NAMIBIA — GENERAL
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MAY — JUNE
Letter to the Editor

No, Dr Bertelsen, Times didn’t spike Namibia reports

From TONY WEAVER (Windhoek):
I found Dr Eve Berte-
sen’s attack on the Cape Times coverage of Namibia’s guilty of spiking Namibia stories? April 28.

I was a reporter filing
for the BBC’s World Ser-
vice on the coverage of
SADF and South Africa’s
involvement in Namibia. On four occasions I filed for the Cape Times and I was denied a Cape Times copy.

None of my Cape Times copy was spiked, as Dr Bertelsen assumes, a fact which would have been establish-
ed, in the best traditions of journalism, by showing me my num-
bers. Perhaps what raised her considerable ire was that my reports for the BBC were far more comprehensively than those filed for the Cape Times and raised several contro-
versial issues — for instance, the question of the SADF’s role in the South African war, and the effect on the SADF of South African media.

There are several points which need to be clarified here. I was not in Otshakani as a Cape Times correspondent, I was there as a TV cor-
respondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Corpora-
tion and as a stringer (freelance reporter) for the BBC.

The considerable financial muscle of these two organisations meant we could charter an aircraft and fly into the war zone at a moment’s notice and this meant I was there 24 hours in advance of most other reporters.

I realised that no South African news organisation had a reporter on the ground in the crucial first 48 hours of the fighting, and as a former Cape Times reporter, offered to file for them from Otshakani.

On the Cape Times corres-
dent, arrived I continued filing for the newspaper as it made sense for him to cover the “breaking story”. While I used my network of contacts in the north to file the unofficial story, as seen through the eyes of villagers, human rights workers and church officials.

In this regard, my reports in the Cape Times on April 5 and 6 (which were prominently used and not spiked) reported, inter alia: eyewitness reports of the first battle, including the first indication that the guerrillas believed they had returned to Namibia; at least 10 SADF soldiers were killed; and the SADF had destroyed 30 houses in Oshakati.

I had in my Cape Times reports, combined commentary with reporting I would have expected the Cape Times to spike these stories.

No, Dr Bertelsen.

Select a different target for criticism of coverage of Namibia. The Cape Times, forced to rely heavily on official statements, has done an excellent job in informing readers of the truth about this war.

The English Press should now make the voters realise what the National Party did to South Africa instead of concentrating on the mistakes of the DP. We need a new South Africa.

The DP is our last hope.
UN boss wants
SA to go easy on trigger

WINDHOEK. — Three more Swapo fighters are reported to have been killed at the weekend by security patrols freed from a 60-hour confinement to base, bringing to 308 the number of Swapo guerrillas killed since April 1.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said he was "deeply concerned and saddened" at the reports of renewed conflict and urged security forces in Namibia to keep their fingers off the trigger while Swapo guerrillas clear out of the territory.

He said it appeared to him that some of Swapo’s armed personnel had been unable to return to Angola in a 60-hour grace period that ended 6 am on Saturday.

"It is imperative that residual Swapo personnel be given safe passage while they make their way to the border," he said.

More than 4 500 South African troops swept out of their bases at dawn in search of 400 guerrillas which Pretoria claims are still at large in the territory, in defiance of international agreements.

UN officials have argued that only 200 Swapo fighters are still in the territory.

The fighting now seems likely to be renewed. It could further delay the scheduled withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and, in turn,

Postpone elections to a constituent assembly prior to the territory’s independence in November.

The army and police units began a systematic search for guerrillas, arms caches and landmines which will continue for at least two weeks, until the South African authorities are satisfied that every Swapo fighter is out of Namibia.

Any Swapo guerrillas captured are to be handed to multinational forces of Unita for immediate transport across the border to designated camps more than 160km inside neighbouring Angola.

The Commissioner of the SWA Police, Lieutenant-General Doll, Gouws, said 20 tracks of a group of insurgents had been found south of Oshigambo in Ovamboland as well as a further 20 sets of tracks left by insurgents at Mcleroy.

Pretoria’s determination to rid itself of its costly presence in the troubled territory was underlined on Friday when the SWA Territory Force released about 3 000 national servicemen from their military obligations with full pay until the end of the year.

The Cuban and Soviet delegates, who participated in two days of talks when the Joint Commission on Namibian Independence met in Cape Town this week, left for Luanda at noon on Sunday.

The director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, and other senior officials saw the party off at DF Malan Airport, where a special flight had arrived from Luanda earlier in the morning to collect the delegation.

The Cuba Air flight will deliver them back to Havana by today, a Cuban delegate said. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters
Ahtisaari ‘saddened’ by new clashes with Swapo

From JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Some of Swapo’s armed guerrillas appeared to have been unable to return to Angola during the 60-hour period of grace in which South Africa confined its forces to base, the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said.

And barely 24 hours after the end of the 60-hour period, at least three Swapo guerrillas were shot and killed in two incidents at the weekend.

Mr Ahtisaari said he was “deeply concerned and saddened” by reports of renewed clashes between Swapo fighters and the security forces. He said Swapo’s leadership had instructed all its forces to return to Angola, and South Africa had undertaken to facilitate the process.

“Both sides, therefore, have now publicly reiterated their desire to avoid further aggressive or belligerent actions.

“However, some of Swapo’s armed personnel appear not to have been able to return to Angola during the 60-hour period of grace proclaimed in the Ruacana Agreement, during which the security forces were confined to base.”

Arms caches

In Windhoek, the office of the Administrator-General announced yesterday that in addition to the deaths of the three guerrillas the Chief of the Defence Force had also disclosed the discovery of at least six arms caches which were hidden in parts of the northern districts.

Mr Gerhard Roux, the Administrator-General’s chief spokesman, said that since Saturday at the expiry of the 60-hour moratorium six military battalions had been reactivated from base “and will be deployed as and when required” to act as back-up for the SWA police.

“But the situation is fairly calm out in the north. It is fairly quiet and there is no suggestion of a war or anything like that. The six battalions which have been reactivated will not go out as such, but will be there when circumstances require it.”

Two of the Swapo fighters killed on Sunday were shot at Onesi in the western area of Owamboland, and the third further east.

This brings to 308 the number of guerrillas killed in Owamboland since April 1.

According to officials in New York, not much more than half the civilian component has entered the territory, The Argus service reports.

It is said that by the end of April, 237 civilian staff had been transferred to Namibia and 245 others were awaiting travel orders. Some of them had already left New York and were in London or some other city pending instructions to proceed to Windhoek.

INTERROGATION: A South African soldier in Enchna, northern Owamboland, questions a villager about the movement of Swapo guerrillas.

READY: A South African soldier cleans his weapons in preparation for the first early morning patrol after SADF troops were confined to base for 60 hours.
Mayekiso hits out at Untag for backing SA

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Trade union leader Mr. Moses Mayekiso, in his first major public address since his acquittal on treason and subversion charges, yesterday lambasted the United National Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and accused it of being in cahoots with the South African Government.

Mr. Mayekiso, with former United Democratic Front (UDF) publicity secretary Mr. Murphy Morobe, was the guest speaker at a major May Day rally held in open grounds in Katutura township here.

He said Untag and the UN special representative for Namibia, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, must redeem themselves in the eyes of Namibians and drive the South African armed forces out of the country.

Mr. Morobe also attacked the role Untag had played since arriving in Namibia several weeks ago, and criticized the UN body for having done nothing when South African forces attacked Swapo guerrillas in Northern Namibia on April 1.

Mr. Morobe said: "We are obviously critical of the role of the United Nations, but because we are interested in change we will give them another chance."

"We must also remember that not all those who are members of the UN are our friends or lovers of freedom. We must remember the events in the Congo in the 1960s when (Patrice) Lumumba was found to have been murdered by some who were members of their own organization." He appealed to Namibian workers to close ranks and to remain vigilant, and to isolate "all forces whose aim is to preserve the old order of oppression and exploitation".

He called for solidarity between the people of Namibia and their "fellow-oppressed and exploited" in South Africa.

Swapo's deputy national chairman and central committee member, Mr. Daney Tjivangero, said the workers' struggle and that of Swapo were one, because Swapo was founded by workers in 1966.

"It was for that reason that workers would ensure that Swapo would sweep the board on election day."

Not a single speaker had anything complimentary to say about Untag and Mr. Ahtisaari was condemned by speaker after speaker for having "let loose" the Korovell police counter-insurgency unit and 101 and 202 Battalions.

Untag policemen, monitoring the huge gathering from across the road, listened quietly as they and their Namibian head were attacked for "having done nothing" when South African forces "misanthropic" members of Swapo in the north on April 1 and following days.

A number of white Namibians turned out for the rally, clad in the T-shirts of the pro-Swapo National Union of Namibian Workers. The shirts proclaimed, among other slogans, "Freedom from South Africa" and "Freedom from exploitation" and...
SWAPO's President Sam Nujoma has warned that a joint commission attempting to relaunch the UN peace plan could fail. The commission is expected to meet in Namibia this week.

Nujoma, who has been a vocal critic of UN efforts to bring peace to Namibia, said that the commission would be ineffective unless it was given full authority to address the core issues of the conflict.

"The UN peace plan has failed because it has not addressed the root causes of the conflict," Nujoma said. "We need a comprehensive approach that addresses the issues of land, resources, and governance."
'Totally unacceptable'

Racial laws must go — UN

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The UN believes all racially-discriminatory legislation in Namibia must be scrapped by May 13, in terms of the Resolution 435 plan, says a senior official, Mr Cedric Thornberry.

Mr Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Uнтаг) had pointed out this "obligation" to the office of South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

Asked if the UN was pressurising the South Africans to comply with the provisions of the settlement plan, Mr Thornberry said: "The UN does not prod anyone".

'Totally unacceptable'

He added, however, that he was hopeful the discriminatory laws would soon go.

A number of UN legal experts have been in Windhoek for some weeks identifying legislation which should be scrapped.

Mr Thornberry said that the current system of ethnically-segregated administrations was one of the laws which was "totally unacceptable" to the UN.

Legislation was to be placed before the South African Parliament yesterday returning control over these various authorities to Mr Pienaar, although it has not been said by the South Africans that there will be any changes to the current system.

Politicians from the various ethnic legislative assemblies were recently given notice to vacate their offices.
Mogopa tribes loses its land

The Mogopa tribe has lost its legal battle to stay on the farm it has occupied since 1811.

Mr. Justice van der Merwe yesterday confirmed an interim order by the Pretoria Supreme Court in terms of which tribe members without written authorisation to be on Zwartland farm in the western Transvaal have seven days to leave.

Mr. Justice van der Merwe authorised the South African Police at Ventersdorp to assist in "removing" tribe members if necessary.

The tribe's lawyer, Mr. N. Haysom, yesterday said that an appeal might be lodged.

The State expropriated the land in 1983 and the tribe was "relocated" to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico district.

Mr. J. Browde, counsel for the tribe, said the expropriation of their land had been one of the most flagrant breaches of human rights conceivable.

The tribe had been a thriving and prosperous community with its own schools and churches. — Sapa
The Minister of Foreign Affairs

The government, for reasons of national security, is not in a position to discuss the matter further. However, to the extent that the government is able to comment, it wishes to reassure the House that it will continue to pursue a policy that is consistent with the country's foreign policy objectives. The government also wishes to express its commitment to maintaining open lines of communication with all relevant stakeholders.

The government will continue to work closely with its counterparts in the region and around the world to ensure that the country's interests are protected.

The government will provide further information as and when appropriate.
NEW YORK — In response to bitter African criticism of the UN operation in Namibia, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is considering a personal visit to the territory, diplomats said yesterday.

They said Perez, after meeting delegates from non-aligned and African states, also mentioned a possibility of naming an African deputy chief of Unitaq in Namibia.

Martti Ahtisaari, the Finnish UN Secretary general in charge of Unitaq, has drawn much of the African fire. It was he who recommended SA troops be freed from confinement in their Namibian bases to help local security police deal with infiltrating guerrillas. More than 300 guerrillas were killed in subsequent clashes.

Ahtisaari's handling of the situation has left a residue of bitterness, particularly in Swaziland, which has long been recognised by the UN General Assembly as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people" and has the right to maintain a UN observer mission in New York.

If Perez were to go to Namibia, it would probably not be until some time next month, diplomatic sources said. This would represent a policy shift as his spokesman has said repeatedly he would not go to Windhoek until after independence.

Sapa-Reuters.
The editor of a Namibian newspaper yesterday accused representatives of the world Press of long ignoring news about the south-west African territory, and getting it wrong when they did cover events there.

Gwen Lister, editor of The Namibian, criticised the foreign Press corps that covered last month's start of Namibia's plan for independence from SA.

Addressing editors from five continents at the general assembly of the International Press Institute in West Berlin, she said many correspondents seemed to have learned the history of Namibia in the hour before leaving for the territory.

She said the vast majority had been heavily influenced by SWA propaganda while covering the border clashes between security forces and SWAPO guerrillas.

Lister, who was detained without trial for four days last year after publishing a secret government document, condemned the world Press for passing instant judgments on the events of last month.

She said the foreign media had ignored the territory for many years, while her newspaper had documented the "most horrific atrocities committed by the security forces".

Lister cited bomb and arson attacks on The Namibian and said: "I am convinced that the authorities plan on launching a concerted campaign to close us down before the election campaign (for an independent Namibian legislature) can get under way." - Sapa-Reuters.
Finnish soldiers score on import regulations

WINDHOEK — You thought the Finnish soldiers were crazy because they brought their own sampas to Namibia's semi-desert heat?

For their next trick they read the small print of import regulations.

Now more than 100 of them are driving Porsches, Saabs, Mercedes-Benzes, and otherwise unobtainable Chevrolets — without spending one rand extra on import duties.

And, when they head for home after Namibia's independence, most of the cars will probably accompany them. The eoncourse of luxury on wheels rolled off the ship Habla in Walvis Bay at the weekend.

"It's all for the Finns," Port director Bill Shewell said. "They looked closely at the regulations, and it's all above board. They're exercising their own private commercial right.

"They have a loophole overseas. If they purchase a vehicle overseas privately and export it, they can bring it into Namibia and then return with it to their country without paying extra duties."

A wide search for the robbers had been launched. Anyone with any information should contact police at (011) 839-5322.
UN police investigate complaints

WINDHOEK — UN police were investigating about 50 allegations of harassment, intimidation and other unlawful behaviour against police and military personnel in the Ovamboland region, UN deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

And Namibian officials said their police were investigating a rape accusation against five Unitag members based in Oshakati.

Thornberry said he had no knowledge of the rape incident beyond a Windhoek news report citing a complaint filed by a woman, but said police would have UN co-operation in any investigations.

The weight of complaints targeted mainly at security forces in Ovamboland, which have borne the brunt of the 23-year-old bush war, has prompted UN planners to ask for more international policemen to help monitor Namibian police behaviour.

Severity

Under the UN resolution 435 settlement plan, 500 policemen drawn from 15 national forces have been assigned to Namibia as watchdogs over the behaviour of local police, who are still responsible for law and order.

Thornberry said many of the complaints matched in severity the circumstances that forced police Commissioner Dolf Gouws to bow to UN insistence and remove an offending officer.

He said: "We are continuing to probe allegations of intimidation, assaults and misconduct, mainly from the north. Police monitors are conducting more than 50 investigations.

"The allegations involve officials of one kind or another, and some of the allegations are disturbing."

Thornberry said Unitag had a detailed report on incidents that triggered action against one officer "but I am not at liberty to make them available."

Government and UN officials have declined to identify the officer, and official explanations of the disciplinary action were contradictory.

Initially, a police spokesman denied any officer had been disciplined and dismissed inquiries as "Unitag wishful thinking."

A government spokesman then contradicted him and said Gouws had 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.
IN many ways Namibia, particularly Windhoek, is a fairly reliable sample of what South Africa\'s own future could look like.

Until April 1 this year Namibia was a fully fledged colony of South Africa - the country\'s unofficial \"fifth province\".

South Africa\'s official policy of apartheid applied as much to Namibia as to the \"mother\" state itself, and virtually all the laws that ruled the lives of millions of people under Pretoria\’s rule, also applied to Namibians.

Two years ago, with the inevitability of majority rule in Namibia under a system of one-man-one-vote, many Namibian whites agreed to dispense with apartheid.

Today, theoretically there is no longer any form of racism.

Windhoek, the capital, is thus an eye-opener for the first-time visitor.

An irony of the city is that the majority of blacks are more fluent in Afrikaans than in English, by contrast with their South African counterparts who largely reject Afrikaans as the language of their oppressors.

An example of the similarity between Windhoek and South African cities is that of a restaurant.

He sees the UN and Unga as forerunners of an apocalypse, harbingers of all that is anathema to the fiercely conservative white folk.

He has banned Unga members from his premises, in addition to blacks.

It was a sign of the times the other day when a group of blacks could take the restaurant\'s flagrant racism no more.

They massed outside and knelt down to pray for the soul of the owner. He responded by brandishing their gathering in biblically negative aphorisms and called their act \"evil\".

Despite the abolition of apartheid, schools are still very much segregated, as are other amenities.

Blacks still live in poor and appalling conditions in Katutura, a township built in 1959 which is as much a creation of apartheid as any. The old Katutura is now the posh white suburb of Hochland.

It has some four-bedroomed houses while nearby Katutura must contend with the traditional matchbox township house so common in black South Africa.

Blacks complain that their \"coloured\" Namibian countrymen tend to see themselves as \"better and above\" their less-privileged brothers and sisters. The slightly more privileged community, it is said, distances itself from its black fellows.

The \"coloureds\" of Windhoek are better off - they are tellers in the banks, cashiers for many department stores, foremen in the construction industry and are just about everywhere in the government service.

Most black male employees in the city are security guards and labourers. There are very few black female employees doing any work of note in the city.

Relations between the landlords and Park neighbours.

He says: \"I see them now and again, and I presume they also see me. But there are no greetings, nothing. Perhaps they are still sizing me up or making up their minds about me.\"

\"But of course you won\'t find me crying if nobody wants to talk to me. Come to think of it, some people are best in their little shells of isolation and the less one has to do with them, often the better.\"

Black journalists from Zimbabwe are also in the city and live in what they call \"Africa House\" in Pioneer Park across the road from Owelane.

The rest of the black \"city dwellers\" are Unga members from Kenya and Ghana.

Racism may be gone from the law books of Namibia, but it is still firmly in place in many minds.
But police contingent is only tickling in

UN military force at full strength

The United Nations and
Namibia’s uneasy whites opt to stay on after independence

By GILL TUDOR of Reuter in Windhoek

Pro-independence businessman Ulli Elns said most whites, already nervous about their prospects in a new Namibia, were thrown into turmoil on April 1 when the 12-month independence timetable was disrupted only hours after the UN set it in motion, because of the incursion by Swapo guerrillas into northern Namibia.

An uneasy truce prevails in the northern area and the UN hopes to get the peace process back on course.

Confused

Swapo, which espouses Marxism, is widely tipped to win elections scheduled for November to choose an assembly to draft an independence constitution.

"Things were going very smoothly until the end of March, and whites were feeling more optimistic," Elns said.

"But then April 1 caused total shock and a confidence crisis from which they haven't yet emerged. Some are totally confused and may have decided to go."

Many speak in fearful tones about the possibility of a Swapo victory, although Elns said the organisation's image among most whites as "a bunch of murderous terrorists" had eased despite last month's fracas.

Swapo economic policy is the current bogey, raising what businessmen see as the spectre of nationalisation.

Many Namibians hope the centrist, multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) party will snatch an unexpected victory.

"A considerable number of whites think it's possible to stay here under a DTA government, even though it will be (mainly) black," said Sarel Becker, leader of Namibia's far right-wing Herstigte Naasionale Party. He predicted a mass exodus of whites if Swapo wins.

Becker said he knew many people who were already thinking of leaving, particularly Namibians serving in the South African army or on the railways, run until recently by South Africa. The rest tended to be business employees or civil servants.

Mood

He said most farmers and small businessmen were staying put — a sentiment echoed by many others whose capital is tied up in Namibia.

"I don't believe in running away. I'm a merchant and everything I own is in this country," one shop owner said.

For many, the mood changes daily.

"One day you think it'll be okay, but then you chat to people at a braai and come home convinced it's all over," said a young couple in the sunshine town of Swakopmund.

For some, the sad prospect of leaving Namibia's great open spaces outweighs political considerations.

Transition

"If it doesn't work out at all we will go to South Africa," the couple said. "But it would have to be really, really tough for us to do that."

Others are desperate to leave but lack the funds or foreign contacts to ease the transition.

"There's no future here, but we've no family abroad," an anguished woman said. "My husband is 59 — where's he going to get a new job at his age?"

Adamant

In the end, though, Elns feels most will stay. "I think they will probably adapt somehow, take a wait-and-see attitude. Whoever comes to power, as long as it's a pragmatic government, they'll manage," he said.

For himself, Becker was adamant.

"This is my country — I was born here and I won't let Swapo force me out," he said. "I do not consider leaving."
Crisis day for Namibian independence plan looming

The Namibia/Angola peace process can still be kept to schedule — but only just.

Despite the continuing delay caused by the large Swapo incursion into northern Namibia on April 1, the complex 27-month interlinked timetable for Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola can still be met — with one day to spare — if all Swapo troops are out by May 15.

That is the deadline specified in the agreement reached by the Joint Commission of South African, Cuban and Angola in Cape Town last Friday.

The next day, on May 14, several important facets of the overall plan must occur if the overall timetable is not to be broken.

South African forces must be reduced to 12,000 men.

The return of exiles must commence.

Rules for the election must be published.

The repeal of discriminatory legislation in Namibia must be completed.

Command structures of citizen forces, commandos and ethnic forces must be dismantled and their military equipment must be confined under UN supervision.

South African diplomats say if the withdrawal of Swapo forces from Namibia and their confinement to bases in Angola cannot be verified by May 15, the whole peace schedule may have to be re-negotiated.

They believe that if this happens, the scheduled November 1 date for elections for a constituent assembly may have to be postponed until next year.

If the withdrawal of Swapo insurgents from Namibia back to Angola cannot be verified satisfactorily by May 13, the entire 27-month Namibian/Angolan peace timetable may have to be rescheduled. But the prospects of staying on schedule depend on several other linked criteria, including the repeal of discriminatory laws in Namibia, reports Political Correspondent Peter Fabricius.

Because any delay beyond November 1 will push the elections into the rainy season, which is considered unsuitable.

This will certainly mean, too, that Cuba will demand a rescheduling of the timetable for the withdrawal from Angola of its force of 50,000 men.

The Cuban withdrawal timetable is linked to and synchronised with the Namibian independence timetable.

Already at the meeting of the Joint Commission in Cape Town last week, the Cubans were threatening to abandon their withdrawal schedule, arguing that the Namibian peace plan under United Nations Resolution 435 had ground to a halt.

But if the Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Fienzaar, and the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, are satisfied on May 13 that Swapo forces have withdrawn, then the timetable will re-commence.

After the events scheduled for May 14, the next day on the timetable calendar is June 11 when South African forces must be reduced to 8,000 men and the repatriation of Namibian refugees must be completed.

After that the schedule is:

July 1 — South African forces must be reduced to 1,500 men confined to base and the election campaign begins.

August 1 — All remaining Cuban troops in Angola will have been withdrawn to north of the 15th parallel (this will involve about 47,000 men because 3,000 of the original estimated 50,000 were scheduled to withdraw before April 1 and are reported to have done so).

October 1 1990 — 38,000 Cuban troops (76 percent) will have been withdrawn from Angola.

July 1 1991 — All Cuban troops will have been withdrawn from Angola.

withdrawn to north of the 13th parallel.

November 1 — Election for a constituent assembly in Namibia, while 25,000 of the 50,000 Cuban troops (50 percent) will have been withdrawn altogether from Angola. One week after the certification of the election all South African forces will have withdrawn.

April 1 1990 — 35,000 Cuban troops (66 percent) will have been withdrawn from Angola while the remainder will be deployed north of the 13th parallel.

October 1 1990 — 38,000 Cuban troops (76 percent) will have been withdrawn from Angola.

July 1 1991 — All Cuban troops will have been withdrawn from Angola.
WINDHOEK — Police are investigating a string of shotgun and explosives attacks apparently aimed at the UN and a media centre here.

In two separate incidents on Saturday night, shotgun blasts damaged an UN vehicle and a photographer’s private car, parked outside the Namibian Press Centre. No one was hurt in the attacks.

Sapa reports that combined police and army units yesterday continued to search northern Namibia for arms caches hidden by SWAPO insurgents, following the discovery of the largest arms cache ever found in Owambo, northern Namibia.

The cache, which was hidden in 13 holes at Oshibete, near Ogango, included 245 mortar bombs, 54 kg of plastic explosives, 15 AK47 rifles, five RPG light machine-guns, nine VZ61 hand carbines, 100 mortar bombs, 82 mm nose fuses, and assorted missiles.

“The rifles were all brand new and never used before, while some of the missiles were recently manufactured in Russia,” a security forces spokesman said.

*See Page 3*
SA will not send its forces back to base 'until Swapo elements are out'
Swapo says
No caches
in Namibia

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa People's Organisation yesterday denied South African allegations that it cached arms in northern Namibia, saying this was one of Pretoria's "cheap propaganda" campaigns to tarnish Swapo's image.

Ziana, the Zambian national news agency, reports that Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, Swapo's secretary-general, said in a telephone interview from Luanda that his organisation had no arms caches in Namibia.

He said South Africa "would have liked to uncover a Swapo arms cache in northern Namibia and exploit this to its maximum advantage, and even pressure for a re-negotiation of Resolution 435".

Mr Ja Toivo said the Swapo arms caches claimed to have been uncovered were "in fact hidden deliberately by South African security forces in order to later blame Swapo".

"These uncovered weapons might have been brought from Rhodesia after the nationalist war with Ian Smith," he said.

"We are challenging South Africa to be accompanied by international observers when searching for the so-called Swapo arms caches in the area. Why are they doing it alone when the entire Unita contingent is not there?"

NO MENTION

The South African Defence Force last week at Oshakati showed the media weapons, ammunition and military equipment reportedly worth about US$2 million and allegedly cached by Swapo.

The weapons were said to have been brought into Ovamboland since the beginning of April.

No mention was made of the presence of Unita personnel when the caches were discovered, Ziana reports.

The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Louis Pienaar, said last night in Windhoek that the arms cache was ample evidence that Swapo insurgents intended to establish military bases in the territory.

He said the police would continue their search for hidden weapons even if the verification process was successfully concluded. South Africa has said its troops will return to base only if a total Swapo pullout is verified when it meets with Cuban and Angolan officials on May 13.

Mr Pienaar said Swapo would still need technical aid and an arrangement might be reached to this end with Unita.

The head of the police investigation team, Chief Inspector Willie Fouche, said the arms were pointed out by local inhabitants. — Sapa.
Tough ruler is a fan of Maggie

By RICHARD DOWDEN

LAGOS — After all the security checks, the trembling officials, the hushed waiting rooms, the bullet-proof glass doors and the hard-eyed bodyguards, General Ibrahim Babangida, Nigeria’s ninth head of state, seems like a nice guy.

IBB, as he is known, apologises for not being in uniform. It is Friday and he does not wear uniform in the mosque.

As he sits down he comments that interviews, which he rarely gives, are occasions when he does not feel in control. “Don’t ask me anything with figures in it,” he jokes.

Fear of figures is not surprising in Nigeria. The country’s income, derived almost exclusively from oil, dropped from nearly R70 billion a year between 1980 and 1983 to about R14 billion a year by 1986. Nigeria’s debt is nearly R75 billion, its gross domestic product growth 1.2 percent.

President Babangida, who visits Britain tomorrow, must soon perform a vanishing act. He is committed to leaving office in 1992, taking the soldiers with him and restoring Nigeria to civilian rule.

To prepare for this, he has called for a new breed of politician in Nigeria, banned all former politicians and senior officials, including himself and his ruling officers, from taking part in politics and set up a Constituent Assembly. He recommends that Nigeria should have two political parties.

As head of a military regime, he has been able to make drastic economic choices which no elected government could have taken.

He would say there was no alternative to the tough Thatcherite reforms he has introduced, the hated Structural Adjustment Programme, SAP.

Facing up

Hunger has come to the streets of Lagos and there is a rise in malnutrition and hunger-related diseases.

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Facing up

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"We are prepared to bear
the burden in the interests of
this country and this is just
what we are going to do," said
the President.

He has worked hard to re-
store ties with Britain.

Nigeria, while continuing to
advocate, sanctions against
Pretoria, will not let this inter-
fer with the economic ties
with Britain.

President Babangida has be-
friended Margaret Thatcher. "I
think she's a wonderful
woman," he says.

"She is probably one of the
greatest leaders we have in the
world. We have identical views
on economics."

It certainly helps to have
Mrs Thatcher on your side
when you need to reschedule
your debts. Earlier this year,
Britain helped put together an
aid package for Nigeria and
shepherds Nigeria through the
valley of debt.

I asked him why, in a coun-
try where robbers are executed
in public, are no elites in pris-
on? "Perhaps that is why they
are elites," he answered enig-
matically, adding that corrup-
tion would be eradicated by
economic reform such as the abo-
lution of import licences.

But if democracy fails again,
Nigerians may opt for more
radical alternatives.

Most Nigerians seem baffled
at their sudden fall into de-
titution and are waiting for the
party to restart. Few econ-
omists think it will happen be-
fore the year 2000.

Indeed, President Babangida
may be counted lucky if he
lives to lay down the presi-
dency, the transition to civilian
rule is relatively peaceful, and
the economic reforms are not
undone by the new administra-
tion. — The Independent News
Service, London.
WINDHOEK. — Security forces continued to sweep the militarised north for arms hidden by SWAPO fighters yesterday as SWAPO denied responsibility for the weekend discovery of the biggest arms cache unearthed in two decades of war.

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar last night claimed that the massive cache afforded ample evidence that SWAPO insurgents intended to establish military bases in the territory.

He said it was likely there were other caches in the northern and central parts of Ovamboland and that the police would continue their search for hidden weapons even if the verification process was successfully concluded.

However SWAPO's secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, said the arms caches claimed to have been uncovered were "in fact broken deliberately by South African security forces in order to later blame SWAPO".

And in a separate incident in Windhoek at the weekend, unidentified gunmen fired shotgun blasts at an unoccupied United Nations vehicle in an apparently politically-motivated attack.

The massive arms find follows mounting tension between South Africa and the UN in recent days over a UN demand that security forces be restricted to base and

Massive arms cache not ours, says SWAPO

SA's insistence that all SWAPO fighters leave the territory first.

Mr Pienaar said that if the verification process ended and the troops were once again confined to base, it might be possible to agree to the release of non-combatant engineering corps members to help the police.

Patrols on Saturday uncovered the massive arsenal buried near Ongwediva in western Ovamboland, about 60km south of the frontier with Angola.

Two hundred and twenty-one mortars and five mortar pipes of various calibres.

88 rifle grenades, 64kg of plastic explosives, 37 assault rifles and missiles with launchers manufactured in the Soviet Union were uncovered in 13 holes.

The head of the police investigation team, Chief Inspector Willie Fouché, claimed the arms were transported over the Angolan border in civilian vehicles and later pointed out to security forces by local inhabitants.

SWAPO last night said South African allegations that it cached arms in northern Namibia were "cheeky propaganda" campaigns to tarnish SWAPO's image.

Mr Toivo Ja Toivo said his organisation had no arms caches in Namibia.

He said South Africa "would have liked to uncover a SWAPO arms cache in northern Namibia and exploit this to its maximum advantage, and even pressure for a renegotiation of Resolution 435 for Namibian independence."

Army commanders took several UNTAG officers to the cache site to confirm the weapons find. However, when weapons allegedly from six SWAPO caches which were shown to the media last week, no mention was made of the presence of UNTAG forces when the caches were discovered. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Porsches and Mercs for not-so-crazy Finns

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — So you thought the Finnish soldiers were crazy because they brought their own saunas to Namibia's semi-desert heat?

For their next trick they read the import regulations.

Now more than 100 of them are driving Porsches, Saabs, Mercedes Benzes dripping with luxury options and otherwise unobtainable Chevrolets — without spending one rand. Baffled will soon take the smirk off the face of a Porsche.

"It's all above board," said Port Director Bill Shewell. The Finns looked closely at the regulations, and they're exercising their own private commercial right.

"All these cars have proper licence plates and temporary permits for Walvis Bay. I've seen some boys smiling from ear to ear," he said.

They can celebrate in the sauna at Benhanga, extra on import duties. And when they go home most of the cars will probably accompany them, filling a once-in-a-lifetime space in garages in the gloomy land of the midnight sun.

Not so stupid.

The concourse of luxury on wheels rolled off the ship Rablais in Walvis Bay port at the weekend, headed probably for secure garaging in Namibia — because roads that can bend a
From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDBROOK. — Namibia's police commissioner, acting on charges by Untag, has suspended a senior police officer from his post in Ovamboland.

Neither Namibian authorities nor UN officials would identify the officer, who is believed to be of inspector rank, or give details of the alleged complaint. The incident will be investigated departmentally.

Officials also announced yesterday that security forces killed two Swapo guerrillas in a skirmish last Friday, taking the movement's losses to 314 since their incursions on April 1 triggered a new wave of fighting.

Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws confirmed the suspension of the unnamed officer who is stationed in northern Ovamboland, centre of the territory's 23-year guerrilla war and heartland of Swapo's political support.

UN officials last week said that an international civilian police force assigned to monitor SWA police operations had received "dozens" of complaints against local police and military in the north of the territory.

Power to dismiss

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, informed the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that he would activate the "good conduct" and "suitability for continued employment" clauses in the settlement proposal.

This means that Mr Ahtisaari can request the dismissal of specific officers if circumstances require it.

Chief Inspector Kieke du Rand, a Windhoek police spokesman, earlier denied a New York report that a police officer had been suspended.

The two Swapo guerrillas were killed in a skirmish with security forces on Friday about 10km north of Oshana in western Kaolofland, and a third guerrilla encountered by the patrol escaped.

In another incident, two boys herding goats found two anti-vehicle mines on a rubbish dump near Gobabeb yesterday.

Under an agreement between South Africa and Angola, Swapo guerrillas have until Saturday morning to quit Namibia and relocate behind the 14th parallel, some 160km into Angola.
Untag call: freedom for prisoners

KEVIN JACOB

WINDHOEK — UN officials on Namibia’s independence programme have called on SA and Swapo to free Namibian political prisoners and detainees.

Letters urging freedom for political prisoners and co-operation in tracing Namibians listed as missing have been sent to the governments of SA, Angola and Zambia, and to Swapo and other political groups in the territory.

A list of about 300 names of suspected detainees is appended to the letters, Untag deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

Unanswered

Anti-Swapo groups in Namibia accuse the guerrilla movement of holding at least 100 dissident members in detention camps in Angola and Zambia, while Swapo officials say they will demand the release of supporters jailed under terrorism and security legislation.

Unanswered yet is the status of Swapo guerrillas or activists jailed by Walvis Bay courts under SA’s jurisdiction for violence in the port enclave.

Under the independence programme, Namibian political prisoners or detainees must be released by the first week of June.
Two Swapo die in security ‘sweep’

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. - A further two Swapo insurgents have been killed in a clash with security forces in north-western Namibia, a spokesman for the office of South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has reported.

Mr Gerhard Roux told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the clash took place on Friday about 10km from the village of Ekomba in the arid Kaokoland area.

Three insurgents were apparently involved in a firefight with a security force unit involved in “sweep” operations looking for insurgents and arms caches.

Two of the Swapo fighters were killed and the third fled, said Mr Roux. The latest deaths bring to 314 the total number of Swapo insurgents killed in northern Namibia since fighting began on April 1.

Mr Roux also reported that two children had discovered two vehicle landmines earlier yesterday in a rubbish heap near Oshakati.

The children notified police, who sent explosives experts to render the weapons harmless.

The situation in northern Namibia was “calm and quiet”, and there were “no real signs” that the estimated 300 Swapo insurgents still at large in northern Namibia were giving themselves up in large numbers.

Meanwhile, the SWA Police has suspended one of its senior officers pending a departmental inquiry, following complaints from Untag.

Mr Roux confirmed the suspension late yesterday.

He said he had been authorised by the Commissioner of the Police, General Polf Gouws, to say a senior officer had been suspended after UN complaints.

Mr Roux would say no more because the matter was sub judice pending the investigation.

Earlier, a police spokesman had denied a Windhoek newspaper report quoting UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar as saying a senior police officer in northern Namibia had been “discharged” following complaints by Untag.

● African delegates, angered by the fact that South African troops are still patrolling in northern Namibia, want Dr de Cuellar to visit the territory to try to get the independence process back on track, The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York.
Gang-rape allegations against Untag soldiers

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Detectives of the SWA Police are investigating allegations that a 45-year-old woman was gang-raped over the weekend in Okahandja by five members of the military component of Untag.

A police spokesman in Windhoek, Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand, confirmed that a complaint had been laid, but he was unaware of the nationality of those soldiers allegedly involved in the incident.

Okahandja is a fairly major Untag centre, and the Kenyan infantry battalion, which is stationed in central and southern Namibia, has one of its headquarters elements in the town.

DRINKING SPOT

According to the police investigation report, a woman was with her friend when she met members of Untag at a drinking spot in the black township of Nau-Aib. After a while the woman became friendly with one of the Untag soldiers, and the couple started to walk towards Okahandja.

When the woman sat down to rest on the walk, the soldier allegedly proposed sex, but she refused, saying they must first go to her room in the town.

The Untag soldier then allegedly threw the woman to the ground and raped her. Four other Untag members joined their colleague and repeatedly raped the woman, it is alleged. According to the allegations, she lost consciousness. When she came to, near dawn, she went to the police to lay a charge.

According to her statement to investigators, the rapists were all dressed in civilian clothing.

● See page 3.
UN effectively sidelined by Joint Commission in Namibia

THE United Nations peace plan for Namibia has been effectively hijacked by the members of the Joint Commission - South Africa, Angola and Cuba - and the UN has been relegated to the sidelines.

This has been graphically illustrated in the past week in statements by Foreign Affairs minister Pik Botha and Namibia's Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, who both flatly rejected UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's "grave concern" at the role of SADF units in the territory.

Mr Perez de Cuellar told South Africa's UN representative Jeremy Shearer that he felt the SWA police had sufficient resources to carry out the action to verify that remnants of the mass Swapo incursion of early April had returned to Angola north of the 16th parallel. He asked SA to order its troops back to base.

The request has been ignored. Mr Botha instead attacked the secretary-general for "protecting" Swapo and for ignoring the decisions of the Joint Commission. The administrator-general has simply stated that South African troops would continue to be deployed hunting Swapo and any arms it may have cached, regardless of the secretary-general and the UN.

Mr Pienaar pointed out that at the last meeting of the Joint Commission Cuba and Angola had agreed that South African troops could be deployed until May 13.

The clear implication is that if the UN and Unita don't like it, they can lump it.

From April 1 SADF and SWATF troops were confined to base under the terms of resolution 435, but were released from this obligation by the UN to deal with the Swapo incursions.

Since then the continued deployment of the SADF, SWATF and SWA police counter-insurgency units against Swapo insurgents has been sanctioned at several meetings of the Joint Commission, with the approval of the US and USSR, who have observer status with the JC and who are ultimately the guarantors of its decisions.

Clearly piqued at this rejection, the UN spokesman in Namibia, Mr Cedric Thornberry, pointed out that the UN was not a party to the JC, adding that it was "not relevant to us what the Joint Commission does...we have to take our instructions from the security council".
Ah, the political attack

UN calls on SA, Swapp to free former political prisoner

From Kevin Jacobs

UNNOBREK: in another

WINNERBROKE: for another

April 18, 201

Café Times
UNTAG forces out
senior cop

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's police commissioner, acting on charges by UNTAG, has suspended a senior police officer from his post in Ovamboland.

Neither Namibian authorities nor UNTAG officials would identify the officer, who is believed to be of inspector rank, or give details of the alleged complaint. The incident will be investigated departmentally.

Officials also announced yesterday that security forces killed two Swahili guerrillas in a skirmish last Friday, taking the movement's losses to 314 since their incursions on April 1 triggered a new wave of fighting.

Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Goova confirmed the suspension of the unnamed officer who is stationed in northern Ovamboland, centre of the territory's 23-year guerrilla war and heartland of Swapo's political support.

UN officials last week said that an international civilian police force assigned to monitor SWA police operations had received "dozens" of complaints against local police and military in the north of the territory.

Power to dismiss

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, informed the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that he would activate the "good conduct" and "suitability for continued employment" clauses in the settlement proposal.

This means that Mr Ahtisaari can request the dismissal of specific officers if circumstances require it.

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In another incident, two boys had found new anti-vehicle mines on a rubbish dump near Oshakati yesterday.

Under an agreement between South Africa and Angola, Swapo guerrillas have until Saturday morning to quit Namibia and relocate behind the 18th parallel, some 150km into Angola.

4th political attack — Page 3
MINISTER of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha has blasted United Nations Secretary-General Dr Perez de Cuellar for “protecting" Swapo.

In a letter to Dr de Cuellar, Mr Botha suggested that his attitude to Swapo’s violations of the peace accords could “encourage Swapo to repeat its senseless incursions" of April 1:

“I urge you, Mr Secretary-General, to make it clear to Swapo that it should comply immediately with its commitments.”

Mr Botha said he was perturbed by the views and allegations Dr de Cuellar had conveyed to South Africa’s Ambassador to the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearar, on May 3 and in a report to the Security Council on May 4:

“You have lost sight of the elementary fact that Swapo alone was responsible for the current disruption of the settlement process. ... Swapo categorically undertook not to engage in tactical movements, cross-border movements and all acts of violence and intimidation in or having effect in Namibia.”

As long as all Swapo forces were not confined to base north of the 16th parallel and UNTAG could not verify this fact, Swapo was in breach of its commitments to the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

“I do not find a single word in your report of May 4 mentioning this fact nor condemning it.”

Referring to criticism by Dr de Cuellar of the two-week verification period of Swapo withdrawal, Mr Botha pointed out that this had been agreed to by the Joint Commission.

He said Dr de Cuellar was “implying that Swapo should be pardoned for one-sidedly violating its commitments’ and that my Government as well as the governments of Angola and Cuba should be blamed for taking action to restore the situation as it should have existed on 1 April 1989.”

“...There is a clear tendency on your part and on the part of the Special Representative to ignore the agreements reached between Angola, Cuba and South Africa.”

“On the one hand, you overlook the fact that Swapo illegally crossed the border carrying large quantities of automatic arms, RPG-7s and surface-to-air missiles and that Swapo cached much of this equipment.

“This attitude on your part is not acceptable to the South African Government.”
The Internment Act provides for the 'arresting' of people — confining them to specified areas, prohibiting their involvement in certain activities, restricting them from leaving freely in society — and for their 'deportation', which amounts to gassing them by outlawing their being quoted.

There are various grounds on which individuals may be 'deported' under the Act — convictions for political or security offenses, the opinion of the Minister of Justice that they threaten public safety or that they were 'deported' under previous laws.

According to the HRC, there were 317 names on the Consolidated List of unadmissible people published by the Minister of Justice in 1994.

The section which lists a total of 210 people convicted of security offenses and treason is by far the longest.
Possible delay in return of exiles

Namibia

of harassment allegations against the South African-led military and police. UN police monitors have been investigating complaints and "we will expect action to be taken on the basis of their reports", Unatg deputy chief Mr Cedric Thornberry said.

It has also emerged that the UN has requested Swapo to carry only small arms, a move which yesterday prompted Mr Botha to scorn the peace-keeping organisation for "overlooking the fact that Swapo illegally crossed the border carrying large quantities of automatic arms, RPG-7s and surface-to-air missiles and that Swapo cached much of this equipment".

Swapo forces

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar warned that unless an estimated 300 guerrillas cleared out of Namibia and relocated behind the 16th parallel in Angola by the end of next week, "I see grave difficulties in carrying out free and fair elections".

He said South Africa would not restrict its troops to bases unless all Swapo forces had been cleared out.

Mr Pienaar said the UN back-to-base call was out of line with an agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba reached in Cape Town last week, which allows troops until May 13 to keep watch on Swapo's withdrawal.

But Mr Thornberry yesterday insisted that Unatg chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari had "expressed the position of the Secretary-General in his customary unambiguous manner".

Mr Thornberry said Unatg believed the SWA police force "has sufficient resources to fulfill the verification process" of proving Swapo's withdrawal from Namibia, and that deployment of an additional six military battalions was unnecessary.

Mr Pienaar said, however, that intelligence reports indicated Swapo's remaining infiltrators had scattered and that "to track them, to trace them and to arrange for their removal to bases above the 16th parallel requires considerable manpower."

"So under these circumstances, I cannot see us withdrawing from the agreements and understandings reached on an International level."

Officials on both sides said the row was squeezing the independence timetable, but that a scheduled November election date was still precariously in place.

Breach of commitments

Mr Pienaar also said he would take up with Mr Ahtisaari "a stream of reports" alleging open Swapo favouritism by members of Unatg.

In his letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Botha said Swapo was surely in breach of its commitments to the UN and that South Africa was prepared in principle to renegotiate Resolution 435, if that was being contemplated.

"Has the thought occurred to you that the views and allegations in your latest report may in fact encourage Swapo to repeat its senseless incursions?" Mr Botha asked.

"There is a clear tendency on your part and on the part of your Special Representative to ignore the agreements reached between Angola, Cuba and South Africa."

Without these agreements, Resolution 435 could not have been implemented.

He accused Mr Perez de Cuellar of implying that Swapo should be pardoned for one-sidedly violating its commitments and of implying "that my government as well as the governments of Angola and Cuba should be blamed for taking action to restore the situation as it should have existed on April 1, 1989."

— Own Correspondent, Political Staff and Sapa
Acceptance of Swapo action could wreck accords – Pik

Political Correspondent

Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha today warned the United Nations Security Council that if it accepted Swapo's violation of the Namibian peace accords, it could wreck the peace process.

He was reacting to the appeal by UN Secretary-General Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar to SA to withdraw security forces to base.

His appeal runs contrary to last week's Cape Town agreement, which allows SA security forces to move outside base until May 13 to verify that Swapo has returned to Angola.

Mr Botha said in an interview that the UN had already tried once before at the Mount Eliza emergency meeting of the Joint Commission to allow Swapo to "get away with the violation".

"The position is quite clear. Swapo must be north to the 16th parallel in Angola by May 13.

"If the Security Council makes any decision that alters these agreements they must accept full responsibility for the interruption of the whole process."
Pik warns UN on Swapo pact violations

By TOS WENTEL, Political Correspondent

FOREIGN Minister Mr Pik Botha today warned the UN Security Council that, if it took any decision that accepted a violation of agreements by Swapo, its statement followed a request from the UN Secretary General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, to South Africa to order its troops in northern Namibia back to their bases. The UN head was said to be concerned about the situation in the north.

Mr Botha said in an interview that he was sending a letter today to Dr Perez de Cuellar in New York which contained a stern warning that unless all parties complied with the commitments of the peace plan, the process would be in jeopardy.

"POSITION CLEAR"

A spokesman for Dr Perez de Cuellar said there was no evidence that Swapo insurgents had planned to re-infiltrate the northern area.

Mr Botha said the UN had tried before to favour Swapo before the Mount Edith emergency meeting of the Joint Commission to deal with the Swapo incursion.

"CLEAR VIOLATION"

"Swapo is in clear violation of the commitment of the Secretary-General and of agreements reached by South Africa, Cuba and Angola and enforced by the UN."

Mr Botha said there were indications that there had not been any major new Swapo opening from Angola.

* Sapa-Reuters reports that South Africa said today it would co-finance its security forces to base only if an international commission established that all Swapo guerrillas had withdrawn to Angola.

"We are keeping to all international agreements, including last week's decision," said a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman.
NEW YORK— UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Ponce de Leon, has got tough with South African troops combing northern Namibia, calling for a return to base forthwith and by May 15 as a deadline for full withdrawal.

The statement comes after recent expressions of doubt, wielding the possibility of use of force, by Mr. Ponce de Leon and his Security Council. The troops were accused of entering Namibia's territory without authorization from the UN.

UN's hard stance

The spokesman, Mr. Francois Guillot, disclosed that Mr. De Cuellar's hard line after the secretary-general had briefed the Security Council yesterday.

He said, "We do not accept the situation as described by diplomats, as it seems that vague statements are being used to cover the implementation of a Security Council decision."

Guillot added, "We have heard of a number of cases where Namibian troops were present, and we understand that the UN has been given no proof of this." He mentioned an attempt by Namibian troops to occupy a UN military base in southern Angola.

Mr. De Cuellar's action also involves the opening of a new front in the conflict between the South African and the Angolan governments. The latter has accused the former of sending troops into its territory, and the Namibian government has denied these allegations.

The UN's response to these developments is that it has been consulting with both sides to ensure a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
Editor of Namibian wins press award

GRAHAMSTOWN—The editor of the Namibian, Ms Gwendolyn Anne Lister, was last night awarded the 1989 Pringle Award for outstanding contribution to press freedom in Southern Africa.

She was the unanimous choice of the judges at the annual congress of the Southern African Society of Journalists here.

The judges were Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of New Nation; Mr Irwin Manolm, co-editor of the Weekly Mail; Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star; Mr Sven Lunsche, an SASJ vice-president; Ms Pat Sidley, a past president of the SASJ; and the Rev Peter Storey of the Methodist Church.

The judges noted that given the circumstances of a society in transition and bitterly divided by years of civil war, reporting required special courage and constant care so as not to obscure the search for truth.

This had been especially difficult in Namibia where extreme censorship and lack of access to war-torn areas had made it extremely difficult to verify official and unofficial versions of events. — Sapa
Cobblestoned road

Outwardly, South African officials remain optimistic about the Namibian peace process. But behind the scenes there is a growing feeling that the clock will have to be stopped until faith can be restored in Swappo's willingness to honour its commitments.

May 13 is now a crucial date. South African forces have been given until then to "sweep" northern Namibia, to verify the return of Swappo fighters to Angola under the 60-hour amnesty period last week, when SADF troops were confined to base. It is also the date on which the SADF troop strength in the territory is scheduled to be reduced from 50,000 to 12,000: those remaining must again be confined to base in terms of the peace plan.

Officials from SA, Cuba and Angola, meeting as the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) in Cape Town last week, thrashed out the plan whereby SADF forces will sweep Ovambo for 14 days to verify Swappo's withdrawal, after which (in theory at least) the peace plan will be back on schedule.

It was agreed that violence would be avoided if at all possible. Insurgents must be captured if possible and handed over to Unita who will return them to Angola. But the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, admitted candidly that if Swappo fighters fire on SADF units, the fire will be returned. (When the FM went to press, there had already been reports of clashes in which Swappo fighters were killed). But Van Heerden and other JMC delegates were hopeful that the new effort to keep the settlement on stream would succeed.

The acceptance by the JMC last week of the two-week "sweep" period appears to be a significant success for SA. It is understood that neither Cuba nor Angola were keen on the idea, but could offer no alternative plan to verify Swappo's withdrawal. In Namibia itself, however, some senior army officers believe two weeks is hopelessly too short.

They say it could take six to eight weeks to ensure that the area is free of Swappo insurgents and to locate dozens of arms caches the infiltrators are believed to have buried.

Coupled to this is the problem of verifying the number of Swappo fighters who returned to Angola during the 60-hour amnesty (as opposed to the capture or "elimination" of those who did not). SA claims there are about 400 still in northern Namibia, while the Cubans and Angolans at the JMC meeting put the figure at about 200. There is also some doubt about Unita's ability to verify that those Swappo members in Angola are north of the 16th parallel.

There is little doubt that SA will not agree to reduce troop strength or even confine South African forces to base on May 13 if it believes that a significant number of Swappo insurgents are still in Namibia.

What the South Africans want now is more pressure on Swappo by Cuba and Angola, in particular, to honour commitments. A repeat of the April 1 debacle, which saw Swappo forces pouring across the border from Angola in blatant breach of Resolution 435, will not be tolerated. Defence Minister Magnus Malan has said as much. Speaking in Potchefstroom, he warned that SA's patience has a limit. "My good advice to Swappo is to stop its recklessness and provocative opportunism right now."

The JMC and Unita apparently believe Swappo has learnt its lesson in the past month and will now adhere to the agreement. Unita says proof of this is the action by the estimated 1 300 Swappo fighters who chose to use the 60-hour amnesty to return to Angola. (SA believes only between 850 and 1000 returned).

It's an unpredictable situation that seems to lurch from crisis to crisis: the Namibian question could be in the air for some time yet.
First on Mudge's list was an appeal to all SA politicians to keep Namibia out of their election speeches in SA. "This will make life very difficult for us," he told a lunch meeting of the German Chamber of Commerce in Durban on Wednesday. "We don't want to be on the SA stage and I just wanted to express my concern about SA Cabinet ministers talking about us on television."

Though Mudge did not spell out the reason for his concern, he gave a clue when he appealed also to his audience not to be misled by his white skin. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), of which he is chairman, is an alliance of 12 political parties, he pointed out; of the 48 members of the executive committee only four are white. Mudge clearly does not want Namibian voters to associate the DTA with the erstwhile white "colonialists" in Pretoria.

The infiltration by Swapo guerrillas, he added, was a result of Nujoma's dilemma. For years, the Swapo leader had got away with lies that Swapo had occupied Namibian territory: "But they didn't realise the day would come when Russian and Bulgarian journalists would want to see the areas that Swapo had liberated — and he couldn't show them an area the size of a single matchbox." Nonetheless, Swapo has now committed itself to a democratic process. What the DTA now needs, says Mudge, is money — "but that's a topic for another day."

Mudge was asked at question time to predict the outcome of the elections. He answered that he did not believe that either the DTA or Swapo would secure the two-thirds of the vote necessary to proceed alone with drawing up a constitution. "The vote will be very even — 50-50. My party will be happy with 50%, because that will give us the opportunity to negotiate on the constitution. It will not become a question of winner takes all."

AUDITOR-GENERAL

Scope for scrutiny

Parliament's Joint Committee on Finance has proposed amendments to the new Auditor-General's (AG) Bill to provide for less restricted scrutiny of the State's six controversial secret funds. The original Bill gave the Minister of Finance the authority to decide, after consultation with the AG, whether any of the secret accounts or parts of them should be excluded from the AG's audit because of their "confidential nature."

The committee has suggested, however, that the AG, a person attached to his office or such other persons as he may appoint and who are approved by the State President, be given the authority to audit the full accounts. To protect the sensitive and confidential nature of the accounts, the AG's report will be limited to the extent determined by the Min-
UN wants SA troops back in their bases

The secretary-general is responsible for the Unita operation in Namibia. In his judgment, the deployment of these forces for so long is something to be concerned about," the spokesman said, referring to Unita.

KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek that Foreign Minister Pkg Botha's warning of an imminent Swappo invasion from Angola triggered international alarms, but by late yesterday security forces had no evidence of new infiltrations.


Security forces spokesman Fanie Krige said: "I have no information of anything happening in the north. "Nothing untoward has happened today and all is quiet up there."

Senior UN official Cedric Thornberry said: "We are puzzled by the whole business."

There, too, one colt of chaff, but the remainder are the same.
Untag official denies working for the KGB

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Accused KGB agent Victor Andrev denied US allegations he works for Moscow's spymasters, and UN officials defended his appointment as a senior UN administrator based in Namibia's capital.

"I consider it to be ridiculous, and not aimed at myself but at Untag," the Soviet official said at his office here yesterday.

The 19-year veteran of the UN's New York secretariat said he "does not and never has" worked for the KGB, Moscow's secret service.

SA government spokesman Gerhard Roux said Administrator-General Louis Pienaar was unaware of Andrev's suspected KGB links.

Reports from Washington cited unidentified sources in the US State Department as querying Andrev's appointment as regional director for Untag, overseeing Namibia's passage to independence. According to the reports, the State Department protested to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar about Andrev's appointment.

Cedric Thornberry, senior aide to Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, defended Andrev as "one of the very highly qualified people from the UN secretariat who have been selected to be senior officials of Untag."
I'm not KGB, says Soviet Untag man

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A senior United Nations official here has been accused by the United States of working for the KGB, but he has denied he is a Soviet spy.

Mr. Victor Andre of the Soviet Union has been defended by UN officials.

"I consider it to be ridiculous, and not aimed at myself but at Untag," the Russian official said at his Windhoek office yesterday.

The 10-year veteran of the UN's New York secretariat said he "does not, and never has" worked for the KGB, Moscow's notorious and shadowy secret service.

South African government spokesman Mr. Gerard Roux said administrator-general Mr. Louis Pienaar was unaware of Andre's suspected KGB links.

Reports from Washington cited unidentified sources in the US State Department as querying Mr. Andre's appointment as Untag's regional director in Windhoek overseeing the territory's passage to independence. According to the reports, the State Department objected to UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar about Andre's appointment.

"Personally, I am sure it (the allegation) is ridiculous and without any foundation," Andre said yesterday.

The personal Russian said he worked in the UN secretariat at the organisation's New York headquarters from 1975 to 1980 before returning to his government post in Moscow.

"As you know, we are on secondment to the UN," he said. "In 1984 I signed another contract with the secretariat."

Mr. Cedric Thornberry, senior aide to Untag chief Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, defended Andre as "one of the very highly qualified people from the UN secretariat who have been selected to be senior officials of Untag."

"We are very fortunate in the quality of people we have been able to attract to these tasks, and Mr. Andre is one of the most outstanding civil servants in the secretariat of the UN," he said.

Mr. Thornberry said Untag officials were not aware of formal US challenges to Mr. Perez de Cuellar against Andre's employment or his role in Untag.

The South African government has approved the presence in Windhoek of two Russians running a Soviet liaison mission, and dozens of other East bloc nationals are serving in Untag in civilian or military roles.

East German, Chinese, Cuban and Angolan journalists have been among an international media corps granted Pretoria's approval to cover the UN's supervisory mission in Namibia.

- A three-man Tanzanian delegation to the front-line states observer mission in Namibia arrived in Windhoek last night.

A spokesman for the group, Mr. R. Korosso, said their mission "was very important in the sense that we want to see that peace in this part of the region is achieved and that Resolution 435 is implemented according to the specified agreements".

The Tanzanian delegation will join a Botswana delegation and two members of the Zambian delegation already in Namibia.
Perez concerned that SADF still out of bases

NEW YORK — The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, is concerned that South African troops in Namibia have not been confined to bases more than a month after the UN operation there began.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's spokesman, Mr. Francois Giuliani, said yesterday that May 15 was the current target for confining the South African troops to base.

South African soldiers were released from their bases on April 1, with UN permission, to help deal with nationalist insurgency in the northern part of the territory.

"That is of great concern to the Secretary-General and we are doing everything we can so that the situation goes back to normal," Mr. Giuliani said. Asked if the South African forces were "chasing guerrillas" of Swapo, the spokesman said: "We have appealed for extreme restraint from the South African authorities, but the fact is that they (the troops) are not confined to bases." — Sapa-Reuters
Be impartial, Pienaar tells Namib officials

WINDHOEK. — Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar has told government officials not to be personally linked to Namibia's political parties and declared schools, college campuses and official buildings out of bounds for political rallies.

In guidelines that seek to prevent teachers influencing students' political choices, Mr Pienaar said he wanted also to avoid potentially violent and damaging campus clashes.

He issued a statement yesterday urging “impartiality in the administration” during the UN-supervised transition period, and said he encouraged officials and students of voting age to “keep themselves abreast of the policy and issues of the different political parties”.

But that should be done without personal involvement in party affairs, and strictly after hours.

Mr Pienaar also barred political parties from using government facilities.
Swapo ready to invade again, says Pik

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent
THE Defence Force and Namibian police were last night lying in wait for an expected invasion of 300 Swapa troops into Namibia. Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha said Parliament yesterday.

Mr Botha said the South African government had reliable information that Swapa planned to infiltrate three large groups of insurgents into Okavango to coincide with the anniversary of the 1978 South African attack on Swapo's Katangula camp in Angola. He also claimed that Swapa might be planning an attack on UNITA forces in Namibia and then placing the blame on the west.

Mr Botha said his information came from the same source which gave accurate prior warning of the April 1 incursion of Swapo troops into Angola. In contravention of the UN settlement plan for the territory, he said his information had not been confirmed, but that if it was false he would be grateful. On the other hand, if it was accurate he wanted the UN, Swapo and the world to know that South Africa knew of it.

Mr Botha said his source had revealed that 100 Swapo fighters were planning to cross the border at Ruacana, a further 150 at a point 50km west of Okavango and another 100 in the Oshikango area.

"If the information is correct Swapo must be told that the Swapad and SAF will wait for them," he added.

Mr Botha said that the UN's special representative in Namibia, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, and the UN secretary-general would be contacted about the issue.

Mr Botha said the time had come for Mr Ahtisarai to take a categorical stand and say what he views of this type of action is.

Mr Botha said Swapa leader Mr Sam Nujoma had recently addressed his men in Cahama in Angola, just as he had before the April 1 incursion.

I'm not KBG, says Un-
I'm not KGB, says Soviet Untag man

From KEVIN JACOBS
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"Personally, I am sure it (the allegation) is ridiculous and without any foundation," Mr Andrev said yesterday.

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Big UN airlift of 50,000 back to Namibia

By Ken Vernon,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The largest UN organized mass airlift in African history will take off this month to fly an estimated 50,000 Namibian refugees back into the country.

The major undertaking will see about 800-1,000 refugees a day being flown from small airstrips in Angola and Zambia into airports at Windhoek, Grootfontein and Ondangwa.

TWO MONTHS

They will arrive on passenger aircraft of the national airlines of Angola, Zambia, South Africa and possibly other African countries.

The airlift of returning refugees is scheduled to begin on May 15, as specified under UN Resolution 485, and will last for about two months.

Representatives of both the Angolan and Zambian national airlines are due in Namibia tomorrow to try to finalize the complex logistical arrangements for the huge project.

They are expected to arrive in aircraft of their respective airlines.

Church sources said that camps for the refugees were already under construction at Roman Catholic churches in Windhoek and Grootfontein, as well as at Evangelical Lutheran missions in Owamboland at Okwediva and Engela.

The camps will be under the control of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (Unhcr).

Refugees landing at Ongangwa airport will be bussed to the camps further north at Okwediva and Engela.

It is also expected that a small number of refugees will be trucked to designated border crossing points by Angolan authorities.

Sources within the Unhcr said that the organization would issue identification documents to the refugees in Angola and Zambia after they had been interviewed, identified and "processed".

SWAPO FIGHTERS

The refugees would be obliged to carry this document in order to join the airlift or otherwise enter the country, and it had been agreed, that the document would be recognized upon arrival in Namibia.

It was not known if the estimated 50,000 refugees would include any Swapo guerillas who had surrendered their weapons.

It has been reliably learnt that Swapo has rejected an offer of medical care and treatment for the camps.

The organisation reportedly said it could supply its own medical care for its members.
UN shops for SADF mine-proofed vehicles

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — The United Nations is shopping for South African military equipment it won't allow anyone else to buy.

To prevent its international army from having to step too lightly through northern Namibia, the UN is looking into a specialty used-car market — for mine-proofed vehicles.

Officials of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) are hoping to lease Buffels and Casspirs idled when SADF troop strength is reduced.

And they'll take them in any colour, so long as they become white.

"We are looking at leasing these vehicles from the South African government, to be put in UN livery," Untag deputy chief Mr Cedric Thornberry said.
Untag is lambasted

WINDHOEK — Trade union leader Moses Mayekiso, in his first major public address since his acquittal on treason and subversion charges, lambasted the United Nations Transition Assistance Group on Monday and accused it of being in cahoots with the South African Government.

Mr Mayekiso, with United Democratic Front (UDF) publicity secretary Murphy Morobe, was guest speaker at a major May Day rally held in open grounds in Katutura township here.

He said Untag and UN special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, must redeem themselves in the eyes of Namibians and drive the South African armed forces out of the country.

Mr Morobe also attacked the role Untag had played since arriving in Namibia several weeks ago, and criticised the UN body for having done nothing when South African forces attacked Swapo guerrillas in northern Namibia on April 1.

Mr Morobe said: “We are obviously critical of

By JON QWELANE
Frontline observers on way

WINDHOEK — A group of 22 representatives of the Frontline states is due in Windhoek today to open an observer mission in Namibia.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Windhoek, Mr Erich Blumer, said the arrivals today would bring the total number of Frontline states personnel in Windhoek to 26.

Representatives from the countries were previously turned back when they tried to enter Namibia without first obtaining the necessary visas from the South African authorities. It was apparent they believed they could obtain the permission to enter Namibia from the UN.

See Page 3.
"A golden stepping-stone"

From DACUD VRIES
WINDHOEK. — The beginning of the road to the independence of Namibia, Mr Ben Umgaa, general secretary of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUM), told a May Day rally here.

Speaking at the rally in Katutura, attended by about 7,000 workers, Umgaa called on Namibian workers to defend the gains they had achieved so far.

He wanted them to be vigilant as "the enemy of freedom was trying to smother the hopes of independence".

Workers' demands in Namibia were basic and clear, said Umgaa. "We demand freedom from exploitation and poverty."

The workers of Namibia stand today shoulder to shoulder with the workers of Namibia at a stage when they are in the only fight that is meaningful against imperialism and against the exploitation of the workers of the world," he said.

He pointed out that May Day was a paid holiday but not all workers were being handed down to the workers on a plate. "It was won through our own battles and some workers sacrificed their lives," he said.

Mr Moses Mayibis, general secretary of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUM), said the workers had achieved much.

In reference to the election results, he said they were important for the independence process of Namibia. He added that the election results were watched with interest by all freedom-loving people in the world.

"Your struggle has always been our struggle and will continue as long as the South Africa is dominated by a white minority trying to snare all power," he said.

The Namibian workers' movement was "more than ever spread to the workers of the independent nations of the world."

"Let this May Day celebration be a golden stepping-stone in the fight of the democratic Namibia," he added.

Workers were always on the front line of the struggle for national independence, he said. The workers were the backbone of the struggle.

"We thank you for the sacrifices you have made," he said.

"We were the ones who decided to try our lives at the battle of Otjondjikandha, which heralded the beginning of the mass struggle in 1966."

Organise

"The struggle of the workers in Namibia was not just to get wage increases. It was primarily aimed at "the destruction of colonialism"," said Ingoboom.

He said the struggle of workers which had begun with the implementation of the 1956 Constitution was still far from over.

Before the reconstruction there were still many battles to be fought, he said.

"To conclude the struggle we will be in the elections."

He said the "search for freedom" would only end when Namibia was free.

"The struggle will not end on this side of the Orange River. We will only be satisfied once Africa is fully independent," said Ingoboom.

"Let us organise for a decisive victory," he concluded.
From MARK VERBAAN
WINDHOEK. — Reports of renewed fighting between the security forces and SWAPO guerrillas have led to concern that further bloodshed can be expected in Namibia.

The anxiety comes amid reports that South African security forces were released from their bases up to three hours before the official 60-hour moratorium expired on Saturday.

Oshakati residents claimed that police Casspirs and army vehicles left military bases "as early as 3am" on Saturday. The South Africans had agreed to restrict their forces to base for a period of 60 hours, ending on 6am on Saturday.

So far, at least two Plan fighters have been killed in skirmishes since the security forces were unleashed on Saturday morning.

One foreign journalist reported that a Koevoet member had told him on Saturday that "the hunting season is open again."

The UN's Martti Ahtisaari said in a press statement on Monday that "some of SWAPO's armed personnel appear not to have been able to return to Angola during the 60-hour period of grace proclaimed in the Rucusana agreement, during which the security forces were confined to bases."

He pointed out that the SWAPO leadership had instructed all its forces to return to Angola, and that South Africa had undertaken to facilitate this process.

"Both sides, therefore, have now publicly reiterated their desire to avoid further aggressive or belligerent actions," Ahtisaari said.

He added that the process to verify the number of SWAPO fighters returning to Angola had been agreed by the Joint Commission at its third meeting in Cape Town last Friday.

With regard to the latest killings, Ahtisaari said: "It is imperative that these residual SWAPO personnel be given safe passage while they make their way to the border, and I wish to urge all parties to exercise maximum restraint."

The Commissioner of the SWA Police, General Dolf Gouws, said it was "disappointing" that 20 tracks of a group of guerillas had been found south of Oshigango, as well as a further 20 sets of tracks left by insurgents at Miersheep.

He said one guerilla had surrendered near Otjibao in Keetmanshoop, but two sets of tracks found further north indicated a group of guerillas were still moving about in the area.

General Janie Geldenhuys, Chief of the SANDF, said security forces had located six SWAPO weapons caches but were looking for seven more before May 12.

On that date, the Joint Commission is due to convene at Rucusana to verify that all SWAPO fighters have left the country to be restricted to bases north of the 16th parallel.

Meanwhile, SWAPO has dismissed South African allegations that it is massing troops on the border as a "red herring."

SWAPO president Sam Nujoma rejected the South African charges "with the contempt they deserve."

He described the allegations as a "red herring" aimed at diverting attention from the "atrocities committed by its rampaging troops in Namibia."

Nujoma added that the accusations were designed to dupe the UN Transitional Assistance Group so that South African troops were not confined to bases and instead let loose on the pretext of guarding against "an illusory SWAPO invasion."
Workers Day of the Call

Perseverance re-emerged the daily lives of workers at the Athlone rally.

The Meadow crowd was enthralled by an energetic display of traditional dancing.

Bitter wage talks ahead.

This means the future of the Athlone rally was threatened in the sense of an internal crisis, which was not entirely unexpected.

In the meantime, the industrial situation looks brighter, the National Union of Marine Workers, which had previously been in a state of flux, is now set to take action.

About 500 people arrived at the site.

A worker industrial action looks bright in the near future.
People's fifth strike plant the Workers' Rampart

Outside the company's gates, the workers gathered. A banner reading "Workers' Rampart" was unfurled, symbolizing their determination to resist. The crowd chanted "Justice for Workers!", their voices echoing through the streets.

Workers' rights are under threat, they said. "We demand fair wages and proper conditions. Our work is essential, yet we are treated as disposable."

The police were called to keep order, but the workers refused to budge. They formed a human chain, blocking the company's entrance. The tension was palpable.

"Our demands are not unreasonable," one worker said. "We want respect and recognition. We will not back down until our voices are heard."

The company's management was visibly agitated. They argued with the workers, promising concessions if they would return to work. But the workers were resolute: they would only return under the right conditions.

The standoff continued into the night, a testament to the workers' determination.

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**Bottom line**

The workers' strike is a fight for justice and fair treatment. They are not only fighting for themselves, but for all workers who face similar challenges. Their story is one of strength and solidarity.

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**Author's note**

The workers' strike is a reminder of the importance of solidarity and collective action. By standing together, they are able to make their voices heard and demand the respect they deserve.

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**Conclusion**

The workers' strike is far from over. They remain steadfast in their demands, refusing to be silenced. Their story is one of hope and resilience, a testament to the power of the people.
Costly
SA loses
out on
Untag
spending

The Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—South Africa is too ex-

pensive for the United Nations Transitional As-

sistance Group (Untag).

Untag officials had

been expected to go on a

multi-million-rand South

African buying spree for

equipment needed in

Namibia.

But Association of

Chambers of Commerce

(Assocom) foreign trade

secretary Mrs Bass Rob-

ertson said she had been

informed by the pur-

chasing division of Un-

tag in Windhoek that

South African prices

"were too high".

Mrs Robertson said

when the first lists for

equipment needed by

Untag were received,

Assocom circulated

these among all Cham-

bers of Commerce and

Industry countrywide,

and Untag compiled its

own database of suppli-

ers from the responses.

"When I was in Wind-

hoek in March they told

me they could compile a

very good database and

had received tenders

from all over the world.

VEHICLES

"Last week they said

that they hadn't bought

from South Africa in

many cases as our

prices were so high," Mrs Robertson said.

"Motor vehicles, for

example, were not

bought from South Afri-
can but directly from Ja-
pan. The German gov-

ernment also donated a

large number."

She said she tried to

establish the position on

foodstuffs last week but

the UN again told her

the prices were too high

and that they would get

most from abroad.

"South Africa is not

doing as well from this

as we had hoped but

things may change. For

the expatriation camps

which are still to be es-

tablished they may need

a lot of supplies which it

is expected will come

from South Africa."
De Beers:  
'Brighter outlook for SA'

Johannesburg. — The outlook in South Africa appears brighter than it did 12 years ago, says Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, chairman of De Beers.

Writing in his annual report, he said this was despite the fact that for most of the period no political movement could be discerned.

He said that although the state of emergency remained, actions such as the extension of clemency to the Sharpeville Six, the decision to amend the Foreign Funding Bill and to abandon elements of the Group Areas legislation showed a new flexibility by the government.

He also called for a post-independent Namibia to emulate Botswana and adopt a market-oriented economy and a multi-party democracy.

In the strongest public statement yet by De Beers, which has on more than one occasion this year met Swapo representatives, Mr Ogilvie Thompson attacked state control of the economy. — Sapa and Own Correspondent
ONE month after the fighting restarted in Ovamboland, the situation has become so badly clouded by the claims about who did what and to whom that I find many of my readers rather confused about what the basic issue is.

Which is simply this: That the run-up to implementation of Resolution 435 was proceeding very smoothly till Swapo — deliberately and with malice aforethought — broke the undertaking which had made it all possible by sending a flood of insurgents pouring over the border into Ovamboland.

The fact that some or all of the intruders had been misled by their superiors into believing they would face only a toothless and welcoming Unita force is neither here nor there.

The same applies to all the other side-issues. I have no doubt that some of the insurgents were gunned down when it would have been possible (at least theoretically) to take them prisoner, that in at least one case a number of bodies were left unburied, and that some civilians were shot.

Indeed, I would have been surprised had it been otherwise, given the situation. Consider the circumstances. The army was confined to its bases and peace was about to break out. Suddenly, in total violation of the agreements, hordes of heavily armed insurgents poured over the border, their aims unknown.

This being the case, it is hardly surprising that the police assumed the worst and acted aggressively, especially when at least some of the insurgents appeared to be so with it that they might have been in the zone.

By the time it appeared as if (at least at foxtrot level) the intention had been to establish a presence rather than fight, it was much too late, since it is always easier to start a war than to stop it — especially when one side hastily blends into the local population.

But I say again, all these are side-issues, horrible though the fact is that some of the insurgents had been misled by the agreements none of it would have happened.

So what of the future? Well, in my opinion Resolution 435 will effectively go on "hold" for at least some weeks more while the security forces sweep Ovamboland for arms caches and insurgents who have gone to ground.

What worries me more than a delay is the loss of confidence. Hindsight now shows that Pretoria blundered at last year's Geneva talks when it did not insist that Swapo elements, stayed north of the Cuito-Cuanza line but settled for a promise that Angola
SADF’s hunt for Swapo ‘tragic’

HARARE. — South African troops have allegedly begun house-to-house searches in northern Namibia for Swapo fighters who disregarded a temporary ceasefire to allow them free passage to Angola, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Swapo secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo said here yesterday that South Africa had just deployed 4,500 troops in northern Namibia to hunt down Swapo combatants, calling the situation “tragic”.

“As I speak, I have just heard that the South Africans have released 4,500 occupation troops to go and hunt Swapo combatants from house to house in the northern part of Namibia. I understand they have already killed three whom they say fired on them first. I am sure this type of killing will go on on the pretext of defending themselves,” he said.

Mr ja Toivo said it was time that the UN Security Council met urgently to defuse the situation created by South Africa.

He called for the replacement of the UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, whose performance he said had so far been “very poor and full of monumental errors”.

He accused South Africa of applying delaying tactics in implementing Resolution 458.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the UN had 4,480 military personnel deployed in Namibia yesterday, but urgent consideration was being given to the adequacy of the planned 500 police monitors, senior UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said in Windhoek.

There were at present 368 police monitors for the UN in Namibia.

At full strength Unita's military component will number 4,650, in addition to more than 1,000 civilian administrators and the 500 police monitors. — Sapa
NOBODY knew what was happening in Namibia and its people had been sold out to the UN and Swapo, the CP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Tom Langley, said yesterday. He said he did not deny the minister the right to have parties such as the reception for delegations to the Joint Commission at the weekend. “It is not clear, however, whether there has been something to celebrate.”
SA, UN head for showdown on Resolution 435

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. - South Africa and the United Nations appear to be heading for a showdown over their differing interpretations of the Resolution 435 independence plan for Namibia.

As the conflict in northern Namibia appears to be receding the nuts-and-bolts implementation of the settlement plan looks like heightening tensions in the already uncomfortable relationship between Pretoria and the world body.

And UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar is concerned enough to have said he wishes to visit the country.

At the core of the problem is the matter of who is in charge of the administration. South Africa's Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar made it plain yesterday that he would not tolerate any interference by Unag in the administration of Namibia which, until independence, is his responsibility.

He said in an interview on SWA-TV: "I cannot accept any interference in the administration of the bridge." He also made it clear his interpretation of Resolution 435 was that the police monitors were empowered to carry out such investigations.

Mr Pienaar reacted strongly to Mr Thornberry's remarks, saying the UN police monitors in Namibia did not have the power to carry out investigations of their own, but were merely empowered to pass on reports to the SWA police for investigation.

The Argus Political Staff reports that the indications are that nearly all Swapo forces have withdrawn from northern Namibia.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said he was optimistic that the peace process could be put back on track after nearly being derailed by Swapo.

The verification process ends in an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa is to be held near Ruacon on the Angolan side of the Namibian border on Monday.

It is now expected that the green light will be given to restart the peace process.

The spokesman said the verification of Swapo withdrawal was now in full swing and that the indications were that most Swapo forces were out of the territory and many of the arm caches had been found.

Anne's 'admirer' back on duty

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. - Queen's equerry Commander Timothy Laurence, named as the author of Princess Anne's stolen letters, has returned to public duty.

But his appearance yesterday was low-key. Instead of being at the Queen's side he was just a face in the crowd of palace officials at the welcoming ceremony for visiting Nigerian ruler President Ibrahim Babangida.

Commander Laurence will act as aide to the President during the state visit.
SA seizes initiative as UN falters in Namibia

The United Nations peace plan for Namibia has been effectively hijacked by the members of the Joint Commission — South Africa, Angola and Cuba — and the UN has been relegated to the sidelines.

This has been graphically illustrated in the past week in statements by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha and Namibia’s Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, who both flatly rejected UN secretary-general Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar’s “grave concern” at the role of SADF units in the territory.

Dr. Perez de Cuellar asked SA to order its troops back to base when he spoke to South Africa’s UN representative, Mr. Jeremy Shearer.

Request ignored

He told Mr. Shearer he felt SWA Police had sufficient resources to carry out the action to verify that remnants of the mass Swappo incursion of early April had returned to Angola north of the 18th parallel.

Dr. de Cuellar’s request has been ignored. Mr. Botha instead attacked the secretary-general for “protecting” Swappo and ignoring the decisions of the Joint Commission.

Mr. Pienaar has simply stated SA troops would continue to be deployed hunting Swappo and any arms it may have cached, regardless of the secretary-general and the UN.

The administrator-general said that at the last meeting of the Joint Commission, Cuba and Angola had agreed that South African troops could be deployed until May 13.

The implication is if the UN and Untag don’t like it, they can lump it.

From April 1 SADF and SWATF troops were confined to base under the terms of Resolution 435, but were released from this obligation by the UN to deal with the Swappo incursions. Since then the continued deployment of the SADF, SWATF and SWA Police counter-insurgency units against Swappo insurgents has been sanctioned at several meetings of the Joint Commission, with the approval of the US and USSR, which have observer status with the Commission and which are ultimately the guarantors of its decisions.

Clearly piqued at this relegation, the UN spokesman in Namibia, Mr. Cedric Thornberry, pointed out that the UN was not a party to the JC, adding that it was “not relevant to us what the Joint Commission does. We have to take our instructions from the Security Council”.

Co-operation and agreement between the US and USSR, both permanent members of the Security Council, have added to the impotence of the UN and its Untag representatives in Namibia.

It has meant they have little ammunition with which, to counter the JC’s wresting of the initiative.

The tendency for the UN body to be sidelined has been exacerbated by the perceived incompetence of Untag in carrying out its assigned tasks in the peace plan.

On April 1 Untag was to verify that SA troops were confined to base and SWATF forces disbanded, while Swappo troops were to be confined to bases in Angola.

Untag observers did confirm SA compliance with these conditions, but, according to their own words, were “taken completely by surprise” when Swappo troops crossed the border in large numbers.

Now Untag says they have a number of observers in several towns in southern Angola and can confirm that Swappo is now complying with their part of the peace plan.

But South Africa says the security forces would only return to their bases once the JC had established Swappo had complied with its obligations, another slap in the face for Untag. The UN is not only under fire from South Africa, Angola and Cuba, but from Swappo, who say the UN should not have agreed to unleash the security forces.

It is an inescapable conclusion that such a state of affairs has been sanctioned by the super power string-pullers, which means that all the UN can do is what it does best — bluster.
Nearly all Swapo men now out of Namibia

CAPE TOWN — Indications are that Swapo forces have nearly all withdrawn from Namibia.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Cape Town today that there was optimism that the peace process could be put back on the track.

The verification process ends this weekend. An extraordinary meeting of the Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa is to be held near Ruacana on the Angolan side of the Namibian border on Monday.

CRITICISM

The spokesman said the verification of the Swapo withdrawal was in full swing and the indications were that most Swapo forces were out of the territory.

The South African team will be led by SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys, National Intelligence Service chief, Mr Niel Barnard, and top Foreign Affairs negotiator, Mr Dereck Anret.

Diplomats in New York said yesterday that United Nations secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, responding to bitter African criticism of the UN operation in Namibia; was considering a personal visit to the territory.

They said that Dr Perez de Cuellar had mentioned the possibility of naming an African as deputy chief of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

● From Windhoek, Sapa reports that UN police are investigating allegations of 50 incidents of intimidation, assault and misconduct in northern Namibia.

"Some of the allegations are dismaying," senior UN spokesman Mr Odrice Thornberry said yesterday. They are levelled largely against security force members and administration officials.

● The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar is concerned about Untag "interference" in the administration of Namibia.

The UN police monitors, he said, were involving themselves in criminal investigation "outside the scope of their functions".

— Reuter.
The United Nations peace plan for Namibia has been effectively hijacked by the members of the Joint Commission—South Africa, Angola, and Cuba—and the UN has been relegated to the sidelines.

This has been graphically illustrated in the past week in statements by Foreign Affairs Minister Pieter Botha and Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, who both flatly rejected the new unilateral withdrawal announced by Dr. Romanowsky.

Mr. Botha said that unless SA had been consulted, it could not be confident that the Swaps were not withdrawing from the war zones.

Request ignored

He told Mr. Romanowsky that the SA Police had sufficient resources to carry out the action, to verify that remnants of the main Swaps insurgency were leaving the area.

Mr. Pienaar said that SA should consider the withdrawal of its troops before it was too late.

In the past few months, UN observers have been repeatedly denied access to the military areas in Namibia, and the UN has been unable to verify the sincerity of Namibian government statements.

The tendency for the UN to be sidelined in Namibia is also evident in the way in which the UN mission has been undermined by the actions of the South African and Cuban governments.

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...shut out to the sidelines?
WEST BERLIN. — The editor of a Namibian newspaper yesterday accused the world press of long ignoring news about the territory and getting it wrong when they did cover events there.

Ms Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian, said the foreign media had ignored Namibia for years while her paper had documented the "horrific atrocities committed by the security forces".

Addressing editors from five continents at the general assembly of the International Press Institute, she said many correspondents "seemed to have learned the history of Namibia in the hour before leaving for the territory".

She cited bomb and arson attacks on the Namibian and said: "I am convinced the authorities plan to close us down before the election campaign (for an independent Namibian legislature) can get under way." — Sapa-Reuters
Namibia's ethnically-based system of government was abolished today in preparation for November elections leading to independence for the South African-controlled territory.

Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, appointed by the South African President to govern the territory until independence, issued the proclamation transferring executive and legislative powers at all levels of government to himself.

The Proclamation left in place racially-segregated schools, and the system of financing local governments, which is based on the proportion of each race. In effect, government activities will continue to be conducted on a racial basis, because the administrative arms of the ethnic regional and municipal entities will remain in operation.

The Rehoboth regional government, in the area of the mixed-blood Basters people, is the only one not affected by the proclamation. Rehoboth has had a special semi-autonomous status since 1870, and is governed by a South African law, which is in the process of being repealed.— Sapa.
Belgian Helene Passtoors, jailed for treason in 1966 after smuggling weapons for the ANC, has been released on probation and handed over to the Belgian authorities, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Her release follows a recent call in Parliament for clemency by Mrs Helen Suzman, Democratic Party MP for Houghton, who said Mrs Passtoors wanted to be with her son who was being cared for by relatives in Europe.

Passtoors, 46, had signed an undertaking not to take part, encourage or execute any violent acts, nor to encourage such acts, and also not to enter South Africa or any of its neighbouring states at any stage whatever, the minister said in a statement.

During more than three years of imprisonment, Passtoors had refused to sign such a statement.

It was not immediately clear what had prompted Passtoors to sign the declaration.

Her lawyer Mr Ismail Ayob has said she was ill and suffering depression and epileptic seizures.

Her release took place on the basis of an understanding reached by the two governments, Mr Botha said.

The Belgian government has agreed to permit the posts of the three South African diplomats expelled from that country, to be reinstated.

Mr Botha said Belgium would restrict passport facilities to Passtoors to ensure that she kept her promise.

Passtoors was convicted for her involvement with her ex-husband, Klaus de Jonge, in establishing caches of explosives and weapons for the ANC within South Africa. She was jailed for 10 years.

While admitting that she helped the ANC, Passtoors denied the charge of treason. She was the first foreigner to be convicted on this charge since the Anglo-Boer war at the turn of the century.

The court argued that although she was a Belgian citizen she owed allegiance to South Africa because she came to live in the country voluntarily and legally.

The Belgian community in South Africa yesterday congratulated the South African and Belgian governments on reaching an agreement to release Passtoors. - Sapa-Reuter

Namibia is next for the AWB chief

Own Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. - Following his acquittal in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court yesterday, AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche plans to address the Namibia issue and work with the Conservative Party to put a new government in power.

Mr Terre'Blanche told this to journalists in Krugersdorp's Victoria Hotel, after a brisk march from the magistrate's court where he was found not guilty by magistrate Mr F W van Niekerk on a count of malicious damage to property and two counts of criminal injury.

He argued that the outcome was a victory for Namibia and the AWB, and assured Namibians that he would work towards a new government in power.

Mr Terre'Blanche is expected to leave for Namibia this afternoon.

He yesterday praised the outcome saying the verdict lifted the judiciary above politics.

"Thank God this country has an honest judiciary."
Africa's biggest airlift to bring exiles home

WINDHOEK — The biggest airlift in African history begins on May 22, when an estimated 50,000 Namibian exiles begin returning home.

The commencement was announced in Windhoek yesterday, by the Secretary for National Health, Dr Louwrens Erasmus. He said the process would start a week later than the planned May 15 date, but would be completed on schedule by the end of June.

It has been reported that airliners from Angola and Zambia will be chartered to fly in more than 1,500 people a day.

Dr Erasmus said the airlift would fly people in to Windhoek, Groothoef and Ondangwa. From the entry points at these airports, refugees would be taken to reception centres and camps near Windhoek, Okahandja, Groothoef and in Ovambo at Ongwediva and Engela. They would then be re-united with their families and re-integrated into society.

Dr Erasmus said he expected "no serious problems" in the repatriation exercise as far as the health of Namibian communities was concerned. He said he was satisfied people inside the country would be "protected as far as possible" from health threats.

He said the repatriation exercise would be under the control of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). A French volunteer organisation, Medicins sans Frontieres (Doctors without Frontiers) would be responsible for an extensive health screening programme, which would be carried out at assembly points in Angola and Zambia.

Under the health programme, there would be tests for diseases, including AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Those exiles found to be ailing would be repatriated together once healthy.

All refugees would be given yellow fever inoculations.

EXPERTS

All those under the age of 15 would be given measles injections and Vitamin A shots, as well as anti-worm treatments.

Dr Erasmus said the programme would be supervised by two experts from the World Health Organisation who would later help the future government of Namibia to plan health strategies, particularly those with regard to AIDS.

Dr Louwrens said the incidence of health problems among refugees appeared to be "much lower than originally thought".

The UNHCR would be given full support, but his department would play a "low profile role because of the possible reluctance of exiles to become involved with the administration".
UN official tries to cool SA tempers

WINDHOEK — The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia has denied there is conflict with South Africa over the actions of the 560 UN police monitors deployed in the territory.

Senior UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry yesterday attempted to pour oil on the stormy water of the relationship between Untag and South African Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar accused Untag on Tuesday of interfering in the administration of Namibia, which, until independence, remains in South Africa's hands.

Mr Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek he did not believe the monitors were acting outside their mandate. The UN policemen were receiving complaints which they then had to "filter" before passing them on to the SWA police for full investigation.

INTIMIDATION

All investigations by the SWA police would be monitored by the UN policemen.

Mr Thornberry said a "considerably larger number" than 50 complaints of intimidation or misconduct had been made to the UN police.

• Sapa reports that Mr Pienaar and UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari have formed a working group to investigate all alleged violations of the principle of impartiality.

• Two policemen from Oshakati in northern Namibia were suspects in a shooting which claimed the life of a 26-year-old Swapo supporter, Mr David Indongo, police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand said yesterday.

• Sapa reports that five reception centres to accommodate returning refugees and exiles are being established in Namibia. People are expected to start arriving on May 22.
of lost opportunities: the sad tale

Ludoritz reflects the sad tale

JOHN"
AFRICA’S BIGGEST Airlift

50,000 Namibians go home

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From the entry points at these airports, refugees will be taken to reception centres and camps near Windhoek, Okahandja, Grootfontein, and in Oambo at Ongwediva and Engola. They will then be re-united with their families and reintegrated into society.

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A French volunteer organisation, Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors without Frontiers) would be responsible for an extensive health screening programme, which would be carried out at assembly points for the refugees in Angola and Zambia.

Under the health programme, there would be tests for a number of diseases, including Aids, tuberculosis and malaria. Those exiles who are found to be ailing, including those suffering from Aids, will be repatriated as a group once the healthy exiles have returned home.
Namibia's 'stain' of intimidation

WINDHOEK. — Political intimidation has been rife in north-eastern Namibia this past week.

And the current spate of intimidation of those opposed to the status quo could reach a peak with the advent of official election campaigns in July, says a Swapo activist in Rundu.

The activist, who preferred not to be named for fear of his own safety, said drastic action needed to be taken by the South African Administrator-General and the UN Special Representative to restrain members of the South African security forces from intimidating the local population.

If action was not taken, a climate under which free and fair elections could be held would never be obtained and the elections themselves might be "stained by violence", said the activist.

He was speaking in the wake of the latest reports of intimidation in the area by members of Battalion 202.

- On May 1, a resident in Rundu, Mr Erasmus Netiya, was allegedly assaulted by three soldiers for wearing a Swapo T-shirt at Kehemua squatter camp. The man was beaten until he lost consciousness.

- On May 4, two men from the area, Mr Alfons Muhuli and Mr Michael Haingura, were allegedly assaulted by three soldiers sporting DTA T-shirts.

- On May 4, two prominent members of the DTA-affiliated party, the United Democratic Party (UDP), had to be restrained by Untag monitors after the politicians allegedly tried to interfere in a Swapo march to mark Cassinga Day.

One of the men, former interim government member Mr Geoffrey Muilima, is alleged to have deliberately driven his van through Swapo marchers while displaying the two-finger DTA sign, before Untag police monitors intervened and asked him to leave.

- On May 7, a group of soldiers travelling in a bakkie attempted to disrupt a Swapo meeting in Bunya. They allegedly shouted anti-Swapo slogans, only to withdraw when UN police monitors arrived on the scene.

Namibian mineworker leader, Ben Ulenga, is expected to be one of the speakers at a public meeting in Bellville this weekend.

The meeting, which starts at 2.30pm on Sunday at the UWC main hall, is being organised by the Namibian Solidarity Committee, made up of several Western Cape organisations.

Other speakers will include Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo and Advocate Abdullah Omar.
33,000 to be airlifted back to Namibia.

WINDHOEK — An airlift involving about 33,000 Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia would begin on Monday, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) chief, Nicolas Bakwira, said yesterday.

He said the repatriation was scheduled to begin on either Monday or soon after discriminatory legislation had been repealed and an amnesty declared.

Bakwira said he hoped "necessary aspects of security would be implemented" to enable Namibians to return home "without fear of prosecution" as foreseen in the settlement plan.

Most of the returnees would be airlifted to entry points at Windhoek, Grootfontein and Otjiwarongo, and the UN was in the process of concluding contracts with air companies for the airlift. Pledges of R31.5m of a target figure of R101.3m had already been received for the repatriation. — Sapa.
Namibian plan could ‘founder’

PRETORIA — The implementation of UN resolution 435 could founder if there was a repeat of the SWAPO incursion into Namibia, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

Derek Auret said at an SA Institute of International Affairs symposium that the process could not again “digest” such an adventure.

He said this belief had greeted the armed border crossing. No-one had thought SWAPO would be stupid enough to undertake such an operation.

The verification stage of SWAPO’s withdrawal would end tomorrow at 6am.

On Monday, the joint commission would meet at Ruscan — Auret is to be chairman of the meeting — to determine whether the situation had returned to that existing on March 31 before the incursion.

Auret said SA had adhered to the agreement in a responsible and measured fashion and it expected no less from the other parties, including SWAPO.

New realism

The tripartite agreement between SA, Cuba and Angola had not come from covertly altruistic measures but from an acceptance that the time for violence had ended and a shared desire for a peaceful solution.

A new political realism was emerging on the subcontinent. Recent events had shown political settlements were not obtainable through violence but through negotiation.

Auret said new developments in inter-state relationships were being nurtured and expanded. A new spirit was emerging which could usher in a new era of understanding and economic development on the subcontinent.

SA had demonstrated as a regional power it was not part of the problem but of the solution.

Auret commended the Soviets’ constructive participation in the settlement discussions but cautioned that Russia’s future direction in southern Africa had still to be determined.

The Russians had moved from being interested observers to a position of being helpful in ensuring a successful outcome of the settlement.
UN’s police force in SWA to be doubled

The Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to double the strength of the Untag police component in Namibia to 1,000 officers.

Invoking his mandate from the Security Council, he told the council of his decision at a closed-door meeting called to hear an updated report on the situation in the territory.

Sir Crispin Tickell, the British chief delegate and council president for the month, told correspondents that Dr de Cuellar also told members he proposed to take steps to strengthen the position of his special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who has been sharply criticised for his handling of events.

Sir Crispin said the naming of a new deputy for the Finnish official had also been referred to but he declined to say whether an African would be chosen for the post.

Mr Cedric Thornberry, an Irishman, is the ranking civilian in Untag after Mr Ahtisaari.

Sapa reports from Windhoek that another Swapo insurgent has died in a skirmish with security forces in northern Namibia as the final day approaches of a 14-day process to verify that Swapo fighters have left the country.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General’s office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said the armed encounter took place 15km west of Nkongo.

The UN decolonisation process was about six weeks behind schedule but timetables were not of great significance now, Mr Roux told a media briefing.

What was of “vital importance” was how the verification process would be conducted at the weekend and the meeting of the Joint Commission of Cuba, Angola and South Africa at Ruacana on the border with Angola, he said.

“The voluntary repatriation of Namibian refugees is an integral part of the UN plan for independence,” he said. Their only travel document would be a voluntary repatriation form signed by them, he said.

The leader of Swapo, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said it was unacceptable that the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) should be employed as a UN partner to receive refugees.

“The CCN is Swapo and Swapo is the CCN,” he said.

Officials of Namibia’s Department of National Health and Welfare should be employed to help resettle returnees.

About 90 percent of the department’s nurses and social workers were blacks and not “the oppressors” as had been alleged, Mr Shipanga said.
Untag police strength
in Namibia to double

The United Nations Secretary-General yesterday decided to double the strength of Untag's police component in Namibia to 1,000.

Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar informed the Security Council of his decision during a closed-door meeting called to hear a report on the situation in the territory.

Sir Crispin Tickell, the British chief delegate who is the council president for the month, said Dr Perez de Cuellar also told members he proposed to take steps to strengthen the position of his special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who has run into some criticism for his handling of events so far.

Sir Crispin said naming a new deputy for the Finnish official was mentioned, but he declined to confirm that an African would be chosen for the post.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that the repatriation of the estimated 58,000 Namibian refugees cannot begin until an amnesty has been declared and all restrictive laws have been repealed, says a senior UN official.

Mr Nicolas Bwakira, the head of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) operation in Namibia, said in Windhoek yesterday: "The basic conditions of security and safety must be met" before the operation could begin. If the conditions were met, then the UNHCR could start the operation, as planned under Resolution 435, on May 15."
Swapo fighter killed as big deadline looms

WINDHOEK. — One more Swapo insurgent died in a skirmish with security forces in northern Namibia as the final day approaches of a 14-day process to verify that Swapo fighters have left the country.

Spokesman for the Administrator-General’s office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said the armed encounter took place yesterday 15km west of Nkongo.

The UN decolonisation process was about six weeks behind schedule but timetables at this stage were not of great significance, he said.

What was of “vital importance” was what was going to happen with the verification process at the weekend and the meeting of the Joint Commission of Cuba, Angola and South Africa at Rea-
cans.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, have been assigned a special role in the meeting.

They have to oblige themselves that hostilities have ceased.

Mr Ahtisaari said yesterday the UN could not wait until every Swapo combatant had left Nami-
bia to carry on with the settlement plan.

Mr Roux said it was in the in-
terests of all sides to the settle-
ment that the planned elections for the first week of November should be held as scheduled, but “it will depend on the outcome of the events in the next few days”.

A declaration by the Joint Com-
mission in Cape Town at the end of last month stipulates that all Swapo guerrillas should have left Namibia by 6am this Saturday to be confined to fixed locations north of the 16th parallel inside Angola.

At the same time South Afri-
can-led military units will re-
sume their restriction to bases.

Justice Kühn said...
SOUTH AFRICAN forces returned to their bases in Ovamboland yesterday as Namibia’s fragile peace emerged hesitantly from the woodwork.

“It is all quiet here today,” SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Derek Bruné said.

On Friday Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for the office of the Administrator General, had announced that one guerrilla who was about to be apprehended by police was killed in a shootout at Meershop, in central Ovamboland.

This brought to 316 the number of SWAPO guerrillas SA says it has killed since the April 1 incursion which nearly scuttled the UN Independence plan for Namibia in the same period SA lost 27 men.

SA and UNITAG officials met in Windhoek on Friday to discuss the burgeoning number of accusations that the UN was showing a bias towards SWAPO and that security forces were intimidating Namibian civilians, especially in the north, against supporting SWAPO.

“The question of impartiality or impartiality is a two-way street,” Mr Edrie Thobekwa, the UN’s erudite spokesman, told reporters.

All laws of a discriminatory nature should have been repealed by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar by yesterday to ensure the return of at least 33,000 Namibian exiles who fled the country during the decades of war for independence.

Officials said the final laws abolishing the last vestiges of apartheid in the territory should be through within days.

SA, Angola and Cuba are to meet on Monday near Ransana to try to establish whether the Montefio Accord of April 11 has been met by which SWAPO forces must retreat to their bases outside the 16th Parallel and SA forces must be confined to bases.

“SA forces are now in their bases. We want to ensure that free and fair elections now take place in Namibia,” said Mr Roux.

Caught A two-week period of "verification", involving a massive sweep by the SAPF, the SWA Territory Force and paramilitary police units, ended at dawn yesterday.

SA said about 1,700 SWAPO fighters had infiltrated Namibia in April in an attempt to establish military bases.

The incursion caught both SA and UNITAG flatfooted at a time when it looked as if the International Independence plan for Namibia was running smoothly.

SA threatened to throw the UN out of Namibia and hit SWAPO bases in Angola.

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, acceded to a SA request to unleash its forces, confined to bases in terms of UN Resolution 435, the international Independence package for Namibia. By doing so he hoped to rescue the UN peace plan.

SA had long harboured suspicions that Mr Ahtisaari blatantly favoured SWAPO. But instead SWAPO has accused the clumsy Pino of having the blood of Namibians on his hands.

Mr Ahtisaari will attend tomorrow’s talks as an observer, as will representatives of the UN and the Soviet Union.
Security forces pull out of northern Namibia

SECURITY forces in northern Namibia have ceased all offensive action against Swapo insurgents, a military spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said South African-led troops were withdrawing men and equipment, monitored by United Nations personnel.

In terms of a Cape Town agreement two weeks ago by Angola, Cuba and South Africa, troops in Namibia had to pull out the field from 6am yesterday.

A further meeting of the joint commission will be held inside Angola near Rausana tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the SA Catholic Bishops Conference expressed hope that the return of SA forces would avert a clash between Swapo and SWA security forces like that of April 1, reports CON-

NIE MOLUSI.

“We express the hope that the SADF will be confined to base permanently, and that Swapo will ensure that members of its armed wing, Plan, are kept north of the 16th parallel.

The Church criticised the integration of the disbanded Koewoet into the SWA Police.

“Police service is surely incompatible with the training and practice associated with a counter-insurgency unit, known for its ruthlessness,” the bishops’ conference said.
Namibia facing cash starvation

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent

NAMIBIA is in a cash crisis that could see the territory destitute by independence. Officials in the transitional administration are blaming a tight-fisted South African Treasury which has slashed support to virtually nothing.

In 1986/87 budgetary assistance was R423-million. This year it is R94-million.

Namibian financial sources also believe that Windhoek is being short-changed in the SA Customs Union pool.

They believe the R294-million payout last year does not reflect the trading levels on which the payout should be based.

The Namibian transitional government is now substantially in debt. The total outstanding on loans at present is R594-million.

An official estimate made in Windhoek holds that 50 percent of the territory's public debt is a result of under-funding by SA.

The territory urgently needs to conclude new loans — but, according to officials, SA will not provide any further loan guarantees.

It is understood that the Namibian officials' quandary is deepened by their inability to get an explanation of Pretoria's financial policy.

Inquiries to SA's Ministry of Finance were this week referred back to the Namibian authorities.

Trickle

Analysts outside the Government have speculated that a cash-strapped SA Treasury has seized on Namibia's pending independence to cut to a trickle the expensive flow of funds to the territory.

SA also wants the international community, which fought for 30 years for Namibian independence, to meet its financial obligations in the independence process.

See Page 20
Delays, confusion mar jubilation

WINDHOEK — The great homecoming of Namibian exiles, the next major step in the independence process, was marred by aircraft delays and administrative confusion.

More than 1500 “returnees” were expected to arrive on 11 aircraft at three airports. Far fewer did and even the United Nations organisers seemed uncertain about what was happening.

Only two of the five Angolan craft that were to land at Ondangwa eventually came — much later than scheduled.

None of the three due at Grootfontein arrived.

In all, about 400 refugees returned, about 250 of them through Windhoek airport and the rest at Ondangwa.

UN officials said they understood “technical problems” had delayed or caused the cancellation of the flights, but could give no further details.

An Angolan aircraft expected to Windhoek about midday was four hours late.

Security was so tight at the Dobra reception centre that UN chief information spokesman Frederick Eckhardt was physically thrown out. The Kenyan Utag guards were convinced he was a journalist posing under false credentials.
Delay in airlift of Frontline exiles

**Namibian elections may be jeopardised**

WINDHOEK — United Nations officials said yesterday that likely delays in completing the airlift home of 41 000 Namibian exiles would endanger the timing of elections planned for November.

"If the airlifts fall behind schedule, that puts the election date in doubt and that will throw another spanner in the works," a senior UN official told Reuters.

Hundreds of political refugees, some of whom have lived in exile for decades after fleeing South African rule in Namibia, were airlifted into three airports in different parts of the country on the second day of a UN-organised repatriation operation.

Some flights from neighbouring black states have already been delayed, making it unlikely that the airlift will be completed within the six-week timeframe.

Independence elections are planned for November, when a constituent assembly is due to be voted into power.

The independence plan has already come close to collapse following bloody clashes between South African-led security forces and black nationalist guerrillas of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo).

It was saved by the diplomatic efforts of the three major parties to the agreement — South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

**Optimism**

Pretoria has agreed to decolonise Namibia if Cuba withdraws 50 000 troops from neighbouring Angola.

Despite the UN officials' remarks, the overwhelming mood in Windhoek was optimistic, with some refugees who arrived on Monday leaving UN registration points to return home.

The Namibian newspaper, a harsh critic of South African rule in the territory, told the returning exiles yesterday that they should not relax yet. "Namibia is no Utopia. The forces which contributed to your departure from the land of your birth have by no means been silenced," it said in a front page editorial.

At UN transit camps, security was tightened yesterday to prevent harassment of the so-called "returnees".

It was a far cry from Monday when journalists were allowed to mix freely with the former exiles inside refugee camps and Swapo supporters sang freedom songs around the perimeter fences.

"The people need peace, quiet and privacy now," a camp supervisor said. — Reuter.

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**Blacks 'positive' about owning homes**

By Esmev van der...
Has the UN set an impossible task in Namibia

By BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service, in Windhoek

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 independence plan seemingly demands the impossible — total impartiality from both the South African administration and the UN peacekeeping and monitoring group.

In the Namibian context impartiality basically boils down to the treatment of Swapo.

Can both the UN and South African leopards change their spots? And doing so ensure that the scheduled one-man, one-vote elections in November are “free and fair”.

Some would say that is wishful thinking.

The UN General Assembly declared in 1973 that Swapo was the “sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people”. From that flowed aid totalling millions of dollars and a cushy position in international debates. UN-funded and administered research and development projects for a future Namibia — such as the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia — looked at everything from Swapo’s point of view.

Swapo, according to some observers, came away from the “sole and authentic” experience convinced it could do no wrong.

South Africa, on the other hand, declared Swapo the enemy, its guerrilla fighters were labelled as terrorists, even when they engaged security forces and not civilian targets.

Detained

Its leaders and activists were often detained by Pretoria, and the organisation was the target of a total propaganda onslaught.

Although it was not formally banned inside Namibia, Swapo had to watch as its potential political opponents were often given preferential treatment by South Africa in its attempts to form a credible alternative to Sam Nujoma and his liberation movement.

Now that Resolution 435 is, apparently, unstoppable, courses, the UN and South Africa are entitled to act impartially.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar and his special representative in Windhoek, Martti Ahtisaari, have both pledged they will not favour Swapo during the transition to independence.

South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar has vowed that he will be acting, not as a representative of the Pretoria government, but as a representative of the “body politic” of Namibia and, in effect, as a head of state or governor.

Yet the accusations and counter-accusations of bias have already started being slung.

If the UN is unbiased, why then do Namibian political parties complain that, for example, the High Commissioner for Refugees — which is handling the repatriation of exiles — pays no attention to parties other than Swapo or the Swapo-sympathetic Council of Churches in Namibia?

If Mr Pienaar is unbiased, why then does he address a public meeting in South Africa on Republic Day and use erroneous facts about the refugees repatriation to attack Swapo?

Accusations

Since the start of the implementation of the peace plan on April 1, there have been accusations that UN peacekeeping troops and officials are siding with Swapo, and that South African-led security forces and the SWA Police have been intimidating Swapo supporters.

Both the UN and Mr Pienaar have made moves to try to convince the world of their neutrality.

The world body effectively revoked Swapo’s special status and announced that all of its funding for the organisation would cease.

Mr Pienaar, for his part, announced the setting-up of an independent commission to probe all allegations of intimidation, and repeated his vows of impartiality.

Nevertheless, neither side has appeared convinced about the bona fides of the other, and in the past week suspicions have been raised again.

A Windhoek newspaper quoted leaked government documents detailing a secret meeting in September last year, at which politicians of the South African-appointed Transitional Government and police and army officers discussed ways of beating Swapo in an election.

Anti-Swapo newspapers have also made much of an interview given to Newsweek magazine by Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo’s Foreign Affairs chief.

He was quoted as saying that if Swapo wins less than 50 percent of the vote in the election, the result would obviously be a fraud and Mr Ahtisaari would have to declare the polls were not free and fair.
Jurist to probe Namibian cases

WINDHOEK — UN special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, sent a second round of letters last week to Swapo and the SA, Zambian and Angolan governments about lists of political prisoners and detainees, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said in Windhoek yesterday.

He told a media briefing he understood independent jurist Prof Carl Norgaard was looking into "11 cases where the SA government doubt the political nature of the offences".

There were 23 convicted and four awaiting trial prisoners whose positions were being discussed between officials of the Administrator-General's office and the UN.

Eckhard said 379 Namibian exiles and refugees — 141 from Zambia and 233 from Angola — arrived in Windhoek yesterday at the start of the UN-sponsored repatriation programme.

Four flights landed at Windhoek and mechanical problems with one aircraft were responsible for the lower-than-expected number of arrivals. Eleven flights were originally scheduled for June 12.

Eckhard said the repatriation schedule for the first week, which "had seemed a little ambitious", had been scaled back "for all the wrinkles to be ironed out of the process".

"This in no way suggests that the overall schedule cannot be adhered to," he added.

A few flights planned for yesterday were cancelled because of organisational difficulties at the points of departure.

In reply to a question, Eckhard said all Namibians returning through the Windhoek airport entry point were allowed into the country, but could not yet confirm whether the same applied to Ongangua in the north.

Asked about the welcome returns received from Swapo supporters, Eckhard said while it did not seem to be an organised political demonstration, "it was inconsistent with what we asked for".

"We can only reiterate our initial appeal to all parties again to refrain from any political activity at the (reception) centres or at the airports."

On the question of the 201 detainees allegedly released by Swapo in Angola, he said they were being "looked after" by the Angolan government pending their return, which was being organised by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Concerning alleged refugees from Angola crossing the border into northern Namibia, Eckhard said the UN was looking into the matter.

He said the world body had "no confirmation whatsoever of fighting in southern Angola." — Sapa.
Windhoek gets an AIDS clinic

WINDHOEK — A confidential AIDS clinic has been established in Windhoek. Namibian AIDS advisory committee spokesman Eberhard Hofmann said the committee met for the second time on Monday to discuss technical and legal matters regarding AIDS.

For political reasons, the reporting of AIDS in Namibia is not obligatory, in spite of recommendations from the World Health Organization (WHO).

The advisory committee suggested that government of an independent Namibia approach the WHO for financial assistance to start a national AIDS campaign. The committee has also asked second-tier, ethnic authorities to introduce health education programmes in schools.

Hofmann said there were 66 AIDS patients in Namibia, mainly in Caprivi and around Windhoek. — Sapa.
UN refugee lift plagued by hitches

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Over-ambitious planning appears to have hamstrung the UN refugee repatriation programme, with chartered aircraft operators apparently unable to meet contracted flight schedules.

Two days into the programme yesterday, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was behind schedule on a six-week airlift programme intended to bring 41,000 people back to Namibia in time to take part in independence elections.

UNHCR officials kicked off the R90m operation on Monday by cancelling six out of 11 scheduled flights from Angola and Zambia.

"I am confident the operation will proceed smoothly," UNHCR chief Nicolas Suvakira said on Monday shortly after the arrival of the first refugee flight — a wide-bodied Air Zambia DC-10 with only half the expected 230 passengers — from Lusaka.

Yesterday only two passenger flights carrying returning Namibian exiles landed at Windhoek Airport, but UN spokesman Fred Eckhard defended the organisation's planning and denied a foul-up in the operation.

"The original schedule for this week was a little too ambitious, so it has been scaled back for all the wrinkles to be smoothed out," he said.

"This is no way suggests that the original, overall plan cannot be adhered to."

Security

Diplomatic observers, however, blamed the inefficiency of chartered air operators. The repatriation programme involves some 350 flights over a six-week period.

In Windhoek, police yesterday began enforcing tougher security measures at the main airport some 40km east of the capital, restricting the airport grounds to passengers and people meeting or dropping off passengers.

Government spokesman Gerhard Roux said the tighter controls would be in force whenever refugee flights arrived, to prevent demonstrations similar to that held by a 260-strong Swapo crowd when the first exiles arrived on Monday.

Reception procedures agreed upon between Administrator-General Louis Piensar and UNHCR officials prohibited political activity either at airports or church-run reception centres providing short-term shelter for refugees.

Roux also denied earlier reports of fighting between Unita rebels and Angolan troops in southern Angola. Some 1,500 refugees fled into Namibia last weekend said they had fled a new outbreak of fighting.

Roux said they were being cared for and negotiations were under way with the UNHCR for their return.
WINDHOEK—Pupils at 80 schools of the Ovambo administration in northern Namibia were still taking part in class boycott, a spokesman for the administrator-general’s office said here yesterday. Lessons were being attended normally at Ovambo’s 515 other schools.
First exiled Namibians return

parents to visit their grandparents. I don't know if I can find them. At least I know we have a long road ahead of us.

After her husband's exhumation, the family went home to Namibia. Their advice to her was to return to Namibia. They believe that going back to Namibia is a way to start a new life. They are excited to return to their roots and start fresh.

However, the journey is not easy. Namibia is in a state of turmoil. There is violence and instability. The family is worried about their safety. They are also concerned about their property in Namibia. They are not sure if they can retrieve it.

Despite these challenges, the family is determined to return to Namibia. They believe that returning to their roots is the right thing to do. They want to make a new life for themselves and their children.

The family is also planning to start a business in Namibia. They believe that starting a business is a way to make a living and support their family. They are excited about the opportunities that Namibia offers.

In conclusion, the family's decision to return to Namibia is a courageous one. They are determined to start a new life and make a better future for themselves and their children. They are excited about the opportunities that Namibia offers and are determined to make the most of them.
Return of Namibian exiles faced by delays, confusion
**UN training plan prepares Namibia**

By KEN VERNON

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Africa's post-colonial nation is linked with governmental failures amid partly by the evisceration of trained administrators following independence.

The UN says it will be different with Namibia. For the past 13 years a special school in Lusaka has been training managers and administrators — more than 1,500 so far — in readiness for independence.

The UN Standards Institute for Namibia was established by the UN Mission for South Africa adopting a "searched policy" and withdrawing succeeding officials when possible if not from Namibia.

However, in popular expectations are high and Swapp does not even win the independence elections in November, the project could become an expensive failure.

Past UN bias in favour of Swapp and the fact that the Institute for Namibia is virtually a Swapp college, raises doubts about whether a non-Swapp government would allow what would amount to a highly trained fifth column to run the state approach.

The Institute for Namibia was founded in Lusaka on August 26, 1976, a date chosen to coincide with the beginning of Swapp's armed struggle exactly 10 years previously.

The aims of the Institute as embodied in the founding charter are:

- **To provide Namibians with the necessary educational and development, including at the political level, to help them for future planning, organization and administration of the government departments and public services of an independent Namibia.**
- **To do research into historical, political, social, educational, economic, agricultural, legal and cultural matters affecting Namibia.**
- **To provide studies and draft legislation.**
- **To provide support to the struggle for the liberation of the people of Namibia.**
- **To provide an information and documentation centre on Namibia.**

While these guidelines, students have been expected to exhibit a "personal commitment to the struggle" and the notion of a "neutral civil service" has been considered in a "functional manner inherited from the colonial period."

Training is provided in four fields:

- **Management and development studies.** A 12-year course to prepare middle-level public servants with, the final year spent in an internship working in the government service of an African country.
- **Magistrate training.** An 18-month course, based on British common law, designed to turn out magistrates.
- **Secretarial training.**
- **Teacher training and teacher upgrading.**

A two-year course is held in elementary and primary schools for teachers and to provide refresher courses for qualified teachers.

The top graduates from all four programmes have been sent for further training at universities in Africa and elsewhere.

According to the Institute's director, Mr. Joseph Nkasa, some have gone on to achieve degrees, including LLB's and in one case a PhD in law.

Many of these graduates are still working in African countries as teachers at Swapp schools.

In the coming weeks they are due to begin returning to Namibia as part of the gradual return of exiles called under the 1964 repatriation of Namibians.

**The University of Namibia** offers a "broad spectrum" of degrees and diplomas, ranging from bachelor's through to degrees in social work, education, business and Law.

It has five faculties: arts, science, social sciences, economics and management, education and humanities, each headed by a dean.

It has a student body of over 1,500, of whom 1,200 are Swapp students and recently awarded its first major degrees.

"The Technikon Namibia's concept of "self-organized education" in management and administration, secretarial training, accountancy and information systems, agriculture and nature conservation and communications training."

Brendan Seery, the Star's Africa News Service

WINDBLOW — When Professor Auleshadeh set up the institution in Windblow in January, Windblow's 14-year-old child was only a vagrant idea of what he was letting himself in for.

His instructions from the Administrator General, Dr. Gottfried Vipsen, were deceptive yet simple: establish a centre of higher learning for Namibia — from scratch.

A decade later, Professor Bultendechs proclaims that he and his colleagues have created an institution that is unique in southern Africa.

Catering for around 420 full and part-time students, the Academy for Teacher Education has three distinct components: a university, a technical college and a school for out-of-school training (OSS).

Because of financial constraints, all at present fall under a single administrative body, which is the responsibility of the government.

The University of Namibia offers a "broad spectrum" of degrees and diplomas, ranging from bachelor's through to degrees in social work, education, business and Law.

The Technikon Namibia's concept of "self-organized education" in management and administration, secretarial training, accountancy and information systems, agriculture and nature conservation and communications training.
Shaky start for exile airlift

WINDHOEK — A huge United Nations repatriation programme got off to a faltering start yesterday, returning only half the expected first day refugees and throwing out an already compressed airlift timetable.

The enthusiastic home-coming by some 700 returning exiles was matched by the arrival in northern Ovamboland of hundreds of destitute and malnourished Angolan refugees fleeing southwards.

Namibian officials said that some 1 500 Angolans claimed that they had fled renewed fighting between Angola's army and rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita. Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) kicked off a $60-million repatriation exercise yesterday, but blamed technical hitchs for cutting back an expected 11 flights to five.

Three chartered aircraft brought returning exiles from Zambia and Angola to Windhoek Airport and two other flights landed at Ondangwa in the first phase of a costly exercise to bring home about 41 000 Namibians.

"This is a historic moment, a memorable day," UNHCR operations chief Mr Nicolas Bwakira said at Windhoek Airport as some 200 Swapo supporters chanted and sang a welcome to the first flight, an Air Zambia DC-10 that brought 150 returning Namibians from Lusaka.

But hiccups held up some planned flights and three charters scheduled to arrive at Grootfontein were called off yesterday, putting the behind-schedule repatriation programme under further pressure.

"What is very important is not so much the number of people to be transported, but we have to transport them in a very limited time — before the election period starts. We hope it will be done in six weeks."

UN sources said that an advance guard of Swapo functionaries was expected aboard one of the Windhoek flights, but their arrival could not be confirmed last night.

"The arrival of returnees is a sign of victory for the Namibians who have fought and struggled to get Namibia in the list of free nations," the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) said.

First exiles back — Page 3
WINDHOEK — The first returning Namibian refugees set foot on the soil of their homeland at exactly 12 noon yesterday to join their country's final march to 'independence.'

They are due to be followed by another 50,000 Namibians, mainly Swapo members, who will be returning home in the next few weeks from Angola and Zambia, in the biggest airlift since African independence.

The 'refugees' will mark the start of the campaign for the elections in November, and a constitutional assembly which is due 'to put the seal on Namibia's independence and unity.'

The 'first' refugee to step from the Zambian yesterday, a young Namibian 'family' - mother, father and two children - were greeted by 'airport personnel raising their fists in the black power salute which has become synonymous with Swapo.'

The 300 refugees aboard the flight from Lusaka were given an 'enthusiastic and joyful welcome' by a crowd of about 200 'singing and applauding' Swapo supporters.

Many of the refugees urged their hands to the name 'on the same salute when they heard the singing — although the demonstrators were kept well away from the new arrivals.

As they left the aircraft the exiles were led by Untag officials into the old terminal building which has been taken over by the UN and the government.

They were given the final call to register with the authorities and were allowed to move on to a waiting bus, which took them to a reception centre run by the Council of Churches.

They will stay up to seven days at the centre before being reunited with their families.

UN security at the terminal building was tight, with only 13 TV crew members and photographers being allowed into the building and onto the tarmac.

Two more flights were due to land at Windhoek yesterday, one from Lusaka and one from Lubango in Angola, bringing more refugees.

Members of the small SWA police contingent at the airport looked impressed at people in the crowd at the airport carrying posters bearing pictures of Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, and the message: "Welcome home Swapo freedom fighters!"

Officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), which is responsible for coordinating the return of the refugees, gave no information about the identity of the refugees on the first plane to arrive yesterday and refused to allow members of the Press to speak to them at the airport.
Defiant Mudge admits security meeting

EMBATTLED Dirk Mudge, Swapo's arch-opponent in Namibia's upcoming elections, yesterday remained defiant and unapologetic in the wake of revelations that he chaired a high-level meeting at which plans were secretly worked to torpedo the nationalist organisation at the polls.

Mr Mudge, a former cabinet minister in Namibia's transitional government and now leader of the multi-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, admitted that he was chairman of a national security council (NSC) meeting which was attended by, among top-ranking army and police personnel, senior civil servants.

Mr Mudge said yesterday, responding to statements contained in a top-secret document containing the minutes of the meeting, he and his people did not want Swapo.

He said: "I will fight Swapo with all the means at my disposal. I don't want a Swapo government, and my people don't want a Swapo government."

Asked if his participation at the meeting, which also discussed ways of keeping Swapo out of being a possible future government, did not amount to breaching the principle of free and fair elections, Mr Mudge said it did not.
Agreement will allow 40 000 to come home

JOHANN VAN HEERDEN
in Windhoek

MORE than 40 000 Namibian refugees are waiting in neighboring countries to be reunited with their families under United Nations auspices.

Among them are several members of Swapo's leadership in exile who indicated they wanted to be back in Windhoek in two weeks to prepare for four months of political campaigning which begins on July 1.

Delaying their return has been the failure to announce an agreement between South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, on the repeal of restrictive and discriminatory legislation, and the declaration of a general amnesty.

The refugees cannot return under the circumstances that caused them to flee in the first place have been changed, says UN spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry.

Laws that provide for detention without trial and remaining statutory discrimination should have been removed on May 12, but representatives of both offices declined to disclose what the snags were.

A spokesman for Mr Pienaar's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek that officials were putting the finishing touches to draft legislation following agreement with the UN on Friday.

If the necessary legislation — which merely requires the signature of Mr Pienaar — is promulgated tomorrow, the first Namibian refugees should begin to arrive at the various reception centres in the country from this Friday.

The head of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Namibia, Mr Nicolas Bakwira, said the UNHCR needed a lead time of five days to begin the massive airlift.

Ahead of the UN schedule is the withdrawal of South African Defence Force troops from Namibia.

The SWA Territory force has been demobilised and the SADF now has fewer than 4 000 soldiers left in Namibia although the UN timetable permits the SADF to have 8 000 soldiers stationed in the country by June 2.

The SADF's Chief of Staff Operations and Planning in Namibia, Brigadier Johan Louw, said he expected South African force levels in the territory to be down to the required 1 500 men a week before the deadline of July 1.

The removal by road and by rail of thousands of tons of South African military hardware from Namibia should be completed a few days after the forces had been reduced to 1 500 men, Brig Louw said.

This residual force of the SADF is to be confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshiwelo and must depart from Namibia upon certification of the UN-supervised election results after the first week of November.

At Katima Mulilo in north-eastern Namibia, entire street blocks are deserted as the town's white population dwindled from 750 to fewer than 100.

The economic consequences are far reaching.

With the departure of those markets, the FNDC's operation in Caprivi is under threat of closure as the UN transition assistance group is unable to fill the economic void.

There are only 50 Untag members stationed at Katima Mulilo, most of them from Finland.

The UN in Namibia has a total military complement of 4 500 led by India's Lt-Gen Dewan Prem Chard, and 500 police monitors headed by Ireland's Commissioner Steven Fanning.

The UN is presently negotiating to increase its police force to 1 000, while more than 1 000 civilian administrators are to be involved in the world body's election process in Namibia.— Sapa
SWA Police called on to give evidence

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The SWA Police have been summoned to give evidence in Windhoek today to the O'Leary Commission on intimidation after an incident in northern Namibia at the weekend when police fired teargas to disperse a crowd.

Two Windhoek journalists, Ms Gwen Lister and Mr Chris Shipanga, have also been subpoenaed to appear before the commission, because of a report about the incident in The Namibian yesterday.

The report claimed police had used live ammunition when opening fire on people at a Swapo meeting.

The Office of Administrator-General Mr Louis Finsaar denied yesterday that the police had used live ammunition.
Namibian school strike, 'almost total'.

WINDHOEK — There was an almost complete stayaway from schools in Ovamboland in northern Namibia, a spokesman for the Administrator-General's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said that except for a few schools, the stayaway affected almost every school in the region. According to official figures from the Ovamboland Administration, there are 189,019 pupils at 518 schools in Ovamboland.

A spokesman for the Kavango Administration said earlier from Rundu, almost 1,000 teachers from about 230 schools in the north-eastern region of Namibia were on strike.

The Kavango strike is in sympathy with seven teachers dismissed by the authorities for allegedly participating in politics.

Mr Roux said the instigators behind the school boycott in Ovamboland used the cruelest form of intimidation.

"NO IDEA"

Pupils, he said, were addressed by instigators on neutral ground and children found making their way to school were instructed to return home.

"Some of these children were between nine and 12 years old and did not have the faintest idea what was being spoken about."

He said there were no defence force units deployed in northern Namibia and SWA Police units were conducting normal law and order activities.

The movement of SA Defence Force personnel around the north and the continued presence of members of Koevoet were given as reasons for the boycott.

"Mr Roux said authorities had invited boycott leaders to come forward and discuss their grievances, but so far there had been no response. — Sapa."
PW to sign Namibia amnesty, repeal racism

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Legislation repealing apartheid-style laws and declaring an amnesty in Namibia is expected to be signed by President Botha and promulgated today.

A spokesman for the Office of the Administrator-General, Mr. Gerhard Roux, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that draft proclamations had been sent to President Botha in Cape Town for his signature.

The legislation is reported to contain at least 10 pages of lists of existing discriminatory laws which will be repealed. There is also a proclamation granting amnesty to returning Namibian exiles.

The United Nations had demanded that South Africa act to ensure a free and fair election.
Boycotts stall Namibia’s schools

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — About 185,000 protesting Ovambo pupils taking a classroom boycott into its third week have shut nearly all the 518 schools in Namibia’s northern region.

Striking students and an umbrella labour group that threatened a sympathy strike demanded withdrawal last week of military units, an end to police harassment and dismissals from the SWA Police of former Koevoet counter-insurgency policemen.

Government officials in the northern administrative centre of Oshakati and in Windhoek said the claimed reasons for the boycott were spurious and accused a Swapo-linked students’ union of instigating the action.

"With the exception of a few schools — it could be 10 or 12 — there is an almost-complete stayaway," Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said.

"Teachers are reporting for duty but the children are not."

The few schools apparently not siding with the protest were probably private schools outside the authority of the ethnic-based Ovamboland regional administration, he said.

Mr Pienaar set a back-to-school ultimatum for May 26, when only 20,000 students had quit their classes. The protesters defied the ultimatum, locking themselves out of school for the rest of the year, and the boycott snowballed.

Mr Roux said yesterday the strikers demands “are all pseudo-political reasons” for staying out.

"We have tried to convince the instigators that there are no police force units deployed, as they claim, and that police are acting only to maintain law and order."

Police deny using live ammunition at Swapo meeting

WINDHOEK. — Police did not use live ammunition during a disturbance between Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo supporters in northern Namibia on Sunday, a spokesman for the administrator-general’s office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Replying to a question at a media briefing, he said: “The situation developed to a point where police used smoke grenades. But at no time was live ammunition used.”

According to an earlier news report, several people were seriously injured when police allegedly broke up the Swapo branch meeting at Onankali in the north.

Mr Roux said two groups, numbering between 100 and 150, and armed with imitation AK-47 rifles had taunted each other. When they clashed, police intervened and warned them to disperse.

"Eventually in the fracas that followed a number of people were arrested for public violence and damage to property.” — Sapa
Namibia flights international

Staff Reporter

FLIGHTS to Namibia from D F Malan and Jan Smuts airports now leave from international departures and not from domestic departures.

Mr Dieter von Lieres, a spokesman for the SWA Directorate of Trade and Tourism in Cape Town, said arrivals from Namibia were also now at the international section.

Flights to and from Walvis Bay would still be handled by domestic departures and arrivals.
Namibian race laws go

ANC legal in territory

"We still have the ordinary provisions that exist in all civilised countries that only persons with visas are allowed into the country and that therefore there is another process of screening against the admission of undesirable persons," he said.

However observers pointed out that Namibia had no citizenship. Its native inhabitants were classified as South African citizens who did not need international visas to move to and fro between the two countries.

Mr Piensar said his proclamations would be published in an official Gazette today or tomorrow.

Among the package of security laws thrown out in the two proclamations, signed yesterday by President FW Botha and endorsed by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, are the:

- Internal Security Act.
- Public Safety Act.
- Riotous Assemblies Act.
- Unlawful Organisations Act.
- Terrorism Act.

UN officials said the sweeping announcements — required under the Resolution 435 independence plan — cleared the ground for the start of a R900-million programme to repatriate the estimated 40,000 refugees from Angola and Zambiya.

"We propose to start repatriating on Monday June 12, from airports at Luanda, Lubango and Lusaka," UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) chief Mr Nicolas Bwakira said yesterday.

Earlier yesterday Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Uutag's Finnish chief, welcomed the proclamations.

Remaining laws "represent only a small fraction that have existed in this territory for many years", Mr Ahtisaari said.
Restrictive laws come under axe in Namibia

By Brendan Scully, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—Restrictive and racially discriminatory legislation that is widely blamed for the apartheid era in Namibia came under the axe of Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar in Windhoek yesterday as South Africa removed the final obstacles to the repatriation of an estimated 30,000 Namibians.

Mr. Pienaar also declared a general amnesty for those returning, granting them indemnity from prosecution for any political or common law crime committed before they fled Namibia. He assured them they would be safe from retribution or arrest.

Laws tossed into the dustbin of history include some of the most controversial and offensive generated in the years after 1948. The scoresheet looked like this when Mr. Pienaar's repeal proclamation took effect:

- Internal Security Act, 1950 — repealed in its entirety.
- Public Safety Act, 1953 — repealed in its entirety.
- Riotous Assemblies Act, 1958 — repealed in parts, amended in others.
- Defence Act, 1957 — repealed in parts, amended in others.
- Unlawful Organisations Act, 1960 — repealed in its entirety.
- Terrorism Act, 1967 — repealed in its entirety.

Mr. Pienaar acknowledged that the repeal of the Unlawful Organisations Act effectively meant the ANC, the PAC and the South African Communist Party were now legal in Namibia. He said, however, that other legislation could remove "undesirable" people.

The rewriting of the Defence Act means conscription has been scrapped, along with the provision which allowed the State President to issue indemnity certificates to those prosecuted for acts "carried out in good faith" for the purposes of combating terrorism in an operational area.

Nearly 200 detainees released by Swapo two weeks ago have been handed into the custody of the Angolan government and are being held in camps near Lubango in southern Angola.

Yesterday, a spokesman for Umta said the group's monitoring personnel were in touch with the former Swapo detainees.
Botswana UN man for top Namibian post

The Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — Mr Egwaila Joseph Legwaila, Botswana’s ambassador to the United Nations, has been appointed to the new UN post of deputy-special representative for Namibia with the rank of assistant secretary-general.

The UN also announced that Mr B A Clark, a former chief UN delegate for Nigeria, will become UN political representative in Angola to strengthen liaison with the Luanda government and Swapo.

Mr Legwaila’s appointment had been predicted, but the naming of Mr Clark was a surprise. In both cases, the secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, evidently bowed to African pressure for stronger representation in the top levels of the Namibia-Angola operations.

Laws changed

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that sweeping changes to laws make the ANC, PAC and the Communist Party legal organisations in Namibia.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, acknowledged this at a Press conference yesterday to introduce the wide-ranging repeal and amendment legislation, which effectively ripped the heart out of much of the apartheid-style and security laws bequeathed to the territory by South Africa.

Other laws which were scrapped include the Terrorism Act of 1957.

Mr Louis Pienaar

The Defence Act has been significantly amended so that conscription is scrapped, as are provisions which empower the President to issue indemnity certificates to security forces acting “in good faith” to “combat terrorism in an operational area”.

Also scrapped are sections of the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956, the whole of the Public Safety Act of 1953 and the Internal Security Act of 1959.

In addition, the provisions in the Publications Act, which allow the authorities to ban publications on the grounds that they constitute a threat to the “safety of the State”, have also been repealed.

• Sapa reports that police have discovered a Swapo weapons cache near the Angolan border, including mortars, bombs, an RPG7 launcher and two AK47 rifles.
CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr PW Botha, has said the South African Government will not hesitate to send the South African Police and Defence Force into Namibia if it appears that the ANC and the South African Communist Party are launching operations against South Africa from there.

President Botha was reacting last night to a telegram sent by the Conservative Party asking him to ensure that the ANC and the SACP were not legalised in Namibia.

President Botha said in a letter to the CP that, although the repeal of certain laws implied that the ANC and the SACP were no longer unlawful organisations in Namibia, this did not mean that the two organisations had been specifically legalised.

It also did not mean that the administrator-general would allow attacks from Namibia. — Sapa.
PARIS — France yesterday named its first ambassador to Namibia, due to achieve independence in November.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said career diplomat Mr Alain Dementhon was the first foreign ambassador to be appointed to Namibia.

The spokesman said Mr Dementhon would arrive in Windhoek on Sunday to act as France's chief diplomatic observer while Namibia prepared for UN-sponsored elections leading to independence.

"He will stay on as ambassador to Namibia after independence, which will make him the first there," he added. — Sapa-Reuters.
Pienaar promises to be impartial after press report

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's South African Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, called an emergency press conference in Windhoek yesterday to assure Namibians of his impartiality.

This came as a storm was brewing over leaked government documents which revealed discussions late last year about ways to prevent Swapo winning independence elections.

The documents — the minutes of a meeting of Windhoek's National Security Council in September last year — were published in yesterday's edition of a Windhoek newspaper, The Namibian.

The paper said the minutes showed the meeting was attended by top politicians of the then transitional government, including Mr Dirk Mudge, who still leads the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and Mr Kosie Pretorius of the National Party of SWA. Also present were senior civil servants and top military and police officers.

One of the civil servants who should have attended the meeting but was "excused with leave" was Mr AG Visser, then secretary of the Department of Governmental Affairs, who was recently appointed Chief Electoral Officer and will be in charge of registration and voting in the Resolution 435 poll.

Mr Pienaar told reporters he had "full confidence" in the impartiality of civil servants, including Mr Visser.

Mr Pienaar said he did attend two sessions of the council, but was not present when the anti-Swapo strategy was discussed. He said he dissociated himself completely from any decisions taken in that regard by council members, stressing that it was the transitional government politicians who made decisions after NSC meetings.

Mr Mudge yesterday remained defiant and unapologetic as he admitted having chaired the meeting at which plans were secretly worked out to torpedo Swapo at the polls.

He said: "I will fight Swapo with all the means at my disposal. I don't want a Swapo government and my people don't want a Swapo government."
ANC in Namibia?

PW warns of action

PRESIDENT P W Botha says the government will not hesitate to send the South African police and Defence Force into Namibia if it appears that the ANC and the South African Communist Party are launching operations against South Africa.

He said that until Namibia gained independence, the administrator-general would administer the territory on behalf of South Africa.

Meanwhile SWA Police have discovered a weapons cache left by Swapo insurgents on the Kunene River. Chief Inspector Derek Brune said the cache was discovered following information received from a captured Swapo guerrilla who had crossed into Namibia after April 1 with a group of 120 insurgents.

Pienaar denies conspiracy

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has denied knowledge of an anti-Swapo conspiracy by Namibia’s secretive National Security Council (NSC), but said clandestine operations continue.

Mr Pienaar yesterday took the unusual step of calling a mid-morning news conference to defend himself against a report in the Swapo-supporting daily, the Namibian.

The report claims that politicians, security officials and the man who will supervise Namibia’s elections met last year to co-ordinate strategies to defeat the Swapo guerrilla movement at the polls.
UN’s new Namibia man not a stranger to diplomacy

By JON QWELANE of The Star’s Africa News Service

The newly-appointed United Nations Deputy Special Representative for Namibia, is no newcomer to high-level diplomacy and endeavours to find peaceful solutions to regional conflicts.

WINDHOEK — Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, a man of vast diplomatic experience, has been involved with the Namibian issue from the early days of UN Security Council Resolution 435 since 1978. The following year he took part in the “Namibia proximity talks” in New York.

Attended

Before then, between 1973 and 1974, he was Assistant Principal for External Affairs in the Office of the President of Botswana, Mr Legwaila had attended the 28th and 29th sessions of the UN General Assembly.

In 1974 he was made senior private secretary (political assistant) to the then President of Botswana, the late Sir Seretse Khama, and he held the post until 1980.

Mr Legwaila's first appearance on the scene of regional peace initiatives was in 1976 when he took part in the Rhodesian settlement talks in Geneva.

He was also there when the Lancaster House Talks, chaired by Britain’s Lord Carrington, formally ended the war and transformed Rhodesia into today’s black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Diplomat

A career diplomat, Mr Legwaila has been Botswana's Permanent Representative to the United Nations since 1980. In addition to that he has at the same time been his country's High Commissioner to Guyana, Jamaica, and Ambassador to Cuba — posts he held concurrently with that at the UN.

He has regularly represented Botswana at sessions of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) since 1975, and has been his nation's envoy at meetings of the non-aligned countries since 1976.

He holds a bachelor’s degree in political science and history, and a masters in international relations, both from Canadian universities.

Mr Legwaila (52) assumes his new post in Windhoek in two weeks, though the appointment as deputy to Mr Martti Ahtisaari takes effect this coming Monday.

His new rank will be that of Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, the same as Mr Ahtisaari's.
Refugees cross into Namibia from Angola

WINDHOEK — Hundreds of destitute Namibian refugees walked across the northern border from Angola yesterday in advance of Monday's scheduled start of a six-week repatriation airlift.

Some 44000 exiles will return from Angola and Zambia on up to a dozen chartered flights a day to the capital and to the northern centres of Ondangwa and Grootfontein.

The first of about 350 charter flights is scheduled to land at Ongwedja at 8.30 am on Monday, UN High Commissioner for Refugees chief Mr Nicolas Bwakiria said yesterday.

Up to 1500 will fly from Cuba and some 300 from East Germany.

"We have no obstacles to starting the repatriation on Monday," Mr Bwakiria said yesterday, after UN officials and administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar finally signed a procedural agreement for the operation.

Early yesterday about 300 destitute and unexpected Namibians walked across the border at Beacon near Oshikango. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

Police seize intelligence document

WINDHOEK — Security police here confiscated a document containing the minutes of a meeting of the now-defunct National Security Council, the Namibian newspaper reported yesterday.

The police arrived at the offices of the Namibian late yesterday with a warrant for the confiscation of the document.

The newspaper on Wednesday published a front-page report of the meeting of the then-transitional government's NSC which convened on September 7 last year. — Sapa

Give election item air time — commission

WINDHOEK — The SWA Broadcasting Corporation should seriously consider airing a news item about a news conference held by the leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), Mr Hans Rohr, according to a ruling of the commission of inquiry into alleged election malpractices.

The commissioner, Mr Bryan O'Leary, gave its findings yesterday in a complaint lodged by Mr Rohr against the SWABC.

The NCDP said it had convened a media briefing at the end of last month at which the SWABC was present.

At the media conference, Mr Rohr made certain allegations concerning intimidation by traditional headmen in Kavango who supported the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Of the five headmen, four of them prevented their tribes from supporting any other political party, Mr Rohr claimed.

In his finding, Mr O'Leary said the NCDP had been disadvantaged by the SWABC's omission to broadcast news of the media conference, although the SWABC had not deliberately intended to harm the election prospects of the NCDP. — Sapa
Huge airlift will bring Namibia’s exiles home

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

A FLOOD of 41,000 exiles from Namibia are set to begin returning home from Zambia and Angola tomorrow in southern Africa’s biggest refugee airlift.

Charter flights will ferry the Namibians home for the next six weeks.

Many of the refugees have not seen their homeland for 20 years and they will find the desert territory vastly different from how they left it in the days of rigid Verwoerdian apartheid.

Some of them have children who have never seen the territory and who may be wondering if they will be more comfortable as Namibians or as citizens of the countries in which they have lived for most of their lives.

Some Namibians believe the arrival of the refugees will overstretch an economy that is not growing fast enough as it is.

But Mr. Nicolas Bwakira, who heads the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Namibia, said: “We should be more positive.”

“Many of those returning are highly qualified people.”

— Namibia’s leader of the extreme rightwing Heritige Nationale Party, Sarel Beekes, issued a statement saying most of the “so-called refugees are trained terrorists and saboteurs”.

Amnesty

Most of the exiles are believed to be supporters or members of Swapo.

About 300 returnees crossed the Angolan border on Friday as the first group returned under a general amnesty signed this week by South African Administrator-General Louis Plenaar.

They crossed the border about 30km west of the Oshikango border post — an area where some of the most bloody fighting of Namibia’s 23-year-old bush war raged.

They had no food or provisions.

This week exiles will arrive at three airports — Windhoek, Ondjwarwa near the Angolan border and Grobbontein — and will be accommodated at specially constructed camps in various parts of the country.

Throughout June returnees will stream back to Namibia from all corners of the world under the United Nations independence plan.

Repealed

This week the administrator-general also passed a law granting the returnees full pardons from criminal prosecution.

This eased the logjam and answered some questions which had delayed their return and even threatened to retard the scheduled November 1 election date.

Repealed this week were more than 50 laws — some dating back to 1917 — relating to security and Press freedom.

Another law permitting detention without trial is also destined for the scrapheap.

Soldiers belonging to Swapo’s military wing, the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia, will be repatriated under a special process to be administered by the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr. Martin Ahlisaar.
Bitter war legacy may give Swapo a landslide

SWAPO could receive as much as 60 percent of the vote in Namibia, if not more, if the elections are held in November as planned. It could, in other words, get a two-thirds majority.

White communities in both South Africa and in Namibia are being encouraged to believe that the Namibian elections might work out in their favour and that SWAPO would not gain the 60 percent of the total vote to enable the movement to write its own constitution for an independent Namibia. In fact, more often than not one hears that SWAPO would be very lucky if it obtained 55 percent of the vote.

Similar misrepresentations were made nine years ago in Zimbabwe, South Africans and Zimbabweans were led to believe that Bishop Abel Muzorewa would win with a comfortable majority. The shock came the next morning when it was announced that Robert Mugabe had won with a landslide 90 percent.

UDO EROESE, a Namibian journalist, argues that SWAPO’s chances are better than allowed.

In Namibia one has to take into account the population distribution, the business centres and the cities. Of the estimated 1.4 million population, 500,000 live in Ovamboland in the north of the country. They had to bear the brunt of the 23-year-long guerrilla war. Insurgency and counter-insurgency made life unbearable for the people of Ovamboland, Kavango and the Caprivit Strip.

Neither the South African Defence Force nor the South West African Territory Force succeeded in “winning the hearts and minds” of the local population, despite reports along these lines.

The Kavango with their 110,000 strong population and the Caprivis with their 47,000 also suffered during the war. Here the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance might enjoy limited support as the war in these areas was not as intense as in Ovamboland or in the Kavango region.

The Ovambos are expected to vote overwhelmingly for SWAPO as a great deal of its leadership and its fighters came from that part of Namibia.

One of the internal Ovambos leaders, Peter Kalangula, despite considerable pressure, has always refused to join Pretoria’s attempt at creation of an “interim government of national unity” which has helped him retain his credibility.

According to sources close to Kalangula, his Christian Democratic Alliance will join SWAPO either during the election or immediately afterwards.

Pastor Hendrik Winbooi, the leader of the Nama, the largest population group in the south of Namibia, is a direct descendant of Chief Hendrik Winbooi and his son Samuel who rebelled against the German colonizers of that region. As SWAPO’s vice-president he will swing his people behind the movement.

SWAPO’s foreign affairs spokesmen is Theo Ben Gurirab who is based at SWAPO’s observer office at the United Nations in New York. He is a Damara, who are a neighbouring people to the Namas with a population of 50,000. Indications from extensive interviews with people in the region are they will come out in support of SWAPO.

These five groups outnumber the whites (75,000) and the Rehoboth Baster (20,000), most of whom are expected to vote against SWAPO. Some, including farmers who have met SWAPO leadership abroad, will vote for SWAPO.

The labour movement is also pro-SWAPO.

Others expected to vote for SWAPO are the political refugees who return from exile in Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and other countries is now being organised by Unatag. Estimates of their numbers vary from 19,000 to about 20,000.

The 69,000 Hereros are widely believed to be against an Owambo-led SWAPO government. Yet the Hereros are also urbanised and urbanised. Young people have also shown support for SWAPO.

SWAPO’s strongest opponent is the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which took part in the interim government.

This group is campaigning for the conservative black and the “liberal” white vote.

It is suggested the DTA has received substantial funding from unidentified South African sources, a conservative West German foundation in Munich and businesses in South Africa, Namibia and West Germany. Unofficial support also comes from members of the South African Police, the South West African Police and the South African military.

This has led to some embarrassment for the DTA. The South West African Broadcasting Corporation and its television service show distinct bias in favour of the DTA and certain of the political splinter groupings. Intimidation, the threat of arrest and the eventual SADF withdrawal will all contribute to even broader support for SWAPO.

The incursion by SWAPO guerrillas across the Angola border into the northern operational area of Namibia in April, and the subsequent clashes with the SAP and the SADF on April 1, in which 318 guerrillas died, are seen by some as a setback for SWAPO. The local population sees it differently. They regard the guerrillas as heroes and martyrs.

The incursion could have led to the end of the peace developments in Namibia — which went to show that without SWAPO there will be neither peace nor independence.
Namibia scraps racist laws

But blacks can’t pick schools yet

Factions strain PLO-Israel

Namibia warned on ANC attacks

GP Correspondent

THIS week Namibia’s South African-appointed Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, abolished or radically amended 30 of some of the most racist and oppressive laws on the statute books of any country.

He also signed an amnesty par- doning all political offenders who escaped prosecution in Namibia and sought refuge elsewhere.

All are now free to return to Namibia to participate in the November general elections, which will bring to power a government chosen by the majority on adult suffrage under the supervision of the UN.

From tomorrow, about 58 000 refugees will begin arriving in their mother country for permanent settlement and to take part in the election.

With the repeal of the Unlawful Organizations Act of 1960, banned South African organizations – the SA Communist Party, PAC, ANC and Black Consciousness Movement of Azania – will in theory be free to operate openly and legally in Namibia.

The Undesirable Persons Act, in terms of which countless numbers of people have been denied entry visas or expelled from Namibia, has also been revoked.

Perhaps the greatest irony is the repeal of the Public Safety Act of 1953 under which SA’s state of emergency is to be reinstated tomorrow with President PW Botha’s approval.

The refugee return is an issue fraught with dangers – even though Pienaar and the UN special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, are playing down the hazard.

Ahtisaari has insisted that a climate of peace was necessary in Namibia before exiles could be offered amnesty – an amnesty which racist and restrictive laws could be replaced.

A peaceable atmosphere was desirable, particularly in the north, which has been unrestful during most of the 23-year liberation war.

But peace does not exist in northern Namibia, despite the plethora of peace and ceasefire agreements which have been signed.

Almost a million schoolchildren are in the third week of an indefinite class boycott demanding, among other things, that SADF troops be removed from schools.

A summit a fortnight ago in Angola heard assurances that SADF troops would be back in their bases but the pupils – and a good many people besides – believed otherwise.

There are fears that right-wing elements could pick on exiles once they return.

A fortnight from now senior members of Swapo’s central committee, led by President Sam Nujoma and Chief Secretary Hidipo Hamutenya, are scheduled to arrive in Namibia to set the organization’s election ball rolling.

The “big gun”, among them Swapo’s President Sam Nujoma and first secretary, is the National Security Council, on which all major political, economic and social decisions are taken.

Meanwhile, a plot to block Swapo from winning the elections, allegedly involving Bakhita Totalitarian Alliance leader Dirk Mudge, has been uncovered.

Mudge has not yet denied chairing a meeting – attended by army top brass, police chiefs and senior civil servants – where Swapo’s downfall was plotted.

Mudge chaired the meeting under the aegis of the National Security Council, which he said had ceased to exist in the form it was at the meeting.

Many Namibians feel that the fact that Chief Electoral Officer AG Visser sits on the Security Council as a National Security Council member casts doubts on his ability to perform as an impartial electoral officer.

The results of the exits tomorrow will mark the beginning of 2 bitter election campaigns, not caused by the revelations concerning Mudge and Visser.

On paper, the apartheid laws blocking the spirit of free and fair elections have gone but if you are black you still cannot send your children to “white” schools in Namibia. It is illegal.

In case you doubt it, you can talk to the “own affairs” administration for whites. They might explain it better.

Factions strain PLO-Israel

AFTER 18 months of bloodshed in the occupied territories, internal strains in the Palestinian and Israeli camps are threatening to sap peace efforts.

“Get off the turn-pen, either to give a political solution or resort to more violence,” says Palestinian businessman and PLO supporter, Said Kamrani.

“Because the Israelis are pushing us against the wall, we are under grave pressure from the lower classes of the PLO, as well as the people, to resort to violence.” The 18-month uprising has seen hundreds killed in both Arab-Israeli camps gain ascendancy.

On the Palestinian side, militants insinuate only violence can end Israeli occupation, while moderates urge diplomatic initiatives.

On the Israeli side, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has vowed to crush the uprising. Jewish settlers in the occupied territories have armed themselves and increased vigilante attacks on Arab villagers.

But more Israeli officials now want talks with the PLO – a position once considered taboo in the Likud administration.

The paralyzing divisions came at a time when both Israelis and Palestinians are under pressure to reach a political compromise.

But hardliners appear to be stum-bling blacks to power.
First 11 planeloads are expected today by 12 June, 1987 (22)

Namibian exiles fly home

WINDHOEK — Eleven planeloads of exiles are scheduled to land in Namibia today. They will be the first of about 41,000 Namibians to be repatriated from Angola and Zambia.

The repatriation airlift to the country, which is expected to use up to a dozen chartered flights a day for six weeks, is the sub-continent's biggest planned movement of people.

The exiles are expected to land in Windhoek and the northern centres of Ondangwa and Grootfontein.

Up to 1,500 will fly from Cuba and about 300 from East Germany.

"We have no obstacles to starting the repatriation," UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) chief Nicolas Bwakira said after UN officials and Administrator-General Louis Plenaar finally signed a procedural agreement on Thursday for the operation.

Already hundreds of destitute Namibian refugees have crossed the border from Angola.

Government spokesman Eberhard Hoffman said about 300 had entered the territory at Beacon 16 near Oshikango on Thursday.

SHELTERED

"There is news that another 400 may be on their way," Hoffman said.

Bwakira said large-scale repatriation by road was being discouraged.

A government medical team was preparing to fly to Owamboland to aid the group, and regional authorities were providing them with food.

Hoffman said: "The procedure with these unscheduled arrivals is that they will be reported by SWA Police to UNHCR officials, who will take records, as they have done with everyone else."

UNHCR officials planned to broadcast radio messages asking friends and relatives of returning exiles to stay away from airports and designated border crossings, and to meet them instead at reception centres where they will be sheltered and fed for up to a week.

"This will be a request from the UNHCR, and is being made in the interests of public order and safety," Bwakira said.
Hundreds flee from Angola into Namibia

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service.

Windhoek — Hundreds more Angolan refugees have fled across the border into northern Namibia, bringing to 1,590 the number who have run away from renewed fighting in southern Angola between UNITA rebels and Angolan government troops.

The refugees began arriving on Friday, crossing into Namibia about 25 km east of the Oshikango border post.

Information about the scale of the fighting is scarce, although a Windhoek Sunday newspaper quoted some of the Angolans as saying they had fled their homes after brutalities carried out by joint Angolan FAPLA and SWAPO groups. The newspaper Republikein quoted some of the Angolan refugees as saying that SWAPO insurgents were still operating with FAPLA units, and were still crossing the border daily.

Angolans reportedly told the paper that marauding FAPLA and SWAPO bands had burnt down huts, stolen grain harvests and rustled cattle and other livestock. There were also some alleged cases of abduction of civilians.

The Administration for Owambos in northern Namibia has been providing food and medical services.

Authorities in Namibia have reported the arrivals to the representatives of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees in Windhoek, expressing the hope that the world body will declare the people as international refugees and assist in providing medical and food aid.
Low-key UN reception at Grootfontein

Huge airlift of 50 000 refugees begins today

By Ken Vernon,
The Star’s Africa News Service

GROOTFONTEIN — An estimated 50 000 Namibian refugees are scheduled to begin returning to Namibia today in what is to be the biggest airlift in African history.

The first of the refugees to return will arrive from Angola and were scheduled to step down from an Angolan Airways aircraft at Grootfontein just after 9.30 am to a low-key reception by United Nations officials.

Any form of political reception for the refugees has been ruled out by the UN in spite of requests by Swapo and other political parties to stage welcoming ceremonies.

Family members are being allowed to meet the refugees, but since the names of those arriving on any single plane are unknown “for security reasons”, it is expected that the homecoming will be a very low-key affair. As the refugees step from the plane, they will be whisked to designated areas where they will undergo simple immigration and customs checks.

SWA Police and immigration officials will be present at the centres to check that refugees are in possession of voluntary repatriation certificates issued by the UN High Commission for Refugees. These have been accepted by the South African authorities as travel/entry documents.

Refugees will be given blankets, food coupons and cooking utensils before being transferred to reception camps where they are expected to spend less than a week.

Refugees will not be fingerprinted, photographed, have to undergo any medical examination or have to fill in any arrival forms.

The operation to return all 50 000 refugees, mainly from Angola and Lusaka, is expected to take more than two months.
Intimidation, distrust rife in Namibia, investigators find

An atmosphere of distrust permeates the political scene in Namibia, United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has been told by a top-level international group.

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, based in Washington D C, sent a six-man delegation to Namibia on a fact-finding mission which ended recently.

Members of the committee came from the United States, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Barbados, Pakistan and Canada.

They have previously monitored and reported on elections in some of the world's trouble spots, including Panama, Chile and Pakistan.

The committee reported: "We found a number of disturbing strains in the national fabric that threaten to rip apart and unravel the entire election process.

"These strains, if not repaired, could cause a nation with great hopes and expectations to be tragically stillborn."

Mr Ahtisaari was told that an atmosphere of distrust permeated the political scene, with none of the major political parties trusting one another and few trusting the Administrator-General to administer the elections adequately and impartially.

"Said the committee: "Some (of the parties) do not trust police should revise its operational procedures to conform with accepted police practices. In particular, the use of Casspirs in routine police patrols and at political rallies was "psychologically intimidating."

The committee also suggested that the O'Lincom commission of inquiry into intimidation must be assured of sufficient investigatory and other resources. If the commission was to enjoy public confidence it would have to complete its investigations expeditiously.

A further suggestion was that Untag officials should take "more decisive action" to satisfy themselves that all complaints of intimidation were given prompt attention by the police, the O'Lincom commission and magistrates.

The committee recommended that the SWA broadcasting corporation must provide equal time for all parties taking part in the elections, that it should apply fairness and balance as well as access in news reporting and its commentaries, and the sale of advertising time to all political parties.

The committee recommended that the Administrator-General should appoint an election commission "to give all political parties and interested persons, without regard to their political views, a full and fair opportunity to organise and participate in the electoral process."
Operation

From KEN VERNON and BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service

GROOTSFONTEIN. About 50,000 Namibian refugees begin returning home today in what is to be the biggest airlift in African history.

Meanwhile up to 1,800 Angolan refugees have fled across the border into northern Namibia to escape from renewed fighting in southern Angola between UNITA-rebels and government troops.

The first of the Namibian refugees to return will arrive from Angola and are scheduled to step down from an Angolan Airways aircraft here shortly after 9.30 am to a low-key reception by United Nations officials.

"Any form of political reception for the refugees has been ruled out by the United Nations in spite of requests by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and other political parties to stage welcoming ceremonies."

-Family members will be allowed to meet the refugees. But since the names of those arriving on any single aircraft are unknown for security reasons, it is expected that the home-coming will be low-key.

As the refugees step from the aircraft they will be taken to designated areas where there will be simple immigration and customs checks.

Valid documents

SWA police and immigration officials will be at the centre to check that refugees have voluntary repatriation certificates issued by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. These have been accepted by South African authorities as valid entry documents.

Refugees will be issued with blankets, food coupons and cooking utensils before being transferred to reception camps where they are to receive medical care and other services for up to three months before being reunited with families and relatives.

Information scare

The refugees fleeing the fighting in southern Angola began arriving on Friday, crossing into Namibia about 30 km east of the Oranjemund border post in the Owambwa.

Information about the scale of the fighting is coming, although some reports quote the refugees as saying they had fled their homes after hostilities carried out by Joint Angol-Angolan forces.

The administration for Owambwa has been providing food and medical services and the staff from the UN's Transient Assistance Group (Itang) have also been involved in treating people.

Authorities have reported the arrival to the representatives of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees in Windhoek, convinced that the world body will declare the people as international refugees and assist in providing medical and food aid.

WAR MACHINE: Sugar Roy Leon, the most celebrated boxer since Muhammad Ali, is an American. He is shown in Las Vegas tomorrow morning to face a vengeful Thomas "Hit Man" Hearns, flattened in the same venue in 1981. See Boxing's Golden Boy, page 9.

Sino-US relations sour as crackdown intensifies

The Argus Foreign Service

BEIJING. - The Chinese government has stepped up its crackdown on protesters, adding to the growing conflict between Beijing and Washington.

Arrests of alleged "counter-revolutionaries" continued throughout China as the military opened fire in Beijing yesterday in an attempt to stop the students from demonstrating against the government. Some 50,000 refugees, mostly from Angola and Lausaka, are expected to be housed in the capital in the next two months.

Information Scare

The refugees fleeing the fighting in southern Angola began crossing into Namibia about 30 km east of the Oranjemund border post in the Owambo. Information about the scale of the fighting is coming in from the refugees, although some reports quote the refugees as saying they had fled their homes after hostilities carried out by Joint Angolan-Angolan forces.

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POLICE are investigating incidents in which the home expelled Mattie student leader was stoned. Police, allegedly containing threatening notes, were also hurled at the building.

Miss Durr, 77, leader on the University of Stellenbosch campus, was in the centre of a storm which has been raging around a debate on whether the University's many hostels would be opened to all races.

It resulted in the rector expelling Miss Durr after a demonstration.
Refugees start to flood into Namibia

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK, — Hundreds of refugees apparently fleeing fighting in southern Angola crossed into Namibia at the weekend, upstaging today's start of a six-week, pre-independence airlift of some 41,000 exiles back to the territory.

Eleven refugee flights from Angola and Zambia will mark the delayed start today of a R20-million United Nations operation to repatriate Namibians who fled guerrilla war and apartheid rule over the past 20 years.

Government officials and planners of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) yesterday checked over final arrangements for receiving the first 1,400 returnees today off flights from Luanda, Lubango and Lusaka.

But an unexpected weekend influx of destitute refugees from southern Angola posed a new hitch to the UN's troubled efforts to make up time on the delayed resolution 425 independence calendar.

Government officials said some 800 people, including an unspecified number of Angolans, had walked across the frontier into northern Ovambo by late yesterday, apparently fleeing renewed fighting between Angolan government Fapla troops and rebels of Jonas Savimbi's US-backed Unita movement.

Arrival of the first 300 was reported by officials late on Friday. Ovambo administration secretary Mr Frans Viljoen yesterday said up to 800 had crossed the border and more were expected.

The reported clashes could not be confirmed independently.

Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said a medical team dispatched to the region by administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar arrived in Ovambo yesterday to aid the unscheduled arrivals, who were being sheltered and fed by Ovambo administration officials.

Mr Roux said authorities were probing the refugees' reports of fighting between the Cuban-backed Fapla army and Unita rebels.

"We have had no confirmation as yet," he said. "This is the story that has been told by the people coming across".

UNHCR officials here said their agency was not equipped to receive Angolan refugees and was mandated only to repatriate Namibians volunteering to return from exile.
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FACET WITH

JOHN A. MUNDO

Mudge: Why I’m fed up with

beating discriminated against

This image... effortless to notice the national prestige A

the

Mundo, June 4 1999
Don't miss Jani Allan's interview each week.
Bushmen soldiers' sad march to extinction
PRELIM.

A country at the crossroads of the world, always striving to make its mark on the global stage. The recent election has brought new leadership and a shift in policy priorities. The government is committed to forging new alliances and strengthening existing partnerships. A focus on economic growth and social development is at the core of the administration's agenda. Challenges remain, but the country is determined to chart a path forward.
Bakke's and banners as the Kortnais trek to Pretoria

Out of apartheid's influence, the factories of this province have been closed, the workers have been laid off, and the economy has been hit hard. The government has been forced to cut back on services, and the people are struggling to make ends meet.

In one example documented by the...
Repatriation plan threatened

LUSAKA — The six-week repatriation programme for exiled Namibians, which was due to start on Monday, is being threatened by a disagreement over the formulation of an amnesty policy for Swapo members.

This was claimed yesterday by the representative in Zambia of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr Anton Verwey. He said the agency and South Africa could not reach agreement.

ASSURANCES

"Mr Verwey said: "For UNHCR, it is vital to get assurances that people will not be subject to arrest for what they did in the context of the liberation struggle."

He said arrangements had been made to start flying home more than 30,000 Namibian exiles from Angola from Monday and 400 more from Zambia starting a week later. But confirmation needed for the plan to go ahead had not yet been given.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Windhoek that UN's special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was in Angola saw 198 detainees released from Swapo camps north of Lubango. All the released detainees had registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees to be returned to Namibia in accordance with the UN settlement proposal. — Sapa-Reuters.
Anger over new count of Namibian refugees

By David Braun,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Discrepancies between the number of Namibian refugees Swapo had claimed for years it was looking after and the actual tally registered for repatriation have angered conservative Americans.

Republican Senator for Idaho Mr Steve Symms has written a letter to the US Administration demanding an examination of the Namibian refugee programme in the light of the suspected fraud.

Suspicious have been published in the Washington media that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) may have relied for years on greatly exaggerated figures as it dispensed millions of dollars in aid to Namibian exiles in southern Africa.

Swapo, which controlled the refugee camps, claimed it had supported between 70,000 and 80,000 refugees over the past 10 years.

The UNHCR now reports there are fewer than 33,000 Namibians in Angola, Zambia and other southern African countries.

Swapo Democratic leader Mr Andreas Shipanga told the Washington Times that Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma had stated as a fact for the past several years that Swapo was taking care of 80,000 Namibian refugees and had been collecting millions of dollars from the UNHCR based on that figure.

"If Sam cannot produce these 80,000 refugees within the next few weeks, he will be exposed either as a con man or as a murderer," Mr Shipanga said.

The UNHCR told the newspaper the agency had never taken a census of the Namibian refugees, so it had no explanation for the apparent discrepancy between Swapo's figures and its own registration tally.

Mr Symms has written a letter to the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, saying the discrepancy called into question the UNHCR's ability to ensure Swapo's compliance with the UN independence plan.

He said: "I believe the UNHCR has either acted in co-operation with Swapo in submitting grossly inflated figures as a means of securing additional funding, or is completely unaware of the situation in Angola and Zambia."

The US has pledged $5.8 million (R16 million) toward the repatriation of the refugees.
LUSAKA — Namibian exiles living here have accused the Zambian government and United Nations agencies of favouring Swapo refugees over non-Swapo affiliated refugees.

As excitement grows among the exile community over imminent repatriation to the homeland many have not seen for up to 20 years, there is also rising bitterness over the alleged bias of the UN bodies responsible for their return.

A former member of Swapo’s military wing, Plan, who wished to be known only as Willies, said that while Swapo refugees had already received vaccinations in preparation for their return, non-Swapo refugees had undergone no preparation whatsoever.

“Swapo refugees are being kept informed on a daily basis of progress on the repatriation process, but we are being kept totally in the dark, and we fear that this may be because there are plans to get rid of us.”

“One man has already been assassinated and another is missing after having fled in fear of his life. Many non-Swapo Namibians have even gone into hiding until the repatriation process is in full swing.”

The director of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka, Mr Anton Verwey, however dismissed most of the claims of bias, saying that Swapo had access to “bi-lateral” funds that enabled its members to live better than non-members.
8 wounded cops sue Swapo for R5m

WINDHOEK — Eight policemen maimed or wounded in skirmishes with Swapo insurgents in early April are suing the guerrilla movement and some of its leaders for almost R5 million.

It is thought to be the first such private suit for damages in two decades of bush war in the territory.

SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand confirmed that eight wounded or maimed policemen have begun legal steps, but stressed the suits were private, civil actions.

All the policemen involved were wounded in skirmishes with Swapo groups whose infiltration on March 31 triggered the worst fighting of the drawn-out bush war and almost scrapped the United Nations independence plan.

Threat to call sympathy strike

WINDHOEK — Striking Ovambo schoolchildren face a back-to-classes ultimatum today amid labour union threats to call a sympathy strike and government charges that political agitation triggered the boycott.

At least 20,000 pupils and students at 28 schools and a teachers' training college in northern Ovambo quit classes over the last week, demanding containment of security forces and a stronger UN presence in the volatile region.

Officials repeated a threat yesterday that striking pupils failing to re-register by sundown today and to sign a pledge not to engage in political activity during school hours or on school property would be barred from classes for the rest of the year.

UN confirms release of dissidents

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — UN officials have endorsed Swapo's claim to have freed 199 dissident members of the movement and are waiting for South African authorities to release political prisoners in terms of Namibia's independence agreement.

But UN administrators declined to guarantee that the 199 detainees freed in Angola were all the dissidents previously held in Swapo detention camps on suspicion of spying for South Africa.

Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, said: "Uitlal's word will be taken."

Other sources said Pretoria had sought confirmation from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, and from Luanda.


Swapo murdered dissidents – claim

WINDHOEK — Swapo has been accused of murdering some of its political dissidents during a "reign of terror" in its camps in Angola and Zambia.

The accusation was levelled here yesterday by Mr Phil ya Nangoloh, a former Swapo detainee and now spokesman for the Parents Committee of Namibia — the organisation set up in 1987 to campaign for the release of dissidents being held by Swapo.

Mr ya Nangoloh said the committee had the names of 327 people who had disappeared, been murdered or detained by Swapo, but that many more could be in the organisation's custody.

He also attacked Swapo claims that it had released its political prisoners.

BRENDAN SEERY

He said the release claim was a "hoax" and his organisation would not be satisfied until it had a list of names and identities of those said to have been freed.

The parents committee was formed by relatives of Swapo members in exile believed to have fallen foul of the organisation's leadership. It said it had written to various organisations in an effort to establish the fate of these people.

In early 1987, Swapo announced it had arrested 100 of its members for allegedly being "South African spies". The organisation said at the time that the people would not be brought before a court or a tribunal because Swapo was involved in a war situation with Pretoria.
Ovambo pupils defy back-to-class order

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Striking Ovambo school pupils defied an official back-to-classes ultimatum yesterday.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Plenaar said he might seek a court injunction against student union activities he accused of fomenting the boycott.

About 20,000 high school pupils and teachers’ training college students walked out of classes during the past week, closing 23 schools, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Earlier in the week officials in the Ovambo authority set a deadline the previous day for protesting pupils to re-register and to sign undertakings not to engage in political activity in school hours and on official premises.

Defiance of the ultimatum would bar students from schools for the rest of the year, officials warned.

Pupils are demanding confinement to bases by security forces and full demobilisation and removal from SWA Police of former members of the disbanded Boeswast counter-insurgency unit.

FROM next Thursday all flights to and from Namibian airports will be regarded as international flights.

The marketing manager of Namibia Air says this applies to airlines and charter companies. Passengers should be aware that they had to report to the international departure halls for flights to Namibia. — Sapa

The Namibian National Students’ Organisation said in a statement yesterday that the conditions which caused the boycott had not changed.

The Parents Committee of Namibia, a pressure group for the release of Swapo political detainees, said yesterday it was alarmed at the secrecy surrounding the reported freeing of Swapo prisoners held in Angola and Zambia for more than eight years.

A spokesman for the group, Mr Philip Nangoboh, said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had indicated it would not release the names of Namibian refugees and exiles who had registered for repatriation.

RACE laws in Namibia to be repealed?

WINDHOEK. — While there was no final agreement between the parties on the repeal of discriminatory legislation in Namibia, an agreement could be possible this weekend, a United Nations spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said yesterday.

He told a media briefing that “active discussion” was continuing between the UN and administrator-general Mr Louis Plenaar, and a decision would be reached this weekend.

It is reported from The Hague that the Dutch government has offered to double its contingent in the UN Namibian peacekeeping force after an informal request by UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, for help in doubling the police component of the UN force.

SAPA AP
IN THE short life, 53 days old today, of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 it has, on a number of occasions, come perilously close to collapse. On Friday, in yet another effort to save it and get the Namibian peace plan once more firmly on the tracks, members of the joint committee, Angola, Cuba and South Africa — held a crucial round of talks in Cahama, Angola.

The United States and the Soviet Union attended as observers.

The "Cahama minute" was drawn up by the three nations after hearing confirmation that South African soldiers in Namibia were once more back in their bases and Swapo forces in Angola had moved to bases north of the 16th parallel.

The joint agreement was that the implementation of Resolution 435, which should culminate in free and fair elections in Namibia, must be continued.

The immediate benefit ought to be a cessation of hostilities in the country, at least in the northern region which has known no lasting peace in many of the last 22 years.

Indeed, the Cahama Minute proclaims a de facto ceasefire in the north of Namibia, on the basis of assurances that both the SADF and Swapo's armed troops have been confined to their basis.

If there is peace in the country, especially in the north, then one of the major stumbling blocks on the road back home for an estimated 58,000 refugees will have been removed. — Sowetoan Africa News Service.

Owambo pupils boycott classes

WINDHOEK — Owambo school pupils defied an official back-to-classes ultimatum last week and Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said he might seek a court injunction against student union activists.

A government spokesman said about 20,000 high school pupils and teachers’ training college students walked out of 28 schools.

Earlier in the week, officials in the Owambo area set a deadline of sundown Friday for protesting pupils to re-register and to sign undertakings not to engage in political activity in school hours and on official premises.

They said defiance of the ultimatum would bar students from schools for the rest of the year.

The spokesman said: “There has been no re-registration of pupils.

“The possibility of seeking a court interdict to restrain the Namibian National Students’ Organisation (Nnaso) from continuing with these actions and organising school boycotts is being investigated.

“You can take it that the authorities accept that under Nnaso’s intimidation there will be no re-registration.”

The spokesman said Pienaar was considering a visit to the troubled area around Oshakati.
Namibian winds of change may bring bad news for Himba tribe

WINDHOEK - Namibia's nomadic Himba tribesmen have preserved their traditional way of life in the Kaokoveld desert for more than 2,000 years.

Now, after two decades of war and drought, they are being thrust into change that could wipe out their culture and erode their independence as Namibia moves towards nationhood under a UN-supervised agreement which will end SA rule.

"This generation of Himbas is likely to be the last that will look and live as they do now," says Margit Jacobsen, a SA archaeologist who has lived among them for two years.

"They are not rushing headlong into the modern world; they are selecting very carefully which parts of the Western way they want. But their lives are changing," Jacobsen, one of few whites fluent in the Himba language, identifies SA's 23-year, bush war against Swapo guerrillas, and a four-year drought that ended in 1988, as the major influences forcing the Himba into the 20th century.

"They are not just some relic of the Iron Age. They have had a very turbulent history through which they have made their own decisions," she says.

The Himba women still wear only a short skin skirt and paint their bodies with a paste of ochre and butter fat. The men still tie their hair into turbans that are removed only to mourn a dead father.

But tin cans and plastic tubs have appeared among the gourds and watertight baskets hanging outside each tiny hut of sticks plastered with cow dung.

The elaborate jewellery now includes fencing wire, bits of old Coca Cola cans and sometimes a brass rifle cartridge.

Himba men make it clear that they understand the concept of the independence promised to Namibia by SA, but they show little interest. "I hope they just leave us alone. All we want is to stay here and not have lots of other people coming to our land," one man said.

But Jacobsen shows some concern:

"The Himbas could have a problem after independence because they tended to side with the South Africans in the latter years of the war, and that might be held against them." - Sapa-Reuters.
Fate of Swapo men guilty of acts in SA uncertain

By Helen Grange

The question of whether Swapo guerrillas convicted of crimes in South Africa will be classified as political prisoners and granted amnesty in terms of the Namibian settlement proposal still hangs in the air.

The question is of vital importance to Swapo guerrilla Leonard Shihama, presently on death row in Pretoria Central Prison after being convicted in South Africa for acts undertaken on behalf of the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

Shihama was found guilty in Walvis Bay Supreme Court on April 21 of murder and sabotage after planting at least three bombs in 1989.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Justice, Shihama has been sentenced for a common law crime and “finds himself in the position of any criminal elsewhere in the world who, according to the laws of the country where he has committed the crime, has to pay the penalty for that crime”.

However, the spokesman added: “Any relevancy, if at all, to the Namibian situation will be considered in time to come.”

PRISONER’S MOTIVE

According to Windhoek attorney Mr Hosia Angula, who acts for Shihama, present negotiations between the Windhoek administration and Unita on the question of amnesty would take into account the motive of each prisoner and where he had been acting on behalf of Swapo.

He said there were several Swapo combatants in Namibian jails whom he would classify as “political prisoners” and so be eligible for the amnesty.

This week, the director in the office of the special representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek that in terms of the settlement plan, all political prisoners, wherever they might be held, had to be released by the end of the ninth week of the settlement plan in about 10 or 14 days’ time.

In the case of Shihama, some observers were pessimistic about his future, believing that his chances of being awarded the status of political prisoner and being granted amnesty were small because his crimes were committed in South African territory.
Namibian dissidents say SA has not protected minorities

PRETORIA — The SA government had failed to ensure political rights for Namibia's minorities in the UN settlement plan, the "Leader of South West Africa's whites," Josie Pretorius, said in Pretoria on Friday.

He was addressing about 1 000 people at a protest meeting in the City Hall, organised by the Vereniging van Oranjewerkers.

The meeting was organised to protest against the "handing over of South West to Swapo". CP leader Andries Treurnicht, attended the meeting to take receipt of a "South West Manifesto" setting out Namibian whites' grievances regarding the settlement plan.

Dirk Mostert, a Walvis Bay attorney, said Untag forces were transporting Swapo "terrorists" around the country to address meetings, were being paid R10 000 a month and were importing Porsches without paying duty.

Pretorius maintained whites had been forced into resolution 48: "We don't agree with the situation, and are awaiting a miracle," he said. — Sapa.

Northern Cape area is to get special stabilisation benefits

CAPE TOWN — The northern Cape border area would receive special benefits to "stabilise" the region, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Hennis said last week.

He said this would include a special grant of R9,5m to Elandfontein this year to extend the electricity supply in the region.

Government had launched specific and comprehensive actions in 1982 to ensure a stable and prosperous rural population on SA's borders.

"When agricultural and security circumstances justify it, the designated Areas Act provides for special aid measures to support communities that often have to make living under difficult circumstances."
Waiting for plane that never comes

LUSAKA — "When I left Namibia I was just a boy, but when I return it will be as a man with a family — I don't know if my parents are still alive, but I can't rely on them anyway. It's going to be hard." 

For Willie "S" life has been rarely anything else than hard and even now he is reluctant to be identified for fear of political enemies.

Coffined in fashionable dreadlocks and sporting a leather cap and bright shoes he looks like any youth ready to hit the bright spots.

But in his relatively short life he has experienced not only exile but war and revolt, death and despair — his story is typical of many Namibian refugees.

In the coming weeks and months an estimated 35,000 Namibian refugees like Willie "S" are scheduled to begin returning to their homeland, many after being away for more than 20 years.

In what has been described as the largest airlift in African history the exiles will be flown mainly from airports in Angola and Zambia to Namibia as part of UN Resolution 435 which is designed to bring peace and independence to that country.

For Willie, as for most others, it will be a return in which keen anticipation is edged with fear. Fear of whether they will find their homes destroyed by war, their parents dead and family scattered. Fear of how they will adapt after living so long among strangers.

"I was just 15 when I left in 1974," says Willie "S". "I was a high school student; in Omugwende when I and some others decided to escape and join Swapo to fight against the South Africans."

"We got a car, drove to the Angolan border and simply walked through the bush until we were arrested by the Portuguese, and from there eventually handed over to Swapo."

"Life in a Swapo camp in North-Western Zambia proved to be far from the life of excitement, honour and glory the friends expected. Finally in 1977 Willie "S" battalion of 700 men revolted."

"We asked to speak to the Swapo leaders, we were demanding that they hold a congress to elect leaders properly. Also some of us had been given only slight ideas to fight against the South Africans, but we knew many guns had been buried by officers."

The revolt failed, the men were accused of being traitors and spies, arrested by the Portuguese army and marched to a "concentration camp" deep inside Zambia.

Leaders wrong

After almost two years of captivity many of the rebel died, most recanted and rejoined Swapo while about 200 were sent to another camp at a place called Methwa in Central Zambia from where Willie made his way to Lusaka.

"I am against Swapo, politically, but the leaders were wrong as they did. Now I just want to look after my family and go home. I'm tired of being a refugee."

"Who knows what I shall find. I don't know if my parents are still alive, or if my house is still standing."

Once, before I left, I planted lots of fruit trees around our home, and I would to return and see if they grew, but maybe now someone else owns those trees, and I would be a trespasser..."

Casually "K" is another survivor of the 1977 Plan who served and a friend of Willie's who is longing to return home, but fears what they will find there.

"I am from Nambwa and could return tomorrow. Since I left in 1975 my father has died and when I last heard in 1983 my mother was very sick."

Dissident members

But, Casoidy has since become a member of "Swapo D", a rival political organisation founded by dissident Swapo members, and is distrustful of himself being handed over to the UN for fear they will in turn deliver him to Swapo."

Eddie "N", left Namibia and joined Swapo mainly to further his education.

However about three years ago his brother-in-law, Lucas Stephanos, a prominent pre-Ovamboland Swapo member from the south of the country was arrested and killed by Swapo, for allegedly being a South African spy.

"Friends of mine from the south began to disappear and I was warned that soon I would also disappear, so I deserted the organisation. I am yearning to see my home, and despite recently being accepted by Canada to emigrate there, I have now cancelled all plans and am just waiting to go home."

"Everyone here just wants to go home."

Build Home?

Home Yellow Booklet to build your own Home. About getting a home of...
Swapo's reign of terror in camps

JOHANNESBURG. — A Namibian group says Swapo has waged a "reign of terror" against more than 300 dissidents held in detention camps outside Namibia, according to a newspaper report at the weekend.

The Parents Committee of Namibia, made up of people who have relatives detained by Swapo, said last week it has the names of 327 individuals it believes are held by the guerrilla organization in Angola and Zambia.

A spokesman for the parents' committee, Mr Philip Ya Nangoloh, said his group believes some of the dissidents have been killed by Swapo. However, he provided no evidence or documentation, the report said from Windhoek.

Mr Ya Nangoloh, himself a former Swapo detainee, accused the guerrillas of waging a "reign of terror" at their camps.

United Nations personnel monitoring the independence process said last week that they had seen 199 people detained by Swapo in Angola and that the dissidents appeared well cared for.

Swapo officials in Angola described the detainees as "misguided elements," according to The Namibian newspaper, which supports Swapo. — Sapa-AP
Shipanga has come a long way as Swapo activist

Man of many parts with a heart of gold

ANDREAS Zack Shipanga is in expansive mood as the mellow winter evening shadows lengthen on the hills of Klein Windhoek and the distance-purpled Auas mountains.

In the carpeted first-floor lounge of his surprisingly modest home on the aptly named Luxury Hill, he says the only place in the world that looks anything like the arid fastness of Namibia is Mongolia. He drank yak’s milk there while sitting in a rawhide tent.

He has come a long way, and been many places, for a boy born and raised at a simple village near Ongandua in Namibia’s northern Ovamboland region.

It is a road which has taken him to Moscow, Peking, North Korea, Europe, the United States and most of the countries of Africa. Laybys along the way have included sojourns in a prison in the eastern Namibian town of Gobabis, after he was audaciously kidnapped by South African agents from Botswana, and in solitary confinement in cells in Zambia and Tanzania after his arrest following run-ins with Swapo.

Miner at the Reef’s City Deep Levels Gold Mine, machine tool operator, barman, and sometime “coloured”, politician, government minister — 58-year-old Andreas Shipanga has been all of these things. In his days in Cape Town — living in the heady days of the emergence of African nationalism — Mr Shipanga cooked a snook at Verwoerd’s apartheid by claiming, on the strength of his impeccable “coloured” identity, that he was a “coloured” and should have voting rights.

The story of his life is rich with material for a book, and, within weeks, one of the new publishers is struggling to make a project of it. It will take him a lifetime to complete.

In his current state, he is engaged in the struggle for Namibian self-determination, a struggle that, in his 50 years, is the same struggle within the party.

The formation of Swapo in 1966 was the breakaway of the SWAPO (South West Africa People’s Organization) movement from the then governing National Party (NP) regime.

Shipanga is a leader of the party and a person who has been active in the struggle for Namibian independence for many years. He has been involved in various activities, including political campaigns, lobbying, and advocacy, and has worked closely with other leaders and activists in the cause of Namibian self-determination.

Swapo cannot afford to allow its opponents to return to Namibia, with their tales of torture and ill-treatment. This would make campaigning for the organisation “very difficult”, he adds.

One of Shipanga’s political enemies once bitingly alleged Swapo had little support by saying the party could hold its national congress in a minibus.

Mr Shipanga is under no illusion his party can win the coming independence election under Resolution 435. -- Sowetan Africa News Service.
Govt line softening on student revolt?

WINDHOEK — Authorities hinted yesterday at a softening in their hardline stance against some 20,000 boycoting students, officially barred from classes for the rest of the year pending a back-to-school ultimatum.

Mr Gerhard Roux, a spokesman for the administration, said the conditions of a deadline that expired on Friday had not been relaxed but that the tough government line could be softened.

Schools inspectors were meeting yesterday and hearing objections from pupils and parents to official formation of a written undertaking that Mr Pienaar insisted they sign, agreeing to avoid political activity during school hours and on government premises.

"The inspectors will probably make suggestions as to how this matter should be handled," Mr Roux said. "But at the moment the original conditions still stand.

"Obviously this is a situation which is re-assessed from time to time. Perhaps we shouldn't use the word ultimatum," he said.

Namibian flights 'international'

PRETORIA — Arrangements for the monitoring of all air traffic between South Africa and Namibia have been finalised and would commence on June 1, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

All SAA flights to and from Windhoek will be operated as international flights from June 1, SAA said. All passengers and crew on flights across the border would be examined for identity.

— Sapa
40 parties fight election

Swapo is hoping to be ‘free and fair’

As the war in Namibia simmers down, the more than 40 political parties in the country are gearing up for the independence election campaign due to begin next month. Swapo will be a key player in this election, as will be the man who will run their campaign, politburo member Hage Geingob. In an interview with Ken Vernon of The Star’s Africa News Service, Mr Geingob spoke on how he saw the campaign and the issues involved.

WINDHOEK — After being involved in semi-guerrilla warfare for the past 23 years the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) is set to return to Namibia next month to participate in a by-the-book election campaign.

The man Swapo has appointed to run its campaign is Mr Hugo Geingob, who in the coming months will possibly come to personify Swapo in the minds of most Namibians in the same way that Swapo president Sam Nujoma has in the past.

The personal styles of the two men could not be more different. Imposingly tall, genial, articulate and a proven organizer and administrator, Mr Geingob seems the ideal man to run a gentlemanly election campaign.

“I hope the election campaign will be conducted in a atmosphere of brotherhood and peace,” he said.

“I am looking forward to a clean campaign and I hope that the issues will be discussed instead of personalities, that the participants look to the future and forget past injustices and differences.”

These words might easily be dismissed as platitudes coming from anyone other than Mr Geingob, but his sincerity is evident.

“This is a unique election, other elections may come and go, but independence is forever. What we are doing in this election is setting the tone for the future of our country and we have to mould a nation from many nations and ethnic groups.”

According to Mr Geingob there is only one issue in the campaign: independence or continued South African colonialism.

“Liberators’

Swapo will campaign as the ‘liberators’ of the nation who have valiantly fought for freedom for nearly 30 years and will imply that its opponents who remained inside the country represent continued de facto colonialism.

They will try to emphasise the broader picture of Swapo’s role in the ‘independence struggle’ and its role in creating what it will say is an historic moment in the history of the Namibian people.

Mr Geingob expects that the opposition will instead try to concentrate on narrower issues of economic policy, local and regional issues — including ethnic and racial fears — and emphasise their ‘record’ in government.

“There have been many ‘governments’ in Namibia in the last 30 years,” says Mr Geingob, “and none of them got rid of the South Africans.”

He sees the campaign eventually boiling down to a contest between Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), or at least between differing coalitions centered on these two parties, and sees major differences between them as follows:

SA created

● Swapo says the DTA is the creation of South Africa, Swapo is not.
● Swapo has been exiled and oppressed because it opposed South African colonialism whereas Swapo suggests that the DTA co-operated in that colonialism.

Turning to the actual mechanics of the election campaign, Mr Geingob said the first step that had to be taken was the creation of a new voters roll.

“We are still determined to allow the use of the existing aparthood voters roll, and we have already spoken to the Administrator-General’s office and Unag on this issue. Also, it is vital that the voters registration procedures are fair if there is to be a free and fair election.”

Mr Geingob denied that Swapo were behind in the process of registering supporters to vote because of their long absence from the country.

He said that Swapo had acquired a modern five story office block in central Windhoek for their election headquarters, and expected to employ about 10 000 campaign workers.

“The country has already been divided into regions and key points and people have already been appointed to head organisations in these areas. We will also be using the most modern election campaign methods and systems available.”

On the money topic of campaign finances, Mr Geingob said there would be utilising traditional fund raising methods such as fetes and braais, and had been given funds by organisations such as the Organisation of African Unity.

Sweep Owambo

“We have not yet decided on whether to accept contributions from businesses, though many have sought us out to express support.

“There is no doubt that our opponents are being financially supported by South Africa and they may have more money than us, but our riches are our people.”

Mr Geingob admitted Swapo felt it would sweep Owambo in the election and gain a majority elsewhere, but he said the organisation was guarding against any form of complacency.

“We would like to feel we were the underdogs because of the money being showered on our opponents, but we are preparing to work very hard in this campaign, and it is this hard work which will ensure our victory.”

But, as I said, I want this election to be clean and fair, everyone has the right to debate and to disagree.

“This election is in many ways like the American Presidential campaign and we are like George Washington — we are creating a new nation and must act accordingly — we must think of the future of all Namibians.”

Mr Hage Geingob — running Swapo’s election campaign.
SA-UN wrangles delay repatriation

WINDHOEK — Wrangling between SA and the UN is still holding up one of the most complex phases of the UN mission in Namibia — a massive airlift of more than 40,000 returning refugees.

The issue has been put in the hands of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York.

Planners behind the R90m repatriation from Angola and Zambia refuse to launch the scheduled five-week programme until Administrator-General Louis Pienaar proclaims a general amnesty on possible prosecution of any returnees.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees also insist that Pienaar’s administration at least starts a required programme of repealing “discriminatory and restrictive” laws in the territory. Both

steps are required under the resolution 435.

But wrangling over legalistic detail between Pienaar and Un-tag has delayed the moves and held up the repatriation programme, now two weeks behind schedule in a calendar that sets independence elections for November 1.

“The whole question of whether the election schedule will be affected depends on finalising legislation on an amnesty and the whole issue of discriminatory legislation.” Pienaar’s spokesman Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

Un-tag spokesman Cedric Thornberry said that “agreement has not yet been possible, but discussions are continuing”.

No paper tomorrow

BUSINESS DAY will not be published tomorrow, Republic Day. Normal editions will resume on Thursday.
SA laws may have to be repealed

WINDHOEK — SA legislation controlling publications in Namibia would have to be repealed if it was found to be inhibitive of free and fair elections, UN spokesman Cedric Thoroberry said yesterday.

He said negotiations were still continuing between officials of UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and the office of the Administrator-General, Louis Piennar, to abolish restrictive and discriminatory laws, and the declaration of a general amnesty.

These measures were necessary to prepare the way for the return of Namibian refugees and exiles.

The UN had received the names and personal details of 201 people who were released by Swapo at camps north of Lubango in Angola.

Thoroberry said the UN would compare the list with names appearing in consolidated documents which it had obtained in the last weeks.

The names of 280 appeared in these papers listing political prisoners and detainees held by SA and Swapo. — Sapa.
Windhoek court grants application

Police must ensure tribal leaders’ safety

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek Supreme Court has granted an urgent application ordering Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar to direct the SWA Police Commissioner to take whatever steps necessary to protect the lives and property of 11 traditional leaders in northern Namibia.

The order was granted against Swapo, the Council of Churches in Namibia, the Namibian National Students Organisation or the Namibia National Teachers Union to refrain from threatening the lives or property of the 11 applicants.

The applicants were Mr Gabriel Kau- tiama, senior headman of the Kwanyama people in Owambbo; Mr Mienieke Wevula, elected headman of the Kwanyama in the Ondixi area; Mr Johannes Kalinga, elected headman of the Kwanyama in the Omacwewendjama area; Mr Abner Erasmus Ndula, senior headman and leader of the Kwambli; Mr Andreas Shablia, elected senior headman in the Ochambio area, Okandjera; Mr Johannes Andrade, chief of the Omunhango area of Ndungu; Mr Amanias Kamanya, elected headman of the Kwambilu area in Owambbo, Mr Sebastian Kamwanga, elected chief of the Ombuku area in Kavango; Mrs Angelina Makwaba Nakaib, elected chief of the Ombuko area in Kavango; Mr Boulface Belo Mambil, headman of the Mafwe tribe in Caprivi, and Mr Mathias Walulu, senior headman in the Okalonga area, Kwanyama, Owambbo.

Cited as respondents were Swapo, the Council of Churches in Namibia, the Namibian National Students Organisation, Namibia National Teachers Union, the Administrator-General, the South Africa Minister of Defence, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN special representative in Namibia.

In terms of the court order, the directions given were subject to the proviso that the Commissioner of the SWA Police would have sufficient personnel at his disposal to afford the required protection in these specific instances.

The order further stipulated that the Commissioner “may avail himself of auxiliary support which may be at his disposal or could be employed to this purpose should his available resources be inadequate”.

Repatriation

Meanwhile the applicants have filed for an order preventing refugees returning to their areas unless the Administrator-General and the SA Defence Minister take adequate steps to prevent the returnees from threatening the lives and property of residents in the area.

An order is also being sought to prevent the Council of Churches in Namibia — the operating partner with the UNHCR in the repatriation programme — from having anything to do with the return of refugees to Namibia.

They also asked that no refugees or anyone else be permitted to enter or stay without permission in areas under their jurisdiction.

The applicants asked the court that permission may be withdrawn at any time in terms of tribal law if the headman concerned believes it is in the tribe’s interests. — Sapa.
Teachers join Namibian class boycott over police

WINDHOEK — Teachers yesterday joined 128,000 schoolchildren in a class boycott that has shut all schools in northern Okwambwa and threatens to spread to other parts of the country.

The National Union of Namibian Workers, an umbrella organization of unions representing 60,000 people, threatened to join the week-old strike if the students' demands are not met.

The main demand is for members of the anti-insurgency police unit, formerly Koevoet, to be returned to base and dismissed from the police force during the territory's transition to independence.

Police authorities say the unit was disbanded and members were integrated with the regular police force before April 1, when the UN independence plan was disrupted by hundreds of SWAPO guerrillas crossing the border in violation of agreements. The Koevoet units were reformed to combat the incursion.

Under the UN plan the police are responsible for law and order until a new government is formed after the November elections but United Nations officers are charged with monitoring the police force.

A UN spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said yesterday that 120 cases of harassment and intimidation, most of them against the police force in the northern town of Oshikati, had been received by UN monitors.

The SWA/Namibia Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the students in northern Namibia were being intimidated by the Namibian National Students' Association, which is sympathetic to SWAPO. A group of tribal headmen asked the Windhoek Supreme Court on Monday night to issue an urgent interdict against the students' organisation to stop the boycott.

— Sapa-AP.
Police ordered to protect chiefs

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A three-judge Bench has ordered Namibian police to protect Ovambo chiefs and headmen claiming Swapo-linked threats on their lives, and to call up disbanded auxiliary units if police are stretched too thin.

The Supreme Court order is likely to trigger renewed controversy within the UN if Police Commissioner General Dolf Gouw reactivates some 2 000 black auxiliary guards who were disbanded under the Resolution 435 independence plan.

Namibian Judge-President Mr Justice Hans Berker, with Mr Justice Harold Levy and Mr Justice Johan Strydom, handed down the order after urgent applications from 11 traditional tribal leaders in northern Ovambo.

The headmen cited violent intimidation by Swapo supporters, threats on their lives, attacks against their homes and families, and propagandising by pro-Swapo students and teachers.

The tribal leaders also sought to prevent the UN and Namibian church leaders from settling returning refugees in their areas without their approval, alleging pro-Swapo bias by the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN), which is aiding a pending repatriation programme.

Respondents were Swapo, the CCN, the Namibian National Students’ Organisation, the Namibian National Teachers’ Union, Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Untag administrator, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The judges ordered Mr Plenaar “to direct the Commission of the SWA Police to make the necessary arrangements to protect the lives and property of the applicants, their relatives and tribal office-bearers”.

Police, soldiers blamed in 120 Namibian complaints

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police, stung by scores of accusations of assault and misconduct by security forces, have sent additional investigating teams to the northern Ovambo region.

The probe teams are starting out with at least 120 allegations against police and soldiers made by black civilians in the region and listed by Untag police.

Untag officials have expressed concern at mounting charges of misconduct against SWA police and members of the military.

Six investigation teams were posted this week to Oshakati, administrative capital of Ovambo, Untag spokesman Mr Fred Reckhard said yesterday.

“As a result of discussions between the Administrator-General (Mr Louis Plenaar) and the UN Special Representative (Mr Martti Ahtisaari), the SWA police have adopted new investigatory procedures.”

Teachers join school strike

WINDHOEK. — Teachers yesterday joined 128 000 schoolchildren in a boycott that has shut all schools in northern Ovambo and threatens to spread to other parts of the country.

The strikers are demanding that Koevoet members return to their bases and that they be dismissed from the South West African Police Force during the territory’s transition to independence.

The National Union of Namibian Workers, an umbrella organisation of unions representing 60 000 people, have also threatened to join the week-old strike if the pupils’ demands are not met.” — Sapa-AP
Namibian exiles forced to wait

WINDHOEK — While there are hardly any visible signs in Namibia that the country is preparing for independence elections in five months, the excitement of thousands of refugees and exiles in neighbouring Angola has reached fever pitch.

An estimated 60,000 Namibians are anxiously awaiting repatriation to their mother country.

However, their return has been postponed three times in the past three weeks. None are willing to return to the territory while there are still tens of thousands of South African troops based here.

Nor do they want to risk returning while repressive laws, such as detention without trial, remain in force.

The will also not come home until Pretoria's Administrator-General has declared a general amnesty.

The UN's timetable for Namibia's transition to independence is at least a month behind schedule.

Meanwhile, allegations of widespread political intimidation are pouring into the Unita (United Nations Transitional Assistance Group) offices as overworked officials attempt to sift through the mounds of complaints in an effort to fulfill their mandate of supervising free and fair elections.

The Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, has appointed his own commission of inquiry to investigate charges of intimidation—Namibian News Service
SADF cuts Namibia force by 4,000 men

WINDHOEK — Troop strengths of the SADF in Namibia would be reduced to less than 4,000 men by today, Operations and Planning Chief of Staff Brig. Johan Louw said here yesterday.

The withdrawal of soldiers from Namibia was well ahead of the UN schedule, which required SA to have no more than 8,000 troops left in Namibia by June 2.

"The last troops to be withdrawn will leave the country on June 20," Louw told a media briefing. -

After this, there would be only 1,500 SA troops left in Namibia, confined to bases at Grootfontein and Chivela.

Louw said the SWA Territory Force had been fully demobilised except for a logistics unit, which was supervising the disposal of equipment and auditing the books until the middle of June.

There were limited numbers of SA troops who had led SWATF units and who were now waiting to go home.

Louw said the Namibian National Students' Organisation had no grounds for using the SADF as an excuse to organise a schools boycott in northern Namibia.

The Rundu Technical Institute in north-eastern Namibia was closed indefinitely, the Kavango Administration secretary Karel Botha announced yesterday.

The Teachers' College at Rundu was also closed because students boycotted classes in solidarity with teachers in Kavango who were suspended for taking part in political activities. - Sapa.
SADF pulls out of Namibia 'well ahead' of plan

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK.— The South African troop withdrawal from Namibia is well ahead of schedule, and less than 4 000 soldiers will remain in the country by today, says a senior SADF officer.

Brigadier Johan Louw, Chief of Staff (Operations and Planning) of the South African Army forces in Namibia, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that the withdrawal was ahead of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan timetable, which stipulates that SADF numbers be reduced to 8 000 by June 3.

"The South Africans, therefore, have fewer soldiers in Namibia than the military component of the UN's Transition Assistance Group, which currently totals around 4 500," he said.

Brigadier Louw warned, however, that Pretoria would not hesitate to step in and provide the SWA Police with "the necessary support" on "very short notice" should the situation worsen.

"The 4 000 South African troops remaining would have been further reduced by June 20, to the 1 500 allowed under UN Resolution 435 settlement plan," said Brigadier Louw.

Confined to bases

The 1 500 would be combat soldiers and would be confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshiwelo, with a small headquarters unit in Windhoek to provide liaison.

He said the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) had been almost fully demobilised, with only its logistics unit remaining in operation to dispose of equipment and complete its accounting procedures.

There were individual South African soldiers who served as the leader corps of the SWATF, and these people were awaiting withdrawal to South Africa.

SWATF members who have been demobilised have handed in their weapons to drill halls and armouries which are under the supervision of Untag troops.
Schools boycott in Namibia goes on

WINDHOEK — The Rundu Technical Institute in north-eastern Namibia has been closed indefinitely, the secretary of the Kavango Administration, Mr Karel Botta, announced yesterday.

A SWABC radio report said the decision was taken because of class boycotts by students and their refusal to comply with school dress regulations.

The teachers' college at Rundu was also closed because students boycotted classes in solidarity with teachers in Kavango, who were suspended for taking part in political activities.

A spokesman for the Ovambo administration in Ondangwa, Mr Albert Mundt, said the two-week school boycott was continuing.

There were 189,019 pupils registered at schools in Ovambo and classes were being attended "at a very small percent" of the 518 schools in the region, Mr Mundt added.

The main demand from pupils is that members of the SWA Police counter insurgency unit (formerly Koevoet) be removed from taking part in regular police law and order activities in their areas.

The integration of the Koevoet counter insurgency unit in the regular SWA Police should be cancelled immediately under United Nations supervision, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, said in Windhoek yesterday. — Sapa.
Swapo unhappy with 'unfair' election laws

LUSAKA — Swapo yesterday said draft laws for pre-independence elections would not guarantee free and fair voting, and urged South Africa to amend them.

The draft proposed by South Africa's Administrator-General for Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, covers procedures for registration of voters and polling in the elections, scheduled for November 1 under a United Nations independence plan.

Swapo secretary for foreign relations, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said Swapo accepted much of the draft but was unhappy with parts of it and had asked for amendments. Swapo was awaiting a reply.

"We cannot accept it in its present form ... as it stands it would go against the principle of free and fair elections," he said in Lusaka.

In a document listing its objections, Swapo said the draft left the way open for South Africa to rig the elections. Mr Gurirab urged SA to give a greater election role to the UN Special Representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. At present he had "none whatsoever".

Swapo also wanted the law to tighten control of registration of voters to prevent non-Namibians being allowed to vote.

He said it should bar from voting South Africans serving in the armed forces or public administration in Namibia.

In an interview broadcast by Angolan National Radio in Luanda, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma called on all Namibians to join his organisation and vote for Namibian independence.

Mr Nujoma said a future Namibian government formed by Swapo would introduce a policy of national reconciliation.

"There will be freedom of expression, movement and association and equal rights in education and health."

A Swapo government would join the UN, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the regional trade grouping, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). — Sapa-Reuters.
SA troops quit early

The Star's Africa

WINDHOEK — The South African troop withdrawal from Namibia is well ahead of schedule, and less than 4,000 soldiers will remain in the country by today, says a senior SADF officer.

Brigadier Johan Louw, Chief of Staff (Operations and Planning) of the South African armed forces in Namibia, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that the withdrawal was ahead of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan timetable, which stipulates only that SADF numbers be reduced to 8,000 by June 3.

The South Africans therefore have fewer soldiers in Namibia than the military component of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (UnTag), which currently totals around 4,500 members.

Brigadier Louw warned, however, that Pretoria would not hesitate to step in and provide the SWA Police with "the necessary support" on "very short notice" should the situation worsen as it had done on April 1 when SWAPO infiltrated its fighters into northern Namibia.
WINDHOEK — Troop strengths of the South African
Defence Force in Namibia will be reduced to less than
4 000 men by today, the Chief of Staff Operations and
Planning, Brigadier John Louw, said yesterday.

The withdrawal of soldiers from Namibia was well
ahead of the United Nations' schedule, which required
South Africa to have no more than 8 000 troops left in
Namibia by June 2.

"The last troops to be withdrawn will leave the
country on June 20," Louw told a media briefing.

After that date there would be only 1 500 South
African troops left in Namibia, confined to bases at
Grootfontein and Oshivelvo.

Louw said the SWA Territory Force had been fully
demobilised, except for a logistics unit, which was
supervising the disposal of equipment and auditing the
books until the middle of June.
SADF cuts Namib force to 4000 men

WINDHOEK. — Troop strengths of the South African Defence Force in Namibia would be reduced to less than 4000 men by today, the Chief of Staff Operations and Planning, Brigadier Johan Louw, said yesterday.

The withdrawal of soldiers from Namibia was ahead of the United Nations schedule, which required South Africa to have no more than 8000 troops left in Namibia by June 2.

"The last troops to be withdrawn will leave the country on June 23," Brig Louw told a media briefing.

After that date there would be only 150 South African troops left in Namibia, confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshangula.

Brig Louw said the SWA Territory Force had been fully demobilised, except for a logistics unit, which was supervising the disposal of equipment.

The removal of SADF equipment was being done by road and rail, and was expected to continue beyond June 23, Brig Louw said.

He said no troops were being withdrawn to the South African port enclave of Walvis Bay.

The only soldiers stationed at the port were a combat group which was considerably smaller than the battalion strength that South Africa used to maintain there.

The authorities were aware that the withdrawal of the SADF and the demobilisation of the SWATF were "sources of great concern" to people in Namibia.

He said the Namibian National Students’ Organisation had no grounds for using the SADF as an excuse to organise a boycott of schools in northern Namibia.

The rapid withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia made Nanso’s accusations "propagandistic and absurd".

- The Rundu Technical Institute in north-eastern Namibia was closed indefinitely, the secretary of the Kavango Administration, Mr Karel Botha, announced yesterday.

- The Teachers’ College at Rundu was also closed because students were boycotting classes in solidarity with teachers in Kavango who were suspended for taking part in political activities.

A spokesman for the Ovambo administration in Ondangwa, Mr Albert Mundu, said the two-week-long school boycott by hundreds of thousands of pupils was continuing.

The main demand by pupils is that members of the SWA Police Counter Insurgency Unit (generally known as Koevoet) be removed from taking part in regular police law-and-order activities in their areas. — Sopa
So far and no further ... Swapo guerrillas in camps above the 16th parallel in Angola to which they have been restricted in terms of the Namibian Independence programme. They are to be repatriated after being disarmed.

Picture: JOHN JEBENBERG, Afrapix
NEGOTIATING ON COMMISSIONS

Johannesburg estate agents have given the strongly held belief that tariff deregulation would bring house prices down a knock on the head by charging 50% more, in percentage terms, for selling a house than they did when their tariffs were still fixed.

Until 1985 they charged a commission of 3% on the first R100 000 and 3.5% on the balance of the purchase price of a house. But after that obligation fell away, they based their charges on those recommended by the Institute of Estate Agents of SA (IEASA).

This increased their fees to 6%.

Agents’ fees have now gone up to 7% and, in a few isolated cases, to 10%.

Jan van der Merwe, the IEASA’s executive director, says the recommended fees for the sale of “houses, semi-detached units, residential sectional title and share-block units” were changed on October 17 1988. It was decided agents in the western Cape, Durban and Port Elizabeth should charge 5.5% on residential sales and those in the northern, eastern and southern Transvaal, the Garden Route and the OFS should charge 6%.

“This is a recommended tariff and they are not obliged to adhere to it,” says Van der Merwe.

Basil Elk, a former IEASA president, says his company increased its charges to 7% in February. “If you’re giving a professional service you can’t charge less. The bottom line is you get what you pay for,” says Elk.

“Commissions are under pressure because property prices haven’t gone up nearly as much as the price of other commodities.”

Bruce Andrew, group administration officer of De Huizemark, says: “We charge 7.5%, and sometimes it’s 10% when there’s a lot of marketing to be done, such as on the sale of smallholdings.”

He says De Huizemark needs to charge commissions of that magnitude, “because nothing is cheap anymore. Everything is rising, advertising, stationery, training and petrol for agents’ cars.”

Usually, half the commission goes to the agent in the field, 10% goes to the office manager, 15%-20% goes on advertising and another 15%-20% on company overheads.

The only way a company can show a profit is by keeping its advertising and overheads down.

Jean Richter, sales director of Aida Estates, says her company goes for 5% but is prepared to negotiate “which means that deals normally go through at 6%.”

Lew Geffen says he is still charging 6% “and I can afford to double my advertising expenses and still show a profit. Maybe it’s because I’m an under-one-roof operator that my overheads are containable.”

“The others may have costs they have to shift to their sellers, but I believe that a company can make a decent profit at 6% — if it’s efficient and run properly.”

Geffen has a point. Fee deregulation means that agents are now entitled to cut their tariffs according to their costs. So sellers who feel they are being ripped off need not despair. They should simply shop around for the best deal — ultimately the market will decide who gets the business.

WINDHOEK

Societies sidelined

The residential property market in Windhoek, which reached an all-time high towards the end of last year with prices showing almost weekly gains, has come off the boil, due to the uncertainty about the territory’s political future.

Building societies’ funds have dried up for the same reasons. As a result, prices for less expensive houses are beginning to fall, even though stock is still in short supply for those wanting to buy.

The only real demand is for more expensive homes, required for embassy staff and Unstag members and usually paid in hard currency or through the financial rand.

Don Russell, MD of the SWA Building Society, says the society pursued an aggressive lending policy until November 1988, when it lent R19m. Since then, the shortage of funds forced it to cut back to R9.6m in December, R3.5m in January, R8.4m in February, R5m in March and R5m in April.

The smaller Namib Building Society’s lending peaked at R5m/month about a year ago, says MD Johan Nienaber, adding: “We’re only doing about R500 000/month now.”

Bonds valued at R77.5m were registered in April. Of those, R27.1m was in favour of Standard Bank, R26.5m in favour of First National Bank and R5.3m in favour of Swabank.

The banks are reluctant to give details of their lending, but according to Russell many are not residential bonds. Some are merely capital-raising, others are over farms and non-residential properties.

However, Bennie Josef, of estate agents Joseph & Smyns, says interest in homes and buying remains high. He says: “People are queuing up for loans, particularly at Standard Bank because it is still charging only 16.5% interest.”

Building societies are still governed by the old South-West African Building Societies Act, which limits them to taking in long-term funds. The minimum deposit period is 12 months, notes Nienaber, which doesn’t attract investors. Banks do not labour under the same restrictions and can borrow short-term — which is all investors are interested in, in Namibia’s present political climate.

This, says Russell, has created a whole new ballgame for societies in the territory. “Most of our money used to come from the man in the street and the wholesale money market. Not only has the local investor become wary of long-term investment, but the money market in Johannesburg is now also hesitant about investing long-term in Namibia.”

“About 90% of the business we do is subsidised lending, where an employer invests a fixed sum with us and we grant a bond of the same amount to one of his employees. We would do a lot more business if our government would help the man in the street buy his own home. We have nothing like SA’s first-time homeowners scheme, which means that now, with the high interest rates, anyone who doesn’t work for the government, for a semi-government institution, a municipality or a company that has a housing scheme, has exactly no chance of ever owning his own home.”

According to Russell, it takes about eight months between the time a bond is granted to completion of a house. “We can expect a shortage to develop in about six months when what’s in the pipeline has been completed,” he predicts.

Josef agrees, but doesn’t think the shortage will be serious. His big worry, he says, with independence in 1990, is “the embassies that aren’t here already will move in and buy houses. We believe another 30 embassies will establish themselves here. Our studies show they will need an average of five houses each. That’s 150 houses. There won’t be that many for sale, but they’ll want them and will chase prices sky-high to get them, which will create enormous shortages.”

OFFICES

LUKE OF THE WEST

Johannesburg’s western suburbs of Richmond and Ashwood Park are finding increasing favour with office block developers.

Several have already been built for owner occupation, and others for the rental market. New developments include the ACA Insurance building, being constructed by SM Goldstein, the R14m, 14-storey Auto &
The problems come home

Soaring government expenditure, inflation, a severe contraction of capital investment, escalating birthrate, a commodity-based economy with an underdeveloped secondary sector... It sounds like SA, but it's our soon to be independent neighbour Namibia. However — as here — it's a recipe for either stagnation, or something much worse.

The heady countdown to political freedom has not been seriously interrupted by the ill-conceived Swapo incursions of April. The political facts are well known — the economic ones less so. Here lies the real potential for disaster.

The latest factor — an explosive one — is the return of the 30 000-odd Namibian refugees. As we now know, the number is far smaller than Swapo has claimed over the years, and which it used to extract funds from various world welfare agencies. Whether Sam Nujoma will be called to account for this distortion of the truth is doubtful. The majority of the refugees maintain their allegiance to the nationalistic body.

So, whether Nujoma survives or not, Swapo is likely to win the November elections. And it is a socialist body certain to seek socialist remedies for the situation it will inherit. For Swapo will then face a restive population eager for the kingdom of the earth that SA is perceived to have denied it.

Unfortunately, SA's record as a colonial power is shocking in rather a different sense: it has smoothed the way for socialism and destitution.

In the 75 years of its tenure, Pretoria has moulded Namibia into a potential basket-case dependent on world charity. That was easy enough while world commodity prices, especially that for gold, were high. Windfalls have fattened the bureaucracy, which is where the only real growth has occurred in the Namibian economy for a decade.

This has been the consequence of proliferating public sector employment, based on what might be termed the homelandisation of Namibia. While, rationally, this would seem to offer an opportunity for Swapo to centralise and reduce government, the more probable outcome is the stacking of existing public sector posts and even their expansion.

If you add to that equation nationalisation, then the flight of skills and capital will intensify.

The way out, obviously, is to set in motion economic policies which would have the effect of liberating entrepreneurial energies — to encourage a free economy along with notional political freedom. But this would mean cutting taxes, reducing statutory controls on the informal sector, not even thinking of agricultural subsidies, and so on. The short-term problems of an inevitable flood to the city are likely to outweigh longer-term considerations.

It is exciting to see a new nation in the process of being born. But, inescapably, Namibia has no real prospect of ever becoming a viable nation state. The visibility of the superpowers in the independence process is in this sense a charade — once the new flag is hoisted they, like the dashing Untags, will be off the scene, and Namibia will awaken to some very harsh realities indeed.
Diplomatic 'attack' delays independence

DIPLOMATIC insecurity on the part of United Nation negotiators and hard-nosed bargaining by their South African counterparts seem to be behind the continuing delays in the implementation of UN Resolution 435 in Namibia.

Since April 1, when the incursion by Swapo guerrillas into northern Namibia and the resultant bloody fighting with South African controlled security forces threw the independence process into disarray, South Africa has managed to keep the UN on the diplomatic defensive.

Theoretically, the Security Council should oversee the implementation of Resolution 435. But when fighting broke out in northern Namibia, South Africa, with the backing of the Soviet Union and the United States, managed to dictate the manner in which the crisis was resolved.

While several meetings of the Joint Commission, involving South Africa, Angola and Cuba, set various deadlines and took decisions, the Security Council and UN officials were relegated to observer status. Their attempts to participate in discussions in the Joint Commission were reportedly brushed aside.

Mounting international criticism of the inability of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) to stop the fighting also put the UN on the defensive. UN representative Cedric Thornberry, based in Windhoek, clammed up.

Vindicated by developments since the beginning of April, South Africa can now negotiate from a position of strength. The UN meanwhile seems reluctant to commit itself, afraid of giving rise to a new storm of criticism.

As a result, UN secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar is increasingly becoming involved in negotiations. This week, a decision on the abolition of discriminatory legislation and on an amnesty law, prerequisites for the return of an estimated 40,000 refugees to Namibia, were referred to him.

One of the sticking points is proclamation AG8, which established the territory's ethnic administrations. As part of the scrapping of discriminatory laws, Untag wants AG8 rescinded — while Pienaar is arguing that it does not threaten free and fair elections.

The delays are to the advantage of South Africa. Swapo cannot get its election machinery into gear without many of the exiles, who include its senior leadership. At the same time the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is electioneering for all it's worth, allegedly with the generous assistance of South Africa.

In Kavango, for instance, demobilised members of 202 Battalion have reportedly become official DTA organisers. Yet they remain on the payroll of the Namibian administration until November.

Serious allegations of misconduct have in the past been levelled against 202 and 101 battalions and against the Koevoet police unit. More than 120 such allegations are currently being investigated by Untag.

Untag's problems are compounded by the fact that Resolution 435 gives South Africa, through Pienaar, enormous influence over the transition process. Anything can happen on the disputed issues unless his agreement is secured.

By HANS BRANDT
Namibia refugees ready to return

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Thousands of Namibian refugees in Zambia and Angola are “waiting with their bags packed” to return home, says a senior official of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Mr Nicolas Bwakira told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that the repatriation of the more than 41,000 exiles would not begin until the UNHCR was satisfied the refugees could come back home in conditions where their safety and dignity would be guaranteed.

The principal stumbling block still remained a declaration of a general amnesty by the South African authorities, said Mr Bwakira.

He said that once agreement on the declaration was reached, repatriation could begin “within five working days”.

The question of the declaration and the repeal of discriminatory and restrictive legislation had seen the South Africans and the UN deadlocked in discussions for three weeks and although both sides said they were close to agreement, there had been no sign of one.

The repatriation should have started on May 15 and Mr Bwakira said it would be “difficult, if not impossible” for the refugees to have all been brought home by the end of June, the target set in the UN Resolution 435 independence timetable.

Mr Bwakira said the UNHCR had so far registered about 41,000 refugees in Angola and Zambia, and the registration process was continuing. He added, however, that the organisation was working on a figure of about 75,000 people it had been told had fled from Namibia to neighbouring African countries.
Refugee wrangle could delay elections

WINDHOEK. — A hold-up beyond mid-June in the United Nations' repatriation of tens of thousands of Namibian refugees could delay independence elections scheduled for early November, a government official said yesterday.

He said an airlift of some 40,000 exiles in Angola and Zambia could start up as soon as legalistic wrangles had "been settled": "If we can have the refugees return by mid-June, then we will keep to the schedule." Mr. Gerhard Roux, spokesman for Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar, said.

South Africa and UNTAG officials are still arguing over drafts of an amnesty proclamation to protect refugees from prosecution, and discriminatory laws tagged for repeal under the settlement plan.

Planners of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNCHR) refuse to begin the international airlift of exiles to Namibia until both issues are settled.

Indecent Austrian?

WINDHOEK. — SWA Police are investigating a charge of public indecency against an Austrian UNTAG member, police here said yesterday.

The alleged incident, involving a member of the Austrian contingent and a Kavango woman, took place after a braai at Rundu in northern Namibia early last Friday morning.

They allegedly performed the sex act in front of a group of people. — Sapa
Refugee wrangle could delay elections

OWN CORRESPONDENT

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ANDREAS Negem Shipanga is in an expansive mood as the low winter evening shadows lengthen on the hills of Klein Windhoek and the distance-purpled Ausa Mountains.

In the carpeted first-floor lounge of his surprisingly modest home on the aptly-named Luxury Hill, he says the only place in the world that looks anything like the arid vastness of Namibia is Mongolia. He drank yak’s milk there while sitting in a rawhide tent.

He has come a long way, and been many places, for a boy born and raised at a simple village near Ondangwa in Namibia’s northern Ovambo region.

It is a road which has taken him to Moscow, Peking, North Korea, Europe, the United States and most of the countries of Africa. Lay-byes along the way have included sojourns in a prison in the eastern Namibian town of Goba-bis, after he was audaciously kidnapped by South African agents from Botswana, and in solitary confinement in cells in Zambia and Tanzania after his arrest following ructions within Swapo.

Miner at the Reef’s City Deep Levels gold mine, machine tool operator, barman, and sometime “coloured”, politician, government minister — 58-year-old Andreas Shipanga has been all of these things.

The story of his life is rich with material for a book, and, within weeks, one which he has co-authored with a leading South African writer, will be on sale. It will, he says, take the story of his life up to 1989 when he returned to the land of his birth, after 25 months in prison in Zambia and Tanzania following his arrest at the time of power struggles within Swapo.

The formation of the breakaway Swa-Democrats party, his involvement in anti-apartheid politics inside Namibia, and his participation in the three-and-a-half year transitional government in Windhoek, will wait for other books he is considering.

For 21 months of his time in custody in Zambia and Tanzania, he was in solitary confinement and saw no one. He was not questioned.

Detention at the hands of Swapo is something, therefore, he knows all about, and is emotional in his plea to the international community and to the United Nations to ensure that Swapo’s dissidents do not disappear into shallow graves before they see their own home soil.

He remarks that Swapo’s assurance that it has freed its detainees is a “very, very, sinister statement”, and that he believes many of the organisation’s enemies may already have been eliminated.

He estimates that as many as 2000 Namibians may be held in Swapo prisons or detention centres.

He believes that Swapo cannot afford to allow its opponents to return to Namibia with their tales of torture and ill-treatment. This would make campaigning for the organisation “very difficult”, he adds.

Since this interview, the UN has said its military observers in Angola have been allowed access to 199 people Swapo has freed from detention. According to the world body, the people seemed “well-dressed and well looked after”.

One of Mr Shipanga’s political enemies once biting alleged Swapo-D had little support by saying the party could hold its national congress in a minimum of 36 days. Mr Shipanga is under no illusion his party can win the coming independence election under Resolution 435, but, equally, he feels (and hopes) Swapo cannot win the two-thirds of the vote it will need to dictate a future constitution.

Although the Swa-Democrats will not form alliances to fight the election, the party will not hesitate to use its seats and votes in a future constituent Assembly to support those who promote its ideals of a multi-party democracy and free enterprise.

“We would even support Swapo if they said that was their intention,” he chuckles.
WINDHOEK — Eight policemen maimed or wounded in skirmishes with Swapo insurgents in early April are suing the guerrilla movement for almost R5m.

It is thought to be the first such private suit for damages in two decades of bush war in the territory.

S.A. police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand confirmed that the eight had begun legal steps through Windhoek attorneys, but stressed that the suits were private, civil actions.

All the policemen involved were wounded in skirmishes with Swapo guerrilla groups, whose infiltration on March 31 triggered the worst fighting of the drawn-out bush war and almost scrapped the UN independence plan.

Du Rand said some of the eight suing had lost limbs as a result of wounds.

All the clashes involved in the legal action took place on April 2 and 3, when Swapo's insurgents were massed in groups of up to 400 and armed with rocket-launchers, mortars and automatic weapons.

Swapo lost at least 317 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), according to official counts, and 27 policemen and soldiers died. About 100 policemen, mostly members of counter-insurgency units, were wounded.

Six police sergeants and two constables were demanding a total of R4 947 236 from Swapo and eight of its leaders, all officials of the internal segment of the movement. So far only Nico Bessinger and Jerry Blandjo have been named as respondents.
Swapo unlikely to invade again

**Geldenhuys**

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Chances of another major Swapo invasion into Namibia are unlikely, says Defence Force chief General Jannie Geldenhuys.

Fewer than 250 Swapo fighters, including deserters, were still inside Namibia while about six arm caches remained undiscovered, General Geldenhuys said yesterday.

Speaking to military correspondents at Pretoria's Waterkloof Air Force base he said the chances of another major Swapo invasion such as on April 1 was unlikely as few of its members were inside Namibia or south of the 16th parallel in Angola.

**Deterrent**

The international press and political pressure were also acting as a deterrent, he said.

On allegations that South African troops had executed Swapo members, General Geldenhuys said he had "no information whatsoever" but he added that if there were any truth in the reports it had probably been "highly overrated.

General Geldenhuys said SADF estimates of Swapo insurgents still inside Namibia were based on factual or confirmed information and intelligence. Some of those still inside were deserters who did not want to go back to Angola or report to any authorities.

"They wanted to use the opportunity to disappear. They are not a cohesive force and they want to get away from it all. It is not possible to find them, but it will take time. On the other hand they may not want to be identified in case of victimisation by other Swapo members.

The South-West Africa police (Swapol) are tracing these Swapo members as part of their normal law and order function.

**Violate**

He said South African troops could not be used to track down insurgents as this would violate Resolution 455.

About the arms caches, he said "it had been found before May 13 and "there could be about six outstanding".

General Geldenhuys said he was not concerned that Swapo fighters would enter the country by posing as returning refugees. "We have made provision to inhibit Swapo in terms of reception procedures."
From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Almost 20,000 Ovambo school pupils have quit their classrooms in northern Namibia in a spreading protest against South African-led security forces in the region.

Authorities say the young protesters apparently are demanding confinement of security forces to their bases — a curb already in effect.

By late yesterday, 19,970 pupils had joined the boycott that began last week, government spokesman Gerhard Roux told reporters.

Authorities took a hard line on the classroom action, insisting that pupils wanting to resume studies must re-register by Friday in the company of at least one parent.

They must also agree in writing not to take part in political activities while they attend government-controlled schools.

The Director for Education in the Ovambo Administration, Mr. Denys Nandi, said the confinement of security forces to bases was apparently the reason for the stayaway now affecting over 20 schools.

Frans Viljoen, secretary of the administration, earlier in the week said recalcitrant pupils would be barred from schools for the rest of the year. "We shall not allow children to tell us what to do," he said.

In another development yesterday, SwaP said it had pardoned and freed all dissidents within its ranks who collaborated with the South African authorities in Namibia, Sapa reports.

Both South Africa and SwaP are soon to release all political prisoners held outside Namibia.

The SwaP statement said their prisoners had been freed "and are already registered with the United Nations to return to Namibia."

● Meanwhile/Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar has urged right-wing whites to abandon hopes of a Conservative Party government taking power in Pretoria and trashing Namibia's United Nations-led passage to Independence.

"There is too much at risk for both South Africa and SwaP/Namibia to allow non-implementation of the independence plan,” he said yesterday.

"It is a reality...and there should not be any misgivings about the intention of South Africa to go through with its implementation."
NATIONAL

Swapo, 'may have executed dissidents'

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo may already have executed many of its political dissidents, while hundreds more are in danger in refugee camps in Angola and Zambia, says Swapo rebel and Namibian politician Mr. Andreas Shipanga.

In an interview at his Windhoek home, the leader of the Swapo Democrats party also rejected claims by Swapo President Mr. Sam Nujoma this week that a number of South African “spies” had been freed and were living in the organisation’s refugee camps.

Mr. Shipanga called Mr. Nujoma’s claim “very, very sinister statement”.

Conference

He asked why Mr. Nujoma and Swapo did not call a press conference to announce the release of the “spies”.

“It could mean these people have been released from their lives”.

Mr. Shipanga claimed there were as many as 2,000 Namibian exiles being held in Swapo prisons or detention camps, and that it was unlikely Swapo would ever allow them to return to Namibia, where they would make the organisation’s election campaign “difficult” and embarrassing.

Mr. Shipanga said he had information that many of Swapo’s dissident members had been “put in dug-outs in the ground” at camps in Zambia and Angola. These people were “shattered” and “no more human beings”.
Namibian fighters may come to SA

By Craig Kotte

An independent Namibia would have to decide whether it wanted the Defence Force's Bushmen battalions now based in the territory, but members who did not want to stay after independence would be accommodated by South Africa, SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said yesterday.

"We have said we will handle the situation of 201 and 203 Battalions according to the way the situation developed and their own wishes, which means when South West Africa becomes independent the government must decide whether the Bushmen will form part of their army or not," said General Geldenhuys, addressing military correspondents in Pretoria yesterday.

He stressed that the Bushmen in the battalions would also take part in the decision-making process.

Both battalions — 201 based in the western Caprivi and 203 in Bushmanland — have played a key role in the war against Swapo and members fear reprisal should Swapo win the elections.

UN rebukes SA after Pik's 'authority' claim

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council and Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday rebuked South Africa for claiming it has the primary authority for governing Namibia until it is independent.

The statements from the council and the UN chief came in response to a letter of May 19 from Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, which said: "The South African Government wishes to reiterate that the responsibility for the administration of Namibia during the transition period is the primary task of the Administrator-General."

Dr Perez de Cuellar and British UN Ambassador Sir Crispin Tickell briefed council members on Namibia yesterday. Sir Crispin said afterwards that council members supported the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the mandate which he had been given.

Fewer than 250 Swapo fighters still in Namibia

By Craig Kotte

Fewer than 250 Swapo fighters, including deserters, were still inside Namibia and the SA Defence Force believed about six arms caches remained undiscovered inside the territory. SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said yesterday.

Chances of another major Swapo invasion such as that on April 1 were unlikely, he said, as few of its members were inside Namibia and south of the 16th parallel. The international press and political pressures were also acting as a deterrent, he told military correspondents at Waterkloof Air Force base.

General Geldenhuys said SADF estimates of Swapo insurgents still inside Namibia were based on factual or confirmed information and intelligence. Some still inside were in fact deserters.
'Broedertwis' dampens Afrikaner trek

Pretoria Correspondent

A "broedertwis" has dampened an Afrikaner protest trek from Namibia to South Africa, scheduled to arrive in Pretoria tomorrow.

The row is over the participation of South African political speakers instead of leading figures from right-wing groups in Namibia.

According to sources the National Party executive council in South West Africa has ordered its leaders not to take part in the trek, while the Herstigte Nasionale Party is boycotting the proceedings.

The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) in SWA, Mr Hendrik van As, has in the meantime had a fall-out with the leader of the right-wing movement in South Africa, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, over the trek.

The conflict between South African rightwing groups on the issue has resulted in the trek being smaller than planned.

Mr Van As, who was scheduled to be one of the main speakers in the Pretoria City Hall tomorrow, together with Mr Kosie Pretorius and Professor Hercules Booyzen, chairman of the Vereniging van Oranjewerkers, has since withdrawn.

BAPSFONTEIN

The meeting will, however, continue without Mr Van As.

The trek will reach Bapsfontein today, where the AWB has organised a meeting, in the absence of Mr Van As, at the Bapsfontein Hotel. Mr Terre-Blanche will address the crowd.

According to the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, his party would not take part in the protest after it learnt that speakers from South African political or para-political groups were taking part.

Mr Marais said the HNP stipulated that speakers from South Africa should not take part, only speakers from SWA.

Using speakers from South African political groups would confuse the nature of the cause and give an unnecessary party-political colour to proceedings, he said.

"This will contribute nothing to the good of SWA. "It appears that for AWB and the CP this is all about the promotion of their cause rather than to serve SWA."
Pienaar warns whites against CP-win hopes

WINDHOEK — Administrator-General Louis Pienaar yesterday urged right-wing whites to abandon hopes of a CP government taking power in SA and halting Namibia's UN-led passage to independence.

"There is too much at risk for both SA and Namibia to allow non-implementation of the independence plan," he said at the opening of Keetmanshoop's agricultural show.

"It is a reality ... and there should not be any misgivings about the intention of SA to go through with its implementation."

In a clear reference to right-wing white opposition to the UN's Resolution 435 independence programme, Pienaar said: "There still seems to be the vague hope that the nightmare of 435, as it appears to them, will somehow disappear.

"My advice is that the energies now consumed in opposing 435 should rather be devoted to making a success of the 435 elections — and it should be done now," he said.
SWAPO LEADER BREAKS SILENCE

LUSAKA — Just days after his 60th birthday, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma looked tired and rather frail as he leaned back into the couch in a Zambian state guest house and professed to be looking forward to the coming political fight when he returns home after almost 30 years in exile.

Just when he intends to return is a question he avoided answering directly.

"I will return to Namibia after the reroll of all discriminatory legislation, but not before," he said, leaving open the possibility that he will not return until after independence.

There has been reports that he is under pressure from inside SWAPO to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of SWAPO guerrillas into Namibia last month, and there are fears that he may prove an embarrassment when — and if — SWAPO dissidents return to Namibia, possibly with stories of repression and murder.

But for the moment Nujoma is in charge, even if his younger lieutenants seem to demand that he "explain more fully" his answers to questions. According to him there was no intention and there are no dissidents, only South African spies.

"And these had already been released from detention camps inside Angola." Nujoma said later.

Asked about the hundreds of dead insurgents seen by world’s Press in northern Namibia, Nujoma says these were in fact civilians slaughtered by South African security forces.

"PLAN (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) members have been inside the country since 1966 in fact," he added.

Why then did large scale fighting between PLAN and the security forces only break out on April 1, killing 316 guerrillas?

Villagers

"No, most of the people killed were civilians entering town after celebrating the start of Resolution 435 in Windhoek, also many innocent villagers were killed in the north of the country.

"In spite of this SWAPO has now made the great concession of moving all of our freedom fighters into Angola north of the 16th parallel so that peace can be restored." Nujoma said.

On the theory of the "spies" being dead insurgent agents was already been released and were in the hands of the United Nations high commission for refugees (UNHCR), but this was later partially contradicted by SWAPO's secretary for information and publicity, Mr. Hidipo Humaunya, who said the "spies" had been released into SWAPO camps inside Angola.

The International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to these dissidents, and there are fears that many have been killed. But Mr. Nujoma insisted that "we have never had any political prisoners or political dissidents — only spies."

The release and return of "political prisoners" is guaranteed under resolution 435.

Nujoma completely discounted allegations by the leader of the SWAPO party, Mr. Andre Shopyaxa, a former top official of SWAPO, that his followers in Zambia were under threat of assassination by SWAPO. The UNHCR and the Zambian government would prevent any such action, Nujoma said.

But many SWAPO dissident refugees I spoke with in Zambia told of harassment and discrimination by both the UNHCR and the Zambian government. They said at least one of their number had been killed by a SWAPO housemate and others had received assassination threats.

Turning to reports that many political groups inside Namibia are forming coalitions aimed at preventing a SWAPO victory in the election in what is seen as a fear of Owambo domination, Nujoma said such groups had been "bought by the South Africans."

"SWAPO’s only enemy in Namibia is South African colonialism. People have the right to express opinions different from SWAPO’s, but we say there is only one nation — not many nations as South Africa says.

"Just today I have received the leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation — Progressive Party, who has joined SWAPO in an election alliance, and many other Namibian party leaders have also approached me with a view to fighting the election alongside SWAPO, and we welcome them.

Election

"In the coming election the issue is very clear, that is freedom and independence against continued South African colonialism — and that is the only issue."

Nujoma reiterated that SWAPO was committed to a mixed economy in which there would be joint ventures between government and private industry.

He said he felt that in the final analysis the election would boil down to a straightforward fight between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and SWAPO, predicting that SWAPO would win 90 percent of the vote.

The SWAPO leader and his lieutenants also discounted any idea that a second "political" election would be needed after the Unconstitutional election on November 1 for a constitutional assembly to draw up a constitution.

They said this would be the case even if SWAPO did not achieve the necessary 60 percent majority required for a new constitution.
Three Untag members killed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
- Three Untag representatives had been killed and one seriously injured since their arrival in Naibia, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, said yesterday.

RePLYING to a question from Mr W J D van Wyk (CP Witbank), Mr Meiring said an officer from Bangladesh and two British corporals had died in motor accidents.

No deputy for UN's Ahtisaari

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK.—A plan by the UN secretary-general to name an African as UN deputy in Namibia has been derailed, Western diplomats have said.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar wanted to appoint Mr Joseph Legwaila, UN ambassador from Botswana, as a deputy to Mr Martti Ahtisaari, but Mr Ahtisaari disagreed.

Border post open

WINDHOEK.—For the first time in more than a decade, travellers have direct road access between Namibia and Zambia after officials re-opened Wenela border control post in the north-eastern Caprivi Strip.
SA troops to be demobbed soon
WINDHOEK — The majority of SADF and SWA Territory Force members in Namibia would be demobbed or withdrawn to SA by the end of the week, senior UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said here.
He said the reduction of SA troops would be ahead of schedule by June, when there should be 1,500 troops confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshihele. — Sapa
Airlift of refugees snagged

BY KEVIN JACOBS.

WINDHORST, South African and United Nations officials traded accusations of holding up the independence programme as planners awaited government proclamations that will launch a R90m refugee repatriation effort.

Organizers insist that the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, must repeal some laws deemed discriminatory before they repatriate an estimated 40,000 exiled Namibians.

Senior Untag spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said on Monday that Mr Martín Athiasari had “put forward absolutely reasonable proposals” on a draft amnesty law, but had received no response from Mr Pienaar.

But a government spokesman said yesterday the administrator-general “has not had any direct response” from Untag on proposals sent a week ago. “As soon as those responses are received, decisions can be taken,” he said.

Money wrangle: Pik asks Cubans

Political Staff

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that urgent inquiries were being made to the Cuban and Angolan governments following reports that Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola could be delayed because of financial considerations.

Mr Botha, who is in the Far East for talks with the Taiwanese president and foreign minister, said he had been informed of a letter written by Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos to UN secretary-general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in which he indicated that Cuban troop withdrawals might be delayed.

In the letter, Mr Dos Santos is reported to have asked the UN to provide R800m to pay for the cost of the withdrawals.

Mr Botha said that while South Africa would welcome the UN paying the costs, there were no provisions in any of the agreements reached to delay the withdrawals because of financial considerations. Mr Botha said he would also be approaching Mr Perez de Cuellar on the matter.

He flies to Europe today, where he is expected to meet a number of high-powered foreign politicians, possibly including US Secretary of State Mr James Baker.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a separate statement that the agreement relating to the deployment to the north and gradual and total withdrawal of Cubans from Angola was part of a set of interlocking agreements which together formed the peace package in regard to southwestern Africa.

“These agreements do not make provision for any party to use the burden of financial considerations, which apply equally to South Africa, not to carry out the undertakings and obligations they entered into. Any delay in the implementation of one of these agreements would of course have implications for the others.”
435 — more off than on

FAIR be it from me to be unduly pessimistic, but from a military viewpoint the latest developments in Namibia seem to provide few guarantees that Resolution 435 is going to be implemented as planned, if it is implemented at all.

There is no doubt in my mind that the main reason why implementation has been able to get going again is the balance of forces in the region; and if this balance is unduly disturbed one can probably kiss the whole thing goodbye.

Believe me, Resolution 435’s crunch period will only arrive at the end of June, when the SWA Territory Force will have been irretrievably disband and the SADF reduced to 1,500 men, confined to the Grootfontein and Oshikvlo bases.

Funny things have happened in the past few weeks. Till last Friday the South African government was providing vociferously about the fact that up to 300 insurgents left over from April 1 were still holed up in Ovamboland and that a large number more were still in southern Angola instead of north of the “Quiteve Line”, where they were supposed to be.

Then after Friday’s Huanca meeting everything changed. Nothing more was said about the insurgents in situ and South Africa accepted the assurances of Angola and Unita that the others were now confined north of the Quiteve Line.

One is tempted to conclude that either Pretoria was lying in the first place or there is some hidden agenda to which we mere mortals are not privy.

However is the case, one might also ask whether either Unita’s or Angola’s assurances are worth the paper they are not written on.

Unita has proved incapable so far of running anything unless the runnels allow it to do so, and the Angola’s track record is a bad one.

Exploiting

They came to power in 1975 by force of arms after deliberately dodging an election they knew they would not win. In 1984 they solemnly undertook to keep southern Angola clear of Swapo in exchange for a South African withdrawal, then not only broke their promise but actually aided the insurgents.

Earlier this year they allowed Swapo to congregate in their “shallow area” — thus setting the stage for the April 1 incursion — by weaselling out of their responsibilities with claims they could not control insurgents and exploiting the fact that at the Geneva talks Pretoria had carelessly settled for a promise that Luanda would use its “good offices” to restrain Swapo.

Now the Angolans are whining that it is going to cost $2 billion to ship the Cubans home, that they can’t afford it and that unless the UN can cough it up (highly unlikely) they might not be able to stick to the 435 time-table.

Why should it cost so much? After all, unlike the SADF, the Cubans do not have to take their heavy weapons and equipment with them because it all belongs to the Angolans, courtesy of Moscow. In other words, it is more or less a question of loading them on to aircraft or ships and sending them on their way.

The conclusion one is tempted to reach is that the Angolans are busy preparing an alibi for a future date at which there will be many more Cubans still in Angola than there should be — enough, for example, to keep Unita at bay and also lend a bit of fraternal help south of the border in case the wrong people look like being too much of a nuisance.

Am I being cynical? Perhaps. But let us look at this from the Angolans’ viewpoint. Unless Swapo dominates an independent Namibia the Angolans’ southern border will be insecure (in their view) and at the same time they will be bereft of the Cubans, who have kept them in power since 1975. Seen from this angle, their Geneva undertaking begins to look remarkably like a suicide note.

The question is where this would leave us. The pessimistic view is it will leave us with twice as many Cubans in Angola as there should have been, Swapo dodging freely around Angola’s ankles, Unita stumbling about in the bush, SWAZF vanished forever and the SADF with 1,500 effectively-neutralized troops.

What price a “free and fair” election then?

*Willem Steenkamp is a reporter in the Citizen Force.*
Namibia awaits Nujoma’s return

From KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service
LUSAKA.—On the eve of the return of Namibian refugees, all of Namibia is waiting for the return of the most important exile of all — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

But in an exclusive interview with the Argus Africa News Service (full text on page 35 today), Mr Nujoma refused to state categorically when he would return, or if he would return before independence at all, strengthening rumours that he may be replaced before the scheduled elections in November.

Mr Nujoma said an estimated 150 dissidents, allegedly held by Swapo in Angolan camps, had “all been released” and were no longer being held by the organisation.

However, the International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to the detainees and there are fears that they may have been killed to prevent their embarrassing Swapo’s commitment to human rights with tales of torture and murder as the organisation campaigns to win power.

Mr Nujoma also insisted there was no mass incursion of Swapo guerrillas into Namibia on April 1, maintaining that those killed at that time were in fact civilians “slaughtered by South African security forces”.

See Spectrum page 35.
Namibia to have new UN spokesman

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United Nations is to have a new spokesman in Namibia, replacing Mr. Anwar Cherif, who was originally designated for the job, and Mr. Cedric Thornberry, who has been doing it since the crisis over SWAPO incursions.

The new man is Mr. Fred Eckhard, who spent weeks in Namibia before returning to New York and now will go back there as the principal media adviser to Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, head of UNTAG and special representative of the Secretary-General.

Mr. Eckhard, an American who was an official of the UN Association of the United States and editor of its well-regarded publications until he joined the UN secretariat, is due to arrive in Windhoek later this week.
Bulk of SADF out of territory by Sunday

By Brendan Soery.
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The bulk of South Africa’s troops in Namibia will have been withdrawn from the territory by Sunday.

United Nations senior official Mr Cedric Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the Unita military observers and monitors had based this prediction on their own observations and information given to them by the South Africans.

Under the Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan, SADF units must be reduced in strength to 1,500 soldiers by June 30, the date for the completion of the return of the refugees and the start of the official election campaign.

The demobilisation of the SWAPF has now been accelerat-
ed on the orders of its com-
mmander, Major-General Willie Meyer, and a number of sector headquarters will be disbanded in the next two weeks.

Units were re-activated to hunt for Swapo insurgents after fighting broke out on April 1.

Mr Fred Eckhard, an American UN official, is take on the, post of the principal media ad-
viser to Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of Unita.
Namibians trek to Pretoria

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Right-wing whites began trekking to Pretoria yesterday to protest against the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 independence plan for Namibia.

Supporters of the Aksie Kontra-435 left from various towns in Namibia.

The convoy will move to Pretoria for a protest meeting in the city hall.

The Pretoria meeting will be addressed by a number of right-wing leaders, including the head of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr. Kosie Pretorius.

According to Mr. Frikkie Strauss, one of the leaders of the AK-435 umbrella body, the trek to Pretoria is aimed at mobilising white support in South Africa against the "sell-out" of Namibian whites.
Freedom from SA 'the only issue' in election

BY KEN VERNON, The Star's Africa News Service

For the first time since the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 began last month, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has broken his silence in an exclusive interview in Lusaka, Zambia. Mr Nujoma spoke about the fighting that broke out in northern Namibia on April 1 as well as other issues facing the country as it prepares for what is expected to be a hard, bruising election campaign leading to independence.

LUSAKA — Just days after his 60th birthday, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma looked tired and rather frail as he leaned back into the couch in a Zambian state guest house and professed to being looking forward to the coming political fight when he returns home after almost 30 years of exile.

Just when he intends to return is a question he avoided answering directly.

"I will return to Namibia after the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, but not before," he said, leaving open the possibility that he will not return until after independence.

There have been reports that he is under pressure inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerrillas into Namibia last month, and there are fears that he may prove an embarrassment when — and if — Swapo dissidents return to Namibia, possibly with stories of repression and murder.

But, for the moment, Mr Nujoma is in charge, even if his younger lieutenants seem often to have to "explain more fully" his answers to questions. According to him, there was no incursion and there are no dissidents, only South African spies. And these had already been released from detention camps inside Angola.

Asked about the hundreds of dead insurgents seen by the world's press in northern Namibia, Mr Nujoma says these were in fact civilians slaughtered by South African security forces.

"Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) members have been inside the country since 1986, in fact," he added.

Why then did large-scale fighting between Plan and the security forces only break out on April 1, killing 315 guerillas?

Returning north

"No, most of the people killed were civilians returning north after celebrating the start of Resolution 435 in Windhoek, also many innocent villagers were killed in the north of the country.

"In spite of this, Swapo has now made the great concession of moving all of our freedom fighters into Angola north of the 19th parallel so that peace can be restored."

On the thorny issue of "spies" being detained by Swapo, Mr Nujoma said these "misguided enemy agents" had already been released and were in the hands of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), but this was later partially contradicted by Swapo's Secretary for Information and Publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, who said the "spies" had been released into Swapo camps inside Angola.

The International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to these dissidents, and there are fears that many have been killed.

But Mr Nujoma insisted that "we have never had any political prisoners or political detainees — only spies."

The release and return of "political prisoners" is guaranteed under Resolution 435.

Many Swapo dissident refugees I spoke to in Zambia told of harassment and discrimination by both the UNHCR and the Zambian government. They said at least one of their number had been killed by a Swapo hit squad and others had received assassination threats.

Turning to reports that many political groups inside Namibia were forming coalitions aimed at preventing a Swapo victory in the election in what was seen as a fear of Owambo domination, Mr Nujoma said such groups had been "bought by the South Africans."

"Swapo's only enemy in Namibia is South African colonialism. People have the right to express opinions different from Swapo's, but we say there is one Namibia, one nation — not many nations as South Africa says.

"Just today I have received the leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation, who has joined Swapo in an election alliance, and many other Namibian party leaders have also approached me with a view to fighting the elections alongside Swapo, and we welcome them."

"In the coming election the issue is very clear, that is freedom and independence against continued South African colonialism, and that is the only issue."

Mr Nujoma reiterated that Swapo was committed to a mixed economy in which there would be joint ventures between government and private industry.

He said he felt that in the final analysis the election would boil down to a straightforward fight between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo, predicting that Swapo would win 90 percent of the vote.

Second election

The Swapo leader and his lieutenants also discounted any idea that a second "political" election would be needed after the Unita-supervised election on November 1 for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution.

They said this would be the case even if Swapo did not achieve a two-thirds majority needed to ratify it into power.

Mr Nujoma said that the November election would, in fact, be fought on political issues, and that if any coalitions were needed to produce the necessary two-thirds majority, they would be achieved within the constituent assembly.

"Unita is there to see that 435 is implemented as it should be, which is also the responsibility of the UN Secretary-General and the member nations. South Africa is merely using the Joint Commissions as a diversionary tactic to delay the implementation of 435."

Mr Sam Nujoma ... tired, frail and under pressure from inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerrillas into Namibia last month.
Forgotten soldiers of Namibia's war

By BRENDAN BOYLE of Reuters in Mangetti, Namibia

A NTONIO Sabao fears that he and his family will not survive Namibia's transition to independence.

"We are going to starve and if we don't starve then Swapo will want to kill us," said Sabao, one of the 500 bushmen employed by South Africa's 203 Battalion.

Sabao fled southern Angola, the traditional hunting lands of his Vascela group of bush people, in 1974, when they were caught in the crossfire of a war between Portuguese colonisers and the country's three liberation movements.

"Many, many of my people died. Only my brother and I managed to escape with our wives," he said through an army interpreter.

"Now maybe we will have to run again, but we have no land here, we have nowhere to go. This land is the land of the Ju Wa bushmen," he said in the language of the Vascela.

Namibia's 33,000 bushmen, known to anthropologists as the San people, are divided into five physically distinct groups who each speak a different language.

The homeland of Sabao's Vascela people is in southern Angola and Namibia's eastern Caprivi Strip. The 203 Battalion base at Mangetti is in the traditional homeland of the Ju Wa, who hunt the eastern border region of Namibia and neighbouring Botswana.

The bushmen of 203 Battalion, renowned trackers and tough fighters through the last 15 years of Pretoria's 23-year war against Swapo, have handed in their guns and their webbing.

South Africa is obliged in terms of the United Nations peace plan for Namibia to disband its ethnic forces in the territory. Their salaries of R600 a month will be paid until independence elections in November.

Hundreds more bushmen face a similar fate at South Africa's bigger Omega base in the north.

"They are all going to starve," said John Marshall, an American anthropologist who has campaigned for decades on behalf of Namibia's bushmen.

"Directly or indirectly each soldier supports probably dozens of other bushmen. There is no provision for these people. All they have to look forward to is famine," he said.

Untag, which is monitoring the progress of the independence plan, is aware of the crisis.

"It looks very bad for the bushmen," said Finnish Major Mauri Seppa, commander of the Untag contingent at Mangetti.

"Somebody is going to have to help them. Our resources are limited. We were not prepared for this sort of humanitarian work. The problem is who takes responsibility for the bushmen.

Isolated at the end of a 200 km dirt track in the waterless sand and bush terrain of western Bushmanland, the Finns share no common language with the bushmen and most of the South African interpreters speak only Afrikaans.

Most of the bushmen at Mangetti chatted in the shade of prefabricated buildings, waiting for the lunch break. Outside the perimeter of the camp, women cooked mealie meal in black three-legged pots over open fires.

"Each man has got one uniform left," 31-year-old white battalion commander Scholtz van Wyk told me. "Some men have already been fully demobilised and the rest will hand in their last uniforms in soon.

Van Wyk said the bushmen would remain in settlements of tin shacks and grass huts that have grown around each of 203 Battalion's six patrol bases in the region known as Bushmanland.

"The big problem is going to be food for all these people. We calculate that each soldier has at least five people directly dependent on him.

"If the political status quo remains more or less intact after November then I think the various government departments will do their best to prevent famine and starvation.

"But if there is a totally new government then I don't know what will happen. If Swapo get in there could be retribution against these people," Van Wyk said.

White Namibian soldiers and black officers have the right to be transferred to South Africa, but the bushmen were employed as "fighting auxiliaries" without pension rights and other military privileges.

Van Wyk said he and three others would stay on after demobilisation until November to provide health care, rations and advice, but after that the bushmen would be on their own.

A team from the South African administration's agriculture department would try to teach the bushmen basic farming skills before November.

"They say we can grow some things," said Sabao. "Maybe that will be enough. We can't keep cattle here because there is gifbaar (a poisonous plant).

"What else can we do?
Black Untag official assaulted in restaurant

WINDHOEK. — A black United Nations official was assaulted — and slightly hurt — in a restaurant at Gobabis at the weekend.

"Untag will not tolerate racist attacks on its staff," Mr Cedric Thornberry, senior aide to Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari, told reporters yesterday.

"The Untag staff member was in a restaurant to see other Untag staff about some UN vehicles, and some of the clients in that restaurant were labouring under the delusion that it was a whites-only restaurant," he said.

The attack on Friday night came only two days after right-wing whites in northern Grootfontein challenged Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar at a protest meeting and threatened vigilante action against Swapo and Untag.

Banned churchman detained in Windhoek

WINDHOEK. — The Secretary for Africa of the British Council of Churches, the Rev Brian Brown, detained for 10 hours at the airport here yesterday, has been released and granted a 10-day residence permit, a spokesman for the office of the administrator-general, Mr Gerhard Roux, said.

Mr Brown, now an Irish national, was banned in South Africa in 1977 with the Rev Theo Kotze for their work with the inter-racial Christian Institute and he cannot be quoted.

Mr Roux said Mr Brown, detained after trying to enter Namibia without the necessary documents, had requested the residence permit.

He said an attempt had been made to warn Mr Brown on May 3 through the South African Embassy in London to make sure he had the necessary documents, but he had apparently been on tour. — Sapa
Swapo plans partial take-over

PRETORIA — A Swapo government in Namibia would ensure the state had ownership of a more significant part of the country’s natural resources than now, but Swapo did not foresee a wholesale nationalisation of mines or land.

However, farmers owning more than one farm would be “obliged to give up some of the land to those who do not have it”, an article in the May edition of Southern African Special Dispatch (SASD) says.

The monthly newsletter says the Swapo constitution would give the government the right to cancel “any treaties entered into by previous administrations . . . within three years of independence”.

The organisation says it would be necessary to “transfer considerable financial resources from the mining sector to the development of agriculture”, an indication that although the mines are not to be nationalised, they can expect to be taxed heavily. — Sapa

Cuban troops pull-out to cost Angola R2bn

JOHANNESBURG — The President of Angola, Mr Eduardo dos Santos, has warned that the Cuban troop withdrawal from the country could be delayed because of financial difficulties.

Mr Dos Santos has sent a letter to the United Nations saying that the terms of agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba concerning the deadlines for the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, might not be accomplished if financing was not provided.

President Dos Santos said it would cost $900 million (about R2bn) to repatriate all the Cubans, and unless the UN organised the necessary money, the New York agreement and calendar for the Cuban pull-out might not be fulfilled. — Sapa

Commission ‘to prevent Namibian malpractices’

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, yesterday promulgated legislation to institute a commission with far-reaching powers to investigate allegations of intimidation, assault, corruption and bribery.

A prominent Windhoek advocate, Mr Bryan O’Linn, SC, who will be heading the commission, said the purpose of the commission would be to prevent malpractices that would cancel the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia.

The commission should be ready to begin with its activities in the course of the week, but the names of the other three members had yet to be announced.

A lawyer, Mr Johan Jooste, would be assisting complainants with formulating their evidence for the commission, while the assistant Registrar of the Windhoek Supreme Court, Mr Jan Joubert, would act as secretary. — Sapa
Land ownership would be spread under Swapo

PRETORIA — A Swapo government in Namibia will ensure state ownership of more of the country’s natural resources than at present, but Swapo does not foresee a wholesale nationalisation of mines or land.

An article in the May edition of Southern African Special Dispatch (SASD) says, however, that farmers owning more than one farm will be “obliged to give up some land to those who do not have it”.

The monthly newsletter, for decision-makers in the US, Britain and Western Europe, says Swapo’s constitution will give government the right to cancel “any treaties entered into by previous administrations … within three years of independence”.

Swapo indicates that mines can expect heavy taxation and to pay the state for minerals extracted. These “considerable resources” will be transferred to agricultural development.

Another aspect of the constitution which could be regarded as menacing is that the executive president can “rule by decree if a state of defence existed and the National Assembly was not sitting”.

The president could also refuse to sign a Bill for six months, and if the piece of legislation was re-submitted within that period he again would not sign, parliament would be dissolved.

Trans-Kalahari

An advantage of being a member of Swapo’s National Assembly, Dispatch says, would be that “no court or other forum and no official shall at any time arrest, prosecute or try a member without the consent of the Assembly.”

On human rights: “A person has the right to personal liberty, security and privacy. A peace officer may invade the secrecy of correspondence and telegraph communications only in cases provided by law.” — Sapa.

Water deal for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Delegations from Angola and Namibia have decided to reactivate an agreement on the delivery of water to the Ruacana hydro-electric project, SWABC radio news reports.

The agreement was concluded between the former Portuguese administrator in Angola and SA in 1969.

The delegations, which held talks in Windhoek, were to brief their governments on the progress of the negotiations and a joint technical committee was expected to be formed to examine the issue.

Namibian’s general secretary of infrastructure, Polla Brand, said before water could be pumped regularly to Ruacana, the dam at Gove in Angola would have to be repaired. This could be done within a year if financing could be obtained.

The Angolan delegation was led by ambassador Ab Ribeiro-Kubudu. — Sapa.

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Exiled Namibians register

WINDHOEK — UN and SA officials were in the final stages of negotiating a general amnesty and other arrangements for the return of Namibian refugees, a senior UN spokesman, Cedric Thornberry of Ireland, said yesterday.

More than 35,000 Namibian exiles had registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees to be repatriated. Thornberry said an OAU delegation had arrived in Windhoek. — Sapa.
WINDHOEK — A black United Nations official was allegedly assaulted by a white man in the eastern Namibian farming town of Gobabis on Friday, in what the world body has labelled a "racial attack".

UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry told reporters yesterday that the official, who is from the Ivory Coast, was "slightly injured" in the assault.

The assailant appeared to be "labouring under the delusion" the restaurant was "reserved exclusively for whites", said Mr Thornberry, who added: "Ungut will not tolerate racial attacks on its officials."
The peaceful roar of Untag’s flashy Finns

From JON QWELENE
Argus Africa News Service
in Windhoek

WHO said Namibia was a Third World country?
The Finnish component of Untag does not seem to agree with this idea, and is doing something about it.

Pretty soon ‘yuppies’, and others whose money bags are overflowing, will find themselves at home in these streets where gleaming and sporty Mercedes Benzes, Chevrolet Camaros and Porsches will be tearing down the enlarged main thoroughfare, Kaiser Street, by the dozen.

About 150 of the expensive luxury models have already been offloaded and will soon be at the command of their Finnish owners.

Naturally the expensive consignment has raised eyebrows, and questions, about the financial state of Untag soldiers, here to keep the peace.

Untag chief spokesman Cedric Thornberry is quick to point out that the cars were not imported by Untag, but by individual soldiers.

He says under Finnish law there is some provision entitling nationals serving abroad to buy certain items, including cars, and bring them into Finland duty-free or almost duty-free.

Mr Thornberry refuses to say what the pay is for Untag soldiers serving abroad, but promises to have someone look into the “financial structure” of those serving in the UN peacekeeping force.

With the Mercedes Benz, Chevrolet Camaros and Porsches visitors from Sandton and Sea Point may soon feel very much at home in Windhoek, seeing in the streets the sights they are accustomed to back home.

Perhaps a side-effect would be increasing tourism from the affluent South African suburbs.

Namibia Third World? Have a word with the Finns.
SA speeds up Namibia withdrawal

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — South Africa is speeding up its demilitarisation of northern Namibia to ease pressure on the truncated UN-managed programme for the territory’s independence.

The territory’s military supremo, Major-General Willie Meyer, said military withdrawal and demobilisation required under the peace plan would be completed a week ahead of schedule, despite a six-week compression of the programme caused by SWAPO’s insurgency.

General Meyer, General Officer Commanding SADF and SWA Territory Force units in Namibia, said the required run-down to 1,500 soldiers would be completed by June 24, ahead of the July 1 deadline stipulated by the settlement plan.

“The seriousness with which the military regards this aspect of the Namibian independence plan should be apparent from the SADF and SWATF being way ahead of schedule on April 1, when SWAPO armed members violated the settlement by a large-scale incursion,” he said at the weekend.

Demilitarisation “will now continue until June 24, when the withdrawal process will be back on schedule.

“On that date there will be 1,500 remaining personnel confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshiwelo,” he said.
Churchman refused entry into Namibia

LONDON — South African authorities prevented a British Methodist minister entering Namibia yesterday to observe the territory's transition to independence, a church-linked news agency reported.

The Namibia Communications Centre, a news agency working with the Christian churches in Namibia, said South African-born the Rev Brian Brown, Africa secretary of the British Council of Churches, was held for the night at Windhoek airport police station.

Mr Brown, an active anti-apartheid campaigner, was detained on the orders of Namibia's administrator-general, Mr Louis Plenaar, after flying from Johannesburg. He had been invited by the churches in Namibia to observe its UN-supervised transition to independence from South African rule.

Mr Brown (50) is a former South African citizen who now has British nationality, the agency said. It said Namibian church leaders would try to see him at the airport but the authorities were expected to put him on the first plane out. — Reuters.
Progress made on return of refugees

Shaky peace plan is back on track

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — UN Security Council Resolution 435; for Namibia’s independence appears back on track after coming perilously close to collapse.

On Friday, in another effort to reactivate the peace plan, members of the joint commission — Angola, Cuba and South Africa — held talks in Cahama, Angola.

The Cahama Minutes proclaimed a de facto ceasefire in northern Namibia on the basis of assurances that both the SADF and Swapo’s armed troops have been confined to their bases.

Implementation

The joint agreement was that the implementation of Resolution 455, which should culminate in free and fair elections in Namibia, must continue.

But on Friday, the director of the Namibian office of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr. Nickolas Bwakira, said the refugees would not be returning from today, as initially planned, because UN special representative Dr. Martti Ahtisaari “is not satisfied that there is peace in the country and safety for returnees”.

Both the UN mission in Namibia and the office of the Administrator-General said on Friday that progress had been made regarding amnesty proposals for the return of the refugees and the repeal of remaining discriminatory laws.

On the face of it, the exiles’ eventual return seems likely, even if the remaining conditions for their repatriation have yet to be fulfilled.

But even without considering the many remaining aspects linked to the settlement plan, such as the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola and South African forces from Namibia, there are still serious problems.

The joint commission declared there was peace in northern Namibia on the same day that tens of thousands of school pupils boycotted classes for the second day because “the SADF has breached agreements confining it to base”.

A teenager, Leonardo Nghema, was shot dead last Sunday, allegedly by a member of the security forces, as he cycled between the northern towns of Ruacana and Mahene. A policeman has been arrested and charged with murder.

UN police monitors, according to Untag officials in Windhoek, have reported “about 80 cases of disgraceful and undisciplined conduct, mostly on the part of the security forces”.

Perhaps a bigger source of discontent in the north is the police counter-insurgency unit commonly, but no longer formally, known as Koevoet.

Spearheaded

The unit has for years spearheaded the campaign against Swapo and has, in the eyes of ordinary villagers, become synonymous with the army. Its members are now part of the police force scouring the north for arms caches.

- The planned meeting tomorrow between UN Secretary-General Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mr. Ahtisaari in New York has been cancelled because Mr. Ahtisaari has more pressing business in Namibia, a spokesman said.
The project of partition and the creation of two new nations were the main points of contention. The United Nations was formed to help resolve these issues, but its efforts were hindered by political differences among its member states.

The partition of Yemen was a difficult decision, and it led to tensions between the country's political factions. The United Nations played a role in mediating the conflict, but it was unable to find a peaceful solution.

The partition of Yemen was a significant event in the history of the Middle East, and it continues to have an impact on the region today. The United Nations remains committed to promoting peace and stability in the area.
Inquiry launched into Namibian intimidation, political violence

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — No one will be exempt from testifying before the O'Linn commission appointed to inquire into intimidation and other acts of politically inspired violence and the hearings will be mostly open, according to the chairman.

Advocate Mr Bryan O'Linn, chairman of the commission, said yesterday that the commission, which would be formally proclaimed in a gazetted notice today, would have the right to summon anyone.

The commission was appointed by Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar last month at the height of intensified fighting in Namibia between the security forces and armed forces of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

A number of allegations against the security forces were made by villagers caught in the fighting and an American television organisation made a film alleging that the armed forces “summarily executed” PLAN members by shooting them through the head at close range.

The commission's investigations will spare no organisation or individual whose activities it thinks could hinder the spirit of free and fair elections.

Even newspapers will not be spared the commission's scrutiny, Mr O'Linn said.

He said: “If a newspaper reports about intimidation or a similar matter and quotes ‘sources', and we believe the report could have sufficient potential for poisoning the atmosphere, we can call it in and ask it questions. We can also ask it for its sources.”

There were two instances where hearings would be held behind closed doors, he said.

One was where the witness feared for his life or the lives of his relatives if he testified in public, and the other where the Administrator-General issued a certificate declaring that the evidence to be given could threaten state or public interests if heard in open session.

Asked if members of the security forces accused of alleged excesses could gain protection by claiming their evidence would not be in the interests of state security, Mr O'Linn said: “We have a discretion in such cases to decide whether the evidence must be given in public.

“But there are no privileges for policemen or soldiers and nobody can refuse for whatever reason to give evidence to the commission.”

The rest of the commission's members are still being appointed. Its life will extend at least up to the elections.
Easter troop pull-out in Namibia

WINDHOEK — SA is speeding up its demilitarisation of northern Namibia to ease pressure on the UN-managed programme for the territory’s independence.

The territory’s military supremo, Maj-Gen Willie Meyer, said military withdrawal and demobilisation required under the peace plan would be completed a week ahead of schedule, in spite of a six-week compression of the programme caused by Swapo’s insurgency.

Meyer, General Officer Commanding SADF and SWA Territory Force units in Namibia, said the required run-down to 1 500 soldiers would be completed by June 24, ahead of the July 1 deadline stipulated by the UN’s Security Council resolution 435 settlement plan.

“The seriousness with which the military regard this aspect of the Namibian independence plan should be apparent from the SADF and SWATF being way ahead of schedule on April 1, when Swapo armed members violated the settlement by a large-scale incursion,” he said at the weekend.

Demilitarisation “will now continue until June 24, when the withdrawal process will be back on schedule.”

“On that date there will be 1 500 remaining personnel confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshibelo,” he said.

Meyer’s announcement of accelerated demobilisation came at the start of a week in which major political proclamations are expected, to start up logistically complex phases of the independence calendar.

SA Administrator-General Louis Pienaar is expected to announce this week a general amnesty on suspected crimes or security violations among tens of thousands of Namibian exiles and refugees waiting to return in a regional airlift.

Pienaar’s aides are also working with UN lawyers and officials on a list of laws and regulations that must be repealed because they are deemed discriminatory or restrictive under resolution 435.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), supervising the planned return of an estimated 50 000 exiled Namibians, mainly from Angola and Zambia, have refused to start up the airlift before proclamation of those two steps.

UNHCR planners say chartered aircraft operators need at least a five-day preparation after the proclamations before launching return flights.

Reception centres for those returning are being built under the auspices of the Council of Churches of Namibia.

Martti Ahtisaari, the Finnish head of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia left Windhoek yesterday for briefings with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the organisation’s New York headquarters.

He is expected back about May 29.
Land ownership would be spread under Swapo

PRETORIA — A Swapo government in Namibia will ensure state ownership of more of the country’s natural resources than at present, but Swapo does not foresee a wholesale nationalisation of mines or land.

An article in the May edition of Southern African Special Dispatch (SASD) says, however, that farmers owning more than one farm will be “obliged to give up some land to those who do not have it”.

The monthly newsletter, for decision-makers in the US, Britain and Western Europe, says Swapo’s constitution will give government the right to cancel “any treaties entered into by previous administrations ... within three years of independence”.

Swapo indicates that mines can expect heavy taxation and to pay the state for minerals extracted. These “considerable resources” will be transferred to agricultural development.

Another aspect of the constitution which could be regarded as menacing is that the executive president can “rule by decree if a state of defence existed and the National Assembly was not sitting”.

The president could also refuse to sign a Bill for six months, and if the piece of legislation was re-submitted within that period and he again would not sign, parliament would be dissolved.

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Trans-Kalahari

An advantage of being a member of Swapo’s National Assembly, Dispatch says, would be that “no court or other forum and no official shall at any time arrest, prosecute or try a member” without the consent of the Assembly.

On human rights: “A person has the right to personal liberty, security and privacy. A peace officer may invade the secrecy of correspondence and telegram communications only in cases provided by law.” — Sapa.

Water deal for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Delegations from Angola and Namibia have decided to reactivate an agreement on the delivery of water to the Rucana hydro-electric project, SWABC radio news reports.

The agreement was concluded between the former Portuguese administrator in Angola and SA in 1969.

The delegations, which held talks in Windhoek, were to brief their governments on the progress of the negotiations and a joint technical committee was expected to be formed to examine the issue.

Namibia’s general secretary of infrastructure, Polla Brand, said before water could be pumped regularly to Rucana, the dam at Gove in Angola would have to be repaired. This could be done within a year if financing could be obtained.

The Angolan delegation was led by ambassador Ab Ribeiro-Kubudu. — Sapa.

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Africa’s biggest airlift set to start

Namibian exiles expected to return home from tomorrow

CP Correspondent.

HOSTILITIES in Northern Namibia have ceased and both South African and Swapo forces have been confined to bases in preparation for this week’s start of what has been termed “the largest airlift in Africa’s history.”

In a statement issued at the weekend, the Joint Commission, representing Angola, Cuba and South Africa — recommended the continuation of the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

The commission, which is to meet again at Ressano tomorrow, said in the statement: “Both the administration and the liberation movement (MPLA/UNITA) reaffirmed that South African forces would again be confined to base and that a de-escalation of hostilities existed in the northern area of Namibia.

“Swapo forces in Angola are confined to base north of the 16th parallel under UN monitoring.”

Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe have confirmed their readiness to begin sending hundreds of planes every day for the next two months carrying an estimated 50,000 returning Namibian refugees.

Meanwhile, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lusaka has completed the registration and the implementation of a new 400 Namibian expected to start going home on Monday.

The UNHCR is already operating reception centres in Namibia where they will be looked after before proceeding to their final destinations.

The registration and immunisation will be kept going until June for those who may turn up late for registration.

Refugees from the 23-year-old war for liberation are scattered as far abroad as Britain and the United States, but the majority are under Swapo’s care.

The UNHCR director in Namibia, Nicholas Bequaart, said his staff have been waiting for last Monday to welcome the refugees and re-introduce them to Namibian society many years ago.

In terms of Resolution 435, the first plane-load should have arrived on May 15. Since then the airlift has been repeatedly postponed.

A source of bitches came up, not least the issue of an assurance that the refugees would be safe once back in the country.

Since last Monday there have been a series of meetings between Pincott-Barnes and their counterparts in Lusaka’s office.

Both sides have reported considerable progress in respect of the amnesty proposal and aspects of the administrative and restrictive legislation.

The returning refugees present an enormous housing problem but the silver lining is that about 70 per cent of them are already skilled.

Namibia, a developing nation whose gift from South Africa as they part ways has been a modest grant of R84 million this year instead of the usual figure of about R250 million, will definitely need the skills.

They will also be a useful back-up if whites decide to pack their bags and head for the southern borders.

New group to fight Swapo in Zambia

A PARTY opposite to Swapo’s presence in Namibia has launched a campaign to distribute T-shirts along the country’s borders with Zambia, it is reported from Livingstone.

As MP for Dambwa, eastern southern Zambia, Jonathan Sing’Onge, brought this fight this week.

He said the T-shirts bore the inscriptions of the United Progressive Party (UPP).

Sing’Onge, who is also a senior governor for Ndola, discovered the T-shirts during a current tour of the constituency, adjacent to the capital Lusaka.

He said he had already directed Zambia party officials in the area to take steps to trace the distributors. — ANO

Stores in Namibia’s north may face ruin

NAMIBIA’s coming independence means rich pickings in the capital, but could spell ruin for some people living in the vast northern bush.

Business is booming in Windhoek as thousands of United Nations personnel, diplomats and foreign journalists pack it to overflowing.

But as South African troops prepare to leave the territory, northern Namibia’s rural stores face hard times.

Namibia’s Secretary for Economic Affairs, Doss Gesu, says: “The economy as a whole is doing well, but the gap that is going to be left (by the South Africans), will not be filled by foreign spending, especially in the north.”

The hotel and housing markets are booming in Windhoek as 6,000 military personnel, police and administrators of the UN Transitional Assistance Group search for accommodation.

But the future seems grim for mainly black-run businesses in Namibia’s north, particularly the hundreds of “cocoa” shops that sell beer and provisions in villages and garrison towns.

For years the South African army has been the sole source of cash in the north. Many fear these businesses will go bust once their “foreign” customers disappear, with no industry or employment to keep money flowing.

Gross predicts many black northerners will return to raising cattle or subsistence crops, or flock to towns further south in search of work.

Meanwhile, life in Windhoek has become costly. A year ago, a single three-star hotel room cost R100 a night. The charge is now R180.

A room in a comparable Johannes- burg hotel run by the same group is half the price.

The president of Namibia’s Institute of Estate Agents, Dennis Joseph, says Windhoek houses are often let for between R3,500 and R5,000 a month, with some touching R10,000. Purchase prices in the top bracket have doubled since January and embassies have bought between 30 and 40 houses.

Many of Namibia’s 80,000 whites expect the boom bubble to burst once the country becomes independent.

Namibians stand to lose R1-billion a year in military spending after the South African force withdrawal, scheduled for completion by November. — Sapa.
Motswana deputy for UN in Namibia?

UN chief Javier Perez de Cuellar has not yet decided who to name as deputy head of the UN operation in Namibia, or even that the appointee would be from Africa, a UN spokesman said this weekend.

But Botswana's UN delegate, Joseph Legwaila, a political moderate, is a likely bet.

The appointee will be deputy to Under Secretary-General Martti Ahtisaari, the head of Unitag in Namibia.

Ahtisaari is due to leave Windhoek this weekend for talks in New York with Perez de Cuellar, according to UN spokesman Cedric Thornberry.

Thornberry said the withdrawal of SADF units from Namibia was underway and that complaints of "undisciplined and disgraceful conduct" by people in the north were still being received.

Asked who the complaints were directed against, Thornberry said they were "mostly on the part of the security forces".
Ahtisaari heads off for talks at UN

Weekend Argus Africa Service

WINDHOEK — United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, leaves on Sunday for New York for consultations with UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mr Ahtisaari this week was present at the Cahama session of the Joint Commission in Angola as an observer and will report to Dr Perez de Cuellar about the latest initiatives to salvage the tottering Resolution 435.

Yesterday, his office here downplayed his trip to UN headquarters, saying it was routine for special representatives to consult with Dr Perez de Cuellar from time to time.

Criticism

However, Mr Ahtisaari has come under strong criticism recently from many sides for the way he handled South Africa’s response to the presence in northern Namibia last month of large numbers of armed fighters attached to the People’s Liberation Army (Plam), Swapo’s military wing.

Swapo itself on several occasions has called for Mr Ahtisaari’s withdrawal from the country and African nations have called for a replacement and also for an urgent session of the UN’s Security Council.

In Namibia, Mr Ahtisaari has come in for censure by one of the most influential organizations in the country, the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) and at public rallies which the internal wing of Swapo has organized, he has been roundly condemned for “allowing” units of the SADF to be reactivated and “1stлое” among the civilian population.

Mr Ahtisaari’s visit to the UN is also believed to have a bearing on a probable visit Dr Perez de Cuellar might make to Namibia soon at the insistence of many African countries.

There has been persistent speculation that Mr Ahtisaari might be recalled and replaced by someone else, possibly an African ambassador to the UN.

However, such speculation fell away when Mr Ahtisaari’s chief spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said the UN special representative would be back in Namibia by May 29.

After meeting Dr Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday Mr Ahtisaari heads for Finland where, according to Mr Thornberry, his former university will award him an honorary doctorate.
HOSTILITIES in northern Namibia have ceased and South African and Swapo forces have been confined to bases, according to the Joint Commission.

A statement issued by the governments of Angola, Cuba and South Africa said: "Both the Administrator-General, Mr. Louis pienaar, and the United Nations special representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, confirmed that South African forces were again confined to base and that a de facto cessation of hostilities existed in the northern area of Namibia."

"Additional measures to avoid further interruption of the peace process in southwestern Africa were also discussed."

"Angola and UnTag informed the commission that Swapo forces in Angola are confined to a base north of the 16th parallel under UnTag monitoring."

The members of the Joint Commission meeting at Rua-
cana and Cahama recommended the continuation of the implementa-
tion of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States attended the meetings as observers. The United Nations special representative in Namibia and the UnTag commander, as well as the Administrator-General of Namibia, also took part in the meetings, the commission said.

Difficulties

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, outlined the minutes of the Cahama meet-
ing.

"At the meetings of the Joint Commission created by the Brazzaville protocol of December 13, 1988 at Rua
cana and Cahama, Angola, on May 15 to 19, 1989 respectively, the commission reviewed the situation which had come about since April 1, 1989 and the subsequent steps undertaken by the go-
vernments concerned to resolve the difficulties and ensure the uninterrupted implementation of the peace process in southwestern Africa.

"The commission took note of the positive steps undertaken by the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Cuba, to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities in terms of the Mount Etjo declaration and subsequent agreements between the parties.

"In particular the commission noted the information provided by UnTag that armed Swapo elements were now confined to base under UnTag monitoring, north of the 16th parallel.

"Both the United Nations special representative and the Administrator-General confirmed that South African forces were again confined to base under UnTag monitoring." - Sapa.
LOCAL LOVETY

...
SA, Swapo forces confined to bases, 435 to go ahead

CAPE TOWN — Hostilities in northern Namibia have ceased and both South African and Swa forces have been confined to bases, a press statement by the Joint Commission confirmed yesterday.

The statement, issued last night by Angola, Cuba and South Africa said: "Both the Administrator-General (Mr Louis Pienaar) and the United Nations Special Representative (Mr Martil Altisaa) confirmed that South African forces were again confined to base and that a de facto cessation of hostilities existed in the northern area of Namibia. Additional measures to avoid further interruption of the peace process in south-western Africa were also discussed.

"Angola and Untag informed the Commission that Swa forces in Angola are confined to base north of the 16th parallel under Untag monitoring." The members of the Joint Commission meeting at Reacana on Monday and Cahama yesterday, recommended the continuance of the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, outlined the minutes of the Cahama meeting.

He also stated that: "The South African Government wishes to reiterate that the responsibility for the administration of Namibia during the transition period is the primary task of the Administrator-General, which includes the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the territory.

"Particularly in the light of the incursions which took place as from the night of 31 March, 1989, and to avoid any misunderstanding which may arise in the future, the South African Government wishes to make it clear that the Administrator-General has the right to use such measures as he would deem appropriate to counter activities of an aggressive, violent or intimidatory nature emanating from whatever quarter.

"The South African Government trusts that you and the members of the Security Council will ensure that all political parties appreciate the importance of adhering scrupulously to the provisions of the relevant agreements." — Sapa.
Crucial peace talks

From KEVIN JACOBS
WINDHOEK — The United Nations programme for Namibian independence hangs on a three-nation meeting today in a remote southern Angolan town.

South African, Angolan and Cuban officials resume talks, called by their Joint Commission and broken off after 16 hours on Monday.

Focus of the talks is verification of the withdrawal to Angola of Swapo guerrillas who invaded northern Namibia on April 1.

With deadlines backing up in the staggered calendar for steps towards independence, South African and UN officials in Windhoek are hoping for quick decisions today that will release the brake and get the settlement programme rolling.

Mr. Martin Ahtisaari, the chief of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Unita), and United States and Soviet officials will again be observers at the meeting, scheduled this time at Kahama, about 120 km north of the Angolan border.

Monday's round was held at the Rucana border crossing in northwestern Ovamboland, but officials said Angola sought this time to isolate the meeting from journalists.

South Africa's delegation on Monday linked their threats to abandon an earlier conciliation with Angola, a move towards a looming national election that could mark up right-wing gains if South Africa is shown up as soft on perceived Swapo treachery.

“Think that a lot of progress was made at Rucana,” government spokesman Mr. Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

One can only hope that a quick agreement will be reached.”

Key deadlines in the independence programme have already been missed.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) delayed by a week the start of a refugee repatriation programme scheduled to bring at least 40,000 exiled Namibians back to the territory.

Monday was set as the later starting date, but UNHCR officials said other steps had to be taken at least a week earlier by South Africa's administrator-general, Mr. Louis Pienaar.

Among them are a proclaimed amnesty for former SWAPO-Angola rebels, a possible criminal charge for returning refugees, repeal of discriminatory laws and release of political prisoners.

None of these steps has been achieved.

Unita spokesman Mr. Cedric Thornberrry said yesterday, "Consultations (with Mr. Pienaar) in regard to the proposed amnesty law and on procedures to repeal discriminatory legislation are now continuing with increased momentum.

Mr. Roux said that "considerable progress has been made" in discussions between Mr. Pienaar and Mr. Ahtisaari.

"These negotiations are very close to a final solution," he said.

WINDHOEK — Five Namibian soldiers face charges from murder to assault are scheduled to appear in Ondangwa Magistrate's Court next month, UN spokesman Mr. Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

He said the appearances follow complaints of assault and intimidation reported to UN police monitors.

The murder charge arose after the fatal shooting of a 16-year-old Ovamboland boy, Joseph Nenghama, allegedly from a security-force vehicle on Sunday.

The charges of assault "and in some cases multiple charges of assault," involved members of 61 Mechanised Battalion, and a member of the 2nd Battalion, Mr. Thornberry said. — Sapa
The Swapo man who waits on death row in Pretoria

LATE last month Leonard Shihihama was transferred to death row in Pretoria Central Prison. However, he is different from others who face the noose — he is a Swapo guerrilla convicted for acts undertaken on behalf of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.

After receiving multiple death sentences in Walvis Bay's supreme court on April 21 — he was found guilty of planting at least three bombs in 1986 — Shihihama was removed from the South African enclave to South Africa itself.

His eventual fate is an important indicator of a broader question which could bedevil the Namibian peace process: Who will qualify for the amnesty provided to political prisoners by the settlement proposal?

In three weeks, the United Nations-imposed deadline falls due for the release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees, so that they can participate in the electoral process.

According to Windhoek attorney Hoesia Angula, who acts for Shihihama, there are several Swaso combatants in Namibian jails who he would classify as "political prisoners" and therefore be eligible for the amnesty.

However, he indicated that the South African-appointed Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, may insist that they be considered common criminals.

If he is right, the discussions between Pienaar and UN special representative Mantu Ahissari could be acrimonious.

The UN media representative in Windhoek, Anouar Cherif, said the UN understood that political prisoners would be released "wherever they are being held.

"We hope this will happen as soon as possible," he said, adding that "each individual case would have to be looked at." If there were disputes over the status of prisoners, he said, the UN understood these would be referred to a nominated, independent international jurist, Professor Carl Norquist of Denmark.

Speaking from Windhoek yesterday, the administrator-general's spokesman, Gerhard Roux, also expressed optimism: "The discussions are going on all the time regarding the amnesty and we believe it is still feasible that the deadline will be met.

"Most remaining issues have been concluded to the satisfaction of both (the administration and UN) and the talks are in the final stages of completion."

According to Angula, it would be argued that the motive of each prisoner should be taken into account, and where they had been acting on behalf of Swapo, they should be classified as political.

However, Namibian police commissioner General Dolf Gouws said earlier this year that "there were no political prisoners in Namibia," adding that convicted Swapo members were "just people who have committed crimes."

Some observers view the removal of Shihihama from Walvis Bay to Pretoria as an ominous sign. Swapo supporters feel this could mean he faces hanging because of the geographical quirk of having committed his crimes in a faraway piece of South Africa.

Wits in military research fracas

A ROW has flared over the alleged use of facilities of the University of the Witwatersrand for military research. The university has no stated policy against military research.

According to the article published in the campus newspaper Wits Student, the research was being done at the Engineering Faculty and has been funded by Kentron, a subsidiary of Armscor, that specialises in missile systems.

Professor A Nurick, head of Aeronautical Engineering, is alleged to have received a contract from Atlas Aircraft to carry out research on helicopter rotor blades. Atlas Aircraft is an Armscor subsidiary manufacturing airplanes for military purposes.

Nurick told Wits Student that "it is accepted that the university does not support research for military purposes."

He described research at Wits as being "of a generic nature" and said the work in question "could be used for a wide range of applications."

He told Wits Student that "the prime role of the SADF is to protect the country and all its people from external aggressors," adding that "it may be argued that the SADF has from time to time been involved in other activities. This is unfortunate but does not detract from the role it should and has played."

Asked to comment yesterday, Nurick said: "I have said all I need to say to Wits Student. There is nothing more I can say."

As the case with other private research conducted at the university, funds for the project did not go through official university channels.

Professor J Selischop, Deputy Vice-Chancellor in charge of research, said the university was "against secret research."
'Enemy air attacks never a threat'

SAAF supreme in Angola — Malan

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

WARMBATHS — Enemy air attacks in the Angolan war had "never turned out to be a real threat to our forces", says General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence.

Addressing the SA Air Force Association’s Congress in Warmbaths yesterday, he said, "At one stage rumours were spread that the Air Force had lost its supremacy in the air."

General Malan said that Cuban propagandists argued repeatedly that the peace agreement followed Cuban military successes.

Position of strength

"Facts, however, dispute this assertion. The reality is that South Africa's military achievements actually forced the Cubans and the Angolans to start talking about the settlement plan for South West Africa/Angola.

"This is why we entered into the talks from a position of strength."

General Malan spelt out the South African involvement in south east Angola which he said began towards the middle of 1987.

He said in contrast to the "vast" combined Angolan and Cuban force which at times numbered more than 25 000 men, there were never more than 3 000 South African troops deployed.

More than 7 000 enemy forces were known to have been killed. "In the same period South Africa lost 31 brave heroes."

"We lost three tanks, four infantry combat vehicles, one fighter aircraft and one light aircraft."

Examples of the losses on the other side were 94 tanks, 14 sophisticated fighter aircraft, 108 armoured personnel carriers, 372 logistics vehicles, 48 missile systems and 8 helicopters.

"We manipulated the air situation in south east Angola to suit us best," General Malan said.

"However when the SAAF was called upon they performed in a fantastic way and achieved, as always, only success."

"The strength and capability of our Air Force should not be underestimated. To put it bluntly; we are not helpless."

"The opposite is true — with our capabilities in the sky we can hit far and hard," he said.

General Malan said that one of the spin-offs of the Namibian/Angolan peace plan was national reconciliation in Angola.
Louis Pienaar ‘perturbed’ at allegations of cruelty

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, is said to be “very perturbed” about allegations of horrifying acts of cruelty committed in northern Namibia by former members of Koeweet.

The allegations were published by The Times of London.

A spokesman said Mr Pienaar would not hesitate to remove the highest officials from duty if such allegations were found to be true.

A statement issued here said: “Mr Pienaar is very perturbed about these allegations, and appeals to all members of the public to make them known to the police so that they can be fully investigated.

“The public could also come forward to make sworn statements.”

A-G of Namibia to prosecute four soldiers

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Attorney-General of Namibia has decided to prosecute four soldiers on charges of assault and malicious damage to property.

Details of the pending trials, which will be heard in the Ondangwa District Court in northern Namibia early next month, were conveyed yesterday to the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Two of the soldiers are attached to 61 mechanised battalion and the other two to 101 battalion. No further details were released.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the member of the South West Africa Police who was arrested at the weekend after the fatal shooting of a Leonard Nenghama (16) in the village of Onsamhenenso, has been charged with murder.
Namibian refugees’ homecoming delayed

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The arrival of thousands of refugees from various parts of Africa, expected to begin on Monday, will not take place on that day after all.

The head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Namibia, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said yesterday that a number of issues accounted for the delay.

At least 58,000 refugees will soon precipitate the biggest airlift in Africa’s history when hundreds of plane loads begin arriving at Windhoek, Ondangwa and Grootfontein, while hundreds of others will make their way into the country by road through the Oshikango border in the north.

Mr Bwakira said an announcement would be made early next week about the arrival of the refugees, whose return is timed to enable them to take part in the November 7 general elections.

Asked how the UNHCR could hope to cope with an influx of thousands of people, Mr Bwakira said such facilities would be made available.

See Page 6.
‘Support Swapo or die’ threat

WINDHOEK — A senior member of the Christian Democratic Action Party (CDA) has received a letter from Swapo threatening him with retribution, possibly death, unless he switches his support to Swapo, the CDA said yesterday.

The letter, produced by the CDA, is on a printed letterhead identifying it as coming from Swapo’s department of defence, whose address is given as a post box number in Lubango, Angola. It is unsigned, but it has a stamp reading Office of the Chief Political Commissar of Plan.

Plan stands for the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia, which is the name of the Swapo armed force. In calling on the recipient to start working for Swapo in the Namibia independence election, the letter urges him to “think cautiously to avoid risking your life”.

Mr Werner Neef, a member of the CDA executive, said the letter, dated March 18, was posted in Oshakati in Ohangwena on April 9. He declined to identify the recipient, saying this might put him at risk of retribution by Swapo.

“We presume that members of other parties have received similar letters,” Mr Neef said, “and we therefore ask all the political parties participating in the Resolution 433 exercise to join us in condemning this type of intimidation in the strongest terms possible.”

The letter says that with independence for Namibia in sight, Swapo is now concerned about which Namibians “are to enter this stage of our struggle with lost souls”.

“It would be painful if (the recipient) is one of the few Namibian die-hards who are to opt for an everlasting collaborating stance with the enemy of our nation.”

It will be unfortunate, too, the letter says, if the recipient is one of those “planning to pack their things for South Africa.” It says he should “think cautiously to avoid risking your life”.

It says Swapo expects the recipient, in order to avoid “censure and contempt”, should undergo a change of heart and “start forthwith with political mobilisation work”.

He should begin with his own followers and make sure that “no one is going to turn his/her back against Swapo during the election.”
SA to make demands at crucial Namibia talks today

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—The Joint Commission meets today for a vital round of talks on which the outcome of the Namibian independence plan virtually hinges.

After 16 hours of hard bargaining in Ruacana this week the commission adjourned its business early on Tuesday for the representative parties, South Africa, Angola and Cuba — with the United States and the Soviet Union as observers — to report back to their governments and formulate fresh positions for today’s round.

At the core of the deadlock are three issues South Africa wants resolved before the rest of the Namibian peace plan can be implemented:

- South African monitors in Angola to ensure complete withdrawal of Swapo from Namibia and repatriation to bases north of the 16th parallel;
- Guarantees of no more incursions like that of April 1;
- In the event of repeated incursions the right to mobilise its armed forces without first having to consult other parties.

At least two of South Africa’s demands were announced by Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar when he addressed the white farming community of Namibia’s northeastern districts at Grootfontein on Wednesday.

In a statement later the same day he said some of the matters he spoke about in Grootfontein would be raised at today’s summit.
WARMBATHS—Any intentional delay in the Namibian settlement plan would be held to the account of those who apparently had hidden motives and did not regard the orderly development of the territory as a first priority, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday.

He told the congress of the SA Air Force Association here that he trusted the settlement plan would now get back on course. Those involved in it knew precisely where they stood with SA and knew the Republic’s points of departure and expectations.

The successful implementation of the settlement plan was important, because the door was open for peace and stability in Namibia, with positive spinoffs for Angola, where the concept of national reconciliation seemed to be taking off.

ANC terrorists would lose some of their hideouts, and their freedom of movement would be restricted.

The US was honour-bound to support Unita, and claims and accusations of SA destabilisation of Angola would therefore no longer be made.

He said SA could no more prescribe the particular form of government of the future independent Namibia than it could for Angola or neighbouring territories. “We would have preferred a government that is stable, and under which progress and development was pursued on a broad front. This would also be to SA’s advantage.

“But when the day of independence comes, SWA/Namibia will have to accept its responsibility as a self-sufficient state just like any other country.”

Present world politics made one thing very clear: independence alone could not satisfy people in the long term. It had to be accompanied by freedom of thought and action in the political field and reward of initiative in the economic field.

Dealing with SA’s involvement in Angola in 1987 and last year, Malan said it had been argued that the peace agreement followed Cuban military successes and a loss of air supremacy.

The reality was that SA’s military achievements actually forced the Cubans and the Angolans to start talking about the settlement plan for Namibia.

“...This is why we entered the talks from a position of strength.”

In contrast to the vast combined Cuban and Angolan forces, which at times numbered more than 23 000 men, there were never more than 3 000 SA troops deployed.

The enemy had lost more than 7 000 killed and in the same period SA lost 31 brave heroes.

SA also lost three tanks, four infantry combat vehicles, one fighter aircraft and one light aircraft.

The losses on the Angolan side, apart from lives, confirmed why Angola and Cuba had to negotiate.

“I give only a few examples of their losses, namely 94 tanks, 14 sophisticated fighter aircraft, 108 armoured personnel carriers, 372 logistics vehicles, 48 missile systems of various kinds and eight helicopters,” said Malan.

Experts estimated the cost of these losses as well over $3bn.

Enemy attacks from the air never “and I repeat never” turned out to be a real threat to SA forces. “In fact we manipulated the air situation in SE Angola to suit us best.”

The SAAF was not helpless, could hit far and hard and could provide close support to ground forces whenever necessary. — Sapa.
Independence plan ‘hangs on meeting’

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s independence programme hangs on a three-nation meeting today in a remote southern Angolan town.

South African, Angolan and Cuban officials will resume the talks called off after 16 hours on Monday. The talks will focus on verification of Swapo fighters’ withdrawal.

With deadlines piling up in the staggered calendar for steps towards independence, SA and UN officials are hoping for quick decisions to get the settlement programme rolling.

Untag chief Martii Ahtisaari, with US and Soviet officials, will observe the meeting at Kahama, about 120km north of the Angolan border. Officials said Angola sought this time to isolate the meeting from journalists.

**Swapo leaders**

"Sources expected that a joint statement by the three delegations would probably address SA’s mistrust of Swapo’s commitment to the independence plan, and ‘reassure’ Pretoria that UN monitoring teams would keep tight watch on guerrillas confined beyond the 16th parallel.

Speculation that Swapo leaders might be summoned to the meeting could not be confirmed yesterday.

Diplomatic sources said SA was apparently satisfied most of Swapo’s armed guerrillas had pulled out, and was emphasising instead a hard line threatening ‘a tough military backlash if the guerrilla movement violated the peace accord again.’

UN High Commission for Refugees officials delayed by a week the start of a refugee repatriation programme. Also delayed were proclamations of a general amnesty on criminal actions against returning refugees, repeal of discriminatory laws and release of political prisoners."
Bigger government

Some fear Swapo will win Namibia’s independence elections and, wedded to socialism, increase government’s role to the detriment of economic growth. If so, the SA-backed transitional government will have made the task easier.

Government spending, which fluctuated from 25%-33% of GDP in the Seventies, jumped to nearly 50% in 1983 and remains over 45%, says Old Mutual’s Economic Monitor. And, as in SA, current spending has flourished at the expense of investment.

“After the internal elections of 1978, pressure on current expenditure by different levels of government rose dramatically. Current government expenditure to GDP escalated from below 20% in 1980 to 40% in 1983 and 41% in 1987. Because of increasing pressure on current spending and efforts to maintain some discipline over total spending, the relative share of capital expenditure fell sharply” — from about 45% of government spending in the Seventies to 10% of recent budgets.

Meanwhile, annual GDP growth has fallen from dismal to non-existent: from an average 8.7% in the Sixties, to 1.8% in the Seventies and -1% in 1980-1987.

With Namibia facing cutbacks in subsidies from Pretoria, the Monitor recommends the new government seeks higher economic growth, broad-based development and lower government spending, so tax levels don’t become crippling — a prescription that makes sense for SA too.
SA wants to post monitors inside Angola, says Pienaar

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa has insisted on posting its own monitors inside Angola to make sure SWAPO forces are withdrawn north of the 16th parallel, according to the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

He said in Grootfontein yesterday that South Africa had insisted on this right at the meeting of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) at Rucana this week.

He said South Africa felt the SWA police should continue unhindered in its search for arms caches believed to be still hidden in Namibia.

Mr Pienaar’s statement was the first since the JMMC meeting, consisting of South Africa, Angola and Cuba with the US and Soviet Union as observers, adjourned on Tuesday morning.

The meeting was unable to come to a conclusion and was postponed until tomorrow, when it is expected to resume at Caluama, about 189 km inside Angola.

South Africa had no guarantee that the incursions on April 1, which resulted in more than 320 SWAPO deaths and close to 30 policemen killed, would not be repeated, Mr Pienaar said.

But, despite this, it was unlikely that Resolution 435 would not go ahead.

South Africa was determined to forge ahead with the implementation of Resolution 435, but several problems could arise and the impartiality of the UN Transition Assistance Group could be among the most important, he said.
Pienaar: ‘No guarantees on new Swapo incursion’

Reunion for World War 2 SAAF 27 Squadron pilots

Shuttle pilot’s jet in near-miss with airliner
Namibian Mineworker leader Ben Ulenga addresses a public meeting of the Western Cape Namibia Solidarity Committee at the University of the Western Cape. Also on the platform are conscientious objector Mark Behr, left, and Cosatu's Jay Naidoo.

Nujoma home next month - Swapo

WINDHOEK. — The leaders of Swapo's election committee, some of whom have been in exile for more than 20 years, will arrive in Namibia in two weeks.

And Swapo president Sam Nujoma is expected in Windhoek by the end of next month.

This was announced this week by the organisation's deputy national chairman, Mr Dan Tjongarero, who said their return to Namibia will mark the start of Swapo's official campaign for the November-scheduled elections.

"In the next few weeks, you will see Swapo flags hoisted everywhere. We will be present at the Orange, the Kavango and the Kunene rivers," he said.

The election leaders, believed to number more than 50, were appointed at a Swapo Central Committee meeting in Luanda last week.

The organisation's election campaign, promised by leaders to be the biggest ever in Africa, will probably be led by Hago Gaingob, Swapo's director of the United Nations Institute in Lusaka.

Tjongarero and other internal leaders, including Joint Foreign Affairs Secretary Niko Bessinger, returned from Luanda last Thursday. The meeting was attended by the more than 50 members of the party's Central Committee.

The message from the leadership in exile, said Tjongarero, was that they had already packed their suitcases and would be in the country in six weeks.

The next Swapo public rally in Namibia would be addressed by one of the returning leaders.

Nujoma, who turned 60 last Friday, would have Namibian independence as a birthday present, Tjongarero said.

Meanwhile, a senior Soviet diplomat has denied his recent trip to South Africa was to discuss establishing diplomatic relations.

The only purpose of the trip by a Soviet delegation to Cape Town was to attend the meeting of the Joint Commission of Enquiry into Namibian affairs.

Ambassador-at-large Vyacheslav Ustinov said at a briefing he had been in Cape Town, where he had taken part in the work of the third regular session of the Commission.

Ustinov said the meeting focused on the normalisation of the Namibian situation.
SA 'hardens attitude to breaches'

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK - SA is hardening its attitude to guerrilla breaches of Namibia's independence programme, and has warned it may rush its military back to the territory if further violations occur.

Despite the presence of 4,600 UN troops in Namibia and a UN obligation to ensure Swapo's armed guerrillas stay out of Namibia, SA insists it will unilaterally intervene if the guerrillas repeat their April 1 incursions.

Sources say Pretoria's tough insistence on the right to confront any further breaches of resolution 435 was the issue that stretched Monday's Joint Commission discussions through 16 hours at the Ruacana frontier post.

Monday's meeting was scheduled at the end of an agreed two-week period that allowed SADF and SWA Territory Forces to sweep Owambo to ensure Swapo guerrillas had quit the territory and returned to Angola.

SA broke off the discussions with Angolan and Cuban counterparts at 2am yesterday under a three-party agreement to take the guerrilla question back to their governments and convene again on Friday.

Venue

Defence Force chief Gen Janie Geldenhuys said yesterday the commission — with Soviet, US and UN officials in the wings — would gather again on Friday.

Sources said the venue was likely to be Kahama, about 120km north of the border in southern Angola.

The three delegations are expected on Friday to agree on a statement of shared concern for the independence plan and insistence that Swapo guerrillas observe agreements linked to it.

Geldenhuys said SA, Angola and Cuba had undertaken not to discuss publicly their talks.

Asked if his security forces accepted UN assurances that all Swapo infiltrators who survived clashes last month had pulled out of Namibia, Geldenhuys said: "That is still under discussion and will be pursued on Friday."
Piennaar: ‘No guarantees on new Swapo incursion’

PAST AND PRESENT: Commandant Arius Williams, officer commanding SA 27 Squadron, and Mr (Sergeant) Jack Edwards hold up a copy of the squadron’s newsletter. Behind is the Albatross aircraft, a copy of which Edwards was taken for a flight.

Reunion for World War II SAAF 27 Squadron pilots

By HENRI du PLESSIS Defence Reporter

A 21-year-old ex-member of the South African Air Force’s 27 Squadron was one of a party who visited Air Force Base Venterpad while on a recent tour of the country.

Mr Jack Edwards, with his fellow members of the War Training Scheme organisation, visited the airbase early this month for a reunion meeting with South African members.

After the meeting, held in the South African Air Force Museum, the members went to the museum to inspect the aircraft on display.

They were entertained in the restaurant by the staff of the Air Force Museum and the officer commanding, Wing Commander Botha, was present.

Mr Edwards served with 27 Squadron in Malaya for three months in 1944 after undergoing flying training in the US, Hawaii and at Geelong.

While with the squadron a sergeant flew a Venom fighter on an anti-submarine patrol and convoy escort flight.

"It had an exciting time. The period was quiet as the war was not active in the area," he said.

Shuttle pilot’s jet in near-miss with airliner

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK — The missile command of the space station was alerted to a possible collision with a commercial airliner when it was under surveillance for flying its ultra-fast jet trainer in the vicinity of a Pan American airliner — a narrow squeak that could have blown the airline’s insurance rates and killed all the airliner’s passengers and crew of 100 and more.

The pilot of the jet, who was just minutes away from landing, was given the order to stop flying and return to the Pan American’s airfield.

The airliner had just taken off from Dulles International Airport near Washington, DC, where the shuttle pilot, Captain T. Walker, was going to Andrews Air Force Base, where the shuttle is based.

The airliner was up to 100 miles away from the shuttle, but the near miss was a close call, according to the airline officials.

Shuttle Discovery was in the second orbit of its space shuttle Discovery mission, and the airliner was on its way to Miami and the airliner was on its way to Miami.

The incident occurred in the Western Namibian village of Ombatala, where the shuttle landed earlier this month.

Mr Piennar’s office confirmed that Leonardo Neumann, the passenger, was on a visit to Namibia, and that the airliner was in the vicinity of Ombatala at the time of the incident.
Namibia peace plan back on rails

A UNITED Nations official said yesterday Namibia's transition to independence was likely to get back on schedule now that South African troops have returned to base and almost all Swapo guerillas have withdrawn to Angola.

Mr Cedric Thornberry, a senior spokesman for the UN monitoring force in Namibia, predicted that South Africa would comply with a timetable calling for removal of all but 1,500 of its soldiers by June 30.

The planned one-year transition to independence was disrupted on April 1, the day it began, when an estimated 1,600 guerillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation crossed into northern Namibia despite an arrangement for them to remain at their bases in Angola.

South African officials say 316 guerillas and 22 members of the security forces were killed in clashes that followed the incursion. Swapo leaders

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

Angola met at Ruacaña, an Angolan town near the Namibian border, to assess the extent of Swapo's withdrawal.

South Africa has said the entire independence process could be jeopardised if it determines that substantial numbers of guerillas have failed to move to bases at least 160 kilometres inside Angola.

US, Soviet and UN officials attended the talks as observers. The discussions reportedly were continuing into the night.

South African military units, which were supposed to be confined to base in terms of the UN independence plan, emerged to assist territorial police in pursuing the guerillas. The troops returned to base on Saturday.

South Africa agreed to end its 74-year rule over Namibia as part of an agreement signed in December, which also calls for a phased withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola.— Sapa.
Spravo
‘time bomb’

LONDON. — The return of about 30,000 exiles from Swapo detention camps in Angola and Zambia is a “time bomb” that could split the movement’s leadership and blow the settlement process in Namibia apart, the newsletter Africa Confidential said yesterday.

It said the question was “whether the explosion will come before or after the November elections for the Constituent Assembly”.

Many of the returning exiles had been treated with brutality and had grievances against Swapo and its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, whose future may be in doubt.

“No one doubts that Swapo currently has overwhelming support, probably from more than two-thirds of the population,” said the newsletter. “But from now until November, Swapo will be fighting a defensive battle, seeking to fend off criticisms from within and attacks from rival parties better funded and better organised.”

‘Will they appear at all?’

So far none of the internal or external Swapo leaders had publicly distanced themselves from the leadership but “many appear prepared to do so”, the newsletter said.

African Confidential said the best guide to things to come could be the attitude of former Swapo dignitaries detained in exile, including Mr Eric Bla, Mr Lucas Stephanus and Mr Ben Bois who “are not likely to keep silent about the injustices they have suffered”.

It asked whether “the most important detainees will appear at all — or have they disappeared?”

The newsletter said Mr Hage Geingob, a member of the Swapo political bureau, would be the first of the external leaders to return home.

It said Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo’s foreign secretary, had also been asked to return early but had been showing “increasing reluctance”.

The newsletter said that how Mr Geingob, a competent administrator, handled the crisis created by the detainees “will determine the attitude of others in the external leadership”.

It said criticism of Mr Nujoma’s leadership could lead to a strong challenge from the movement’s internationally respected information secretary, Mr Ildipo Hamutenya, an ally of Mr Geingob.
Swapo leader 'will return in six weeks'

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, who turned 60 on Friday, will return to Namibia within six weeks, a member of the organisation's Central Committee says.

Mr Danny Tjongarero told a Swapo rally in Windhoek at the weekend that suggestions that Mr Nujoma would not be returning home were not true.

The leadership of Swapo had packed their cases and were ready to return home, he said.

"Within the next weeks you will see Swapo flags hoisted everywhere."

Mr Tjongarero said the leaders of Swapo's election committee would be arriving in Namibia within two weeks, marking the start of the party's official campaign for the election, scheduled to take place in the first week of November.

The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek reported that it was believed the head of the UN Institute for Namibia and Swapo Central Committee member Mr Hage Geingob would head the group's election committee.
Blamed for stalled talks

SWAPOPresence in Angola

By Bruce Cameron
Namibia talks adjourn

RUACANA — The joint commission talks between Cuba, South Africa and Angola near Ruacana on the Namibian border were adjourned this morning after about 16 hours.

The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, told a media conference this morning the parties had agreed to take a break to report to their respective capitals and governments. He said the talks will resume on Friday.

He refused to elaborate on any of the issues discussed.

Asked if the issue of the SWAPO insurgents leaving Namibia had deadlocked the talks he refused to comment, other than to say it was a matter still under discussion. — Sapa.
Swapo presence stalls talks

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa failed to reach agreement yesterday apparently because there is still a significant Swapo presence in Angola south of the 16th parallel.

A weary South African delegation returned today to brief President Botha, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan on the situation.

Mr Derek Auret, a senior director of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who headed the foreign affairs section of the delegation, said today the delegations had agreed to adjourn until Friday to report to their governments.

Although sources indicated that the presence of Swapo troops south of the 16th parallel was the major issue there were also other issues causing problems.

These could include South African troop strengths and the position of the SWA police anti-insurgency forces.
Swapo has pulled back, says UN

LUANDA — A senior UN official said yesterday Swapo guerrillas had pulled back into Angola and been confined to camps there.

Major John Ryan of the UN Transition Assistance Group for Namibia (Untag) said in Luanda that 5,168 Swapo guerrillas paraded at the weekend at Chibemba in southern Angola, where they were counted by UN officials.

Earlier, Swapo Information Secretary Mr. Ndipo Hamutenya said: “Our fighters are all out.”

He said South Africa now has no reason for not demobilising its military presence in Namibia under a withdrawal pact agreed on last month.

Major Ryan spoke as officials from South Africa, Angola and Cuba, and Soviet and US observers, were meeting on the frontier to decide if all Swapo fighters had left Namibia.

If they agree, Pretoria is expected to resume its own withdrawal under a UN independence plan which was thrown off course on the day it was due to start, April 1.

A Swapo incursion led to fighting with South African-led security forces.

Mr Hamutenya said of Pretoria’s troops:

“We want them to go back to their bases and then leave. Whether they will or not is something else. They can always find excuses.”

He said the guerrillas were confined to bases above the 16th parallel in Angola, 150 km north of the Namibian border.

Chibemba, where the Swapo parade took place, is 30 km north of the 16th parallel.

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Mr Hamutenya said three top Swapo figures would return to Namibia this week from exile in Angola to prepare for the UN-supervised repatriation, starting on May 22, of more than 50,000 Namibian exiles from Angola, Zambia and other states.

They were Nicky Iyambo, Nangolo Libete and Pashukeni Sioombe, all members of Swapo’s policy-making central committee.

Indications were that the phased reduction of SA forces in Namibia to 1,500 men would be completed before the due date of June 30, a senior UN spokesman, Mr. Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek yesterday. Sapa reports.

The withdrawal of the SADF from Namibia “may be a little wobbly at the edges now but we have been given assurances by the SADF, which we accept, that the withdrawal will get fully back on schedule in three to four weeks,” he said. — Reuters.
Swapo back in Angola

LUANDA — A senior UN official said yesterday Swapo forces had pulled back into Angola and been confined to camps there.

Untag's Maj. John Ryan said 5,166 Swapo guerrillas paraded at the weekend at Chibemba, in southern Angola, where they were counted by UN officials.

Swapo said earlier "our fighters are all out."

Ryan spoke as officials from SA, Angola and Cuba, and Soviet and US observers, were meeting on the border to decide if all Swapo fighters had quit Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter.
Worrall blames De Klerk for Rubicon mess

DP CO-LEADER Denis Worrall claimed last night that NP leader F W de Klerk persuaded President FW Botha to change his 1985 Rubicon speech which prompted the rand’s collapse.

He added, in a blistering attack on De Klerk at a public meeting in Milnerton, the next president would be more of an economic illiterate than Botha, judging by Sunday’s Network TV performance.

Heaping scorn on De Klerk’s claim that government was not responsible for the rand’s debased value, Worrall, SA ambassador in London at the time, said De Klerk had persuaded Botha to rewrite his Rubicon speech.

“De Klerk should tell the public what role he played in that episode. It was in F W de Klerk, who persuaded Botha to rewrite that speech.

“He told him the Transvaal congress (of the NP), which was to come, was more important than the Natal congress. And so the international banks closed down on us and we got Rubicon rands.”

Worrall added: “Judging from his answers to the economic questions, De Klerk is more of an economic illiterate than President Botha.”

“For him (De Klerk) to say that the unemployment, inflation, soaring costs and general economic misery which South Africans are experiencing is the result of circumstances beyond the NP government’s control, is both insulting and insensitive,” Worrall said.

After addressing scores of political meetings in the past two months, Worrall said he could tell De Klerk that the “feeling out there is one of anger — anger at the economic mismanagement, anger at the excessive taxes, anger at rising costs and especially bitterness at the inability to find work for many millions.”

Worrall threatened to make the SABC and Network News an election issue unless the corporation proved its impartiality.

“Our stand on the NP’s abuse of what should be a neutral public corporation is a principled one,” he said.

Agricultural exports to boost earnings

PRETORIA — SA’s foreign exchange earnings will be boosted this year by record export earnings from the best agricultural season in a decade.

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) economist Keo Du Toit said a preliminary estimate based on current trends indicated that these could reach, or even exceed, R4,5bn.

This was assuming, too, that the country’s transport system could handle the five-million tons of maize available for export before the year’s end.

The SAAU estimates about 25% of the estimated total value of agricultural production this year will be exported.

Total value is expected to exceed R16bn. Maize Board estimates are that exports will earn R12bn.

The last biggest maize export surplus was in the 1981/82 season, when around five-million tons was exported, earning about R63mn in foreign exchange.

Du Toit added that last season’s record wool earnings of around R760m could be exceeded.

Sheep numbers were increasing and wool prices were stable.

Sugar earnings too could reach record levels, he said.

Exports from this year’s record wheat crop of 3,5-million tons would amount to around one-million tons. Under current rand exchange value, this should realise between R380m and R400m, Du Toit said.

Swapo back in Angola

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Untag’s Maj John Ryan said Swapo guerrillas paraded at the weekend at Cibemba, in southern Angola, where they were counted by UN officials.

Ryan said earlier “our fighters are all out”.

Ryan spoke as officials from SA, Angola and Cuba, and Soviet and US observers, were meeting on the border to decide if all Swapo fighters had quit Namibia. — Sapa-Reuters.
void
Swapo will help ANC in SA fight
‘All is calm’ in Namibia

WINDHOEK — No incidents had been reported in northern Namibia during the weekend and it appeared the situation was calm, an official spokesman for the Administrator-General, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek.

Today the United Nations Special Representative and the Administrator-General have to decide whether the settlement process is back on schedule.

South African troops ceased hostile action at 6 am on Saturday against Swapo guerrillas who may still be in northern Namibia.

A military spokesman said South African forces resumed movements to pull out equipment and to reduce the number of troops in Namibia — monitored by UN personnel.

The UN settlement plan requires Pretoria to have no more than 12,000 men in Namibia six weeks after the implementation date, April 1.

On Friday, the first 12-week phase of the UN decolonisation process reached the half-way mark, but fighting from April 1 had disrupted the schedule.

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Piemar, have to determine today whether peace and order have been restored and the settlement process is back on track.

They are due to attend a meeting today of the Joint Monitoring Commission of South African, Cuban and Angolan representatives near Rucana, on the Namibia/Angola border.

From London it is reported that Mrs Glennis Kinnock, wife of the leader of Britain’s opposition Labour Party, has called for funding for Swapo to help it win Namibian elections.

Addressing a Children Under Apartheid conference in Aberdeen, she said: “Namibia deserves a generous response. The problems will be enormous as hundreds of children return to Namibia and where the new government will inherit an education system geared to the needs of the Afrikaner community.” — Sapa.
SA, Angolan, Cuban officials meet today

Namibia’s peace signs look good

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Signs that peace has returned to northern Namibia and that the stalled Resolution 435 independence plan can get going again are looking good.

Officials from South Africa, Angola and Cuba meet today on the Angolan side of the border at Rucacana to discuss the current security situation in northern Namibia and to decide if things have returned to what they were before April 1, when large-scale Swapo incursions brought fierce fighting that left nearly 300 people dead.

Delegates to the Rucacana talks — being held under the auspices of the Joint Commission — must decide if all the remaining Swapo insurgents inside northern Namibia have returned to their bases in southern Angola north of the 16th parallel, where they should have been by April 1.

United States and Soviet observers will be at the Rucacana meeting, as will South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and United Nations Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Ahtisaari will be particularly anxious that delegates declare the status quo has been restored.

Refugees

That will mean a resumption of the implementation of Resolution 435. Officials of the UN’s High Commissioner for Refugees are waiting for the go-ahead to start the repatriation of the estimated 50,000 Namibian exiles and refugees living in neighbouring African countries — an operation that cannot begin until peace is secured in Ovambo and Knokoland.

South African troops in northern Namibia were officially confined to their bases at 6 am on Saturday, in advance of the Rucacana meeting, and at the end of the two-week “verification” period allowed by the Cape Town meeting of the Joint Commission on April 22.

South African officers have said, however, that the programme for the withdrawal and demobilisation of SADF and SWA Territory Force units has continued, with much equipment having already been moved back to South Africa.

That fact, coupled with comments by South African official sources last week that most Swapo fighters had returned to Angola, is seen by political observers here as a positive indication that the independence plan will soon continue as planned.
Will maritime zones dispute arise over Namibian islands?

By JOHN YELD
Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA has an indisputable claim to territorial sovereignty over the Prince Edward group of islands, which includes Marion Island and the Penguin Islands off Namibia, according to State law adviser and advocate Mr Albert Hoffmann.

However, there could be a conflict of interest following possible claims to maritime zones by an independent Namibia, Mr Hoffmann added.

The Penguin Islands, which include Lobengula and Plum Pudding, are 12 small islands fringing the Namibian coast between Walvis Bay and the mouth of the Orange river. Two of them—Penguin and Seal Islands—are in Luderitz Bay.

In a paper read on his behalf by Professor Derry Devine of the University of Cape Town’s Institute of Marine Law, Mr Hoffmann told the National Maritime Conference in the city last week that all these territories could be regarded as true islands in international law.

OVERLAPPING CLAIMS

Marion and Prince Edward Islands each had a territorial sea zone of 12 nautical miles and an exclusive fishing zone of 200 nautical miles. All 12 of the Penguin Islands were, in principle, also entitled to a territorial sea and an exclusive fishing zone, Mr Hoffmann said.

"The proximity of the Penguin Islands to the coast of SWA/Namibia and the latter’s own possible claims to maritime zones would result in claims overlapping which will have to be resolved by a delimitation agreement between South Africa and an independent SWA/Namibia."

The present value of shipping repairs in South Africa was about R10-million but the future of the local shipbuilding industry was bleak, the conference heard.

In a paper read on his behalf, Mr B O’Connor, executive director of Dorbyl Limited, said the low value of the rand made the local repair of ships attractive to international owners, although this was being eroded by inflation.

"It is also unfortunate that ship repairs in South Africa generally rely on one or two major accidents or disasters each year to achieve their profits and conditions along our coast have usually protected these." (pp)

EFFICIENT HARBOUR

Mr O’Connor said that although the probable cost of replacing local ships was estimated at more than R1-billion at present values, the shipbuilding industry could not remain competitive.

"Unless there is a favourable change in world market conditions or some form of assistance to the industry there is a distinct danger that the infrastructure and resources of the shipbuilding industry, which have been created over decades, will be allowed to disintegrate," Mr O’Connor said.

- Maputo was the most efficient foreign harbour on the east coast south of the Himba, but was operating at less than half its original capacity.
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Signs good for peace as commission meets

ARGUS AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

WINDBERG, 6/208.—The signs look good that peace has returned to southern Namibia and that the stalled Revolution—s Independence plan can get going again.

Officials from South Africa, Angola and Cuba met today in the Angolan side of the border of Angola to discuss the security situation in southern Namibia and discuss whether or not they should return to what they were before April 1, when large-scale Swappian incursions brought force fighting which left about 200 people dead.

Delegates to the Swapp talks, which will be held under the auspices of the joint commission—now officials—will return to their bases in southern Angola north of the 18th parallel, where they should have been on April 1.

58,000 exiles

The United States and the Soviet Union will be observers at the Swapp meeting, as well as the South African Administrator-General, Mr. Godfrey Pinheiro, and Chadian National Security Coordinator Mr. Marcel Abahart.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees are waiting for the joint commission to start the repatriation of the estimated 58,000 Namibian nationals who fled to neighboring African countries.

The operation cannot begin until the peace is secured in western Ummi and Khomas regions.

African troops in northern Namibia were officially confined to their bases at 6am on Saturday, in advance of the Swapp meeting, and on the end of the two-week "preparatory" period allowed by the Cape Town meeting of the joint commission on April 2.

South African officials have said that the programme for the withdrawal and demobilization of SWAPO and SWAPO Territorial Force units has continued, with much equipment having already been moved back to South Africa.

The fact, coupled with comments by South African officials last week that most Swapp fighters had returned to Angola, seen by political observers here as a positive indication that the independence plan will be carried out as planned.

SWAPO President Mr. Sam Nujoma will return to Namibia, within the week, to discuss with the organization's central committee members.

Mr. Dennis Ngama, a WAFS official, told a Swapp rally in Windhoek yesterday that the organization's central committee had been returning home without fear.

CASES PACKED

"All the exiled leadership of SWAPO had packed their cases and were ready to return home," he added.

Mr. Thika, said the leaders of SWAPO's election committees would be arriving in Namibia within two weeks, marking the start of the party's official campaign for the major election which is planned for take place in the first week of November.

The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek reported that it was believed Mr. Nujoma who would head the organization's election committee.
Vital frontier discussions due today

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK.—South African officials meet their Angolan and Cuban counterparts today in vital frontier discussions that could restart the stalled United Nations-managed independence programme or tip the international mission into further chaos. Military and counter-insurgency police units were confined to bases and held off operations against SWAPO at the weekend.

Back-to-base instructions were effective from dawn on Saturday, in advance of today’s meeting at Ruscana of the three-nation Joint Commission that hopes to prove all of SWAPO’s guerrillas have withdrawn from Namibia and gathered behind the 16th parallel in southern Angola.

South Africa is adamant that without that assurance — from Angolan authorities and UN military monitors — the troubled UN-supervised independence programme for Namibia goes no further.

Late last week, security sources still believed that up to 300 guerrillas were hiding in the territory and that about 1,800 remained south of the 16th parallel in Angola.

Managers of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) are nervously watching their planning calendar, already stalled for six weeks by SWAPO’s April incursions that violated a ceasefire and other settlement agreements.

Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux yesterday said that no weekend conflict had been reported from the militarised northern Ovamboland region after troops and paramilitary police suspended action against SWAPO.

A military spokesman said patrols and bush sweeps were ended and troops stayed in bases from dawn on Saturday.

“We have ended intensive operations against SWAPO,” Cmd’t Frans van der Merwe said from Oshakati, nerve centre of security and administrative operations in Ovamboland.

“We are going about with the normal withdrawal, and administrative and logistical work where necessary. But that all has to be cleared with Untag.

“Operations against SWAPO have stopped and so has the verification process (of SWAPO’s withdrawal),” he said.

SADF's SWA role lauded

Political Staff

THE Defence Force’s military successes had paved the way for a negotiated settlement in Namibia, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said at the weekend.

“Our forces have again done their task in the certain knowledge that their strength and operational efficiency have once more underlined South Africa’s role as stabiliser and regional power on the sub-continent,” he said when he opened the East Rand Tattoo.

The SADF had a proud record in South West Africa and over seven decades it had been called to service there and every time the mission was executed with success.

“Over the last 51 years, the Defence Force not only broken SWAPO militarily, but it also created infrastructure in that area which created the opportunities for development and progress.”

It was now the task of the democratic parties in Namibia lead that area independence with dedication and unity and to protect democratic freedoms, General Malan said.

“The new spirit of increased reduction of tension and co-operate holds great promises. Those that try to disrupt this will pay a heavy price for their short-sightedness,” he said.
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock’s fiery wife Glenys called at the weekend for sanctions against “apartheid’s aggression” and worldwide financial and material support to ensure that Swapo rules an independent Namibia.

She told a United Nations-sponsored conference titled “Children under Apartheid” in Aberdeen that a Swapo government would replace war, injustice and exploitation with freedom, peace, equality, health and equal education for future generations.

She said South African rule in Namibia had created conditions in which the average life expectancy was 49 for blacks and 69 for whites.

Kinnock’s wife tells of ‘atrocities’ in Namibia

Cape Times, Monday

She said SADF atrocities included “accounts of children as young as three being whipped, of children roasted alive over fires and of children’s small faces being held against the exhaust pipes of military vehicles”.

South Africa continued to “wage its war against the frontline states and remains committed to its attempt to keep them in a state of dependence, political weakness and instability”.

She called for “effective sanctions against South Africa”.

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100 000 exiles are set to return home — SWAPO

15/17/83

Swampana — SWAPO is ready to start
Worrall warns of onslaught

CAPETOWN — SA should be prepared for an all-out diplomatic, political and economic international onslaught once Namibia was independent, DP co-leader Denis Worrall said on Friday.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Nelspruit Chamber of Commerce, Worrall said that while UN Resolution 435 was being implemented the main international pressure would be off SA.

Worrall said his recent exposure to voters around the country had shown that the majority of whites, including supporters of the NP, "know that the apartheid game is up."

"People are yearning for a more just and democratic SA. They, and the leaders committed to this vision, should be helped and not impeded," he said.

After 1990, SA's exports to Europe would be under close scrutiny, "and there is no way we are going to have the access presently enjoyed if we still have the apartheid albatross".
WINDHOEK — United Nations officials said yesterday that likely delays in completing the airlift home of 41,000 Namibian exiles would endanger the timing of elections planned for November.

"If the airlifts fall behind schedule, that puts the election date in doubt and that will throw another spanner in the works," a senior UN official told Reuters.

Hundreds of political refugees, some of whom have lived in exile for decades after fleeing South African rule in Namibia, were airlifted into three airports in different parts of the country on the second day of a UN-organised repatriation operation.

Some flights from neighbouring states have already been delayed, making it unlikely that the airlift will be completed within the six-week timetable.

Independence elections are planned for November, when a constituent assembly is due to be voted into power.

The independence plan has already come close to collapse following bloody clashes between South African-led security forces and black nationalist guerrillas of the South West African Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO).

It was saved by the diplomatic efforts of the three major parties to the agreement — South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

Pretoria has agreed to decolonise Namibia if Cuba withdraws 50,000 troops from neighbouring Angola.
Home, sweet, cold home

HUNDREDS of Namibian refugees spent a freezing winter's night in a sprawling tent camp on the outskirts of Windhoek on Monday, and they were more than happy to do so.

Most of the 400 refugees who became the Dobra reception centre's first occupants have been in exile from their motherland for more than 20 years.

Early Tuesday morning dozens of refugees gathered outside their tents to watch the first rays of dawn break over the rolling hills surrounding the reception centre.

It was a sight many had not seen for a long time. Some of the older exiles were moved to tears at waking up on home soil.

HOME FOR THE FIRST TIME? This boy was among the returning exiles
"Total onslaught idea dead"

The international community's formula for South Africa was urban, release, dismantle and negotiate, and now the South African Government should make its formula clear, says Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert.

The total onslaught ideology which South Africans had been fed for 14 years ended with acceptance of Resolution 435 and the Government now realised that it needed the support of the international community, including the Soviet Union, to bring about peace and stability in South Africa, says Idasa director Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

Addressing an Idasa report meeting in Johannesburg on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Dr Slabbert said the total onslaught concept started in 1974 when Angola and Mozambique gained their independence.

Since then, South Africans had been told that there was a "devilish plot" by the Soviet Union to use the Frontline states and the ANC to overrun South Africa.

The implementation of Resolution 435 had been the death of the total onslaught concept, he said.

Part of the reason for this was the internal and external pressure which the country was facing, both economically and politically, but he believed the main cause was the shift in the attitude of international powers towards finding a political solution for South Africa.

The role played by other countries in bringing about a solution in Angola had astounding the South African Government.

Namibia was the fourth country after Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe to be freed from white domination. When it became independent, the attention of the world would be focussed on South Africa as the last country in which white domination still existed.

Key players

He said the three key international players in the future of South Africa were the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom, and all three desired a peaceful solution for the country.

As a result of change in international affairs, the major powers were intent on finding regional solutions in areas that were potential flashpoints, rather than risking confrontation which could endanger their interests.

The fact that the Soviet Union was prepared to make contact with South Africa and other key players in the South African situation should not be interpreted as a desire by it to establish diplomatic relations or to abandon its support for the ANC, but was part of the plan to find a political solution for the area.

He said the key international countries appeared to believe the unbanning of prohibited organisations, the release of political prisoners, the dismantling of apartheid structures and negotiation with black leaders were necessary for a climate for a peaceful solution.

"The formula of urban, release, dismantle and negotiate has been evident in statements by the US, the USSR and the UK for several years. The problem is that we know what they see as a political solution, but how does the South African Government see it?"

Dr Slabbert said the onus was now on the South African Government to explain why it was not going to follow the steps contained in the formula.—Sapa.
Swapo woman left with baby on back

Namibian refugee is home after 15 years

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's African News Service

WINDHOEK — Pashukuni Shoombe set foot in Namibia this week after an absence of 15 years, and when word got out that she was back many people beat a path to her tent.

In October 1974 Mrs Shoombe strapped her one-year-old baby to her back and, with her four other children, embarked on a marathon walk across the borders of three countries.

They travelled on foot from Owambo, through Angola and finally into Zambia.

Said Mrs Shoombe: "My back still has welts like marks from the straps with which I secured my baby during my long walk into the unknown. Fortunately we travelled as a group with other Namibians who had chosen exile."

She left behind a home guarded by an elderly relative who is still alive. She also left her teaching post in the village of Ongwediva.

"Reliable sources had told me that my life was in danger. It was a known fact to the South Africans that I was a member of Swapo — and for that I was earmarked for death."

She joined Swapo in 1963 and together with husband Jonathan she promoted its ideas and rapidly became known as a staunch anti-apartheid campaigner.

**Arrested**

Her husband was arrested for his activities and taken to Pretoria. On his release he was stopped by the authorities from teaching. He was tipped off he was about to be re-detained and he left the country. She did the same.

In exile she helped found Swapo's main camp in Zambia and later returned to Angola.

Mrs Shoombe said: "There is no big difference between the camps and home, though the camps are slightly irregular.

"We collected firewood in the camps, the same as we did back home, prepared meals and tended to children much the same way."

She and other women leaders initiated projects such as sewing, weaving, knitting and classes in agriculture and literacy.

She spoke of her feelings when she landed at Ondangwa — main air base for the military in the north: "I saw all the military things and wondered, because one had expected to return to a spirit of reconciliation."

She was surprised to see the cabbies near the Ongwediva refugee reception centre.

"I thought I would not see war material again in Namibia, because these are the cabbies which have been killing our people in our villages and destroying our crops."

"How are we going to join our families with these cabbies around? They are intimidating our people, they must leave."

A undated file picture of Marilyn Monroe look-alike tot was found dead at her home in Kent, England, living as a Monroe double, was found with a half and pills scattered near her bed.
Swapo arrival this week, but no Nujoma

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's homecoming at the weekend is to be spearheaded with the arrival of the organisation's top central committee members.

But the movement's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, will not be in the vanguard of officials who will start up an election campaign for pre-independence polling in November.

The homecoming on Sunday will be led by Mr Hage Geingob, designated as chief of Swapo's election directorate, who has headed up the Lusaka-based UN Institute for Namibia for more than a decade.

Other prominent Swapo officials joining the homecoming will be Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the movement's foreign affairs spokesman and former representative at the UN in New York, and Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, head of public affairs.

A spokesman said Mr Nujoma's return had not been finally scheduled.

The officials' return from up to 20 years in exile has prompted ironic cooperation with former enemies — Windhoek-based Swapo organisers have asked SA Foreign Affairs officials to smooth over arrangements and set up an airport news conference. Supporters planning a triumphal welcome will be kept outside Windhoek Airport's main gates under new restrictions agreed between Namibian authorities and the UN during the return of thousands of refugees aboard chartered flights this week.

● Swapo invests millions — Page 3
Swapo invests millions in property

WINDHOEK — Swapo has invested millions of rand's from foreign donations in the local booming property market in advance of the scheduled home-coming this weekend of most of its exiled leadership.

In advance of the arrival of top Central Committee members, Swapo has bought a five-storey office block on the fringe of the capital's downtown area and invested in more than 30 private houses.

Officials declined to say precisely how many houses the movement has bought or to specify the total sum invested in property, which probably runs to millions of rand's.

"I don't think that is for public knowledge," Swapo official and Windhoek advocate Mr. Anton Lubowski said yesterday.

But other sources said that estate agents and motor dealers had been queueing for Mr. Lubowski's favor since word spread of the imminent return of senior party members and Swapo's property interests.

Meanwhile Sapa-AP reports that about 1,500 of the 41,000 registered Namibian exiles returned to their homeland this week.

Government officials said that senior Swapo members would arrive on Sunday and a news conference was being arranged.

The huge airlift began on Monday and the UN wants to bring back more than 1,000 refugees a day from camps in Angola, Zambia and Botswana.

However, only an estimated 1,300 have arrived, UN officials say.
Peace ‘doves’ released as Swapo exiles arrive

By Joe Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo exiles returning homes to Namibia yesterday released hundreds of white peace “doves” as the buses carrying them to the Ongwediva reception centre drove out of the gates of Ondangwa air base.

The “doves,” paper cut-outs, were snapped up by the small group of well-wishers standing opposite the gates.

They also were taken by the much larger crowd several hundred metres away. Nothing was written on the “paper birds,” which flew briefly before crashing through the windows before dropping to the ground.

“A guard of honour formed by several hundred people at the Ongwediva centre was said by a man, using a loud-hailer, to be wary of provocateurs.

As soon as the guard was formed he said: “There are several men among you wearing pistols and they are not our people. Be on the lookout for them.”

Camplinks drove up and down for much of the day as exiles met their relatives on the roadside. At least twice police in two of the vehicles laughed and pointed at the crowd of Swapo’s rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, as they sped past.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said even though the exiles were free to return to their homes and rejoin relatives, it was unlikely the first to leave the camps would do so before Monday.

If any left without permission they would forfeit the benefits due to them, such as food rations, officials said.

Storm brews as police recruit ex-Koevoet men

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African-appointed “Administrator” General could come under sharp attack in political circles here following disclosures that the SWA Police is recruiting “special constables” from the ranks of the disbanded 292 Battalion.

What is even more difficult for anti-South African elements to swallow is that the men are trained at A왔다메스, a base used by the feared Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.

The battalion, which was attached to the SWA Territorial Force, disbanded under Resolution 485.

It and its elder, the 291 Battalion, were the most unpopular components of the armed forces among many Namibians. Members of the Owamblo tribe in northern Namibia.

Police have said the recruitment of “people for an emergency” was to cope with manpower shortages and provide promised protection for tribal chiefs.

A police spokesman said it was preferable to recruit people who had been “screened and trained”, in security-related work.

People in northern villages said as far as they were concerned the disbandment of SWA army units was in name only, because their activities were still being carried out by Koevoet members as policemen.

Welcome home... an Angolan aircraft carrying Namibian exiles is greeted, with fist salutes and Swapo flags, by supporters on the ground outside Ondangwa air base.
Back to beat the drum

Swapo's big guns fly in for elections

Winners - Political leaders from Swabo, including President Sam Nujoma, arrive in Namibia from exile to campaign for the upcoming elections. Nujoma is expected to retain power as the elections are seen as a referendum on his leadership.

Dr. Hage Geingob, National Assembly Speaker, and Mr. Haipende Hifwa, Minister of Defense, arrive in Windhoek for talks with the opposition leader, Mr. Hifwa. The talks are expected to focus on the election's results and the future of Namibia.

Meanwhile, the International Community is concerned about the possibility of violence during the elections, with tension rising between the opposition and the government. The United Nations has called on both sides to ensure a peaceful election process.

At the end of it all, Namibia's political landscape is set to be transformed, with the outcome of the elections determining the future of the country. Will Nujoma's efforts to retain power succeed? Only time will tell.
Swapo election drive begins this weekend

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Swapo steps out of its 23-year role as a guerilla movement this weekend to launch a campaign that seeks to grab control of independent Namibia's government through the organisation's first ballot-box test.

Senior officials of Swapo's central leadership are scheduled to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow from long exile at the head of a 140-member team that will start up electioneering for independence polling in November. Swapo officials say they plan to use up to 15,000 field workers in a pre-election campaign.

In newspaper advertisements, Swapo yesterday urged followers to gather at Windhoek Airport tomorrow to hear their leaders speak on Namibian soil for the first time in 20 years.

The movement also sought to regain international trust that was lost after the guerilla incursions in early April nearly derailed the independence process on the day it started.

"Swapo assures the international community and the Namibian people that Swapo will replace guns with ballots," election director Mr Hein Geingob told reporters in Lusaka yesterday. He said a Swapo government would seek assistance from other politicians.

"Whether we win two-thirds or 100% of the votes, all Namibians will be required to join hands and rebuild the country," Mr Geingob said.

Sapa reports that the UN repatriated 2,333 Namibian refugees in the first four days of its six-week programme for returning 41,000 refugees, a spokesman for the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said in Windhoek yesterday.
Swapo’s top men due in Namibia tomorrow

SOME of Swapo’s top leaders, including Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, whom some consider to be president Sam Nujoma’s No 2, are scheduled to fly into Windhoek tomorrow as part of a massive influx of exiles into Namibia.

Also on the aircraft will be Mr Hage Geingob, who will head Swapo’s election campaign, and Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo’s head of foreign liaison and former United Nations representative.

Sanctuary

Mr Nujoma himself will not be among those returning tomorrow. Swapo leaders said they did not consider it “safe” for him to return yet, and they were not saying when he would return home after having been in exile since 1960.

At Olikololo on the Angolan border, about 40km west of Oshikango, a few hundred refugees were seeking sanctuary from fighting between Unita rebels and Angolan government troops. They told journalists they had decided to come to Namibia because they had been attacked by Angolan government troops, but said they were returning to Angola by day to tend their cattle and crops.

South African television cameraman Mr Simon Stanford and his sound man Mr Peter Davidson were briefly detained by Unita fighters after straying into Angola.

They were released after they were spotted by a South West African Police patrol in Namibia, which was accompanied by Windhoek Observer editor Mr Haines Smith.

Mr Smith persuaded the police to intervene and negotiate the release of the TV crew.

Demonstrations to greet the exiles at airports have been forbidden by the Administrator-General in Namibia, with the approval of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

But Swapo plans a “hero’s welcome” for the returning leaders on the ground outside the Windhoek airport and supporters will be bussed in.

Mr Nicolas Bwakira, the Burundian who heads the UNHCR, said more than 2,500 returnees had arrived by Friday.

Unlike many of Africa’s refugees, the first 150 in Namibia looked well fed and clothed after care by the UNHCR and the Namibian Government.

Fighters from Swapo’s military wing, the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia, will not be included among the Namibians to be repatriated under the auspices of the UNHCR, but will be repatriated under a different process.
New battle in Owambo — against political bully-boys

Peter Kenny

in Oshakati reports on the travails of electioneering in a war-ravaged country

"It exists if anyone threatens another person who doesn't support that person or another party." Intimidation also surfaced, said, when people tried to pressure others to register with a certain political party. But there are signs that the presence of the UN is helping reduce the number of reported cases of intimidation. Said a UN assistant regional director in the north, Mr. Frances Waskes-Fischer: "The number of complaints has dropped. There used to be five or six reports each day — now we have five to six a week." With only 183 men stationed in the north, the UN police force is vastly outnumbered by the SWA Police. In Oshakati there are 62 UN policemen under the command of Irishman Peter Fitzgerald.

A campaign has been launched to have former members of the notorious Koevoet removed from the force. But some say such a move would be impractical as it comprises 2,000 of the total Swapo force of 6,500.

Said Chief Inspector Derick Bruce, the Press spokesman for Swapo in the north: "Every organisation has its black sheep and we are no exception. "No quarter will be given to any policeman who steps out of line. "But Koevoet does not exist and has not existed for some time. Its members have been integrated with the rest of the police force."

Inspector Bruce said many of the complaints against harassment or intimidation and the security forces.

In Owamboland, despite charges of intimidation, Swapo flags and banners flutter on the road between Oshakati and Ondangwa after having been stashed away when hostilities resumed. Mr O'Linn said: "Intimidation is a very difficult thing to define. But it exists if there is violence — or the threat of violence."

The last train carrying South African mercenaries rumble out of Tsumeb on Thursday and Pretoria's troop contingent in Namibia should be down to 1,500 by the end of next week.

Some Namibian sceptics wonder if the troubled north, which bears the brunt of the 25-year bush war, will return to normal in the foreseeable future. But Mr. O'Linn hopes his commission will do its bit to achieve this.

Heavily armed Casspirs of the SWA Police still range through every part of Owambo. Civilians and churchmen in the area, many of them Swapo supporters, say their presence is "intimidatory and excessive".

In the north-east, things are quieter. There the roar of Casspirs mingles with that of farmhens and Mercedes-Benzes driven by Finnish troops — who with their severely crepured hair are Dolf Lundgren look-alikes in their chariots on the highway to Rundu.

(Finnish troops have a scheme whereby they can import luxury cars and later take them home — duty free.)

But intimidation also touches the UN. This week a secretary in the office of Untag chief Martti Antisaari had the side of her car spray painted with the words "UN-Terrorist Assistance Group".

And UN number plates have a short lifespan as souvenir hunters pluck them from any car parked in a lonely spot.

In Owamboland, despite charges of intimidation, Swapo flags and banners flutter on the road between Oshakati and Ondangwa after having been stashed away when hostilities resumed.
CP Correspondent

On Wednesday, Pashukuni Shoombe travelled more than 700km from Windhoek to Ongwediva in northern Namibia to a reception centre for returning refugees.

It was a tearful but joyous reunion for schoolteacher Shoombe, who had not seen many of her family and friends since she fled the country in 1974.

Shoombe returned to the country of her birth with the first plane load of exiles coming in from Angola.

A member of Swapo's powerful central committee and its secretary for women's affairs, Shoombe has travelled the world presenting her organisation's case.

It was different when she fled her country during the night many years ago. She was tipped off that she would be killed for her pro-Swapo activities and had been refused permission by the authorities to teach.

Earlier her husband, Jonathan Shoombe, a key Swapo figure in northern Namibia in the early '60s and '70s, left the country after being tipped off that he would be detained again.

In fear of her life, his wife fled with their five children.

The youngest, a year old, was strapped to her back for the long walk across Angola to Zambia, where she joined her husband. The eldest of their brood was then nine.

"I have been a member of Swapo since 1963, and I will always be a member of Swapo. I have been to many places on work for Swapo, and wherever they send me I will go," said Pashukuni Shoombe.

On her arrival, she was clearly annoyed at the Casspirs that roared past the reception centre, and said their actions were intimidatory.

"How will our people be able to go back home, when all this war material is still about? These people must go, and these Casspirs, which have been killing our people and destroying our crops."

Three nursing sisters walked past as we spoke. They had been assigned to the UN clinic at Ongwediva centre.

They glanced back after a few steps then raced back and emotionally embraced Shoombe. They recognised the woman who taught them many years ago and who is now legend in northern Namibia.

After flying almost 1,000km to the Dobra reception camp, another woman, Ndeula Hishongwa, sat with her two children in their modest, wind-swept tent.

She left 15 years ago as an unmarried young woman, her burning desire for freedom incompatible with life under apartheid and foreign rule.

She returned with one of many scheduled plane loads of exiles.

She is also a member of Swapo's central committee and her husband Hidipo is a member of the politburo - like Jonathan Shoombe.

Both Shoombe and Hishongwa said they were happy to be back home and could not wait to be reunited with their loved ones.
**Acquisitions**

The acquisition of **Keovent** is a significant step for Keovent. This acquisition will enhance our capabilities and expand our market presence.

**Keovent**

**Kevin Jacobs in Wind Creek**

Kevin Jacobs is a Controversial Force

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**Discuss: Statement, Response.**

Kevin Jacobs, former head of the Keovent Corporation, is facing scrutiny over his role in the acquisition of **Keovent**. The controversy surrounding Jacobs and his leadership has raised questions about the decision to acquire **Keovent**.

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**Validated**

The validated statement has been reviewed and confirmed to be accurate.
Triumphant roadside rally planned for exiles

Swapo supporters mass to greet their leaders

WINDHOEK — Swapo supporters prepared a triumphal homecoming yesterday for exiled leaders returning to start up a vote-catching campaign ahead of the movement’s first nationwide election test.

Buses, trucks and taxis flying flags in Swapo’s red, green and blue colours, ferried hundreds of supporters to Windhoek Airport for a rally outside the main gates.

Authorities, citing public safety and crowd control, barred all but airline passengers and people accompanying passengers from the airport premises during the return of Namibian refugees over the next six weeks.

Crowds began gathering outside the airport gates, 40km from the city, by mid-morning, in spite of the late-afternoon arrival time set for the Swapo flight from Luanda.

Leading the 140-member electoral team expected yesterday were Hein Gotseb, who has run the Lusaka-based

UN Institute for Namibia, Theo-Bea Gurtirah, Swapo’s former chief representative at UN headquarters in New York, and Information secretary Hidipo Hamutenya.

They were scheduled to address a news conference in Windhoek late yesterday after a triumphal roadside rally. Most of the leaders have lived in exile for more than 20 years.

Confident

Swapo president Sam Nujoma would probably return within the next six weeks, party officials said.

Leaders of the movement have confidently predicted they will win at least two-thirds of the UN-supervised elections, to control independent Namibia’s first internationally recognised government.

Swapo officials in Windhoek say they plan to use up to 15,000 field workers in a pre-election campaign.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo’s main opponent in a field that begins with 42 registered parties, has been campaigning vigorously for weeks, scheduling day-long rallies in far-flung towns and settlements.

In advance of yesterday’s home-coming, Swapo sought to regain international trust damaged by April’s guerrilla incursions that almost killed the resolution 435 independence programme.

“Swapo assures the international community and the Namibian people that Swapo will replace guns with ballots,” Gotseb told reporters in Lusaka last week.

“We wish to make it clear to the world that Swapo took to fighting because Namibians were denied their democratic right to elect and be elected,” he said.

“Now that this right is forthcoming the fighting has ceased.”
Untag now the Kings of the Road

Kevin Jacobs
UNTAG NOW THE KINGS OF THE ROAD

NEWS FOCUS

KEVIN JACOBS
Swapo man returns after 27 years for election campaign

WINDHOEK — The man who will head Swapo's campaign in the UN-monitored independence election in November, Mr Hage Geingob, stepped off a Zambia Airways DC-10 jet at Windhoek airport at sunset last night and kissed the concrete twice.

Mr Geingob headed a returning delegation of Swapo's top exiled leadership.

'HAPPY'

Mr Geingob said: "I am kissing the soil because it is my motherland.

"I am happy to be back. This is a dream come true, after 27 years. I went away a young man and I'm coming back a mature man."

Mr Geingob and his comrades carried a large flag in the Swapo colours of red, green and blue.

A teenage choir, which was also aboard the aircraft, broke into the first bars of the Namibian version of Nkosi Sikelel i' Afrika.

He and other Swapo leaders raised their fists in the black power salute which has become synonymous with Swapo.

The words of the song, in the local dialect, mean that the sons and daughters of Namibia have struggled long and hard against oppression and exploitation.

He said: "Swapo has been vindicated.

"It's good to struggle for a long time and win."

As he moved to greet the leaders of the internal wing of Swapo, including the organisation's vice-president, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, and longtime white activist Mr Anton Lubowksi, Mr Geingob predicted that Swapo would win the November election with the slogan "Namibia will be free".

As the head of Swapo electoral machinery, Mr Geingob said he and his comrades had returned to begin campaigning in earnest.

He said: "The struggle was well worth it because we are now back on Namibian soil."

A white Namibian exile, Mr Hanno Rumpf, who fled Namibia in 1986 to avoid call-up into the South African security forces, said it was good to be back.

EUPHORIC

All those returning were feeling "very euphoric" but realised they had a "tremendous task" ahead of them.

Mr Rumpf said he believed Swapo would win more than the two-thirds majority it would need to dictate a future constitution.

Between 5,000 and 7,000 people trekked 40 km out to Windhoek airport to greet their returning leaders, but many waited in vain as it became known the flight bringing them home would be delayed.

Swapo officials told people they should go home and a rally at the airport gates was cancelled.

Nevertheless, more than 2,000 people braved the biting wind when the Zambian jet appeared over the airport shortly before sunset.

Two buses carrying Swapo supporters to the airport were reportedly attacked.

One windscreen was smashed by what looked like a bullet.

AVOIED

The driver said he had narrowly avoided crashing the bus when he was fired at by a group of white men in a passing car.

The incidents were reported to the police.

A stabbing which took place in the crowd as people waited for the arrival of the leaders was also reported.

In another incident, a man carrying a toy pistol was apprehended by members of the crowd. As the crowd milled around, an ugly situation was averted by Swapo's own security officers who ordered people to disperse and to allow the UN and SWA Police to take the man away.
THE leaders of Swapo have stated that their movement is not committed to a one-party state and is also in favour of a mixed economy.

Soon after the arrival of Swapo’s exiled leadership in Namibia last night, the most senior member of the group and director of elections, Mr Hage Geingob, also extended a hand of friendship to the other political parties in the country and preached a message of reconciliation.

Mr Geingob, returning home to the country he left 27 years ago, said exile had “quadrupled” the love he and his co-leaders had for their motherland.

He said: “Our presence here today symbolises a new dawn, a dawn of reconciliation, peace and independence. We have come not to beg for peace from anyone but to play our part in bringing an end to war and suffering.

“Our message, therefore, is that we come back in peace. It is our sincere hope that the era of the ballot has truly given way to the era of the ballot-box.”

But peace could not come from one part of society, hence his call to Namibians “of all shades of political opinion to join us in maintaining tranquillity and peace through the next few months of the election campaign”.

Swapo intended waging a “clean” election campaign, and reiterated that its struggles had not been against any individual organisation but against a system which oppressed Namibians.

Addressing a packed media conference which once became heated when he was asked about Swapo’s treatment of people it had held in detention, Mr Geingob briefly lost his composure and said his organisation had released the “spies” but the real issue involved forging ahead rather than looking back.

He said: “We are not here to create a one-party state, and even if we get 100-per-cent votes we are going to involve Namibians because it is their right.

“We will have a mixed economy involving the private and public sectors in a joint economy, and we do not intend the government to play a major role in managing the economy.”

Swapo intended exploiting the resources of the country and investing in Namibia, though it would concentrate on upgrading the lot of the poorest sections of the population.

Mr Geingob said Swapo’s policy regarding the country’s language was clear: language was an important cultural heritage of all people and on that score all languages spoken in Namibia would be developed equally.

But there must be vigilance that no one language dominated the others, and against one language becoming an “oppressor” language. For that reason English would at first be the major tongue in independent Namibia.

Mr Geingob spoke out strongly against civil war caused primarily by tribalism.

He said: “Most of us have been in Africa and have seen how deadly civil wars are. We do not want to promote tribalism, but want to build a nation out of tribes. That is why we have been fighting against Bantustans, and will fight against any party which promotes Bantustans.”

If South Africa saw one-man one-vote and democracy as being good for Namibia, there must be reason why the same could not be good for South Africa itself.
Namibia demos: UN in a ‘fix’

By JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service Windhoek

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is caught up in a fix — it has “outlawed” political activities at airports and reception centres in an effort to make the return home of thousands of exiles as calm as possible.

But it has no enabling legislation to enforce the ban, because all the laws under which it might act have been scrapped.

The UNHCR has gone on the air in Namibia and broadcast appeals to families and friends of returning exiles to stay away from airports and reception centres.

Mr Nicolas Bwakira, head of UNHCR in Namibia, said the move was to accord the repatriation exercise its proper status.

“It is a humanitarian gesture on our part and we want it to retain that character,” he said.

But last week hundreds of Swapo demonstrators — as well as those of the rival Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — staged placard demonstrations at airports and near reception centres.

The DTA supporters first waved banners and placards attacking Swapo, but later changed tack and lashed out at Swapo supporters’ welcome for its allies.

UN mission chief spokesman Frederick Eckhardt appealed to Namibians to stay away from airports and reception centres, saying no political demonstrations were allowed.

There appears no law under which the SWA police or UNTAG police monitors could act against the demonstrators because a little over a week ago Administrator-General Louis Pienaar repealed the laws under which the police used to crush demonstrations.

Entry to Windhoek Airport has been restricted to travellers or people with business directly requiring them to be in the airport area.

Late last week Mr Eberhardt Hoffmann, spokesman for Mr Pienaar, requested demonstrators to stay away from the airports and reception centres.

The decision to ban demonstrations, according to Mr Bwakira, was an UNHCR decision and was preplanned and discussed with Swapo. The organisation had agreed to the plan.

The Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN), which has come under heavy criticism from some quarters here for its “pro-Swapo ties” and alleged impartiality in caring for the thousands of returning exiles, has replied to critics and dismissed their objections.

The CCN has been severely criticised by, among others, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance for being “selected” by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be the organisation into whose hands the exiles would be entrusted before being handed over to their families.

The DTA and its newspapers, as well as the SWABC, have all denounced the CCN as a unit with very strong ties with Swapo.

CCN secretary-general Dr Abissai Shejavali issued a statement defending his organisation.

He found it “not wrong” that the CCN was receiving the returnees and said it was not the first time it had done so.

It had happened on several previous occasions that the CCN had been chosen to handle the release or return of exiles.
Kisses the Soil
Return to Exile

SAM NUNOBA

SOWETAN Monday June 20 1989

HEADLINE: Heading a returning delegation of SWAPO loyalists, of the so-called "returning leaders", Nujoma called for the election of a "sovereign" Namibia that would not lose the heart of the people.

"The struggle was well won because of the support from all corners of the world. The leaders who were involved in the struggle had a dream to bring back a mature and united Namibia," he said.

Chiefs and tribal leaders, who accompanied Nujoma, welcomed him as he arrived at the Windhoek airport yesterday evening. The Chief of Police, Mr. Juma, described the moment as a "happy day for Namibia".

"We have been fighting for our rights for a long time, but now it's all over," he said.
From Kevin Jacobs

SWAPO Return

When a five-day official trip began last week with a flag-planting ceremony, Namibians were prepared for a show of force by the South African military. As expected, they did not disappoint. The official trip was accompanied by a strong South African military presence, including fighter jets and helicopters, demonstrating the South African military's continued control over the region.

In contrast to the official trip, Namibians have been expressing their own form of resistance. A group of protesters gathered outside the South African embassy in Windhoek to demand the withdrawal of South African troops. Despite the presence of the military, the protesters remained peaceful, illustrating the determination of Namibians to assert their national identity and sovereignty.

The official visit was met with mixed reactions from the Namibian population. While some welcomed the trip as a symbol of progress, others viewed it as a continuation of South African interference in Namibia's internal affairs. This tension reflects the broader struggle for independence and sovereignty that has characterized Namibia's recent history.

The visit also highlighted the challenges faced by Namibian officials in navigating complex international relations. Despite the show of force, Namibian leaders must continue to assert their nation's sovereignty and work towards a more peaceful and stable future.

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Windhoek – Senior SWAPO leaders returned to Namibia last night from an official trip to South Africa. The leaders were accompanied by a strong South African military presence, including fighter jets and helicopters, demonstrating the South African military's continued control over the region.

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A handful of SWAPO supporters held aloft signs and flags outside the South African embassy in Windhoek to demonstrate their support for the Namibian cause.

A building in the center of the Namibian capital caught fire this week, raising concerns about the security situation in the area. Officials are investigating the cause of the fire, which affected a government building.

The South African military presence in Namibia continues to be a source of tension. Despite the show of force, Namibians remain committed to their struggle for independence and sovereignty.
Many guns issued to white Namibians 'not handed in'

The Star’s Africa News Service

Hundreds of semi-automatic assault rifles issued to white commandos have seemingly been “lost” in the process of disbanding the South West African Territorial Force.

Jittery white Namibians are apparently holding on to the weapons, re-issued by SWATF to commando units in the tense days after the mass Swapo incursion of early April.

The mystery over the weapons has been deepened by the fact that while Untag and the office of the South African Administrator-General admit the weapons are missing, the SADF says they are virtually all accounted for.

Well-informed sources within Untag say that up to 1400 weapons that should have been handed in by June 1 are still unaccounted for, and that the issue has been discussed at high level between Untag and the South African authorities for some time.

Untag’s official spokesman, Mr Fred Ekkhart, said the issue of the missing weapons was raised with the Administrator-General, who said he would be “taking steps” to restore the situation — implicitly admitting the weapons had not been handed in as specified under Resolution 435.

Brigadier J Louw of the SADF in Windhoek, however, denied that any weapons were missing.

“There is no way that 1400 are missing because there were only about 1400 reissued in the first instance,” he said.
UN repatriation programme in Namibia well under way

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The United Nations programme to repatriate 47,000 Namibian exiles is well under way, and by yesterday 5,015 had arrived from Angola and Zambia.

About 190 Swapo leaders and members also arrived on Sunday, but a United Nations spokesman said their trip had been privately arranged and not by the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Instability, particularly in the northern part of Namibia, has resulted in returnees asking to stay longer at the reception centres being run by the High Commission and the Council of Churches in Namibia.

The initial plan was to release refugees into the care of their families after one week at the centres to make room for other returnees. So far, only 149 returnees have left the reception centre at Dobra near Windhoek. There were no figures for the Ongwediva centre in the north.

There was still no word yesterday about more than 200 refugees in Swapo's Angolan camps who had allegedly been held by the organisation for "spying".

Swapo has said they have been released into the care of the Angolan government, but the UN has no firm information.

Our Special Correspondent reports from New York that the UN has delivered a letter of complaint about alleged intimidation in northern Namibia by elements of the Naminian police, Swapo.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of Unitaq, informed the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that the UN expected urgent measures to correct the situation. But according to senior officials in New York, the issue is not regarded as a serious threat to the independence plan.

Mr Joseph Legwaila, the newly appointed deputy to Mr Ahtisaari, is expected to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow.
Ahtisaari slams Koevoet units

WASHINGTON. — Actions by Koevoet units integrated into Namibia’s regular territorial police cast “grave doubt” on the prospects for free and fair elections, UN special representative Mr Maarti Ahtisaari told administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar in a letter dated June 9.

The letter, sections of which were published in yesterday’s Washington Post, warned that “such units appear to be acting outside recognised police norms and are frequently conducting themselves in a manner which gives me great cause for concern”, and called for them to be disbanded.

Mr Ahtisaari accused the units of continuing to patrol in armoured vehicles, “driving through villages and farms, destroying crops and homesteads and terrorising local inhabitants”.

Koevoet members were therefore “unfit for continued service in the police during the transition period, in view of the need to ensure the necessary conditions for free and fair elections”.

A spokesman for Mr Pienaar, Mr Gerhard Roux, said Mr Pienaar was conscious of the perception and image surrounding Koevoet and was trying to take action to remove this perception.
Swapo ‘might use force’

By Craig Kopre, Military Correspondent

Swapo could resort to force to take control of Namibia if the run-up to the elections did not go its way, the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General Xot Liebenberg, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

“One of the options open to Swapo is the possibility that, if it sees closer to the elections things are not going its way, it could resort to force,” said General Liebenberg, addressing the Johannesburg Press Club.

But the security forces — the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF), South West African Police and the remaining 1500 South African troops — would be able to cope with any situation which might arise, he said.

Force levels could “without trouble” be pushed up, General Liebenberg added.

“We will do everything in our power to implement the peace process and Resolution 435, and ensure that it runs smoothly, but if Swapo is prepared to overthrow this then the Defence Force will be in a position to reply,” he said.

The April 1 incursion by hundreds of Swapo fighters into northern Namibia, which saw up to 300 of its members shot dead, had left the organisation in a worse position than when it had started.

“Now they are north of the 16th parallel in Angola whereas before April 1 they were only a few metres from the border,” General Liebenberg said.

Regarding the withdrawal of South African forces to a strength of 1500 troops by June 23, General Liebenberg said the strength level would be reached by today.

Asked about the future of indigenous battalions of the SWATF — mostly Owambos — General Liebenberg said they were Namibians who would form the backbone of Namibia’s army.
LUSAKA — There were emotional scenes at Lusaka airport yesterday when 12 Namibian exiles were refused permission to board a plane carrying 114 other refugees back to Namibia because their travel documents were not in order.

And in Namibia yesterday, black pupils ended their month-long class boycott protesting against the presence of para-military police in the north, the authorities said.

At Lusaka airport, two women broke down and rolled on the ground weeping when they were told they could not go home.

A representative for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mr. Anton Verwey, said they would have to stay behind until their documents were processed.

Another woman with a baby in her arms was stopped because she had no papers.

They were all from the Kaome refugee centre, Zambia.

Mr. Niy Pandu, from Ondangwa in northern Namibia, who went into exile 15 years ago, said he was delighted to be going home.

In Namibia the class stayaway, involving 170,000 pupils throughout the heavily populated northern Ovamboland region, ended in stalemate with both students and authorities having backed down.

**Insisted**

"No conditions are being imposed for pupils and students to return to classes," said Mr. Frans Viljoen, administrative secretary of Ovamboland.

The authorities had previously insisted that pupils who refused to sign undertakings not to participate in politics at school would be expelled for this year.

The pupils failed in their demand that former members of the notorious para-military police unit, Koovot, be removed from the local police force.

Many civilians accused Koovot of intimidation and brutality during South Africa's 23-year bush war against South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) guerillas.

Koovot has now been disbanded under a United Nations independence plan for Namibia and its members redeploied elsewhere in the police force, but there have been calls for its complete demobilisation.

Many civilians and churchmen in Ovamboland also say the presence of police armoured personnel carriers with machineguns amounts to intimidation in the run-up to the November 1 independence elections — The Star's Africa News Service and Reuters.
Class boycott by 170,000 pupils in Namibia comes to an end

**Anguish for refugees barred from Gemiston and Knights on Monday. Three people were injured when two trains collided.**

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The authorities had previously refused to sign undertakings not to participate in politics at school.

The pupils failed in their demand that former members of the progovernment military units, the "Katanga" and "Kovoeft" be removed from the school police force.

The demonstrators were moved on after intimidation and brutality during South Africa's 25-year battle against South Africa's People's Organisation (Swaop) guerrillas.

"At present, the independence plan for Namibia and government members are being employed in the town... but there have been calls for its completion to be determined by the people of Namibia themselves," said Frans Viljoen.

"The 'in-Ovamboland' also says that former Namibian police forces have been employed by the Church of Africa, members of the 'independence' independence elections."

**The Star's Beach Out team - Isaac Nhlapo and Kent Sartorius** — have walked more than 200 km of the 800-km route they have planned along the borders of South Africa.

During their mission of goodwill, they have been overwhelmed by the reception they have received — from Gold Reef City at Johannesburg to Manzeli in the north-east of the country.

But this week, when they visited a camp for refugees from the southern districts of Mozambique, the enormity of their task really struck home.

The Kok and Isaac project their visit to the Ngwo camp was a sobering experience.

Here are their impressions:

"It is ironic that, at a time when so many officials are concerned with human rights, it is being expressed, that millions of people are being stripped of their rights, living in makeshift villages.

"Ngwo Camp consists of a scattering of mud huts roofed with grass, plastic or cardboard."

"Natives are difficult to estimate, but a count taken at feeding points indicates that there are about 25,000 refugees in the Ghanzi district."

"A Ghanzi government spokesman said about 1,000 refugees a day visit their camp."

"We spoke to three men, two of them hardly more than boys, who had just arrived."

"They had started out as part of a group of seven at Xai Xai in Mozambique, and their legs were grey with dust and scratches. Their feet were covered with bandages from walking several hundred kilometres through desert bush and sand."

"One of them, Francis Dlulwa, said he came to Ngwo Camp last year, and then went back to visit his family."

"I used to be a shop assistant. My wife and children are still in Mozambique. I came back here with three other men through the Kruger Park and first stayed at Makhaya."

"An interpreter said Makhaya was 20 km east of Gaborone near the Kruger Park border."

"Most of the refugees are here by Operation Hunger and private concerns."

"However, the children are often absorbed into schools, while the Gaborone Department of Health is also trying to help other refugees for disease prevention."

"The Ghanzi government obviously feels an obligation towards the refugees, but they belong to the same people and share the same traditions.

"Before border post passports were the norm, to visit..."

**Disruption of June 16 service condemned**

By Matshiba Mokoene

Affiliates of the Black Consciousness Movement have condemned the disruption of the June 16 commemorative service at the Regina Mundi Church in soweto, describing the action as "political manipulation" and a degradation of the event.

The statement from the National Youth Co-ordinating Committee (Nac) and the World Wide Committee, People's Organisation (Angola), were referring to an incident in which "former" Azanian "People's Organisation" spokesman, Mr Nandi Myeky, was prevented from speaking.

"A spokesman for Nac said: "The event of last Friday was organised to commemorate the death of many black students and youths who made the sacrifice towards the liberation of this country.""

"We wish to record our protest against this action," the spokesman said.

"We wish to register our protest at the manner in which the youths conducted themselves in the service. Those youths exhibited extreme intolerance and total disregard of the occasion everyone had gathered to commemorate," the spokesman said.
Pienaar acts on Koevoet 'fear trail'

WINDHOEK — A spokesman for the office of Administrator-General Louis Pienaar has confirmed a letter from the United Nations special representative, Mr Martí Ahtisaari, concerning police activities in the north of the country, was receiving attention “at the very highest level.”

He said a statement could be expected today.

Mr Ahtisaari, in a letter to Mr Pienaar dated June 9, is quoted as having said that police patrolling in armoured vehicles “mounted with heavy machine-guns are reported to have been driving through villages and farms destroying crops and kraals, and terrorizing the inhabitants.”

“As a result, their activities appear to have created an atmosphere of fear and intimidation among much of the population in the northern region,” he wrote.

ELECTIONS

Fair elections were not possible in Namibia if the situation persisted, Mr Ahtisaari said.

The contents of the letter were disclosed by the UN in New York last night.

The letter said a former police counter insurgency unit (generally known as Koevoet) was behind a “terror campaign.”

“The activities in which they have been engaged render its members, in my opinion, unfit for continued service to the police during the transition period, in view of the need to ensure the necessary conditions for free and fair elections.”

DISBANDED

Koevoet has been officially disbanded and former members reabsorbed into regular police units.

There have been calls from several quarters for Koevoet members to be removed from northern Namibia.

A school boycott in northern Ovambo ended after a month without students’ demands for Koevoet’s removal being met.

— Sapa.
At least five million people in Africa — out of a world total of more than 12 million — are refugees, and the number is rising by the day.

All the Southern African countries with the exceptions of Namibia and Mozambique — themselves among the biggest exporters of refugees — are host to almost two million of the continent's refugee population.

An estimated 150,000 refugees are living in South Africa, having fled the protracted civil war in Mozambique between forces of the Frelimo government and those of the rebel Renamo movement.

Many of them are in the Eastern Transvaal and, like refugees in other parts of Africa, must make the best of their lot in new and unfamiliar surroundings. Other Mozambicans fugitives are among the refugees living in Swaziland, whose 9,000 refugee population includes many exiles of South African origin.

A number of factors give rise to the exodus of people from their countries.

Those leaving South Africa have done so mainly because of the political situation in the country, which they found intolerable. But many other refugees, as in the case of Sudan and Mozambique, have been forced by armed conflict and the accompanying food shortages to abandon home.

The refugee problem has its own problems. Some 345,000 have sought shelter in Western Ethiopia, finding their homes in Sudan. They fell behind a raging civil war and scarcity of food — and are making the best of what they can in Ethiopia, which itself is in the grip of guerrilla warfare and food shortages brought about by the fighting and victim of a 33-year war between South African forces and guerrillas commanded by Sisulu, began arriving en masse in the first seven days of the repatriation exercise, some 5,005 had returned.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees aims to have at least 41,000 Namibian exiles back home by the end of next month in what could be the biggest airlift in African history as most of the refugees are airlifted from various countries which had granted them asylum.

In Uganda some 300,000 refugees, according to the UNHCR, are already back home and the repatriation of all Ugandan exiles is almost complete.

Two of the world's poorest nations, Ethiopia and Malawi, are between them host to almost one and a half million refugees.

Malawi is sheltering 627,000 exiles and Ethiopians 680,000.

On the other hand, Mozambique, Somalia and Sudan have never had a refugee problem translating into more than a million and a half people.

Many of the calls are for war and children.

But while most countries have extended warmth and courtesy to refugees, sharing with them what they have, there has been resettlement and even discrimination in others.

A few weeks ago a meeting of more than 50 countries taking part in the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in Nairobi, Ugandan minister of justice, also attorney-general, Professor G W Kamuhuma, said refugees were not always welcome in some countries of asylum.
Namibia celebrates return of its children

SOUTH, June 22 to June 28, 1989

Members of Koevoet, integrated into Swapo! (South West African Police) give the open-hand DTA salute as they pass Swapo supporters waiting for the arrival of exiles.

Welcome home!

Pictures by RASHID LOMBAR

ONGWEDIVA, NAMIBIA. — As the first of the expected 40,000 refugees flew back home to Namibia last week, this part of the country, which has endured two decades of war, seemed to change its character totally.

Ovamboland, which had been a virtual war-zone since Swapo launched its guerrilla offensive 22 years ago, took on a carnival atmosphere.

Hundreds of people jammed onto the backs of lorries, and covered on the tent camp set up here by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Small children abandoned the goats and cows to raise their fists as cars sped by.

Drivers honked at each other, and shack their fists out the windows.

Thousands of people rallied outside the gates of the centre, singing and chanting.

It seemed like the whole population of Ovamboland, whom 60 percent of Namibia's people live, was celebrating.

The camp had been filled and Swapo was home.

But there were sad moments too, as refugees realised their parents might have died during the long years they had been away.

Parents blocked to the transit centre, looking for children from whom they had heard no word for many years.

"I'm waiting for my four daughters and two sons," said Wynand Abraham, crying over the face of the Ongwediva centre, a Vladimir Lenin budge pinned to his Swapo cap.

Erkiu Hamala, 30, who fled as a teenager 13 years ago and has since qualified as an architect in Poland, went in search of his family. But when he found an old cousin in Omba, he discovered his mother had died four years ago.

"It has been hard," he said. "All these years in foreign countries.

After the celebrations die down, there will be difficult questions to face.

Many children who arrived with their parents were born and raised elsewhere, and now face the problem of integrating into a new country.

In Ongwediva's transit centre, one little boy spoke only German, and said he had been brought up with his exiled mother in Bremen, West Germany.

Asked by a reporter where his home was, he shrugged and said: "I don't know.

Above all, there are fears that when the returnees go back to their villages, they could become targets of attacks by members of the disbanded army unit, Koevoet.

People in Ovamboland villages have reported ongoing assaults by Koevoet members, who were supposed to be integrated into the South West Africa police force.

"We know these people, we know their faces," said one young Swapo supporter in Oshakati.

"They have different uniforms now, but they are the same people."

But briefly last week, all these problems were forgotten, as old comrades, friends, sisters and brothers, finally made it back home.

(Left): Wynand Abraham, dressed for the occasion and sporting a Lenin badge on his cap, at a transit camp searching for his six children.

(Below): Erkiu Hamala contemplates a new future after qualifying as an architect while in exile.
Children born in exile with their parents at a transit camp at Ondangwa
Chinese to do duty in Namibia

As the Chinese army gunned down protesters in Beijing recently, the government announced that China was to take part in UN peacekeeping operations. Until now China has been the only permanent member of the Security Council not to field military or civilian personnel. But now China will take part in the UN operation in Namibia. TED MORELLO reports:

As the Chinese army dis-graced itself in Tiananmen square, China finally enlisted for duty, with extraordinary ill-timing, in UN peacekeeping missions.

The move is a turnaround for Beijing. Traditionally, it has regarded Blue Helmet operations with suspicion, if not outright hostility. Its soldiers once fought a war against the Khmer Rouge, the vernacular of the Vietnamese occupation, which China supports.

A first clue to Beijing’s changed perception came in 1982 when, after expressing “full support” for the peacekeeping concept, it started paying its multi-million-dollar assessment fees.

Last year it followed up with a formal request for membership of the General Assembly peacekeeping committee.

To accommodate the request, the committee membership was up from 23 to 34. The expansion resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Canada, East Germany, Egypt, Japan and Nigeria.

Adopted without dissent, it ensures that China’s participation will benefit the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council that now has fielded both military and civilian personnel for such missions.

France, the Soviet Union and the US are represented by officers on UN peacekeeping missions. Britain has a contingent serving with the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (Unforp). China has specifically volunteered five of its army officers for observer duties with UNO and two with Unforp. In addition, it has allocated 20 civilians for command duty with the operation.

Using component that will deal with the elections, scheduled for late this year as a run-up to Namibian independence.

China’s new commitment to UN peacekeeping is demonstrated most belatedly by its interest in contributing to a mission set up in 1948 to supervise the truce in the first Arab-Israeli war.

It has a complement of 300 officers from 15 nations and a much-broadened mandate.

In addition to its original functions, it now provides officers and observers as necessary to UN peacekeeping missions.

Its personnel were in the vanguard of two operations deployed last year: the Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (Unafosa) and the 34-nation Military Observer Group (Unimog).

Chinese army officers attached to Unafosa could eventually be assigned to any UN peacekeeping operation, including those projected for the Western Sahara, Central America and Cambodia.

However, while public opinion was not especially favorable toward the Vietnamese occupation, which Beijing supports, and the UN peacekeepers, it will be in October.

China’s earlier reservations about UN peacekeeping date back to the 1950s, when a mission to Sino-Korean conflict, particularly in the UN, until 1971, when the General Assembly voted to expel the nationalists and accept the People’s Republic.

As it was with some justification that Beijing regarded UN peacekeeping as “imperialist,” the assertion of the non-aligned Western bloc of UN members headed by the United States.

Today Beijing is convinced that UN peacekeeping is welcomed by the Third World and plays a meaningful role in keeping conflicts from escalating.” — CHINON NEWS
UN transit camps full

Namibian refugees are ‘afraid of going home’

By Brendan Seery,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian refugees are apparently scared of returning to their homes in the north of the country and are reluctant to leave transit camps run by the UN’s High Commissioner for Refugees.

The head of the UNHCR mission in Windhoek, Mr. Nicolas Bwakira, said he was aware of the problem, but would not comment further until he had exact figures of the number of people who had left the transit and reception centres.

Under the plan to repatriate more than 40,000 Namibians from Angola and Zambia, returning refugees are expected to stay in church and UNHCR-run reception centres in Namibia for up to seven days, before leaving to be re-united with their families.

According to a Windhoek newspaper, The Times of Namibia, very few refugees have so far left the DoBra reception centre outside the city, and the camp is said to be “100 percent full”.

Fear attacks

A church worker at the centre, the Rev Franz Houwen, told the paper people were in fear of returning to their homes in northern Namibia because they felt they could be targets for their political opponents.

A refugee who returned home last week from Angola said he was worried about the presence in the existing police force of members of Koevoet.

The South African administration maintains, however, that refugees could be used for political purposes by agitators preying on their concerns.

Another Windhoek newspaper, Die Republikein, claimed yesterday that SWAPO’s Radio Freedom, which broadcasts from Luanda each evening, had been warning refugees to be on their guard because they could be murdered by “agents of the Boers”.

The UN office in Windhoek admits that fewer refugees are leaving the camps than was originally intended, but says the situation is better in the reception centres in the north than in Windhoek.
The need for political and economic reform in the former Soviet Union is a major concern. The collapse of the Soviet Union has left many countries struggling to find a path to stability and economic growth. The transition from a state-controlled economy to a market-based system has been difficult and has faced many challenges.

In the former Soviet republics, the new leaders are facing the daunting task of rebuilding their economies. Many former communist officials have been replaced, but the transition has not been smooth. The new governments are working to implement market-oriented policies, but they face resistance from both within and outside the country.

One of the major challenges is the high level of corruption in many of the former Soviet republics. The lack of transparency and accountability in government has made it difficult for citizens to trust their leaders. The new governments are working to address this issue, but progress has been slow.

The transition to a market economy has also led to economic instability in many of the former Soviet republics. The financial systems in these countries are still developing, and many people are struggling to find jobs and make ends meet.

In conclusion, the transition from the Soviet Union to democratic and market-based systems has been a difficult process. The new governments are working hard to address the challenges they face, but progress is slow. The international community is watching closely to see how these countries develop in the years to come.

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Resolution 435 mentioned the need for resolution of the conflict in the region. The situation in the former Soviet republics is complex, and finding a way forward will require the involvement of many parties. The United Nations is working to mediate and help resolve the conflict, but progress has been slow.

The economic and political transitions in the former Soviet republics are also affecting the region. The newly independent countries are trying to forge new relationships with the rest of the world, but this process is difficult and fraught with challenges.

In conclusion, the transition from the Soviet Union to independence is a complex and challenging process. The international community needs to continue to support these countries as they work to build stable and prosperous societies.
Namibian mine will be dewatered by December

Finance Staff

The first phase of a large contract to reclaim the flooded Kombat copper mine in Namibia has been completed and the Gold Fields Namibia mine should be completely dewatered by December.

Seven miners died on November 9, 1988, after blasting operations exposed a fissure and the mine began flooding, eventually filling up to about 40 metres below the surface.

The complete de-watering of the Kombat mine, a division of the Tsumeb Corporation, will cost in the region of R15 million.

The first successful step was completed recently when the Shaft Sinkers and Deutag Drilling contract teams penetrated a haulage 515 metres below surface and pumped cement and other materials to fill up the haulage.

Tsumeb has indicated that the losses to the production of copper, lead and silver will be ameliorated by production from other mines.
Win or lose, DTA’s role is crucial, says Mudge

By DON HOLIDAY, Staff Reporter

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has a crucial role Namibia’s future regardless of how it fares against Swapo in the November election, says Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Mr Dirk Mudge.

He told a South African Institute of International Affairs seminar in Cape Town yesterday he was optimistic the DTA would gain enough votes to give it leverage in the event of a Swapo triumph.

“There has to be an opposition ready to oppose the possible adoption of irrational policies and to correct the mistakes Swapo are going to make.”

There was evidence Swapo had lost popularity and there was concern that they might try to withdraw their support for the independence plan.

It was also possible that if they found the election results unsatisfactory they might try to persuade the United Nations special representative in Namibia not to certify the results.

It had always been clear that the South African government was not co-operating out of sympathy with the Namibian nationalist aspirations but out of self-interest.

DISASTROUS

Dr Erich Leistner, director of the Africa Institute in Pretoria, said a “confrontational attitude” towards South Africa by a post-independence Namibian government and socialist policies would have disastrous economic consequences for the country.

“It is difficult to see how Namibia could possibly replace South Africa as its foremost economic partner.”

“Given the present status of Walvis Bay the country has every reason to co-operate with South Africa, especially over the use of the port and its processing facilities.”

Dr André du Pisani, research director of the SAIIF, said political and economic relations between Angola and Namibia would be shaped by the outcome of the transition to independence and the extent to which the civil war in Angola could be resolved.

Three areas were important for any future relationship:

- The extent to which Angola, Cuba and South Africa kept to the letter and spirit of the various international agreements;
- The way in which a political settlement could be found to end the war between Unita and the ruling MPLA party; and
- The role that economic interests could play in regional co-operation.

WINNERS — The Administration that no further demand on Koevoet

The Argus, Thursday, June 22, 1989

Mr Louis Pienaar, who has rejected the request for further investigations into the Koevoet incident, told the UN Security Council that no further investigation was required.

Mr Pienaar said that the police had found that 85 percent of complaints made to the public prosecutor were against the SWAPO Police.

The total number of complaints made to the public prosecutor was 37,000, with 32 percent of incidents involving sexual abuse.

Police had arrested 650 individuals for complaints reported to the police so far.

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WINDHOEK — Although no statistics were yet available, official sources in Northern Namibia indicated yesterday that pupils were beginning to return to school at the end of a month-long class boycott.

The stayaway, affecting about 170,000 pupils in the Ovambo region, has ended without demands by either pupils or authorities being met.

Among the students' demands was that members of the former SWA police counter-insurgency unit, Koekoet, be removed from the police force.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, threatened to close all schools in the region until the end of the year unless pupils reregistered, accompanied by a parent or guardian.

They had to undertake to refrain from political activities on school premises both during and after school hours.

The secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, is reported to have said earlier "no conditions are being imposed for pupils and students to return to classes".

He declined to comment on the school situation, saying an official statement would be issued later.

The Namibia National Students Organisation has called on the thousands of boycotting pupils and students to return to school, adding that the call to end the boycott should not be seen as a failure on the part of the student movement in realising their demands. — Sapa.
Koopert Recho
Rennar Refeel

International

IN HER COUNTRY, IN HER PROVINCE, IN HER CASTE, IN HER COMMUNITY, IN HER CLASS, IN HER-sex, IN HER-AND COBLE, IN HER-

man —

Socialism in a trade union!

Repetition, Hobbling, Scrap Polls.

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UN probes splinter mo

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — While the United Nations is carving out a future for Namibia, some of its members have been chipping away at one of the territory's natural national monuments.

Police and UN military officials are probing accusations that Malaysian soldiers attached to UNtag tried to chisel rock splinters from the giant Hoba meteorite near Grootfontein.

The 50-ton meteorite, the world's largest, is estimated to have struck the earth some 80,000 years ago. Its first recorded discovery was by a hunter in 1921.

"You just don't do things like that," a horrified senior Unita official said.

Mr. Jan Engelbrecht, owner of Hoba farm, said two truckloads of Unita soldiers visited the site earlier this week. A caretaker heard the sound of chiselling and found some of the troops trying to chip souvenirs from the rock.

The half-buried meteorite is a designated national monument protected by law. Prosecution for wilful damage could cost offenders fines of up to K5,000 (or, less likely, up to 12 months in jail).

"People will begin to wonder what kind of cowboys we have here," Mr. Hans Ernst, a Grootfontein farmer and National Monuments Council-member, said yesterday.

- Travellers have also reported finding peculiarly Australian rock-art defacing a stone at Otji- koto Lake near Tsumeb.
Keep out of our election, says Mudge

CAPE TOWN — South African political parties should keep out of the forthcoming Namibian elections, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said here yesterday.

As an example, he said, South Africa should not fight SWAPO in the Republic's election in September because he did not want to be seen fighting on the same platform as Mr Pik Botha.

He told the Conservative Party and the AWB to stay out of the Namibian elections as well. — Political Staff.
Congress wants facts on Namibia

By David Braue, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff are trying to arrange funding for an inspection of the situation in Namibia, following a bombardment of propaganda from all sides trying to influence the US Congress on the issue.

A source on the committee said there had been a tremendous rush by lobbyists to push their clients' interests and views. An independent congressional delegation needed to get the facts at first hand.

Several Senators and Congressmen are believed to be planning their own visits to Namibia during the run-up to the independence elections.

A campaign has been launched by liberal forces to maintain a high-profile presence in the territory, to counter what is said to be South Africa's manipulation of the administration of the elections.

Conservative elements in Congress are deeply suspicious of the Namibia peace accords and what is perceived to be the selling out of yet another country to Marxist rule.

An independent assessment of the situation is said to be needed in order to facilitate the shaping of Congress's role in the independence and future development of Namibia.

See Page 5.
Odyssey in the bush... with endless waiting

by HANS BANANT

Some remember times... after. The memories linger, serving as reminders of the past, long and the red-pegged

THE WALKER MAIL. JUNE 20, 1995

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The little-known party left of Swapo

ONDEYI

The little-known party left of Swapo is the Swapo Left Movement (SALM), a splinter group that broke away from Swapo in the early 1990s. SALM was formed by a group of Swapo members who were concerned about the growing influence of the left-wing factions within the party and the party's growing ties to South Africa and the African National Congress (ANC).

SALM was led by a group of former Swapo political prisoners who had been imprisoned for their opposition to the South African government. The group's platform called for a more radical approach to Namibian politics, including a greater focus on economic development and social justice.

SALM's influence was limited, however, and the group dissolved in the early 1990s. Some members of SALM went on to form other political parties, while others returned to Swapo or formed smaller political groups.

Today, SALM's legacy lives on in the form of a small group of activists who continue to push for a more radical approach to Namibian politics. These activists are often marginalized by the mainstream political parties, but their influence is still felt in the country's political landscape.
Kidnapping raises fears for Namibia returnees’ safety

WINDHOEK — Fears about the safety of thousands of Namibians returning home from Angola were heightened this week when two teenagers said they had been "kidnapped" near the reception centre for returnees at Dobra.

Paulus Namukoshi and Theodor Aumagalo, both 18, said they were taken out of the returnees’ temporary home under false pretences on Monday.

Their alleged abductor was a man they knew in their northern Namibia village before they fled the country and came to the centre allegedly with promises of taking them to youths back to their village in Onkapondo.

Political party

Instead of the man took the teenagers to offices of a political party and, according to the youths, told party officials the two returnees "wanted to return to the party".

The youths said when the petition became clearer to them they decided to play along, and it was then agreed that they would be taken back to the party to identify other returnees from the same village.

At the camp they told their story and UN personnel went to the youths to collect their belongings from their alleged escapee’s house in Katutura township.

A source at the Dobra reception centre has confirmed the incident, and the youths have been allowed back as inmates of the centre.

Aussie mail not censored

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Australian members of the United Nations transition assistance group in Namibia can relax: their mail is not being censored by the Post Office.

Mr Frederick Eckhardt, UN chief spokesman, said the contrary was not the case.

Post Office authorities opened non-standard items from Aus- tralia destined for United Nations members.

Said Mr Eckhardt: "It is standard procedure that customs officials check such parcels to inspect them. Things like pornographic material are not allowed in.

This had been explained and the senders informed, and the incidence of postal items being opened had dropped.

Jerseys for all: Ecstatic pupils at Shawo’s Nutritional Centre in Khayelitha don some of the 200 jerseys donated by Pick ‘n Pay as part of a campaign to keep the underprivileged warm this winter. People wishing to donate jerseys can place them in special containers at any Pick ‘n Pay store.

Row brews over attack on meteorite

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A low-intensity storm is brewing between the owner of a farm in Groetfontein and some soldiers of the United Nations peacekeeping force over an alleged attack on a national monument.

About 20 soldiers stationed in the north-east farming district allegedly knocked away with hammers at the famous meteorite on Hoba farm.

The farm is owned by Mr Jan Engelbrecht and the damage was allegedly done to the meteorite on Tuesday.

The meteorite, which plunged out of the skies several decades ago and has been a source of scientific mystery and local legend since then, has been declared a national monument.

Apparently the soldiers, after paying the R1 admission charge each, began chipping away at the meteorite to take pieces as souvenirs.

They allegedly explained that they thought the admission fees gave them the right to knock pieces off the cosmic rock.

The soldiers’ hammering on the rock was heard by an over-seer on the farm but when he confronted the soldiers, the damage had already been done.

Mr Engelbrecht wondered "how they will feel if every visitor to the Ellsf Tower chops off a piece."

Under law, Mr Engelbrecht must report the damage to the National Monuments Commission.

Pastor outrages Muslims

EAST LONDON — The Muslim community in East London are up in arms over a remark made by a Christian pastor that halal food was sacrificed to idols, and has demanded a public apology from him.

Pastor Chris Venter was reported as saying the halal symbol — a crescent moon and star — which is found on various consumer food packages — meant the food had been "offered up to idols."

The spiritual leader of East London’s Muslim community, Imam M.S. Salamamadad, demanded that Pastor Venter apologises through the media.

Mr Salamamadad said halal food had "nothing to do with the worship of idols" and invited Mr Venter to visit his mosque to "see if there are any idols."

He explained that halal food was food "slaughtered in the name of God".
Natal peace talks resume

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Inkatha and the Cosatu/UDF leaders were today due to resume their talks on Natal violence, in which an average of two people a day died in May, according to unrest monitors.

The Democratic Party’s unrest monitoring group said 31 people were killed in Durban townships in May. This brought the toll to 507, the number of deaths the group had logged in political violence since the beginning of 1987.

In Maritzburg townships, 32 people were killed in May, said the community agency for social inquiry at the University of Natal in Maritzburg. This took the toll to 1,325 since the beginning of 1987.

The total number of deaths in Natal and KwaZulu in the past 30 months now stands at 1,652.

After “constructive” talks in Durban on Monday, the 10 representatives of Inkatha, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front were due to meet again today.

The delegates have so far declined to make their discussions public. But according to a statement they issued on Monday a report has been prepared to present to their organisations and presidents.

The Cosatu/UDF delegation comprises Mr Jay Naidoo, Cosatu general secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, acting-publicity secretary of the UDF, Dr Diliza Mji, president of the National Medical and Dental Association, Mr Alec Erwin, education officer for the National Union of Metalworkers, and a Cosatu representative from Maritzburg, Mr Sipho Gcabashe.

The Inkatha delegation is Dr Oscar Dhloko, secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Frank Mdakane, chairman of Inkatha’s national council, Mr Velaphi Ndlomo, a member of Inkatha’s central committee, Mr Musa Zondi, national leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, and Mr Nobuhle Hlakia, a member of Inkatha’s central committee from Mpumalanga.

US politicians push for Namibia inspection

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is trying to arrange funds for a fact-finding visit to Namibia.

This follows a propaganda bombardment from lobbyists trying to influence the US Congress on the issue.

A committee spokesman said there had been a “tremendous rush” to push various interests and views. What was needed was an independent congressional delegation to establish the facts at first hand.

Several senators and congressmen are believed planning visits to Namibia during the run-up to the elections.

A campaign has been launched by liberal elements here to maintain a high-profile presence in the territory to counter what they describe as South Africa’s “manipulation” of the administration of the elections.

Conservatives in Congress are deeply suspicious of the Namibia peace accords and what is seen to be the selling out of another country to Marxist rule.

They say an independent assessment is needed before the establishment of Congress’s role in the independence and future development of Namibia.
A throng of Swapo supporters gathered for the historic homecoming of their countrymen.

Mrs Pashukuni Shoombe left Namibia in 1974 and travelled through Angola to Zambia — on foot.

Toe the line, Kenyan soldiers tell Swapo supporters.
SOUTH African political parties should keep out of the forthcoming Namibian elections, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said yesterday.
Much at stake in Namibia — Pienaar

WINDHOEK — There was a great deal at stake for Namibia and for South Africa in the successful conclusion of the United Nations-supervised independence process in the territory, the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, wrote in a letter to the UN representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Pienaar's letter was in response to a letter by Ahtisaari on June 9 in which the UN official said the activities of the former police counter-insurgency units, known as Koevoet, instilled fear in civilians in northern Namibia.

If the situation persisted, free and fair elections would not be possible in Namibia, Ahtisaari wrote in his letter which was made public in New York.

In his letter released in Windhoek, Pienaar noted that police counter-insurgency units were reactivated following incursions by Swapo's armed wing in April, but the Koevoet members had since been reactivated in the ordinary constabulary and no longer operated as a separate unit.
UN probes splinter movement

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — While the United Nations is carving out a future for Namibia, some of its members have been chipping away at one of the territory's natural national monuments.

Police and UN military officials are probing accusations that Malaysian soldiers attached to UNTAG tried to chisel rock splinters from the giant Hoba meteorite near Groofontein.

The 50-ton meteorite, the world's largest, is estimated to have struck the earth some 80,000 years ago. Its first recorded discovery was by a hunter in 1931.

"You just don't do things like that," a horrified senior UNTAG official said.

Mr Jan Engelbrecht, owner of Hoba Farm, said two truckloads of UNTAG soldiers visited the site earlier this week. A caretaker heard the sound of chiselling and found some of the troops trying to chip souvenirs from the rock.

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"People will begin to wonder what kind of cowards we have here," Mr Hans Ernst, a Groofontein farmer and National Monuments Council member, said yesterday.

Travelers have also reported finding peculiarly Australian rock art defacing a stone at Ojitoko Lake near Tsumeb.
SADF forces down to 2 844

WINDHOEK. — The SADF had reduced its number of forces in Namibia to 2 213 troops and 631 air force personnel by Tuesday this week, a senior United Nations spokesman, Mr Cedric Thorndaby, said in Windhoek yesterday.

On the same date, personnel of the SWA Territory Force had been reduced from an initial 21 283 to only 73 who were still in service.

A military spokesman said SADF personnel would be reduced by tomorrow to the 1 500 men confined to bases at Groothoef and Oshuvelo as required by the UN settlement plan.

Bid to defuse row over Koevoet

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Government and UN bosses yesterday sought to defuse a row over controversial police behaviour in Namibia's volatile northern region.

Focus of the argument are former members of the disbanded Koevoet counter-insurgency group that accounted for most Swa in the past 10 years, now absorbed into normal police patrols.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar yesterday said he had ordered a step-by-step removal of former Koevoet members from the Swa Police — but only as security chiefs assessed a diminishing Swa guerilla threat.

Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari said Mr Pienaar's move provided room for further negotiation. The UN administrator said he would visit troubled Ovamboland next week to observe police operations at first hand.

Earlier Mr Ahtisaari had judged Koevoet members "unfit for continued service in the police" during the independence programme. He said their behaviour had created an atmosphere in Ovamboland that made "free and fair" elections impossible.

In response, Mr Pienaar said he would not tolerate "deviation" from a strict police code of behaviour, but refused to remove policemen only because they had served with Koevoet.

Swapo may seek to delay poll — DTA

Political Staff — 221

SWAPO had underestimated the support for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and now probably wanted to renegotiate the terms of UN resolution 435, DTA senior vice president Mr Mishake Muyongo said yesterday.

He said he believed that Swapo now wanted create an environment in which the November 1 election would be delayed.

Both Mr Muyongo and the DTA's national chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, spoke at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday after they returned from a visit from Austria and West Germany, where they had been invited by the two governments.

While in Germany, they received a letter from the office of the Mrs Margaret Thatcher and as a result a meeting will be taking place shortly between a DTA delegation and British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mr Mudge said as the previous conflict between the DTA and the West German government was well known, the change in attitude by the West German government was significant.

"At last, the world has realised that the DTA is a party that cannot be taken for granted."

"We have prepared ourselves for this day for more than 10 years because we realized there would have to be an election some time."

"While we were preparing for an election, Swapo has been fighting a war."

There had been indications that if Swapo realised it was not going to get a clear two-thirds majority, it would look for ways of backtracking, he said.
Refugees to leave Botswana

GABARONE. — The first plane-load of Namibian refugees is expected to leave from here tomorrow as part of the process leading to the independence of Namibia.

A statement from the office of the president says Botswana has pledged additional financial resources to the overall repatriation effort.

"We hope you will re-dedicate yourselves to the new task of reconstructing and developing your beloved country."
Prepare for new battle as the political parties Last 96 quit Namibia South Africa troops flew
by Peter Kenny, Observer
Members of the army and Koevoet promised ‘forgiveness’

Swapo, DTA give taste of election

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star’s Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — The main adversaries in Namibia’s forthcoming elections, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), held rallies at the weekend and gave voters a foretaste of their campaigns.

Swapo attracted at least 15,000 people, according to police estimates of the large crowd which gathered to hear speeches by some of the organisation’s leaders who had just returned from many years in exile.

The DTA rally was attended by about 2,000 people who filled a marquee pitched barely 100 m away from the refugee reception centre at Ongwediva.

Write a sentence about the Swiss franc as a reserve currency. The Swiss franc is a reserve currency, often used in international transactions due to its stability and low inflation rate.
Lawyers slam delays in Namibian programme

WINDHOEK - The Washington-based Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law (LCCRCL) expressed concern this weekend at delays in the United Nations decolonisation schedule of Namibia.

"It is now nearly three months into the scheduled seven-month period leading to the elections on November 1, yet only the withdrawal of South African troops has occurred on time," the LCCRL's Commission on Independence for Namibia said in a statement in Windhoek.

The repeal of certain apartheid and repressive laws and the promulgation of an amnesty had been delayed for nearly four weeks.

Since those actions were preconditions for the repatriation of Namibian refugees, that process started a month late and was proceeding at a slower rate than planned.

"The election law, due to be issued in May, has still not been published, although the scheduled start of the elections campaign was less than 10 days away, while the law governing the elections was reported to be at least a month down the road."

The LCCRL said it was concerned at the continued operation of Kovoet police, which created dangers.

The UN mission in Namibia was understaffed to carry out its responsibilities and there were too few UN police monitors to check SWA Police patrols. — Sapa.
OSHAKATI — The main adversaries in Namibia's coming elections, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, flexed their muscles at the weekend and gave voters a foretaste of the campaign ahead.

Swapo attracted at least 15,000 people, according to police estimates of the huge and colourful crowd which began gathering at an open space to hear speeches by some of the organisation's leaders who had just returned from many years in exile.

The DTA rally was attended by about 2,000 people who filled a marquee pitched barely 100m away from the refugees' reception centre at Ongwediva.

Bewildered

Many of those at the DTA rally were brought in by bus and trucks from various parts of the country.

Bewildered Bushmen wearing brand-new olive-green overalls several sizes too big were brought to the DTA rally in an open truck and a group of journalists watched and listened as they were instructed by a man how to respond to slogans.

Swapo leaders spoke about peace, reconciliation, unity and love. They spoke about forgiveness.

Forgive

They pledged to forgive all members of the "Koevoet" police unit, and also members of the disbanded armed forces - who showed repentance "for having
Swapo rally dwarfs rival DTA

Own Correspondent OSHAKATI. — Swapo swamped its major political opponent at the weekend in the first vote-catching contest in northern Ovambo.

At least half Namibia's sparse population live in the area.

Competing rallies by Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), less than 10km apart on Saturday, showed up the crowd-pulling qualities of the two front-runners in the Namibian elections.

Close to 20,000 people gathered at an open-air Swapo rally near Oshakati's market, partly expecting to see and hear senior leaders of the movement to support followers, more than 25 years of exile with a high profile homecoming last week.

But the Swapo leaders disappointed the flood of followers by assigning second-string speakers and party officials to address the biggest political rally in Ovamboland in a decade.

The DTA, despite billing party leaders as fly-in speakers, drew fewer than 3,500 followers at a rival rally 10km to the south at Ongwediva.

Hundreds of crowded cars, taxis and trucks flying rival flags and pennants jammed the single tarred road through the Ondangwa-Oshakati corridor, but for most of the day Swapo's red, green and blue colours overwhelmed the DTA's red, white and blue.

Police in a column of Casspirs and armoured cars waited out the day at a police base, but party rivalry triggered no violence in an atmosphere close to a football cup final.

A senior police officer said the Swapo gathering was the biggest political rally in the region in more than a decade.

"If it keeps going like this it's going to make our job a lot easier," he said, commenting on the absence of hostility.

Swapo speakers echoed earlier party calls for peace and reconciliation after 23 years of strife.

"We have come back in peace," the Ovambo election campaign director, Mr Simon Rukunngwa, said. "We advocate a policy of peace and national reconciliation.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge was less conciliatory, telling followers that a Swapo victory in November's independence elections would scare off foreign investors.

"The world has seen what has happened in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and all those other governments who are poor because they elected terrorists as leaders," he said.
Namibia poll expected to be a week late

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Officials are conceding that Namibia's pre-independence elections set for November will probably be postponed — but only by a week.

Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux, citing logistical difficulties rather than political hitches, said polling for a constituent assembly under UN Resolution 435 would probably be held in the second week of November.

The ambitious UN independence calendar was under pressure even before the first contingents of the multi-national UN tag force arrived in March.

Initial deployment, delayed by budgetary arguments, was further delayed by Swapo's armed incursions on April 1 as the programme got underway, and government and UN officials have since sought to make up lost time.

Mr Roux said yesterday that administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar and Untag boss Mr Martil Ahtisaari were finalising a law governing voter registration that would probably be published by the end of the week.

"Registration of voters will, in all probability, commence on Monday, July 3. September 15 is a possible date for closing of registration," he said.

"There is no doubt that the election date will be met in November, but probably one week later."

Original planning scheduled polling for the first week of November.

After registration closes, political parties will be given up to six weeks to scrutinise voters' lists, and officials must thereafter expedite amended and consolidated lists to distant polling stations.

Within the next few weeks, Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari must also agree on legislation governing registration of political parties and detailing the election's structure and procedures.

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations special representative here, Mr Martil Ahtisaari, was "encouraged" by the peaceful nature of the political rallies held in northern Namibia this weekend, UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said here yesterday.

The two main contenders for the majority of votes in the election planned for November, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), held rallies at Caprivi, Kavango and Ovamboland.

Referring to an incident at Katima Mulilo on Friday where Untag members refused DTA choir members entrance to the airport premises to welcome the party leaders, Mr Eckhard said UN Force Commander Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand had called for a full report on the matter.

It appeared the incident had been the result of a misunderstanding, Mr Eckhard said.

By Saturday, 3,484 Namibian returnees had made use of the UN repatriation programme to return to the country and a further 910 were expected to arrive yesterday. — Sapa.
LONDON. — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma meets British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today on the second stage of his European tour.

The talks, which the Foreign Office said were at the request of the Swapo leader, follows meetings yesterday with French government officials at the Elysee in Paris.

After conferring with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Nujoma will hold a press conference at which anti-apartheid activist Archbishop Trevor Huddleston will present him with a cheque for £15,000 (about R66,000).
Nujoma condemns Koevoet

LONDON — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma warned in London yesterday that the situation in Namibia was still fraught with danger.

He said South Africa was in breach of United Nations Resolution 435 by allowing the paramilitary force, Koevoet, to "terrorise the population". Koevoet was formerly a counter-insurgency unit deployed against Swapo in northern Namibia and has been absorbed into the local police force.

It retains its armoured vehicles and heavy machineguns.

"They are killing people and the South African Government must accept UN Resolution 435," Mr Nujoma said. "That means dismantling Koevoet and Swafe (the South West Africa Territory Force)."

CONCERNED

Earlier yesterday, he raised the issue with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. A Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain was concerned about Koevoet and had repeatedly raised the issue with South Africa.

At a UN Security Council meeting on Tuesday night, Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar described the continued deployment of Koevoet as a grave problem and said that the proposal by South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar for its withdrawal did not go far enough.

Mr Pienaar has offered to withdraw the Koevoet units when the threat of Swapo guerrillas diminishes.

Mr Nujoma claimed yesterday that all Swapo guerrillas had been confined to bases in Angola north of the 15th parallel. — The Independent News Service.
Only emergencies accepted

Johannesburg Hospital is now in crisis

By Toni Youngusband
Medical Reporter

The Provincial Administration is urgently studying the future of the crisis-ridden Johannesburg Hospital, which is not only suffering from a serious shortage of nurses, but is also being forced to accept patients from the controversial JG Strijdom Hospital.

The Administrator, Mr. Denis Hough, has appointed a four-man committee of inquiry into the hospital, which cannot use 1,167 of its 2,000 beds.

One of the few remedies available to the province is to raise nurses' salaries dramatically. Nurses are leaving in droves to take up lucrative jobs in commerce.

The Superintendant, Dr. Reg Broekmann, said yesterday: "We cannot cope with the demands being put on the hospital."

In addition, a burden being placed on the hospital is that it is being forced to accept patients who, even if no longer able to go to private hospitals.

The committee has been called on to determine the hospital's future and Mr. Hough is expected to make an announcement shortly.

Dr. Broekmann said yesterday that the medical and surgical wards were over 100 percent full and the hospital was still experiencing a net loss of nurses each month.

He said patient intake had increased dramatically in the last few months, particularly since the crisis at the JG Strijdom Hospital.

The political row at the Strijdom has resulted in the resignation of at least 10 doctors and more than 50 nurses, and it is expected to result in the closure of some of its specialist departments.

Patients are therefore being referred to the Johannesburg Hospital or to private clinics.

Dr. Broekmann said recent increases in hospital fees, a dramatic increase in trauma cases, and the added burden from the Strijdom meant the Johannesburg Hospital could no longer cope with the demands placed on it.

Only emergencies

He said the hospital had been forced to institute a new admission policy whereby only those patients who were really ill were admitted.

Any case which was not an emergency was referred elsewhere if possible. Only 53 of the hospital's 2,000 beds are in use. The nurse to patient ratio is 1 to 39 at present.

The hospital also provides specialist referral services to patients from Baragwanath and other provincial hospitals all over the country and houses the country's only trauma centre.

JG Strijdom cardiology department to close down

Medical Reporter

The cardiology department of the JG Strijdom Hospital is to close within the next few weeks, sources confirmed yesterday.

The department has between 6,000 and 7,000 patients on its books, and the hospital has no choice but to transfer them to other hospitals.

Sources said the resignation of top specialists and nurses in the department meant it could no longer operate.

RESIGNED

More than 10 doctors, 50 nurses and the hospital's superintendent, Dr. Annette van der Merwe, have resigned since the hospital's controversial transfer from general affairs administration to own affairs.

The University of the Witwatersrand has threatened to pull out of the hospital on December 31.

The Minsters' Council in the House of Assembly was scheduled to meet yesterday to discuss the issues amid rumours that the government may back down on its decision to transfer the hospital to own affairs.

NO COMMENT

The Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Michael Veldman, has refused to comment on the allegations.

Dr. van der Merwe would not comment on the possible closure of some of the hospital's departments and referred all queries to Pretoria. Administration officials were not available yesterday.
From MARK VERBAAN
WINDHOEK. — The alleged
decision of a young civilian in
proposed urgent calls for some
2 000 members of a former
paramilitary unit to be immediately
removed from the ranks of the
South West African Police.

The 6 500 strong SWA Police
(Swapol), responsible for:
maintaining law and order during the
territory's transition to independence
from South African rule, recently
incorporated into its ranks members
of the disbanded counter-insurgency
unit known as Koevoet (Crowbar).

Already Koevoet's presence in the
Swapol has sparked a school boycott
involving tens of thousands of pupils in
the north.

Even white academics have mounted
placard demonstration outside the
Windhoek home of the South African
administrator-general, Louis Pienaar.

In terms of the United Nations-
sponsored independence plan, the police
fall directly under the control of the
administrator-general and he alone has
the power to determine its membership.

So far Pienaar has ignored demands,
some coming from the United Nations,
for the expulsion of Koevoet members
from the police.

On several occasions disappointment
has been expressed over the fact that the
UN's special Representative, Marti
Ahtisaari, has not publicly voiced his
dissatisfaction with the situation.

However, UN headquarters in New
York disclosed on June 20 that
Ahtisaari had in fact written a
"confidential" letter to the
administrator-general voicing his
concern over the Koevoet issue.

The Right Rev David Sheppard
UN chief slams actions of ‘Koevoet’

NEW YORK — There is "overwhelming" evidence of unacceptable conduct by former members of Koevoet who have been posted into the police in northern Namibia, the UN Secretary-General, Dr Ja


Top prize goes to one in a thousand

BY DAVID YUTAR

SANDY Runkel has, at 26, become a theatre star — the operating theatre, that is.

The Victoria Hospital nurse has won the coveted Ethicon Gold Medal award for operating-theatre techniques in her nursing science exams. She was one of more than a thousand nursing sisters countrywide who competed for the award.

The award is the prize at the end of an intensive year’s course at Groote Schuur Hospital, followed by two three-hour theoretical examinations. Sister Runkel was nominated top nurse throughout the country by the Florence Nightingale Committee of the SA Nursing Association.

BEGAN IN 1981

Sister Runkel matriculated at Westerford High and began nursing at the Victoria Hospital in 1981. After general nursing and midwifery, she decided to specialise in theatre nursing.

She will receive the award at a ceremony tonight.

She said: "I worked hard for it, but it was still a nice surprise."

A colleague said Sister Runkel was a top nurse who had excelled in everything since she began nursing.

The Argus Foreign Service

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160 arrested in police swoop

Crime Reporter

MORE than 160 people arrested in a crime-prevention exercise in Hermanus are expected to appear in court today.

Eighty policemen, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Len Wes-
sels, CID officer for Stellen-
bosch, took part in the exercise between 2am and 7am yesterday.

Captain Gys Boonzaaier, liaison officer, said the police集中在 on housebreaking, possession of stolen goods, dagga and illegal possession of ammunition.

"Bicycles, radios, bedding and other stolen property were recovered."

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UN chief slams actions of ‘Koevoet’

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FOCUS

WHEN SWAPO FOUGHT

BESIDE SADF AND UNITA

ANDreas SHIPANGA

...in opposition to Sam Nujoma.

ANDreas SHIPANGA, former SWAPO informa-
tion chief and present leader of the "SWAPO
Democracy" (SWDO), that "it is exactly what
happened when civil war broke out in Angola."

"It was fraud. It was incomprehensible. I
could not at first believe it," says SHIPANGA.

SHIPANGA says the elections occurred in 1997
during a civil war in Angola and that then-
South African Prime Minister, John-

FOSTER, and President Kenneth Kaunda of
Zambia were involved in negotiations to solve
the growing crisis in southern Africa.

"In October reports began coming through
that the South African Defence Force had
invaded Angola and was fighting the MPLA

alongside Unita which was supported by
Kaunda.

"Then our guerrillas who had been stopped
from fighting the South African Defence
forces began getting messages to us in Zambia
that South African commandos had forced
them to fight in alliance with the South Africans
in Angola," SHIPANGA says.

He says SWAPO members documented the
fighting and the alliance with the South
Africans and also documented accusations
that the Swazis were engaged in corruption.

"The battle in which they had been forced to
fight alongside the Swazis and Unita, they said,
were at Cagumbembe and Luno —
on the Benguela railroad — and at Sergio
Fusco, further south in Angola," he writes.

The guerrillas said a SWAPO commander had
personally supervised some of the deliveries of
SWAPO arms to Unita. On a

general and as SWAPO official, Mr.

Zambia together with hundreds of other
dissidents who had been	

expelled from a SWAPO supporter,

the leadership of SWAPO in

Zambia the government to

get that through the

South African allies, he
dates.

SHIPANGA says the Zimbabwean government

directed arms destined for

SWAPO for Unita

because at the time

SWAPO was not an

important part of their

(Zambia and South

Africa's) grand design.

He says discontent within SWAPO at being

forced to fight alongside

Unita and South Africa

against the MPLA and

the SWAPO leadership's

failure to convene a

congress in 1974 as

scheduled were the main

causes of a serious rift

within SWAPO in 1976.

SHIPANGA also

assumed a top United Nations

official, now part of the

United Nations monitoring

group in Namibia, Ms. Cindy

Field, has been unable to

 commentary on what had

happened.

In the book, SHIPANGA also describes how in

1972 he arranged for a

Swedish biker crew to
to travel 16km into

Angola from Zambia on

the pretext that they were
to help with the war in

Namibia.

in Angola the crew

founded a village which had

been wiped out by Portuguese troops before

independence and their

film was later presented in

Europe as evidence of a

South African "mass

murder" in Namibia.

Back in Lusaka, SHIPANGA presented to

the news media a refugee

who agreed to say that

the village was indeed

in Lusaka and he had lived

there.

"I'm a journalist" is

planned into the

conference and the story of the

Namibian village "wiped out by the Boers" spread

across the world,

SHIPANGA says.

"This 1989 model

HAS MUCH MORE POWER."
How I was classified as coloured

By Namibian leader Andreas Shipanga

ANDREAS Shipanga, leader of the Swapo-Democrats in Namibia, was once classified a coloured person by a South African race classifications board. This was after a panel of white officials had examined the shape of his head, his sitting posture and the set of his buttocks.

A description of the incident that is both hilarious and appalling is given in Shipanga's new book, *In Search of Freedom*, published by Ashanti Publishing.

Shipanga describes how, before going into exile with Swapo, he was trying to earn a living in Cape Town as a fisherman and tried to pass as a coloured person to avoid the pass laws.

To Page 2

Escaped the pass laws

From Page 1

Speaking Afrikaans fluently, he managed to escape the pass laws until he was arrested in a pass raid.

Because of his good knowledge of Afrikaans and his claim that he was a "coloured" the police took him to a Race Classification Board meeting where four white men and a white woman decided on the race of men, women, and children.

After an introduction to the board on which Shipanga claimed in Afrikaans to be coloured, a discussion aimed at the "scientific" determination of his race took place.

"Mr. Wessels, how does the sitting posture correspond to what he claims to be?" asked the chairman.

"Sir, his physical appearance leaves no shadow that he is a full-blooded Bantu," he said to murmurs of agreement from the rest of the panel.

Shipanga says that at this stage he thought his "game was up" but a professor on the board then interrupted to say the Afrikaans spoken by Shipanga was not that of a Bantu.

And that was it. I was classified coloured.

See page 6.
in Windhoek houses sold

K26m worth of

NEW in depot

EC funds for job creation

From Kevin Acocks

With the goal of promoting the overall development and economic growth of the region, the government has allocated a significant amount of funds for job creation. This initiative is expected to boost the local economy and provide employment opportunities for the residents of Windhoek.

The EC funds are being allocated through various programs aimed at supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and promoting entrepreneurship. Among the projects that are expected to benefit from these funds are infrastructure development, tourism, and agricultural projects.

The government is also collaborating with international organizations and private sector entities to leverage additional funding for these projects. The ultimate goal is to create a sustainable economic environment that fosters growth and development for the future generations.

For more information on these projects and how to apply for funding, interested parties are encouraged to visit the government's official website or contact the relevant authorities.
THE FORBIDDEN WORDS: "VIA PLAIN FREEDOM PRESS"
The South African Musicians' All.

Sun City to meet all-tour musicians

Weekly Mail, June 30, 1999

Ken Gets Tough with new unions

By.getStringExtra

The struggle for better terms and conditions for musicians continues. The South African Musicians' Association (SAMA) has been campaigning for improved working conditions for musicians for several years. In this recent edition of the weekly newsletter, they highlight the ongoing struggle and provide updates on recent developments.

Nostalgia

Steps Out

as Help

Among scoldings

plus a few

orations

in opposition to the government policies, the musicians are demanding better terms and conditions. The struggle is not new, but their perseverance continues.

The South African Musicians' Association (SAMA) is working towards better representation and advocacy for musicians. Their efforts are aimed at ensuring that musicians are given fair compensation and recognition for their work.

In this edition of the newsletter, SAMA highlights the importance of continued support and solidarity among musicians. They call on musicians to stand together and fight for their rights. The newsletter also includes articles on recent events, interviews with musicians, and updates on the industry.

Despite the challenges, SAMA remains committed to improving the lives of musicians. They encourage their members to stay informed and engaged in the fight for better terms and conditions.
CO-ORDINATOR
OFFICE
PROGRAMME
The Human Awareness

Nepal, Tibet & Thailand
Handicrafts from India
Well hanging
Sellers & Indoor cushions
Stripped cotton bags
Handmade silver Jewellery
Handwoven cotton dhotis

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1960-70

EDITORS

[Content continues with various sections and advertisements]
UN policeman contradicts Secretary-General’s claims

He said an atmosphere of fear and intimidation in northern Namibia had inhibited the return of refugees and militated against a free and fair election.

Asked about alleged intimidation, Superintendent Peter Fitzgerald, the senior Untag police officer in charge of Ovamboland, said in the past three weeks there had been only one complaint of what could be seen as intimidation by the police: a report that a Casspir knocked down a kraal fence.

He said he had no complaints about Untag’s relationship with Swapo (the SWA Police).

“Lately, in the past two to three weeks, there have also been three or four complaints of Swapo vehicles stopping at villages and asking if there were any returnees present, and this might also be seen as intimidation as all returnees are covered by the amnesty,” he added.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is expected to go today to Ovamboland to investigate the situation at first hand.

Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in London this week Koevoet units were murdering and terrorising the black population and destroying crops.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the presence of former Koevoet members in Swapo would be discussed with Dr Perez de Cuellar when he visited Namibia.
The army goes and so do the jobs

OSHAKATI — The sight of huge furniture removal trucks trundling along the B1 highway linking the north of Namibia with the south became familiar almost overnight a few weeks ago as the withdrawal of the SADF got under way. But already the sight is becoming rare as the withdrawal winds down.

The military withdrawal was part of the independence plan. What was not part of it was the loss of hundreds of jobs.

The military households had employed on a permanent basis large numbers of men as gardeners and perhaps as many women as domestic workers.

Tropical gardens were carefully tended by a small army of labourers while black nannies reared white toddlers.

Also threatened by the military withdrawal are the hundreds of "cuca shops" dotting the northern landscape.

Cuca shops have been a thriving component of the economy in the north. Their earnings, according to a senior economist in government here, amounted to millions of rands annually.

In northern Namibia the cuca shops have traditionally been the main providers of basic necessities.

Hundreds of Namibians who depend on the South African military presence for a living are being left jobless as the SADF withdraws from the territory under the United Nations independence plan. Whether independence will provide alternative employment is the major question in their lives. JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa News Service reports

Although the "cuca" are, in a South African sense, more like shebeens than shops, many have expanded their trade from merely being purveyors of malts and spirits to selling basic groceries.

The return of tens of thousands of exiles which has coincided with the military withdrawal could mean a new lease of economic life for some of the cuca, but whether it will be of the kind now departing remains to be seen.

Even the United Nations mission in Namibia, which is spending R76 million a year (or R6,25 million a month) in the territory, cannot hope to match the departing business because the UN figures are calculated countrywide.

The UN has so far created 800 jobs which will earn Namibians R17,5 million a year. But the UN and its jobs will not be a permanent feature.

Last weekend the cuca were still vibrant, probably because of the influx of outsiders who came to attend two political rallies and lingered to celebrate.

Those who had no cause for revelry were the gardeners and nannies who now find themselves with no tropical gardens and no babies to look after.
SA's image is changing — Pik

Political Correspondent

South Africa was busy regaining its place in the international community, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told the National Party's federal congress at the Pretoria City Hall yesterday.

He cited South Africa's role in the present peace process in Namibia to support this.

Firing back at right-wing criticism that the Government had sold out Namibia and that Swapo would win the elections, he said the Conservative Party did not realize Namibia had never been part of South Africa.

South Africa had all along merely been a guardian for the territory.

Mr Botha said South Africa was at present altering its image overseas from one of a hoodlum to that of a regional power.
No evidence of large-scale intimidation says Untag man

From The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

In what amounts to a direct contradiction of claims by the United Nations secretary-general, the senior UN police officer in northern Namibia has said that there is "no evidence of any large-scale intimidation in Ovamboland by anyone."

The secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said in a report to a closed-door meeting of the Security Council in New York that there was "overwhelming" evidence of unacceptable conduct by former members of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

He said an atmosphere of fear and intimidation in northern Namibia had inhibited the return of refugees and militated against a free and fair election.

However, when Superintendent Peter Fitzgerald, the senior Untag police officer in charge of Ovamboland, was asked about alleged intimidation in the region he said that in the past three weeks there had been only one complaint of what could be seen as intimidation by the police: a report that a Casspir vehicle had knocked down a kraal fence.

Since the end of April, he said, there had been a few other complaints of Casspirs driving through munengo (millet) fields.

"Lately, in the past two to three weeks, there have been three or four complaints of Swapol (SWA police) vehicles stopping at villages and asking if there were any returnees present, and this might also be seen as intimidation as all returnees are covered by the amnesty," he added.

Superintendent Fitzgerald, who is from Ireland, said that in fact it was proving difficult even to define what constituted intimidation in the fluid situation in Ovamboland.

He said he had no complaints about Untag's relationship with Swapol and the two forces were cooperating well when it came to investigating complaints though in some instances a really thorough investigation had not been possible because of circumstances.

For example, investigation of a complaint laid by school students had been hampered by difficulties in contacting the students because of the school boycott. Other complaints involving South African citizens could not be investigated because they were no longer in the territory.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said yesterday the presence of former Koevoet members in Swapol would be discussed with Mr de Cuellar when the secretary-general visited Namibia next month.

But in the meantime he would not consider withdrawing all of the Koevoet members from Swapol until replacements were available.

Other sources in Windhoek said some former Koevoet members had already been transferred to other duties, including anti-poaching operations (resulting in a sharp increase in the number of alleged poachers arrested).

Mr de Cuellar's reference to the return of refugees being inhibited appears to relate to allegations that the refugees who have returned have been reluctant to leave the UN camps for fear of the police.

However, officials in Windhoek claim that this reluctance has been shown only in the Dobra camp at Windhoek— the refugees are said to have been leaving without hesitation from the camps in Ovamboland, where the intimidation is alleged to be strongest.
Swapo objects to election regulations

Argus Africa News Service 30/10/89

WINDHOEK — Swapo leaders are concerned that the regulations governing Namibia's independence election, due to be gazetted today, are wide open to abuse.

The organisation is also unhappy about the appointment as electoral officer of Mr. A G Visser, whose impartiality, Swapo leaders said last night, was questionable.

Swapo leaders were today seeking an urgent meeting with the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Fienaar, to express their objections.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York that the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, will visit Namibia from July 19 to 23.

According to officials in New York, Dr Perez de Cuellar may include Angola in his itinerary, but not South Africa.

Dr Perez de Cuellar told the Security Council he was concerned about reports of intimidation of the electorate in Namibia, and by the conduct of some elements of the police. He will review the situation with his representative in the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.
According to Mudge, Swapo itself is no longer confident of overwhelming victory. Some of its spokesmen appear to be preparing the ground for discrediting the election if it does not go their way.

There are really only two parties on the scene, the DTA and Swapo, and I think Swapo is surprised at the progress the DTA is making. I am optimistic that we will get enough votes to play a very prominent role in Namibia."

The DTA is "disturbed" by the publicity given to Swapo by the media in SA and has the impression that both the media and government are preparing South Africans for a Swapo victory because of the "Rhodesian experience" (a reference to white SA's surprise at Robert Mugabe's election victory in 1980).

"But I want to warn those who believe a Swapo government won't be so bad — and I get the impression that even some SA government representatives in Windhoek feel this way — that Swapo's policy on democracy is not at all clear."

In a BBC interview Sam Nujoma said 'the people will decide' if Namibia is to be a one-party state. He wouldn't commit himself. I have no doubt that if Swapo gets a two-thirds majority in the election, Namibia will be a one-party state. Talk of democracy by Swapo is window-dressing."

Mudge also seriously doubts that Swapo could successfully handle the economy and believes the country under a Swapo government will go "the Angolan way."

He says: "We are concerned about the economic future; that's why we visited West Germany. We are in serious economic trouble, there is no doubt about it. We need help. If we have a stable government after independence we may be okay, but we will not be okay under Swapo."

Instead of making "unrealistic promises," as he alleges Swapo is doing, he and Mayongo went to West Germany to seek economic aid for an independent Namibia. Mudge says a black government is not the issue in the election, adding that there has been one in Namibia for 10 years. "We are mainly concerned about two things: democracy and an economy that will lead to a better quality of life. These are the issues that will have to be addressed by the parties fighting this election."

He is particularly encouraged by the DTA's support among white Namibians which he estimates at 30%-60%. If the DTA loses the election (which he does not accept as a foregone conclusion), its task in an independent Namibia will be to "sane" Swapo.

He believes Swapo is generating unrealistic expectations among Namibians and their
UK rolls out red carpet for Nujoma

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain rolled out the red carpet for Swape leader Mr Sam Nujoma when he held talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Wednesday, the London Times reported.

Under the headline “Britain woos Nujoma”, Times diplomatic editor Andrew McEwen yesterday wrote: “For a Marxist who has not set foot in his own country for nearly 30 years, to be treated by Britain as if he were certain to become that nation’s leader might seem unusual.

“But Mr Nujoma found the government making exactly that assumption. Practically no one doubts that Swape will win the independence elections in November, that it will greatly influence but not totally control the shape of the new constitution and that a Swapu government will emerge in April headed by Mr Nujoma.”

McEwen said that when Mr Nujoma was last in London, in February, he was offered a meeting with Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, which fell through. “Yesterday, in full contrast, he was given the full treatment.

“Sir Geoffrey and Mr Christopher Patten, the Minister for Overseas Development, made it clear in separate talks that Britain wants close links with the Namibian government he is expected to form. It also hopes Namibia will join the Commonwealth and is ready to give it development aid without preconditions.”

Mr Nujoma told a press conference in London that South Africa was in breach of United Nations resolution 435 by allowing the Koenvoet force to “terrorise the population”.

He said Koenvoet squads had been let loose, “killing, maiming, hitting, and attacking the population of their homes in the north.

Thousands of refugees who had returned to Namibia were still in reception centres because they felt too threatened by Koenvoet to return to their homes in the north.

Mr Nujoma spoke of Swape’s policy of national reconciliation and said: “We extend the hand of friendship to all whites to remain in Namibia.”
Koevoet under fire

NEW YORK — There is overwhelming evidence of unacceptable conduct by former members of Koevoet who have been absorbed into Swapo in northern Namibia.

An atmosphere of fear and intimidation there, has also inhibited the return of refugees and militated against a free and fair election, the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report to the Security Council at a closed-door meeting.

'Grave'

He said it was essential to persuade South Africa that the Koevoet problem be tackled without delay and that proposals by the Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, for dealing with the situation did not go far enough.

De:Cuellar called it a "grave problem".