mounted to end fighting between Swapo and South African-led security forces.

The visit to the northern border area by United Nations Under-secretary General Marrack Goulding and Finnish envoy Martti Ahtisaari, who heads the UN operation in Namibia, came one day before South African forces were to start a 60-hour pullback.

South Africa has pledged to confine its forces to their bases during that time to allow safe passage.
Committee

manpower
OVER SAFEGUARDS

I have picked up some signs of disruption. I would like to see a return to the normal order of things. I support the committee's efforts to safeguard the interests of the community. I believe that the committee should continue to work towards this goal.

Grumbles

ON PARADE/William Stamm}

[Note: The text is not clearly legible due to the quality of the image, but it appears to discuss issues related to committee work, manpower, and over safeguards.]
GABORONE. — The Deputy Foreign Minister of South Africa, Mr. Kobus Meiring, and the Botswana Foreign Minister, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, have had talks here that are believed to have dealt, among other subjects, with the bid by the Frontline states to send a monitoring mission to Namibia.

Dr. Chiepe did not arrive in Namibia after South Africa maintained that only the UN had monitoring rights there.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said only that Mr. Meiring was in Botswana for a "courtesy visit".

There was no mention on either side of reports that Dr. Chiepe had planned to lead a Frontline states delegation to Namibia last Sunday to establish a permanent mission to monitor the implementation of the Resolution 435 independence process.
The Russians are coming! The Russians are coming! The Russians are coming!

The political correspondent

London

In London on a commercial flight from Moscow, the Russian delegation arrived. They are here to negotiate the peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States delegation is due to arrive tomorrow. The negotiations are expected to be contentious and difficult.

Artur

Two aircraft

The south-western front is expected to be the most volatile area in the near future. The Russian withdrawal from the southern front has caused concerns among the allied nations. The situation is tense and a ceasefire agreement is urgently needed.

By Tog Wenzl, Political Correspondent
WAR IN PEACE
Chronicle of embattled UN plan

From MARK VERBAAN
WINDHOEK. —
Since the United Na-
tions independence
plan for Namibia was
implemented more
than three weeks ago,
the South African-led
security forces have
been accused on nu-
merous occasions of
committing atrocities
and violating the
rights of civilians in
the north.

One of the most seri-
ous allegations con-
cerned the alleged
"execution" of several
Swapo fighters.

Last week, Washington
congressmen watched a
television documentary
showing photographic evi-
dence of corpses which had
been shot in the head at
close range.

A source in New York
claimed that powder burns
on the faces of the dead
guerrillas were clearly visi-
table, indicating that they had
been "executed" after
surrendering.

The military, as well as
Foreign Minister Pik
Botha, strongly denied these
allegations. Botha said it
was Swapo's policy to kill
its non-walking wounded.

Two days after Resolution
435 was implemented, 120
combatants from the
People's Liberation Army
of Namibia (PLAN) were
dead.

The violent battles which
broke out at Okahange,
known as the Angola border,
spread rapidly across a 500km stretch of
border, as combatants
poured into Namibia to
assist their beleaguered
comrades.

Fighting
By the time the fighting
ended, almost two weeks
later, nearly 200 Swapo
fighters and at least 30
South African troops had
been killed.

Many residents of the
war-torn north consider UN
special representative
Martti Ahtisaari's approval
for several South African
units to be released from
their bases to assist in the
fighting, as one of the first
"atrocities" committed after
implementation of the
settlement plan.

These units, including
SWA Territory Force's no-
torious 101 Battalion, had
in terms of Resolution 435
been confined to their
bases.

Political intimidation of
civilians by members of
the security forces has been
a common occurrence since
the beginning of the
month.

On April 1, several
Swapo supporters in Rundu
were allegedly attacked by
a group of soldiers from 202
Battalion.

Other Rundu residents
were attacked by soldiers
for wearing Swapo T-
shirts. On April 3, a group of
students returning to
schools in Rundu after
Easter were beaten and
harassed by soldiers at a
roadblock near Makena,
east of Rundu.

On April 5, Swapo acting
president, Nathaniel Max-
huilili, brought an urgent
Supreme Court application
against Administrator
General Louis Plenaar for
the immediate exhumation
of PLAN corpses, which had
been buried by the security
forces in unmarked mass
graves.

On April 9, the strict
dusk-to-dawn curfew was
reimposed in the north,
after having been scrapped
in view of the implementa-
tion of Resolution 435.

On April 12, lawyers
confirmed they were taking
up several cases involving
security force harassment of
civilians in the Oshikuku
area.

Advocate Dave Smuts said
complaints had been laid
against members of the
security forces who were
threatening residents with
assault if they failed to give
the DTA sign.
Serious meeting.

Chaos at JMC's.

of the topics is the issue of the JMC's, recent developments.

Welcome, engineers. What matters the JMC's are determined in the

City's autumn beauty.
Namibia's position is stable.
Talks to focus on Swapo withdrawal
OSHAKATI — Thirty-four fighters of Swapo's military wing, Plan, who were captured in recent clashes with SWA police and territory force units in Namibia since April 1, were handed over to Untag in Oshakati yesterday.

Three of the guerrillas accepted a general amnesty offered by South Africa and would be released immediately, said Mr Gerhard Roux, a spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General.

SWA police regional commanding officer, Gen Hans Dreyer, officially handed the remaining 31 men to Untag deputy police commissioner, Ezi Esijika from Nigeria, at a ceremony in Oshakati yesterday morning.

The 31 fighters left almost immediately for Ruacana in custody of Untag and International Red Cross officials from where they will be transported to Swapo bases north of the 16th parallel in Angola. — Sapa.
"Swapo will cut sports, diplomatic links with SA"

By Jan Quegan
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A Swapo government in Namibia will have no diplomatic and sporting ties with South Africa, Mr Niko Bessinger, a member of Swapo's central committee, said here last night.

Speaking at a packed and lively meeting at the "coloured" township of Kolmanskop, Mr Bessinger said there would be no diplomatic relations between an independent Namibia and South Africa unless the situation inside South Africa was normalised.

"We will not have relations with South Africa because we have to remember our brothers and sisters there who are struggling against the South African Government's oppression," he said.

"SEVERED"

Mr Bessinger said all sporting ties with South Africa would be severed.

Mr Danny Tjomarero, also a member of the Swapo central committee and the organisation's national vice-chairman, said he wanted to put the record straight in view of the many allegations that Swapo had violated United Nations resolutions.

He said he had been present when the resolution was drawn up, and there was nothing in it about the 18th parallel and references to bases beyond that line.

Mr Tjomarero said: "The resolution states clearly that Swapo and the South African forces will be restricted to bases wherever they are found.

"The irony of the whole situation is that those whose birthright is as Namibians must now be confined to bases 300 km away from their country, and those who are here illegally must be in bases at Grootfontein and Oshikoto inside Namibia." A former member of Swapo's military wing, Mr Ben Ulenge, told the gathering he had just returned from the northern district of Owambo.

"He had spoken to many people who saw the fighting and they told him that the shooting was started by Koevoet, the police counter-insurgency unit."
Optimism caution over Swapo pullout

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Cuban delegation to the tripartite Joint Commission meeting starting today arrived here last night convinced that Swapo would meet the Saturday 6am deadline to clear Namibia of their insurgents.

However, caution has been expressed by South African sources about Swapo's ability to pull its men out in time.

The sources were wary of assurances being given on behalf of Swapo and warned that no further major concessions could be expected from South Africa.

There was also a discernible uneasiness between the South African hosts to the JC meeting and the Soviet delegation.

Last night in an interview Soviet ambassador-at-large Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov said the Soviet Union was concerned that the 60-hour period for Swapo to withdraw might be too short.

CONCERN

He also intended establishing whether the Soviet Union had in fact been party to last Thursday's Ruscana agreement setting the 68-hour deadline to enable Swapo to withdraw.

A senior SA source expressed concern that the Soviets were taking the side of Swapo.

Mr Ustinov confirmed he held discussions with Foreign Affairs Director-General Mr Neil van Heerden shortly after his arrival yesterday.

Leader of the Cuban delegation Mr Carlos Aldana said at a brief press conference on arrival that he was "absolutely certain" that the peace accord would get back on track.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha will open the meeting at 10am today in the Cape Sun hotel.
Guerrillas have 60 hours to leave Namibia

SA frees Swapo men as truce starts

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — Promising reconciliation and peace, South Africa yesterday freed 35 captured Swapo insurgents only hours before what Pretoria's officials have described as a "final-offer" peace proposal took effect in northern Namibia.

Four of the fighters accepted a South African offer of amnesty to remain in Namibia and return to their families. The other 31 elected to be handed over to the UN for transfer back to Angola, where they will be restricted to bases north of the 16th parallel.

At 6 pm yesterday — an hour before the autumn darkness settled over the dusty white bush and farmland of Ovamboland — SADF units and the counter-insurgency fighters of the SWA Police were back at their bases.

For the next 60 hours they will remain there, until 6 am on Saturday, to allow those Swapo insurgents still in Namibia to make their way to Angola.

Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for Administrator-General Mr Louis Pleniar, said the Swapo insurgents would not be "harassed or obstructed" in their efforts to leave Namibia.

Though a curfew would still be in force during the 60-hour period, police would not enforce it strictly and those found moving at night would be treated with "compassion and understanding," Mr Roux said.

At a presentation of the captured Swapo members to the media in Oshakati, the director of the office of the Administrator-General, Mr Kobus Bauermeister, presented the four fighters who accepted amnesty with certificates.

CONVOY

The remaining 31 were then taken to a convoy of UN vehicles for transport to the Beacon One assembly point near Rucana before transferring to bases north of the 16th parallel.

Mr Roux said later at a press conference that the situation in northern Namibia was "stable". Police patrols sent to search areas of conflict had recovered a further 13 bodies of Swapo insurgents, bringing the organisation's losses since April 1 to 305 dead.

One insurgent, Mr Albert Nakawa, a 23-year-old with a goatee beard belying his youthful eyes, said he and his colleagues had crossed the border on or after April 1, the day on which a ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo officially came into effect.

Although they were armed, they intended to hand themselves and their weapons over to the UN, he said. He was adamant the insurgents had no hostile intentions.

He was captured on April 3, after a fierce battle in which the South Africans used helicopter gunships to decimate his group.

Mr Nakawa, when asked how he was treated after his capture, replied: "They beat me."

Jon Qwelane reports from Windhoek that a delegation of representatives of the Frontline states is expected to arrive in Namibia at the weekend to set up an observer mission.

Last weekend officials representing Frontline states failed to arrive as expected in Windhoek, where hundreds of Swapo supporters waited all day to welcome them.
SA-led forces pull back to Namibian bases

Swapo fighters released in a goodwill gesture

OSHKATI — SA-led forces in northern Namibia pulled back into their bases at dusk last night after freeing 34 captured Swapo guerrillas as another inducement to the movement to withdraw and end a delicate stalemate.

Military units and counter-insurgency police called off bush patrols and began an agreed 60-hour confinement to base from 6pm to allow Swapo fighters safe passage across the northern border into Angola.

Recorded instructions by Swapo guerrilla leaders to their fighters to return were continued as radio broadcasts and amplified messages from helicopters and trucks.

To keep the peace in place, Swapo commanders must convince Namibia’s Administrator-General Louis Pienaar by sunrise on Saturday — probably through UN go-betweens — that the 500 guerrillas hiding out in the territory had relocated behind the 16th parallel in southern Angola.

Government officials declined to speculate on political or military action if Swapo failed to use the grace period to end the incursions that began on April 1, seriously ‘knocking the UN-run independence plan off course.

Unita deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said in Windhoek: “There can be no doubt that we have come to a precarious point in an unexpected month.”

In a gesture officials said was humanitarian, Pienaar freed the 34 guerrillas captured in skirmishes with security forces, ending uncertainty and concern for their future.

Diplomats and church workers said the release was a surprise, as officials had hinted some of the captives might have been charged with criminal acts.

Three of the prisoners had accepted amnesty offers and were freed unconditionally.

The remaining 31 were handed over to Irish and Dutch police assigned to Unita, and were driven in a UN convoy to Rucana for passage back to Angola.

Under the independence programme, they may return later as unarmed civilians and take part in a scheduled November election for a constituent assembly.

Kobus Bauermeister, chief executive in Pienaar’s office, said: “The Administrator-General has taken this step in order to promote the process of peace and reconciliation in Namibia.

“He believes it will contribute to the smooth implementation of resolution 435.”

Government spokesman Gerhard Roux said officials and military commanders hoped Swapo would heed come-home instructions from their leaders.

He said: “We are all optimistic, and after what we have witnessed here we are even more optimistic, because the goodwill is there.

“The people of Ovambo are praying that this 60-hour period will finally bring to an end this tragic period we have witnessed since April 1.”

Bauermeister presented signed amnesty certificates to the three Swapo members.

Regional police commissioner Hans Dreyer formally handed the remaining captives to Unita deputy police commissioner Ezi Efjikja of Nigeria.

Efjikja said 30 of the 31 who opted to return to Angola would be driven in an Unita convoy to the Beacon One frontier crossing at Rucana, from where they would be ferried to holding points behind the 16th parallel, in line with the M. Eljon and subsequent Rucana agreements with Angola.

Swiss officials said a wounded man — brought out on a stretcher — would be returned to hospital in Oshakati for more treatment before he was taken to Angola.

Roux said police teams sweeping the sites of earlier clashes found more bodies of Swapo fighters, taking the movement’s losses to 305.
SA forces confined to bases

April 11: Forces under the command of Gen. Nikita Krushchev's army are positioned on the bases of the Nakhodka sector, as part of the operation to encircle the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan. The bases are under the control of Gen. Ivan Matveev, who has been ordered to hold his positions and prevent any unauthorized access.

April 12: Under the U.S. command, forces of the Japanese security forces are positioned on the bases of the Nakhodka sector, as part of the operation to encircle the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan. The bases are under the control of Gen. Ivan Matveev, who has been ordered to hold his positions and prevent any unauthorized access.

April 13: Forces under the command of Gen. Nikita Krushchev's army are positioned on the bases of the Nakhodka sector, as part of the operation to encircle the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan. The bases are under the control of Gen. Ivan Matveev, who has been ordered to hold his positions and prevent any unauthorized access.

April 14: Forces under the command of Gen. Nikita Krushchev's army are positioned on the bases of the Nakhodka sector, as part of the operation to encircle the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan. The bases are under the control of Gen. Ivan Matveev, who has been ordered to hold his positions and prevent any unauthorized access.

April 15: Forces under the command of Gen. Nikita Krushchev's army are positioned on the bases of the Nakhodka sector, as part of the operation to encircle the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan. The bases are under the control of Gen. Ivan Matveev, who has been ordered to hold his positions and prevent any unauthorized access.
Swapo-SA indaba was held in Namibia

WINDHOEK — High-ranking Swapo office-bearers met South African officials on Namibian soil last Tuesday for preparatory talks to return Swapo guerrillas to Angola, the Namibian newspaper reported yesterday.

The meeting was followed two days later at Ruacana by an extraordinary session of the Joint Commission of South Africa, Cuba and Angola in which details were formulated for the restriction to bases of Namibian security forces to allow Swapo fighters a safe passage to Angola.

A South African Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed to Sapa that a meeting took place last Tuesday between Swapo officials and a delegation headed by a representative of the Administrator-General’s office, Mr. Carl von Hirschberg.

According to the Namibian report, the Swapo delegation was led by the organisation’s Secretary of Education, Mr. Nahas Angula, assisted by two members of Swapo’s military council, Mr. Erastus Nagongo and Mr. Andrew Itamba. — Sapa
Soviets tour before talks

By CHRIS BATEMAN and ANTHONY JOHNSON

The withdrawal of SWAPO forces from Namibia will top the agenda this morning when 50 delegates and observers from the Soviet Union, US, Cuba, Angola and South Africa meet for Joint Monitoring Commission talks in Cape Town.

Amid unprecedented security around the city's Cape Sun hotel yesterday, the Soviet Union's top ranking ambassador, Mr. V. Ustinov, expressed hope for an end to the bloodshed and the implementation of resolution 435 with all its consequences.

His arrival in Cape Town marks the first official visit to South Africa by a Soviet diplomat since relations between the two countries were broken in 1956.

The ambassador, who yesterday enjoyed three hours of drives and walks around Clifton, Camps Bay and Cape Town, said he was the first of six Russians due in the city.

Mr. Ustinov, a former under-secretary-general of the UN and 30-year veteran of African affairs, was a Soviet ambassador to Tanzania for four years before leading the now-defunct 'third African department dealing with East and Southern Africa' for nine years.

He is to be joined by Mr. V. Lebedev, secretary-general of the delegation; Mr. V. Berzovski, whom he described only as 'a delegate'; Mr. V. Baranov, a military advisor and two diploma translators.

Mr. Chas Freeman, acting assistant secretary for African Affairs in the US State Department and head of the American delegation, was found window-shopping in the Golden Acre Mall yesterday afternoon and reluctantly but good-naturedly agreed to pose for a photograph.

As the confinement of SA troops to bases. Mr. Freeman said it was high on today's agenda, but declined to comment further.

The two top envoys were among scores of Cubans, Angolans and Americans to arrive in the city for the JMC talks yesterday.

Other issues expected to be covered during the 10 hours of deliberations at the Cape Sun include Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, communications problems attendant on the implementation of UN Resolution 435, and other peace plan problems still outstanding.

The foreigners are all staying at the central hotel, where they are occupying four floors. The Department of Foreign Affairs and security police staff are occupying another entire floor consisting of 18 rooms. Accommodation...
City talks the most serious so far, says Pik

By TOS WENTZEL and BRUCE CAMERON
Political Staff

THE meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission on the Namibian peace plan opened in Cape Town today with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, describing it as the most serious meeting so far.

He was addressing the South African, Angolan and Cuban delegations and observers from the Soviet Union and the United States at the Cape Sun Hotel.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION

He said the meeting was taking place within the 60 hours which Swapo had been given to withdraw to Angola while South African forces and Namibian police units were confined to their bases.

All South African people would like to have a peaceful solution and all those at the talks shared this objective, Mr Botha said.

After his introductory remarks Mr Botha, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and the Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Koubus Meiring, left the meeting.

The United States Ambassador, Mr Ed Perkins, joined the American group of observers.

In an interview before the talks started Mr Botha, who celebrates his 57th birthday today, said there was a problem because when a party had violated an agreement once it could always do it again.

"Swapo simply has to be made to understand this cannot be tolerated," he said.

The South African delegation is approaching the situation cautiously but is prepared to be flexible. If it would help to get UN Resolution 435 back on track, South Africa would be willing to extend the 60-hour period.

In an interview last night Soviet envoy Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov said his country was concerned that the 60-hour truce period was too short.

Mr Ustinov, who also expressed concern about the high number of Swapo fighters killed compared to the low number wounded, confirmed that he and his colleagues with Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of foreign affairs, soon after his arrival.

United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was expected in Cape Town today to report on the situation in the territory.

He may raise the objections of some UN members to what has been described as harassment of Swapo elements by South African security forces.

The Cuban delegation appeared convinced that Swapo would meet the 6am Saturday deadline and that the peace plan could get fully back on track.

This was stated by Mr Carlos Aldana, leader of the Cuban delegation, when he arrived at D F Malan Airport last night.

He said he was "absolutely certain" that the peace accord would get back on track.

He was also optimistic that no changes would have to be made to the scheduling of Cuban troop withdrawals.
35 Swapo freed in 'final offer'

From BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News
Service in Oshakati

PROMISING reconciliation and peace, South Africa yesterday freed 35 captured Swapo guerrillas only hours before the "final offer" peace proposal took effect in war-torn northern Namibia. Four of the fighters accepted a South African offer of amnesty to remain in Namibia and return to their families, while the remaining 31 elected to be handed over to the United Nations for transfer back to Angola, where they will be restricted, with their comrades, to bases north of the 16 degrees south.

At 6 pm yesterday — an hour before the autumn darkness settled over the dusty white bush and farmland of Ovamboland — SADF units and the feared counter-insurgency fighters of the SWA Police were back at their bases. For the next 60 hours, they will remain there, until 6 am on Saturday, to allow those Swapo fighters still at large inside Namibia to make their way over the border to Angola.

Mr Garhard Roux, official spokesman for South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, said the Swapo insurgents would not be "harassed or obstructed" in their efforts to leave the country during the period of grace.

Mr Roux said South Africa was hopeful that the latest peace proposal would bring an end to this tragic episode.

Although the curfew would still be in force during the 60-hour period, it would not be strictly observed by the police as they had done in the past, and those people found moving at night would be treated with "compassion and understanding."

At the presentation of the captured Swapo members to the media in Oshakati, the director of the office of the administrator-general, Mr Kobus Bauermeester, said the release of the 35 captured men was a "humanitarian gesture" by Mr Pienaar, and was aimed at promoting a "process of peace."

Four of the fighters who accepted amnesty and will remain inside Namibia, were presented with their amnesty certificates by Mr Bauermeester. The Regional Commissioner of the SWA Police, General Hans Dreyer, handed over the remaining captives to the deputy commissioner of the UN police monitoring group, Colonel Ezi Ijika of Nigeria.

The 31 who elected to go back to Angola were called to stand. They moved quietly away when called by UN police monitors from Ireland, Sweden and the Netherlands and sat, in some awe, in the convoy of Land Rovers as the journalists descended.

Albert Nakawa, a 25-year-old with a goat's beard belying his youthful eyes, said he and his colleagues had crossed the border on or after April 1, the day on which a ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo officially came into effect. Although they were armed, he said they intended to hand themselves and their weapons over to the UN.

He was captured on April 3, after a fierce battle in which the South Africans used helicopter gunships to decimate his group.

Mr Roux said at a press conference after the handing over ceremonies that the current situation in northern Namibia was "stable". Police patrols sent to search areas of previous contact had recovered a further 15 bodies of Swapo insurgents, bringing the organisation's losses since the start of the incursion to 305 dead.
13 Swapo bodies recovered

OSHAKATI — Security forces in northern Namibia recovered 13 more bodies of Swapo insurgents who died in clashes with combined SWA police and army units since April 1, a spokesman for the Administrator-General's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said here yesterday.

This brought to 385 the number of infiltrators killed in the battles.

At least 27 members of the security forces died in the action, while 35 guerrillas were captured.

Meanwhile, 34 captured Swapo guerrillas were freed yesterday as a further inducement to the movement to withdraw from the territory.

A captured Swapo guerrilla, Mr Levy Silvanus, 23, described yesterday how he entered Namibia from Angola on April 1 in a 60-strong group of Plan members, and was attacked by security forces about 50km south of the border. Four Swapo fighters died. He escaped but was captured wearing civilian clothes on April 19.

Mr Silvanus is one of four captives who has accepted an offer of amnesty by South Africa.

● SA forces confined to bases,
Nujoma will 'hold back on socialism'

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has told a London business conference that Namibia will have a mixed economy if his organisation forms the new government.

In a speech read on his behalf at the conference, he said Swapo "acknowledges the superiority of the Socialist system," but in the immediate future would opt for a mixed economy.

"A significant role for the private sector is envisaged," he added.

"No wholesale nationalisation of the mines, ranches or other productive sectors is planned in the foreseeable future.

"In instances where exigencies of the economy necessitate State acquisition of private property, fair and adequate compensation will be paid."

Mr Nujoma criticised what he called "widespread irregularities and abuses in the mining industry," including over mining and transfer pricing. Under a Swapo government international corporations "will have to enter into new deals... setting strict codes of conduct."

Expropriation

He spoke of "a new tax regime to tap part of the mineral surplus for investment in other sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture."

On agriculture, he said Swapo would consider the expropriation of "some land, particularly the unused land, to meet the land hunger of the indigenous population." Swapo had been holding meetings with a cross-section of the Namibian business community, he said.

But in Windhoek, Swapo Central Committee member Nick Bessinger warned that there would be no diplomatic links speaking at a packed and lively meeting at the township of Kohmasdal. Mr Bessinger said: "We will not have relations with South Africa because we have to remember our Aborigines and others there who are struggling against the South African government's opression."

Religion

Mr Bessinger said all sporting ties with South Africa would be severed.

The movement's leaders also told the meeting that contrary to "South African propaganda" Swapo was not an atheistic organisation and there would be full freedom of religion in Namibia after independence.

The meeting passed a motion of full confidence in Swapo.

A delegation of representatives of the frontline states is expected to arrive in Namibia at the weekend to set up an observer mission in the country, a United Nations spokesman said yesterday.

See Page 27.

Copter crashes — trainee pilot, instructor unhurt

Staff Reporter

A HELICOPTER has crashed in the Jonkersburg mountains near George but the trainee pilot and his instructor were not injured.

Mr Wim Clasquin saw the helicopter crash in a virtually inaccessible part of the mountains near his farm yesterday afternoon.

Trainee Mr Mike Thorn of the Fairways, Pinelands, and instructor Mr William Rooker-Smith of Hill Street, Mossel Bay, were rescued by a Seedor helicopter after Mr Clasquin telephoned P W Botha airport, George.

Both men were taken to Mossel Bay.
Crocker cautions SA not to overplay its hand

From STANLEY UYS
The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. - The peace settlement in Namibia got off to a "rough start" on April 1 due to Swapo's "foolishness", but he hoped South Africa would not take its cue from this and overplay its hand now, said Dr Chester Crocker when he addressed the South Africa Club at its annual banquet here last night.

The stakes were too high. It was essential that the settlement should remain on track.

The chairman of the SA Club, Sir John Killick (former British ambassador to Moscow), asked whether Untag would have been able to avert the Swapo incursions if it had been present in northern Namibia in full strength.

Dr Crocker (who retired last week as US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs) said that if Untag had been present and had used force against Swapo, that would have been an "unmitigated disaster".

Referring to the "mutual flirtation" between Pretoria and Moscow, Dr Crocker said it was like a young couple on their first date, with the girl saying "I give you 30 minutes to take your hand off my knee".

The Soviet Union wanted direct access to Pretoria's thinking. It no longer wanted to rely on the Front Line states and the ANC for its information.

The contacts between Pretoria and Moscow were a signal that South Africa now had wider options. Pretoria hoped not only that the dialogue with Moscow would give it greater leverage over the Front Line states, but also that it would be able to "demythify" Moscow for its own purposes - to give it more room in which to manoeuvre internally.
Swapo gambling with independence?

Illegal incursion was inexcusable
whatever the verdict on ‘atrocities’

Though Swipo’s armed incursion into Ovamboland once threatened Namibia’s independence, it now seems likely there will be no losers — other than the霞blo as ever, GERARD L’ANGE reports.

Swapo, which once made him out to be something of an heroic ally, tried to make him a scapegoat for its losses in Operation[E]ut. From the border in disregard of the Geneva protocol.

But Mr Ashirwani has said he believed that if he had not agreed to the incursion of security forces, the South Africans would have gone ahead anyway. And whereas would have used greater force, there would have been greater loss of life and a greater threat to the independence process that is being implemented under Security Council resolution 435.

He is almost certainly right. Although Pretoria seems clearly committed to extricating itself from Namibia, it would have been politically impossible for it to allow Swapo’s heavily armed infiltrators to remain in Ovamboland.

20 years for nothing

This would have negated every- thing Pretoria has been sending men to fight and die for in Namibia for more than 20 years and would have brought as outcry from right- wing in South Africa.

Knowing it would have to suffer the international condemnation that would have been provoked by a unilateral response to the infiltration, Pretoria could well have decided it was too little too late for a sheep as a lamb and sent more powerful forces against the Swapo insurgents.

The resulting political upheaval would have done severe, though possibly not fatal, damage to the tender shoots of the 1988 New York agreement.

As it is, the Swapo adventure, barring further unpleasant surprises, will probably go down in the historical annals as just a wobble in the run up to independence.

In this respect it would match the “no-losses-all-winners” formula through which the New York settlement was reached.

Although it was widely blamed internationally for the incursion, Swapo will almost certainly benefit by boosting its status among the voters in Namibia who are due to go to the polls in the independence election in November.

South Africa may also come out of the episode without loss either.

But for a while, allegations of atrocities and executions of prisoners by the security forces looked as though they might rob Pretoria of much of the international respect it had won from its immediate behav- iour up to that point.

The international community may be withholding its verdict until an in- quiry into allegations of misconduct is complete, but nobody, especially the United States and the Soviet Union, expect Namibia’s independence to be jeopardised by yet another stain on Pretoria’s already besmirched reputation.

Which casts even more suspicion on Swapo’s motives.

There is a strong feeling in in- formed quarters that the move was taken by the commanders of Swapo’s armed forces, in the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) without the knowledge of the more level-headed po- litical leaders in the organisation.

But even if they were not involved in the decision to launch the opera- tion, Swapo’s political leaders have been defending it vigorously — and in terms of extreme sophistication.

Several possible motives could have influenced whoever was responsi- ble for the incursion but none of them confer any credit, for it is ultimately was likely to result in much more than merely.

It will be left to history to decide whether that was the price Swapo leaders were prepared to pay for the relatively small political advantage gained from the incursion.

—Sum Nukeni... did he know of the incursion before his men moved in?
Swapo says 1,300 men have left Namibia

LUSAKA — More than 1,300 Swapo guerrillas had pulled back to Angola under the new Namibian peace accord, Swapo said yesterday.

A Swapo spokesman said 237 fighters "passed" through the southern Angolan town of Cahama on Wednesday, on their way to bases above the 15th parallel, 150 km north of the border.

"This brings to a total of 1,337 the number of Swapo fighters who have redeployed to Angola," the spokesman was quoted as saying by the Swapo news agency, Nampe, in a report from its Luanda headquarters.

They are pulling back under an agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba to halt fighting between Swapo and South African/SWA forces.

Swapo did not say how many guerrillas were still in Namibia but said the rest would withdraw soon if they were not hindered by South African forces.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office, Mr. Gerard Roux, said in Windhoek last night that the first 24 hours of the Namibian security forces' confinement to bases, which began at 6 pm on Wednesday, passed without incident.

DISCUSSED

Mr. Roux said the Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, and UN Special Representative, Mr. Martin Abisar, yesterday discussed an incident at Ongwediva mission station in northern Namibia where Swapo insurgents reportedly addressed a political meeting.

Mr. Pienaar had expressed concern that the 31 Swapo fighters handed over to the UN on Wednesday had not been taken immediately across the border. But South Africa accepted a UN explanation that Angolan authorities had not been sufficiently prepared to receive the fighters.

Mr. Roux said 28 of the 31 fighters eventually crossed into Angola at 12 noon yesterday and were received by Angolan and UN officials.

UN Under-Secretary-General Mr. Marrack Goulding said earlier about 600 Swapo personnel had moved north of the 15th parallel. — Reuters.
Mrs Marinne Vollgraaff . . . “Maybe the Kenyans will come to see how matters really are in this country.”

Mariental Hotel regulars James Hayes (left) and Zippie Fourie. Mr Hayes is taken with the boots that the Kenyan members of Untag wear.
THE PLACE WHERE ANY BLACK BUT THE CLEANER WOULD VENTURE IN AT HIS PERIL

JOHN RANU of the Argus African News Service was in Pretoria and discovered that the soon-to-come
'Executions' confirmed by expert — claim

By SHAUN JOHNSON

CLAIMS that Namibian security forces effectively executed captured Swapo guerrillas have been backed by a senior American forensic ballistics expert, alleges the Washington-based group South Africa Now.

Responding to South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan's rejection of the claims this week, the group says an investigation by a New York City Police Department ballistics specialist confirmed "clear evidence of execution-style killings".

South Africa Now quoted ballistics expert Joseph W Quirk as saying: "Whether (the guerrillas) were kneeling or sitting, evidently they were stationary and they were executed from behind. There are no frontal body wounds below the neck."

Quirk's evidence is sure to be challenged by South Africa, however, as he studied blown-up versions of previously unpublished photographs, rather than having access to the corpses of exhumed guerrillas.

Nevertheless the allegation that guerrillas were shot at close range with small-calibre weapons has created an international storm, which still threatens to reverse the diplomatic gains made by Pretoria since April 1.

Malan told the South African parliament that the allegation was "vicious and slanderous propaganda ... the work of those who make a habit of blaming South Africa ... whose professional job is to discredit South Africa."

The claims, which first received attention in the conservative British Sunday Telegraph, and then featured in a television documentary produced by South Africa Now, will be repeated in a new documentary next week.

The testimony of the ballistics expert will be central, and could breathe new life into a controversy Pretoria would rather go away.

It is understood that lawyers in Windhoek, briefed by Swapo, are still attempting to have the bodies of all the dead guerrillas exhumed.
Children cheer

"4,000 SWAPO move north"

From KEVIN ANGERS

SWAPO Guerrillas

WINDHOEK - About 4,000
PW SEES REDS: At Tuynhuys President Botha meets the leaders of the Cuban and Angolan delegations and the Russian and United States observers to the Joint Commission on Namibia. The foreign visitors, who are taking part in talks in the city, were paying a courtesy visit. With President Botha are, from left, Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov of the Soviet Union, General Franca Ndalé of Angola and Mr Carlos Aldana of Cuba. ● Full report, page 2.

Namibia peace plan talks ‘satisfactory’

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE talks of the Joint Commission on the Namibian peace plan were resumed in Cape Town today amid reports of “satisfactory progress”.

Problems on the withdrawal of Swapo from Namibia to north of the 16th parallel in Angola were largely ironed out yesterday.

This issue remains one of the most important matters at the conference which may not be resolved at the present meeting.

The meeting, which may end earlier today than originally planned, is not likely to reach finality on this.

VERIFICATION

The 60-hour period for Swapo withdrawal with South African security forces confined to base ends at 8am plan. Right away there will be verification processes to be followed after that.

Mr Neil van Heerden, leader of the South African delegation, said today good progress had been made and that the talks could end at lunchtime.

A brief meeting may be held again tomorrow to review the end of the 60-hour deadline, if this was practical.

Such a meeting appeared to depend on information on the Swapo withdrawal that may be available at that stage.

There was only one plenary session of the talks yesterday.

During the day Mr van Heerden also held separate talks with the leaders of the Cuban and Angolan delegations and the leaders of the Russian and American observers.

The delegation leaders also visited President Botha at Tuynhuys in the afternoon.

The talks have concentrated on a general review of how UN Resolution 435 can be revived after the recent problems.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative in Namibia, has arrived in Cape Town and had talks with Mr van Heerden yesterday. Mr Ahtisaari was accompanied by Mr Martak Gouhthing, a UN “troubleshooter” on Namibia.

The question of the timetable for Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola has also become an issue as this could be affected by the other delays in the implementation of Resolution 435.

Impartiality of UN forces in Namibia has also become an issue. There are South African misgivings about this.
Smiles all round as PW greets envoys

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

There were smiles all round and general talk about the weather when President Botha met Russian, Angolan, Cuban and American leaders at Tuynhuys.

The leaders of the delegations to the Namibian peace talks paid Mr Botha what was described as a courtesy visit yesterday.

The Russian envoy, Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov, the leader of the Cuban delegation, Mr Carlos Aldana, and the Angolan leader, Lieutenant-General Antonio dos Santos Pranca Ndau, arrived at Tuynhuys first along with two interpreters.

DINNER PARTY

The Russian, Cuban and Angolan delegates sat in the Cabinet Room for a few minutes facing a large number of photographers and journalists.

Also present were Mr Neil van Heerden, leader of the South African delegation at the talks, General Jannie Geldenhuyse, head of the SA Defence Force, and Dr Niel Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service.

A smiling Mr Botha came in and while the photographers snapped away, he talked to the visitors about Cape Town's weather.

"It has been said that Cape Town is like a baby — either wet or full of wind," he told them.

After the journalists were sent out, the meeting continued for a further 40 minutes. There was no statement afterwards.

The Joint Commission monitoring the Namibian peace plan had two meetings yesterday, one of 2¼ hours in the morning and another of an hour in the afternoon.

Last night the visitors were the guests of Mr Van Heerden at a wine-tasting and dinner at the Buitenverwachting wine estate.

South Africans, Russians, Cubans and Angolans met each other on two occasions last night — at the Buitenverwachting wine estate and at another party in Constantia.
Nambian peace vital: why not get on with it?

Terrible price

Where is the sticking point? Apart from Swapo's ill-starred breach of the settlement plan on its very first day, which brought the whole scheme to the brink of collapse, the other troubling factor, as noted last week, has been the tendency of some sections of the South African security forces to go for overkill.

When Swapo, instead of remaining in Angola north of the 16th parallel, came into Namibia in strength on April 1, with the SADF confined to base, the infiltrators paid a terrible price — being shot down in droves by waiting squads of counter-insurgence police, formerly known as Koevoet.

This unit is a ruthlessly efficient killing machine which likes to drive round Ovamboland in the bodies of its victims on display for all to see, a procedure which has made them cordially loathed from one end of Ovamboland to the other.

It is reassuring that this time the Koevoet squads will also be confined to base, temporarily at least, along with the SADF.

It is likewise heartening to note that no one doubts any longer that Messrs Pik Botha and Neill van Heerden are in charge of the Namibia operation, rather than the security forces. Their credibility in the region is currently standing high.

Yet there are worries. Apart from Koevoet's tendency to over-react, it is probable that there are more than a few SADF officers who are not wildly enthusiastic about the UN peace plan. It would be surprising if it were otherwise, considering how many military careers have been built on the long-drawn-out occupation of Namibia and southern Angola.

Information scandal

The colonels on the spot, who may now have to take early retirement if there is peace, have been rather like colonial pro-consuls, monarchs of all they survey — and they are reluctant to give way.

Yet Namibia would have been independent long ago if Mr P W Botha had not succeeded in ousting Mr B J Vorster during the Information scandal, giving the military their head in regional policy-making.

It was Mr B J Vorster — not the hawkish Mr Botha — who committed South Africa to Resolution 435 way back in 1978, promising South African support for UN-sponsored elections and independence in Namibia.

The Botha Government, on the other hand, wanted to hang on to Namibia for a decade at least — and they did. The military saw southern Angola as a valuable strategic buffer and killing ground and so drove the negotiations internuminarily, until the cost of further stalling eventually became prohibitive, both in casualties and cash.

The UN peace plan will ultimately succeed because the major powers are consistent in that it should. Yet the worries persist.

Embarrassed

Raymond Louw's respected Southern Africa Report, citing UN representatives, has drawn attention to disquieting complaints of electoral intimidation by both sides in northern Namibia. Blacks wearing Swapo colours have been beaten up. The Swapo colours have all but disappeared from the area. Swapo supporters have been beaten up by police, some of them wearing the T-shirts of Swapo's DTA rivals.

The DTA, embarrassed and acutely aware of the beneficial effect such activities are having on their electoral prospects, are pleading with the army and the police to stop it. Yet it seems that on the ground the SADF has hardly bothered to conceal its antagonism to Swapo's electoral prospects. Yet Southern Africa Report notes a widespread belief that Swapo is going to win the election by an overwhelming majority anyway.

So isn't all the by-play by the belligerents on all sides pretty futile? Why not withdraw in good grace and leave the long-suffering people of Namibia in peace to make their own choice.
Shelve Namibia, it's chow time!

By ANDRE KOOPMAN

International cuisine overtook the thorny Namibian issue when visiting delegates of the Joint Commission sat down to lunch at the Cape Sun Hotel yesterday.

The meal ranged from Central American tacos for the Cubans to coqllbiac, a traditional Russian dish of fish baked in puff pastry.

Mr Norbert Kettner, executive sous chef, said yesterday that he had tried to cater to the tastes of the different nationalities.

"That's why we prepared coqllbiac. The Americans would have been familiar with the corn and the mussel chowder.

"We also had Cape Malay curry to give them a choice of South African fare," he added.

The delegates were at Buitenverwachting wine estate in Constantia last night for an informal evening of traditional South African food and wines.

They had a special Preview tasting of the estate's still unreleased red wines.

On the menu was fresh mussels, quiche, venison pie, bobotie and gressmoorde snack — with Cape brandy pudding, milk tart and kockomsisters for dessert.

Peace talks on track — delegates visit PW

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Joint Commission talks on Namibian peace appeared to be well on track last night. However, a successful outcome to the talks remains largely dependent on the situation in Namibia, where Swaop guerillas have been granted a 60-hour period of "free passage" back to Angola with security forces confined to bases.

The first day of deliberations among the South African, Cuban and Angolan delegations — with the Soviets and Americans as observers — was described as "gruelling" and "very intense" by participants.

But the head of the SA delegation, Mr Neil van Heerden, said at the end of the day that the talks had proceeded "satisfactorily".

Late yesterday afternoon the heads
Basters are ready for election pact with Swapo

Argus Africa News Service

REHOBOTH. — The leader of Namibia’s 45,000 Basters, Captain Hans Diergaart, says he is prepared to enter into an election pact with Swapo on condition that his group is given a representative in the post-independence Cabinet.

The Baster offer of a pact could be vital for Swapo in its drive to win a two-thirds majority of constituent assembly seats in November and so be able to impose its own constitution.

“ar prepared to negotiate with Swapo on those terms,” Captain Diergaart said in an interview here, “but I want to deal with someone reliable.

“People in Swapo have let us down before.

“However, if Swapo gives an undertaking and if we are guaranteed Cabinet representation, we will go into a pact with them.”

There are strong suggestions that Swapo’s leaders may be planning to enter into a similar arrangement with Chief Justus Garoebl’s Damara Council, which represents most of the country’s 97,000 Damaras.

SWAPO LINKS

The council has had links with Swapo over a number of years, and broke away from the Multi-Party Conference in 1984 to announce its support for the organisation.

With the backing of both the Damara and Baster main parties, Swapo’s aim for a constitution-writing majority could come within reach.

Captain Diergaart, president of the Free Democrats Party, said: “I believe firmly in a government of national unity.

“We in this country are very different people, whether we like it or not.

“The need for South West Africa is not only independence and recognition. The absolute first need is peace.

“If we can achieve that in a central government, with everybody having an equal voice, that will be tremendous.”

However, the Baster leader also expressed fears of what Swapo might try to achieve in Namibia if it fought and won the elections on its own.
THE Soviet Union is of the opinion that direct contacts between SWAPO and South Africa could prevent the outbreak of new clashes in Namibia.

A Soviet political analyst, Mr. Vladimir Astaviev, said in an article that the possibility of clashes between SWAPO and South African troops existed from the very beginning of the Namibian peace process because of Resolution 435 itself.

In an article written for the Africa News Organisation, ANO, Mr. Astaviev recalled that when Resolution 435 was put to vote in 1978 in the United Nations Security Council, the Soviet Union had abstained.

"Only at the request of its friends did the Soviet Union refuse to exercise its right to veto," he wrote. "Already then, a certain imperfection of the resolution was on the surface. This applies to major issues of the settlement process: the concentration of wide-ranging powers during Namibia's transition to independence in the hands of the South African-appointed administrator general, and entrusting the duties of maintaining law and order in the country to the Namibian police, which are fully controlled by South Africa," Mr. Astaviev said.

The Soviet political analyst noted that there had been persistent reports that the South African military intelligence knew about the concentration of SWAPO's forces at the Angolan Namibian border on the eve of April 1.

"However, neither the government of South Africa nor its military command made this knowledge public. I think that was done deliberately," he said.

The clashes could have been prevented if South Africa had disclosed the information it had, but everybody understood why South Africa had not informed anybody about the concentration of SWAPO forces.

South Africa had waited for SWAPO to infiltrate the territory in order to achieve "certain tactical advantages".

"South Africa made use of the penetration of northern Namibia by SWAPO forces not only for killing its fighters, but also for intimidating and even terrorising its supporters in northern Namibia," he said.

Mr. Astaviev added that both SWAPO and South Africa had been at fault in the events that led to the clashes but added that "the main task today is to return into the channel of peace again".
White farmers start their campaign against Swapo

By JOHN RYAN of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

WHITE farmers in Namibia have begun holding regular meetings with their workers to try to dissuade them from voting for Swapo in the November elections, according to black trade union leaders. They say these meetings are particularly well co-ordinated immediately below the "red line" in the northern area of the country, where Swapo insurgents and security forces clashed bloodily on and after April 1.

Swapo's leaders in exile are reported to be concerned that intimidation of Swapo supporters by farmers may seriously affect their chances of getting the two-thirds majority in the election which would allow them to dictate the course of Namibia's future- after independence.

Trade union heads are due to meet the Swapo leadership in Harare this week to discuss means of countering such pressure from white bosses in all the sectors of the economy. Mr Ben Ulenga, president of the Namibian Miners' Union, the largest union in the country, said yesterday reports from farm workers indicated that farmers had begun their campaign of discussion before April 1 but had intensified it since.

"They are holding regular meetings," Mr Ulenga said, "telling their workers to vote for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and not Swapo, because Swapo is communist. The problem is that many of these farmers, particularly those below the borders of Ovamboland and Ravan- goland, are themselves involved with the security forces.

"A large number were part of area commando activities against Swapo at the height of the previous fighting, and they still regard themselves as commandos."

Although farm workers are considered to represent the majority of Namibia's formal work force, they do not yet have a union of their own. Black unions did not exist in Namibia three years ago. But recently labourers around Grootsfontein and Otavi in the north have begun establishing workers' committees.

However, as a voting force, farm workers and their families could make a considerable impression on the election. There are more than 5,000 white commercial farmers in Namibia. Even if they employ on average as few as 10 farm and domestic workers of voting age, that would amount to 50,000 people in a potential electorate of 700,000.

Taking into account dependants who may be qualified to vote in November, the potential impact of the black farming sector vote could be much greater. Next month, a National Union of Namibian Workers is due to be launched. Mr Ulenga is strongly tipped to be its first leader.
How many Swapo still in Namibia?

 espaço. News, 29/4/89

Cape Town yesterday, delegates were optimistic that the peace plan was still holding together.

But there remained significant differences between South Africa and Cuba on the one hand and Angola and Cuba on the other on just how many of the original invading force of Swapo insurgents remained in the territory.

Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Venacio da Silva Moura told the Cape Times that United Nations intelligence reports indicated that between 800 and 1000 Swapo fighters had returned.

More Swapo cross border — Page 3

Space shuttle launch postponed

CAPE CANAVERAL — The launch of the space shuttle Atlantis was postponed just before liftoff for at least 24 hours yesterday because of technical problems, NASA officials said.

Atlantis, carrying a crew of five, had been scheduled for a four-day flight during which it would launch a craft towards Venus.

“We can’t launch today,” NASA’s official commentator, Mr. Hugh Harris, said, “we have not had an explanation of what happened.”

The crew had been strapped in their flight seats for more than two hours when the launch was scrubbed.

NASA officials said the agency’s top managers would study the problem and decide whether to re-schedule the flight for today — Sapa-Reuter

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More Swapo fighters cross back into Angola

WINDHOEK. — Substantial numbers of Swapo guerrillas were reported to have crossed the Namibian border back into Angola, a senior United Nations spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek yesterday.

"There are reports of people moving across the border in substantial numbers in the past 48 hours," he told a media briefing.

Asked about the joint commission talks in Cape Town between South Africa, Cuba and Angola on the current situation in Southern Africa, Mr Thornberry said he had been given the impression the talks so far had been "substantial".

"Of course we all have great hopes the talks will lead to effectively getting this process fully back on track again," he said. — Sapa

Swapo ordered to answer to court

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has been ordered by the Supreme Court here to give reasons within 20 days why it should not be ordered to ensure that its members refrain from intimidating or murdering five 101 Battalion soldiers or their families.

Mr Justice Herbert Hendler ordered Swapo to inform its members of the order as soon as possible. — Sapa
Braced for Majority Rule

But at Swakop, Swastika flag flies

By FERNANDO LIMA

The impact and legacy of the Erosion Pan Free, stunned by the roar of the old DC-3 aeroplane just 13 metres above the ground.

Allied fare Omaboland and the aeroplane continues its relentless flight, just missing the tops of trees. The young lieutenant at the cokpit explains that the low flying is a precaution against Swappo Samo-Tsala.

He was born in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, but says: "I'm a South West African now."

He sees his future as uncertain but recognises from a distance that "the case of Zimbabwe is better than Mozambique."

The presidential election victory of Swappo being brought into contact with the anti-communist movement of the Southern African white "patriots" that is internationalisation is "the black apocalyptic" of majority independence.

The fact of a minority 20,000 square kilometres in area with only 1.2 million inhabitants is one that can lead to the end of the anti-independence "Mitarist Leninism," to be followed by the elections. Allowing things to happen with the arrival of the Allied forces. The Swappo primarily in Omaboland is the main contender in the elections. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) a record of the political stance of the former German colony for 71 years, 17 years after independence.

The political options are extremely limited for the remaining 11 years. The Allied forces are well equipped, each other by their ethics, tribal and linguistic bonds. The less sophisticated voter's fear of Swappo is a reality that has ensured the election of a member of the liberation movement in Omaboland, where half of Namibians are of mixed race.

These overwhelmingly poor people are a mix of culture and language, traditional communist organisation, power. The "white minority" are incorporated as soldiers into the police forces of South Africa and are inferior to the government, both of which have bad reputations in the north of Namibia.

The Swappo stereotypes are Omaboland and Katutura, a place where the green, blue and red colours of the vegetation have come out of hiding, and the black people are seen in modest houses.

"The black apocalyptic" and the shanty-flick greeting distinguish themselves from the non-existent and the DTA supporters in their blue, red and white colours.

During this transitional period, Katutura is a party-state with no opposition. It is a political party in the sense of the opposition that was illegal before independence. The Swappo and the DTA are the only political parties in Omaboland, where half of the population is of mixed race.

Three months earlier, mechanic David Bearey had called his new daughter "Uprising," demonstrating his hope for the future independence.

The April election is the north left him somewhat confused about this choice but he is certain that "Uprising" is the right one. From the Serafim Hotel in Windhoek, the government headquarters of the recently elected president, it is announced that 300,000 police forces are in the area, an attempt to impress the number of police forces has risen to 3,000, the police force is growing.

"The police force is now more than 300 and the offices will be established outside Omaboland for the first time."

At Rosseau Falls, Angola, Cuba and South Africa, with the help of the US and the USSR, agreed to extend the mandate for the appearance of Swappo guerrillas at Uprising posts, following the agreement of the 11th of July 1984, the implementation of the declaration of independence.

"The Swappo guerrillas are in the hands of the South African forces."
SADF returns to base before 6pm deadline

REPORTERS monitoring the SADF 60-hour return to base in Namibia this week said columns of dusty South African military vehicles rumbled into bases well ahead of the 6pm start of the truce.

The withdrawal is planned to reverse a Swapo incursion from Angola on April 1, which was to have marked the start of Namibia’s transition to independence under UN supervision.

• At least 332 men died in fierce fighting after 1,600 Swapo men entered Namibia, in an apparent effort to hand themselves over to UN peacekeepers.

• Government officials in Namibia said this week 13 more bodies of Swapo fighters had been found, bringing the guerrilla death toll to 305.

• Meanwhile, Mozambique’s President Joaquim Chissano said this week that SA forces in Namibia should withdraw from their bases and leave space for Unita.

Chissano noted the efforts made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to regularise the situation in Namibia, saying: “We call on all parties involved to facilitate these efforts and to abstain from any provocative or intimidating positions,” he said.

He also asked that the Namibian process “should proceed without interruption and without any more violence”. – ANA.

New SADF violence alleged by civilians

MOR: than 100 complaints of assault, intimidation and destruction of property have been filed against South African security forces by Namibian civilians since April 1. A spokesman for the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia – which also runs a human rights office in Oshakati – said most complaints were lodged by people from northern Namibia, where SA soldiers in civilian clothes apparently harassed residents.

He said they were also investigating a report in which six civilians lay among the bodies of Swapo combatants in Oshakati. They were labelled “terrorists”. He said some people were shot in the legs but it was uncertain whether they were injured in crossfire.

Meanwhile, The Namibian newspaper reports that intimidation allegedly continues in northern Namibia despite SADF denials and promises to refrain from any harassment of civilians. – Sapa.

worker

Dr Aquawa showed the court injuries he sustained. He had a big gash on the left side of his pelvis, another on his neck, and a cut on his mouth. The magistrate said there was no medical evidence that the injuries were sustained during the incident. He said Aquawa also denied the case months after the incident happened.

He said that on the other hand, he rejected all allegations. There was no proof that Baqwan...