

ANGOLA

GENERAL

1978 · 1977

*Twee Britte hou vol Angola wil hulle hê*

# Dis Owen-propaganda, sê soldate-werwers

**Van Ons Londense Verteenwoordiger**  
ONDANKS die voorneme van Brittanje se minister van buitelandse sake, dr. David Owen, om die werwing van huursoldate te verbied, het twee Britse soldate vandeeweek beweër dat hulle genader is om in Angola te gaan veg.

*Die werwers van huur- genader het. Hulle be-*  
*soldate ontken egter ten skryf die beweringe as*  
*sterkste dat hulle mense propaganda van Owen se*

*departement.*  
„Die FNLA het genoeg  
soldate en ammunisie om

self sy man teen die Kuba-  
ne in Angola te staan,” het  
Samuel Abregada, FNLA  
se verteenwoordiger in Eu-  
ropa, vandeeweek uit  
Frankfurt gesê.

Hy het Londen verlede  
week besoek, maar ontken  
heftig dat sy besoek met die  
werwing van soldate vir die  
oorlog in Afrika verband

hou.

„Ek was daar om aan  
almaal wat wou luister, te  
vertel van Nigerië se in-  
menging,” sê hy.

John Banks, Brittanje se  
bekendste huursoldaat-  
werwer, is in Abregada se  
geselskap gesien.

„Dit het die mense aflei-

dings laat maak,” sê Abre-  
gada. „Maar ek het bloot  
met Banks gesels oor die  
besoek van 'n TV-span wat  
aan die wêreld sal kan wys  
wat in Angola aangaan.”

Hy sê die FNLA het nou  
17 000 vegters. In Januarie  
was hulle in ses skermute-  
lings met Kubane betrokke.  
Een van die gevegte het

minder as seslig kilometer  
van Luanda af plaasgevind.  
„Ons het 'n hele Kubaanse  
konvooi opgeblaas,” sê  
Abregada.

Volgens hom is Unita ook  
besig om meer as sy man in  
die suide van Angola te  
staan. Hy sê Nigerië het  
twee bataljons gestuur en  
daarvoor het hy Londen be-  
soek. „Wat soek Nigerië,

5



JOHN BANKS, huursoldate-werwer van Brittanje wie se naam nou weer in die gedrang is, sit hier, regs, langs Frank Perre, 'n lid van Banks se werwingspan. Die foto is in 1976 tydens 'n perskonferensie in Londen geneem nadat twee huursoldate tereggestel was.

wat 'n statebondsland is, in die oorlog?  
„Ek het onder meer ook

die Britte se aandag daarop gevestig dat die Kubane besig is om siviele mense, veral bejaardes en kinders, te molesteer. Hulle sukkel teen die gesamentlike pogings van Unita en die FNLA en nou gaan hulle op dié laakbare wyse te werk.

Ondanks die ontkenning vanuit die FNLA-kringe en Banks dat soldate nie meer gewerf word nie, hou die twee soldate vol dat hulle wel genader is.

Die twee is Kevin Whirity, 33, 'n gewese regiment-sersant van die Britse valskermsoldate, en Chris Dempster. Albei het al voorheen as huursoldate in Angola geveg.

„Ek is twee jaar gelede deur Banks gewerf, maar dié keer was dit nie hy wat my genader het nie,” het Whirity vandeeweek gesê.

„Ek het nog nooit vergeet wat in Angola gebeur het nie. Ek sal teruggaan soon toe, maar nie vir geld nie. Uit weerwraak.”

Dempster sê dat hy genader is, maar nie sal teruggaan nie. „Ek dink dit geld vir die meeste ander manne wat verlede keer gelukkig genoeg was om terug te kom. Hy (verwysende na Banks) soek vlieëniers, lugkanonniers en soldate,” het hy gesê.

Volgens hom word in huursoldaat-kringe vertel dat Banks oor onbeperkte fondse beskik. Hy bied mense glo honderde ponde per week aan om in Angola te gaan veg.

doctors bills  
medicines  
transport to and  
other

ner, if any (ar  
farmer, if any (a  
if any (annual)  
mer (if any):

(5)

# Angola in protest to UN on SA 'incursions'

9/2/78

bitterly attacks Zaire, listing 20 incidents which are said to have occurred along the Angolan border with Zaire and in the enclave of Cabinda, which is separated from Angola by Zairian territory.

## NIGERIANS

On the other side Unita has claimed that 2000 Nigerian troops have arrived in Angola to boost Cuban forces fighting alongside President Neto's MPLA, the SABC-TV news reported last night. The broadcast added that the Soviet Union was actively taking part in "battlefield logistics" and delivering arms to at least two Angolan ports, according to Sapa.

The letter to the UN claims that air space violations and South African incursions by troops have taken place from SWA/Namibia.

On October 14, the letter says, South African forces opened up with light arms fire against an Angolan position in the area of Marcos Three (thought to be an ordnance map reference) and continued firing for six hours.

Concentrations of South African forces, including five armoured vehicles, were alleged to have gathered near Marcos 19, 20 and 21 on November 3 and on November 5 South African troops are alleged to have fired eight howitzer rounds to the east of Santa Clara.

Fourteen South African soldiers are claimed to have crossed into Angola near Marcos Four on November 7 and at 8 am on December 23, South African forces are accused of having attacked Angolan forces south of N'Giva between Marcos 16 and 17 using 16 mm cannon and 81 mm mortar fire.

There were no casualties.

Hugh Robertson,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Angola has alleged 14 incursions by South African troops along the SWA/Namibia border in a formal letter of complaint to Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The letter, which has been circulated to all United Nations members, follows a brief statement by the Angolan Defence Ministry last week claiming that border violations had occurred.

It warns that incidents along the SWA/Namibia border "shall not remain unanswered" and says South Africa is "training, arming and providing refuge to Angolan puppets who are infiltrated back into Angola to pillage and kill indiscriminately."

This is thought to be a reference to Unita guerrillas who, Angola has previously claimed, are attacking MPLA and Cuban forces from bases inside SWA/Namibia.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has said repeatedly that South Africa had not attacked and did not plan to attack neighbouring countries and did not harbour terrorists, a Defence Headquarters spokesman said in Pretoria.

"Any shelling of any part of southern Angola at any time could only have been direct retaliatory measures against terrorist aggression across the border," the Minister said last week.

The Angolan letter also

Meanwhile, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has called on South Africa's security forces in SWA/Namibia to eliminate Swapo bases in Angola from which acts of terrorism are carried out. The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

General J J Geldenhuys, Chief of the Defence Force in SWA/Namibia, said the South West Africa People's Organisa-

tion (Swapo) murdered 23 Owambo headmen last year and ten civilians and six soldiers died in landmine explosions.

He was commenting on a statement by Swapo's secretary for information and publicity, Mr Peter Katjavivi, that the security forces were planning to mine strategic roads on the territory's northern border.

● Agreement near on SWA — Page 17.

*Copy Times 9/2/78*  
**Angola complains to UN about SA 'shelling'** (5)

NEW YORK. — Angola has asked the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to tell members and observers here about a number of "serious violations" of her territory by South African and Zairean forces since October.

The South African Defence Force has denied the allegations.

The Angolan Government charged that South Africans and Zaireans were supporting bands of "Angolan puppets" who infiltrated Angola.

South Africa and Zaire were "using their own armed forces to violate the territory of the People's Republic of Angola."

They were "training, arming and providing refuge" for the "puppets" who were not identified but thought to mean Unita and FNLA guerrillas.

The statement from Luanda listed 22 violations of Angolan sovereignty by Zaire and 14 by South Africa.

The majority were alleged invasions of Angolan airspace. Angola alleged that South African troops in one case, fired

eight howitzer rounds near Santa Clara on November.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said that South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, had said repeatedly that South Africa had not attacked and did not plan to attack neighbouring countries and did not harbour terrorists.

"Any shelling of any part of southern Angola at any time could only have been direct retaliatory measures against terrorist aggression across the border," he said. — Sapa

(5)

has been recommenced since 9 September 1976; if so, (a) when and (b) what progress has been made;

- (2) whether any damage has been done to the scheme since that date; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) what was the extent of the damage on each occasion;
- (3) when is it expected that the scheme will be completed.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

**Calueque dam**

265. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) Whether work on the Calueque dam

- (1) No; (a) and (b) fall away;
- (2) in respect of the Ruacana power station and works no damage has been done and in respect of Calueque the state of the works at the dam, which is situated far from the SWA border

cannot be determined but there is no evidence available that real flood or other damage occurred at the dam;

- (3) July 1978 except the Calueque dam which for the present cannot be proceeded with.

# Angola

RAPPORT 12/3/78

## vrees

# SA inval' <sup>(5)</sup>

### Questionnaire to workers

(first name only)

number

UTRECHT. — Die eerste ambassadeur van Angola in Den Haag en Brussel, Luis de Almeida, het onlangs hier op 'n perskonferensie gesê dat die aanwesigheid van Kubaanse troepe in sy land absoluut noodsaaklik is van weë die rassistiese en fascistiese karakter van die Suid-Afrikaanse owerheid.

Volgens De Almeida moet Angola voorbereid wees op nuwe aggressie vanuit Namibië deur Suid-Afrika. Hy het berigte ontken dat daar 'n burgeroorlog in Angola sou heers, en gesê dat gevegte soms op die grens met Suid-Afrikaanse troepe voorkom.

Angola is besig om 'n sterk leër op die been te bring ten einde 'n inval uit Suid-Afrika te kan weerstaan, aldus die ambassadeur.

Die aanwesigheid van Kubaanse militêre adviseurs spruit uit die noodsaak dat troepe die moderne wapens moet leer hanteer waarmee Suid-Afrikaanse aggressie afgeweer moet word. Volgens De Almeida beteken dit egter nie dat Angola 'n satelliet van Kuba of die Sowjet-Unie is nie.

did you come to this farm?

did you ever think of going to work in a city?

if yes, why don't you?

what sort of work (if any) would you rather do - either a farm or somewhere else?

what jobs would you like your children to do?

Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

### Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

# KUBANE STROOP ALS WAT BLINK

RAPPORT 26/3/78

Deur  
CHRIS VERMAAK

DIE Kubane het oorlogsbuit ter waarde van miljoene rande uit Angola verskeep. Dit sluit duisende motors en vragmotors in wat Portugese vlugtelinge in verskeie dele van die land agtergelaat het.

'n Portugese, vlieënier wat vandeeweek in Johannesburg aangedoen het ná voltooiing van 'n vlugkontrak in Angola, sê die Kubane het die land feitlik kaal gestroop.

„Hulle is soos kinders, hulle stel belang in alles wat blink,” sê die vlieënier, wat naamloos wil bly.

„Duisende verlate motors is uit die hawens van Angola na Kuba verskeep, vermoedelik deel van die oorlogsbuit wat deur pres. Neto aan Fidel Castro beloof is. Baie van die soldate kom uit armoedige, afgeleë dele van Kuba en het nog nooit agter 'n motor se stuur gesit nie.”

Hy sê hy is gehuur om oeste uit die lug te bespuit, maar hy het omtrent nooit iets gedoen nie. „Van groot oeste is daar nie veel sprake nie en die inboorlinge leef maar weer soos altyd van die grond tot die mond. Daar is uitgebreide hongersnood omdat die soldate — Kubane, inklusief — in die voortgesette burgeroorlog van die land af leef. Baie van die inboorlinge begrawe kos om aan die lewe te probeer bly. Die Internasionale Rooi Kruis is oral besig met noodleëningsdienste.”

Die Kubane breek feitlik alles af wat blink, gaar dit op en stuur dit huis toe. Daar is min geboue in Luanda en elders wat nog nie deur hulle geplunder is nie, sê die vlieënier.

„Ongeloflike skade is reeds aanjerig. Krane word afgebreek en selfs baddens en toilette word verwyder. Die herehuise van die vryloë Portugese helui is die ergste getref. Di huise staan nog, maar hulle is soos leë doppe. Groot krane vol kosbare buit word byna wekklips ná Kuba verskeep — soms saam met die lyke van soldate wat in die oorlog gesneuwel het.

„Selfs die ou Portugese praalgrafe word nie ontsien nie. Luanda se Portugese begraafplaas is 'n woesteny van omgekeerde en gebreekte grafstene en geplunderde mausoleums. Niks word herstel nie.”

Die vlieënier sê die bevol-

king self is in 'n bitter stryd om oorlewing gewikkel. „As 'n mens nie in een van die hotelle tuisgaan nie, is jou lewe 'n ewigdurende gesoek na kos.

„Daar is net nie genoeg kos vir almal nie en soms is die toue voor winkels etlike

kilometers lank. Daar is baie wat snags voor die paar bedrywige winkels slaap in 'n poging om die volgende dag geholpe te raak. En soms beteken dit net 'n brood of twee.”

Die vlieënier sê dat Kubaanse soldate nog steeds in Luanda aankom. Voor sy vertrek uit Luanda is driehonderd Kubaanse soldate na Zambië gestuur.



11  
Questionnaire to farmers

Farm number:

District :

Distance from nearest town (kilometres):

Size of farm (hectares):

Kind of farming (if possible, percentage of kind of activity). income due to each

Number of sh  
Number of pe  
" " ca  
" " co

sugar plantations.  
Dr Castro's biggest expeditionary force in Africa — 25 000 troops — has been sent to Luanda over three years. There are also 50 000 Cuban civilians and technicians, 5 000 Russian advisers and another 14 000 helpers from Eastern Europe to form the spearhead of communist imperialism looming over so much of the continent.

Few details of Angola's hidden war have filtered to the outside world. The Marxist regime of President Agostinho Neto, harassed by guerrilla forces in the north and south, does not permit Western observers to witness the military operations of those who keep him in power.

So I had to enter the country by the back door. I flew to Kinshasa, Zaire, where Dr Holden Roberto, the FNLA president, is permitted to maintain unofficial headquarters.

From there, with an FNLA platoon, I made a 400-km journey in a bat-

ruins of villages and refugee camps. On the third day we reached the first refugee camp of Recou.

**Unanswerable**

At each village meetings were called and I was asked unanswerable questions: Why had Britain, America and the Western democracies turned their backs on Angola? Why had Russia and Cuba been allowed to take over without challenge?

The FNLA claims to have 17 000 men in the field. And President Neto also has to contend with 7 000 Unita fighters in southern Angola, and hundreds more are battling to free Cabinda in the north-west.


With the tide of rebellion swelling and his economy in ruins, Dr Neto can today claim allegiance of perhaps 2.5-million of the total population of nearly six million.

But all the major cities and towns remain in the firm grip of Cuba and Russia, and such is the Kremlin's confidence that the territory is being developed as a base for communist expansion in neighbouring countries.

A camp has been set up at Missao de Boma, in south-eastern Angola, where 25 000 Africans from Rhodesia, South West Africa and Zaire are being trained to use artillery and heavy weaponry.

women

**OMAR acts for his life**



**TV Times**

At least 70 000 innocent civilians have been killed since Marxists backed by Cuba and Russia seized power in Angola. Children are being shipped to Havana, ostensibly for indoctrination but quite possibly to be used as cheap labour on sugar plantations, says Norman Kirkham, the first British correspondent to accompany anti-communist guerillas of the FNLA on a march into Angola (see map right). Kirkham describes the fate of those who oppose the new regime.

# CUBAN TERROR IN ANGOLA

Officially they are undergoing this forced emigration so as to be educated and indoctrinated as good little communists in Havana. But their bewildered parents believe the real reason is that they are to be used as cheap labour on Cuba's sugar plantations.

A contemporary version of the slave trade? The irony would be staggering if these poor people turned out to be right. And the extent of Cuban influence in Angola today suggests that their suspicions may not be ill-founded.

Dr Castro's biggest expeditionary force in Africa, 25 000 troops, has been flown and shipped from Havana to Luanda over the past three years. With them have come 50 000 Cuban civilians and technicians, 5 000 Russian advisers and another 14 000 helpers from Eastern Europe to form the spearhead of communist imperialism looming over so much of the continent.

## Power

Few details of Angola's hidden war have filtered to the outside world. The Marxist regime of President Agostinho Neto, which is threatened by separate guerilla forces in both the North and South does not permit Western observers or journalists to witness the military operations of those who keep him in power.

So I had entered the country by the back door, slipping across the border from Zaire, then moving south to meet refugees in the Madimba region.

My mission was first suggested several months ago at an interview in a Maida Vale flat with Mr Daniel Chipenda, General Secretary of the FNLA, and confirmed with another envoy who introduced himself as Mr Pedro over coffee in the lounge of the Great Northern Hotel, Kings Cross, a popular meeting place for commercial travellers.

In Kinshasa Dr Holden

A land of fear —  
massacres, rape,  
pillage and  
napalm attacks

Roberto, President of the FNLA, is permitted to maintain his unofficial headquarters, although the guerilla activities there are always kept discreet, hidden from the public gaze. His villa is protected by high walls and steel gates in a hilltop suburb of the city; it was from this compound that our party set off under cover of darkness, wearing civilian clothes.

In a battered open truck, a 12-ton Nissan with leaking radiator and bare tyres, we headed south taking the main route to the old Congo trading port of Matadi, then turning off along a red dirt track towards the Angolan border.

Later, we crossed the border in single file, taking a path along an open hillside. After travelling a few miles we picked our way into a copse which screened half-a-dozen grass huts: the FNLA command post for the Zaire Province. Here the platoon was kitted out with a motley collection of hard-worn combat uniforms and armed with equally varied weapons — Russian, American and Belgian carbines and an Israeli Uzi machine pistol. Some of the younger soldiers were in rags, and the bearer boys had no boots.

Commandante Manzanza Ranca, 33, who leads a guerilla battalion and first fought to free Angola from the colonial yoke of Portugal 14 years ago, explained that his men

relied on captured guns and equipment. Each rifle had come from a dead soldier. The implication was clear: no prisoners are taken, no quarter given in the battle for Angola.

A team of veteran bush fighters had been carefully chosen to protect me. Apart from Commandante Ranca, the other leading members of our platoon were Commandantes Antonio Matutuka, Domingos Sozinho and Alfonso Pinto.

Ranca padded along in his rubber plimsolls a few yards in front of me throughout our journey, carrying his Belgian automatic slung like a club across one shoulder, the pockets of his fatigues jingling with cartridges. He had been involved in an ugly clash with the Cubans a few days previously and it was plain he was anxious to avoid more trouble while the VIP white man was around.

Matutuka, at 47 a somewhat fatherly figure, was always impeccable in olive green with high leather boots and forage cap, spoiling the effect rather by carrying a noisy transistor radio. He surprised me by reading long passages from the New Testament in French as we sat round the campfire at night.

Sozinho wore a Belgian paratrooper's beret and carried an anti-tank launcher, while Pinto, a comparative youngster of 32, affected a rakish leopard camouflage uniform and spent much time fondling a hand grenade.

The guerillas would chat to each other in African dialect and often spoke Portuguese and French as well. But they knew no English so I was accompanied by an interpreter, Political Commissar Paulo Moniz. He had a tendency to confuse his languages in moments of excitement, with amusing results: "Do not be

alarme, Mr Norman, if you herren der guns. It is the chasse for viande."

There were six private soldiers in the column as well as Papa Pierre, our kindly general factotum, who led a group of bearer boys, marching with food stores, pots and pans piled on their heads in traditional safari fashion.

We made camp that first night on a wooded hilltop overlooking the Cuban garrison of San Salvador, and Papa Pierre inflated an airbed for me under the remnants of a straw-covered shelter (the air, needless to say, leaked away quickly depositing me on the rock-hard earth and reminding me, as if I should forget, that the days ahead held little in the way of comfort for us.

Above our camp site, MiG 17s and 21s shot across the sky and we could hear Cuban troops moving along the nearby roads in armoured cars and jeeps. Yet we were comparatively safe. Our enemy could never hope to control the limitless bush and was reluctant to venture regularly far off the beaten track. The hills and forests were the domain of the guerillas and their friends, and here our platoon could move freely so long as strict precautions were taken.

An estimated one million refugees have fled from villages and towns to shelter in the northern bush areas, and as we continued our journey south, we found several of them lying wounded or ill along our path.

One woman nursing an injured leg told me she lost her family but had herself managed to escape when a column of 6 000 refugees had been ambushed by Cubans and African troops near San Salvador. The column, skirted a roadway when the trap was sprung. A helicopter gunship had strafed the fleeing civilians, killing 125.

On our second day we began to pass through the blackened ruins of villages and refugee encampments. Larger settlements near San Salvador seemed to have escaped damage, and I noticed that some of the shanties along the roadway were decorated with red and black posters proclaiming the Neto Government — apparently an attempted insurance against Cuban depredations.

At Melonga we left the road again and spent a miserable, shivering night on a river bank

We moved cautiously, Indian file, through the rain forest and shoulder-high elephant grass. It was one of those limpid African mornings, silent with heat, which overwhelm one with a sense of peacefulness.

Nevertheless, scouts had been sent on ahead of us; there was danger even here. And then, as if to confirm it, we saw a MiG fighter-bomber flashing silver against the sun high overhead. It looked innocent enough.

But up there at the MiG's controls, scanning the bush below through his cockpit canopy, was a Cuban pilot. How many helpless refugees had he strafed, I wondered. How many villages had he napalmed?

Not far away, across a range of hills shimmering in the heat, there were more Cubans, I knew. And Russian tanks.

## Cruel

We were in the heartlands of Northern Angola, deep in the bush. My companions were 20 guerrilheiros of the Frente Nacional de Libertacao de Angola. In the eyes of the Marxist Government at Luanda and of its supporters in Moscow and Havana, these men were terrorists; in their own, they were members of the FNLA army fighting to rid this vast, primitive land of a cruel and foreign-dominated dictatorship.

What I had already seen in the course of my arduous trek with the guerrilheiros tended to confirm their own image of themselves. There was ample evidence that

Cuban-led Government troops had resorted and were still resorting to appalling repression of the Northern Angolans. From panic-stricken villagers I had learnt of dawn massacres, the machine-gunning of unarmed civilians, of pillage, rape and indiscriminate napalm attacks.

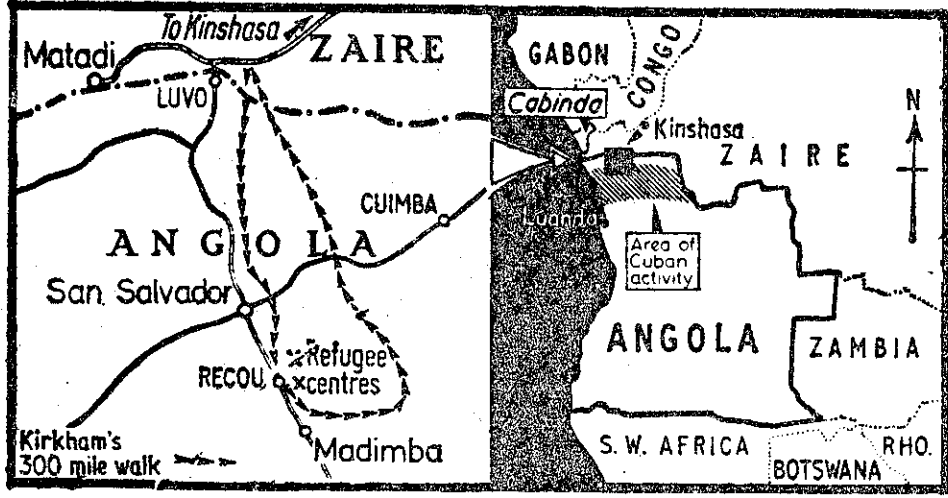
At least 70 000 men, women and children have been killed so far (a figure which may even be an underestimate, according to observers in London). Entire communities have been wiped out

Literally hundreds of villages across Northern Angola have been attacked, most of them over the past six months, in an offensive to drive out the anti-Government guerillas and their supporters.

The same merciless tactics have been used repeatedly to crush selected targets, with Russian T-52 tanks and armoured cars manned by Cubans, surrounding villages at first light and then unleashing a hail of machine-gun, mortar and bazooka fire.

Sometimes the villagers are rounded up and taken to prison. Often those who do not escape are simply mown down outside their homes. Women and young girls are raped. Huts are stripped of furniture and valuables. Churches are demolished and Bibles burned.

While I was inside Angola I learned of a new horror: an edict had been proclaimed by the military authorities in Luanda that children aged between 10 and 17 from "rebel" villages should be evacuated to Cuba.



year-old leader, has powerful friends in Africa, and not only in Zaire. The South Africans and some of the French African territories are also thought to be sympathetic. He still gives an impression of confidence in final victory, quarelling bitterly with the supine acceptance by America and Britain of the Communist takeover.

When I met him in his Kinshasa villa, he was relaxing in a bright floral shirt and slacks, and as always hiding behind dark glasses which give him a slightly sinister appearance. Although the room was expensively furnished and decorated with a large pair of intricately carved elephant tusks, he sat on a sofa with threadbare armrests, reminding me that his organisation is short of money, deprived now of ample funds once made available by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

**Bitterness**

He immediately launched into a swinging attack on America. Andrew Young, President Carter's UN ambassador and special adviser on Africa, who had described Cuba as a stabisng influence in Angola, was behaving like a crypto-Communist, a fellow traveller, he said. Washington's reaction to the oppression of Russia and Cuba could be compared with Mr Chamberlain's policy of appeasement at Munich.

Whatever Roberto's hopes about Western involvement, however, the truth is that the only real hope for the guerrillas is to turn Angola into Russia's Vietnam" forcing an eventual withdrawal by Cubans, who have shown little stomach for the fight. Dr Castro has been compelled by the Kremlin to commit his large forces and he has had to conceal a heavy cost in lives and wounded to avoid a hostile public reaction at home. Between 7 000 and 8 000 Cubans are believed to have been killed over the three years of fighting. Several thousands more have been flown out to hospital in Russia and Eastern Europe instead of being returned to Havana to spread discontent.

teeming with mosquitoes. But at last we were near the main refugee villages which were our goal. I don't know how far we could have gone on the next day: I was parched with thirst, footsore, numb with the accumulated fatigue of the past few days. And then quite suddenly we emerged from a copse of towering silver gum trees to find the scattered grass huts of our first refugee camp, Recou.

In a way, I soon discovered at Recou, the refugees in this part of Angola were not too badly off. The forest is generous. It provides the materials for their temporary homes. Food is not scarce. Outside the doorway of my hut at Recou, chickens scratched in the brown dirt while young girls squattzd pounding maize with heavy poles; and on the straw roofs, carcasses of young antelopes were drying in the sun. Soon there was a procession of gifts for me: half a dozen eggs, a bowl of bananas, a buffalo steak.

In each village as we moved on from one to another, a meeting was called to greet me and I was asked unanswerable questions. Why had Britain, America and the Western democracies turned their backs on Angola? Why had Russia and Cuba been allowed to take over without challenge? I could think of no ready replies. I could only promise to do what I could to make known the plight of their people.

Refugees travelled miles from areas laid waste beneath the Cuban heel to see me. They told of villages bombarded by Cubans and African troops all over the provinces of Zaire and Uige during the previous six months and of several previous purges. The worst hit districts, they said, were Vamba, Bembe, Nsanga, Ntoni Kikila, Casilia, Bessa, Monteiro, Tundu, Nkoko, Kimansende, Sanaga ... a roll-call of misery and terror.

Maria Madalena, aged 32, from Sangut: "I was one of a handful of people to survive out of a community of 700. I have five children. They were taken away and killed and my husband has dis-

appeared."

Antonio Tusadila, 50, from Nova Caipemba: "Cuban, Russian and African troops were knocking on doors looking for anyone who supported the FNLA. We tried to get to the bush They followed, shooting, and about 40 people were killed. The African said that anyone with money would be shot ..."

Diowadu Lundu, 25, from Nsunga, Ambrizete: "The troops came to the village at 6 am when the people were still asleep and simply opened fire. Then they burned down the huts. About 50 people, children and old women among them, were killed. Several hundred more villages in the Amrizete area have been raided as well ..."

Feleciaana Talanga, 55, from Senge: "The troops came and set fire to our homes driving us out to the forest. Then a helicopter began shooting, killing and wounding. We have lost everything ..."

**Precautions**

Throughout the trek our platoon had taken elaborate precautions to stay in areas of maximum cover and to escape detection by patrols of government troops. It seemed painfully obvious to me that the ill-equipped FNLA was no match for stand-up trials of strength against Soviet tanks, MIGs, "Stalin Organ" rocket launchers and missiles. Instead their tactics must always remain those of the ambush, the booby

trap and the road mine.

They claim to have 17 000 men in the field. President Neto's forces also have to contend with the 7 000 strong guerilla army of the Uniao Nacional da Independencia Total de Angola (UNITA) in Southern Angola, while hundreds more are fighting to free the Cabinda Province in the North West.

With the tide of rebellion swelling and his economy in ruins, Dr Neto can today claim allegiance of perhaps 2,5 million of a population totalling nearly six million when he took power three years ago. Hundreds of thousands have fled to exile.

It is true, too, that despite their lack of sophisticated weapons, the guerrillas in the North have succeeded in severing the vital Benguela rail link and now menace most country roads so that they are used only by armed convoys. Yet all the major cities and towns remain in the firm grip of Cuba and Russia and such is the Kremlin's confidence that the territory is being developed as a base for Communist expansion in neighbouring countries. A camp has been set up in Missao de Boma, South Eastern Angola, where 25 000 Africans from Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Shaba Province of Zaire are being trained in use of artillery and heavy equipment.

What, then, are the prospects in the struggle for Angola? Dr Roberto, the FNLA's veteran 54-

**THE pro-Western Angolan guerilla group Unita is still carrying on its struggle against the Marxist MPLA Government and its Cuban allies. TONY HODGES, who reported on the Angolan civil war two years ago, interviews Unita's Deputy Foreign Minister in Paris.**

# Diamonds pay for our arms, say Angolan rebels

THE National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), which took to the bush after its defeat in the Angolan civil war two years ago, says it is buying large quantities of arms by selling illicitly-mined diamonds on the world market.

"We are digging diamonds" John Kakumba, Unita's Deputy Foreign Minister, told me in Paris. "We are selling diamonds and buying weapons from all over the world, including Russia. To buy weapons these days is the easiest thing in the world."

Last year Unita proved that it was still a live force when its guerillas seized the town of Cuangar and a string of villages in south-east Angola along the Kavango River bordering South African ruled South West Africa (Namibia). Unita held Cuangar for several weeks before the town was recaptured by a 1000-strong force of Cuban and Angolan Government troops on October 9.

Unita's main traditional areas of support have been in the extreme south of Angola, along the Kavango and Cunene rivers, both of which border SWA, and in the densely-populated Central Highlands provinces of Bie and Huambo, the country's key food-growing regions which are inhabited by Ovimbundu tribes.

## Out of fear

The Ovimbundu continue to give Unita guerillas significant support, partly out of fear that the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is dominated by mixed blood *mesticos* and the Kimbundu-speaking Africans who live in the capital, Luanda, and its surrounding provinces.

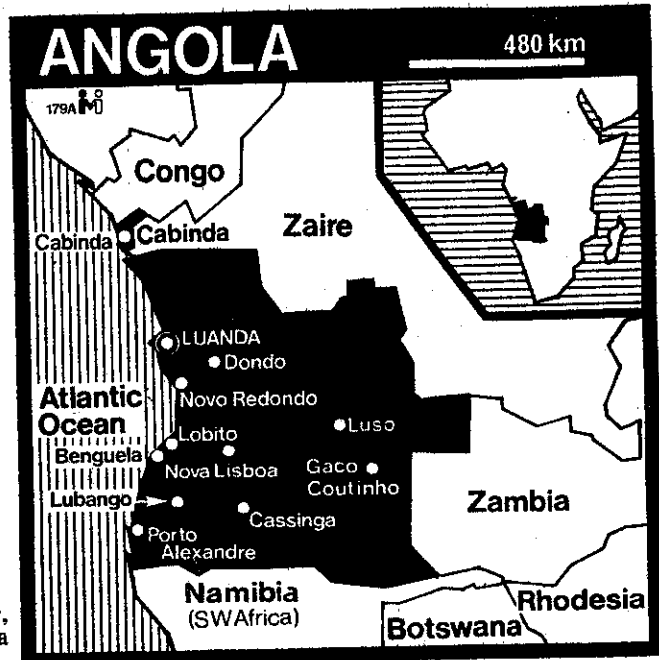
The problem of these continuing ethnic loyalties was noted by Angolan President Agostinho Neto in a speech in Bie in February. "We believe there is tribalism still," he said. "It exists and we can feel it here. We have to recognise that tribalism exists."

The Unita-led insurgency, along with smaller guerilla campaigns led by other anti-MPLA groups, has forced the Luanda Government to keep thousands of Cuban troops in the country, while raising its own troop strength to an estimated 50 000.

Describing Unita's guerilla tactics, Kakumba said that "we don't stay in any one area. We scatter to keep the enemy busy. Sometimes they carry out big offensives for nothing." He claimed that Unita had planes and was able to supply its guerillas by air.

According to Unita, its president, Dr Jonas Savimbi, is personally commanding the guerillas on its "southern front", while Samuel Chiwale, the commander-in-chief of Unita's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FALA), is leading the guerillas on the "western front".

Last May, Unita adopted the goal of creating a "Black African Socialist Republic of Angola south of the 11th parallel, from Novo Redondo on the Atlantic to



Luau on the Zaire border, taking in the whole length of the strategic Benguela Railway.

## Not yet ripe

Kakumba said that the conditions were not yet ripe for the declaration of such a State. However, he was at pains to deny that the idea smacked of secessionism.

Kakumba also denied that Unita had abandoned its old civil war slogan of a "government of national unity", involving the MPLA, the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and Unita in a coalition administration. Unita never had the intention of destroying the MPLA, he said, "but the presence of the Cubans is unnegotiable."

However, he did not think that Neto could be part of such a government, and several other key MPLA leaders would have to go.

But he thought that Unita could come to terms with the present Prime Minister, Lopo do Nascimento, and the Justice Minister, Diogenes Boavida.

Kakumba went on to claim that the Soviet Union, which is providing major military and economic support to the MPLA regime, has for some time favoured a peace settlement between the MPLA and Unita. He claimed that the USSR backed Nito Alves, an MPLA leader who staged an unsuccessful coup in Luanda on May 27 last year, on the understanding that he would come to terms with Savimbi.

"The Soviet Union thought that Neto was no longer popular and could no longer lead Angola," he said, "because of his dogmatism which does not agree with the African philosophy. So the Soviet Union thought it better to replace him."

# Reds set up terror base in Angola

9/4/78  
5

Sunday Times Reporter  
LONDON

firmed that Angola is being used by Russia and Cuba as a base to expand their influence across Southern Africa.

(b) melk:

RUSSIA has set up a training-camp in Angola for 25 000 African terrorists who will form armies to attack Rhodesia, Zaire and South West Africa.

(c) onder

Teams of Soviet and Cuban advisers have moved into Missao de Boma, in south-eastern Angola, to instruct the men in the use of field-guns, surface-to-air missiles, Stalin organ rocket launchers and other heavy equipment.

(d) Weiplo

Aanta

The pupils are members of Mr Joshua Nkomo's faction of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), from Rhodesia, the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) and units of the Katangese rebels who attacked the Shaba province in Zaire last year.

Waerd

(e) Grond

The presence of the Katangese confirms the fears of President Mobutu of Zaire, who has protested that continuing unrest in Shaba is being encouraged by Russians and Cubans in Angola.

Oppon

Waerd

Water

Reinforcements of troops from Zaire have moved to Shaba recently to deal with border raids.

Koste

(f) Klere

I learnt of the existence of the training camp during a 500-km trek through the forest and hill country of northern Angola with a band of guerrillas from Dr Holden Roberto's National Front (FNLA) army.

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American intelligence reports have since con-

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# US denies arms <sup>(S)</sup> airlift to Angola

ARGUS 19/4/78

The Argus Political Staff

THE United States denies that its aircraft took arms to Angola during the civil war — contradicting South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha countered, saying he had witnesses to prove his case.

SN/ec  
31/3/78  
S.R.C. PRESS, 1

In Parliament yesterday, Mr Botha said American aircraft carried arms to Angolan positions held by South African forces and that he watched the unloading.

He said South Africa was condemned for going into Angola on a limited scale.

But there was a time when American aircraft unloaded weapons at military positions and bases in Angola which were held by South African soldiers.

### 'I was there'

I was there personally and saw the unloading of the weapons.

But today Mr Harvey Nelson, United States Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the Ambassador, issued a terse statement denying this.

The United States provided no arms to South African forces in Angola or anywhere else, he said.

No United States aircraft delivered arms in Angola.

Commenting today on the American statement, Mr Botha said: I have witnesses who, together with me, saw the military equipment lifted into Angola at bases where South African troops were present.

It is noted that Mr Botha did not claim specifically that American aircraft delivered weapons to South African troops — they could have been for other anti-MPLA forces in the area — but he specifically mentioned American aircraft.

● US planes helped in Angola—claim. — Page 6.

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the universe, is a milestone in the history of science

NM 20/4/78 (5)

# CIA may have helped in Angolan war, says Botha

**ORMANDE POLLOK**  
Political Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN** — Part of the American involvement in the Angolan civil war may have been an undercover operation by the Central Intelligence Agency or some other security front organisation.

This emerged from inquiries yesterday after a denial by the American Embassy in Cape Town of the statement in Parliament by P. W. Botha that American aircraft had delivered arms to South African-held bases in Angola.

In spite of the denial Mr. Botha stood by his statement and went even further by confirming that the weapons delivered were American; that South Africa had been asked to distribute them to anti-communist forces; and that certain Western allies had been kept in the picture.

"The men in charge of the unloading operations were undoubtedly American security people," said Mr. Botha, who refused to be drawn on which or what agency they belonged to.



**WESTERN PROVINCE BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE**

W.O. 763



**No arms**

A short statement by the American Embassy yesterday said: "The United States provided no arms to South African forces in Angola or anywhere else. No United States aircraft delivered arms in Angola."

Replying to the statement Mr. Botha reiterated that he had personally been at the base which was under South African control and had watched the unloading operations in the presence of senior officers and civilians.

The planes, of which there had been "a few that day," had been American transporters but Mr. Botha said he had not noted their registration numbers.

"Those in charge of the operation knew that we — the South African forces — were there," he said.

"I have witnesses who were on the spot with me. The equipment was a large quantity of American automatic weapons and ammunition and the operation was under the control of the American security people at the base."

**Distribute**

Mr. Botha pointedly emphasised that when he made his statement in Parliament he had not said that the arms were for South Africa.

"We were requested to distribute the arms to the FNLA and Unita," he said.

"An official history of the Angolan campaign is being prepared in which all these details will be reflected.

"I may give more details after I have refreshed my memory."

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CIA <sup>5</sup> may <sup>20/1/78</sup> R. Dat

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in Angola

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The US involvement in the Angolan civil war may have been an undercover operation by the CIA or some other security front organisation.

This emerged from inquiries yesterday following a denial by the US Embassy in Cape Town of the statement in Parliament by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, that US aircraft had delivered arms to South African-held bases in Angola.

In spite of the denial, Mr Botha stood by his statement. He also confirmed that the weapons delivered were American and that South Africa had been asked to distribute them to anti-communist forces.

"The men in charge of the unloading operations were undoubtedly American security people," said Mr Botha, who refused to be drawn on which or what agency they belonged to.

But sources suggested that Mr Botha would not reveal who the armslifters were in order to protect them — particularly if they had been from the CIA or some other intelligence organisation.

# US denies Angola arms claim

(5) 20/4/78  
JD

**CAPE TOWN — America has denied Mr P. W. Botha's allegation that US aircraft delivered arms to a South African-held base in Angola.**

On the Minister of Defence's claim that South Africa crossed into Angola with America's knowledge and encouragement, the State Department said in Washington: "The decision of the South African Government to intervene in Angola was made unilaterally by that Government in what was considered its own interest."

The State Department spokesman, Mr T. Reston, said: "The United States provided no arms to South Africa's forces in Angola or elsewhere. No American Government aircraft delivered arms to any recipients in Angola, by which I mean no aircraft landed in Angola."

But yesterday Mr Botha stood by his statement to

Parliament that he had been present personally when the arms were off-loaded for distribution to the FNLA and Unita forces.

From inquiries yesterday, it emerged that the American involvement in the Angolan Civil War may have been an undercover operation by the CIA or some other security front organisation.

Mr Botha went even further yesterday by confirming that the weapons delivered were American, that South Africa had been asked to distribute them to anti-communist forces and that certain Western allies had been kept in the picture.

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American security people," said Mr Botha, who refused to be drawn out on which or what agency they belonged to.

Mr Botha said he watched the unloading operations in the presence of senior officers and civilians.

The planes were American transporters, but he did not note their registration numbers.

"Those in charge of the operation knew we were there," Mr Botha said. "They requested us to distribute the equipment."

"The equipment was a large quantity of American automatic weapons and ammunition and the operation was under the control of American security people on the base."

Mr Botha emphasised that when he made his statement in Parliament, he had not said the arms were for South Africa.

"We were requested to distribute the arms to the FNLA and Unita," Mr Botha said. "An official history of the Angolan campaign is being prepared in which all these details will be reflected."

Pressed further Mr Botha said: "I may give more details after I have refreshed my memory."

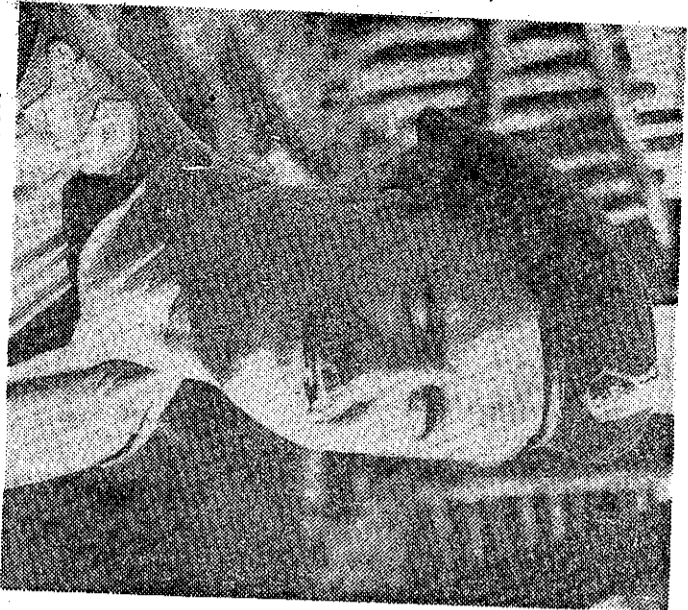
Meanwhile, in Moscow, Kremlin chief Leonid Brezhnev pledged yesterday to continue all-out support for Angola — which in the Kremlin's vocabulary covers military aid. — PC-SAPARNS.

• Paratroop drop • Arms captured • Casualties light • UN concerned

# SWAPO hoasses blast

5/5/78

(5)



MAJOR-GENERAL J J GELDENHUYS

The Star's Africa News Service

South African ground and air forces are believed to have knocked out a number of Swapo terrorist bases yesterday in their biggest attack into Angola since they entered the civil war there in 1975.

Details of the lightning strike, which penetrated as deep as the iron-mining town of Cassinga, 250 km inside Angola, are still shrouded in defence secrecy.

South African casualties, both killed and wounded, are understood to be light compared with fairly heavy casualties for Swapo. No details of the South African casualties are being released until next-of-kin have been informed.

The strike, which the Angolan news agency, Angop, said was made by paratroops, has caused consternation in the United Nations and Western diplomatic quarters and has put the current diplomatic effort to settle the SWA/Namibia independence issue into balance at its most critical moment.

## 'Border violations forced SA to strike'

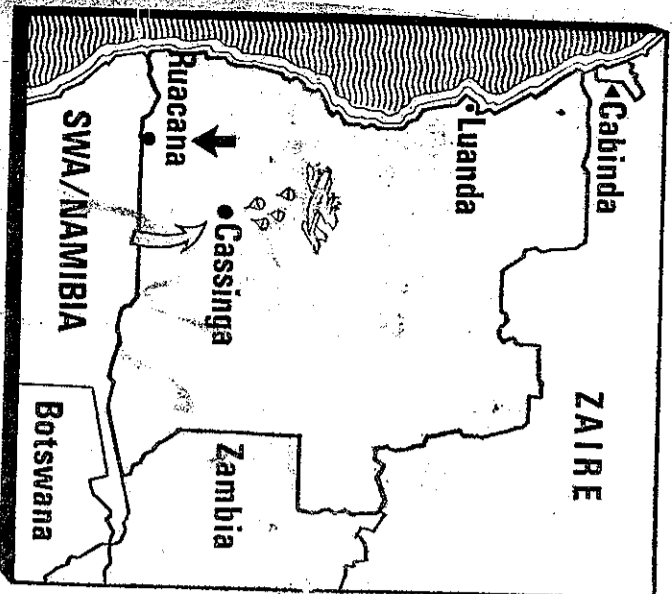
Colleen Hendriks  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Several terrorist bases were "mopped up" when the South African security forces struck across the border into Angola yesterday, the General Officer Commanding South West Africa command, Major General J J Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek.

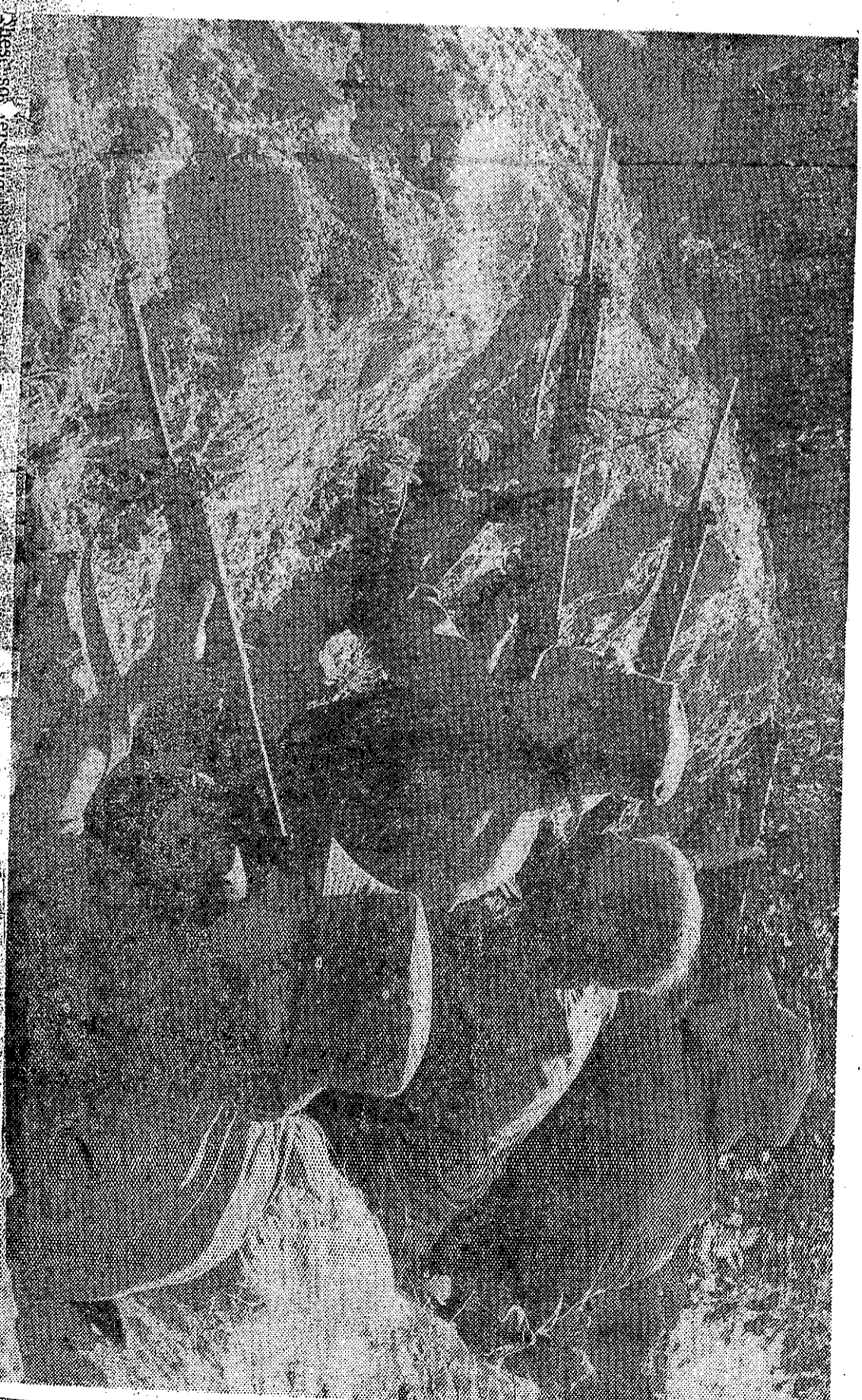
The militant external wing of Swapo led by Mr Sam Nujoma and his Western supporters are virtually certain to use the raid as an excuse to reject the Western settlement proposals which South Africa has already accepted.

The South African forces are believed to have captured a large quantity of arms and also some important Swapo documents.

Yesterday's strike marked the end of South African Government and general SWA/Namibia patience after escalating Swapo attacks across the border which culminated in the shooting up this week of the Ruacana power station complex on the border of north-western SWA/Namibia.



A map showing Ruacana, where terrorists attacked hydro-electric installations on Wednesday, and Cassinga, which South African air and ground forces attacked yesterday.



Sheet metal sets the scene to a trenching machine part of South Africa's defensive structure in this region on the Angolan border south of the now abandoned Calneque water and power project. The picture was taken some time ago.

Neither Major-General Geldenhuys nor the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, revealed details of where terrorists bases were hit, the number of South African troops involved and the number of casualties on either side.

#### PRECAUTIONS

"The action was launched against the terrorists only and strict precautions were taken to ensure that the local population and Angolan troops did not become involved," he said.

Major General Geldenhuys cited incidents which led to yesterday's strike:

- The assassination of the Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr Tolvo. Shiya-gaya.
- The abduction of 119 schoolchildren from St Mary's Mission at Odibo, Ovambo.
- The assassination of the Herero Chief, and President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Clemens Kapuuo.
- The recent attempt on the life of the Ovambo Minister of Justice, Mr Tarah Imbili.
- The hijacking of a bus with about 80 people aboard across the border to Angola.

#### Supply route

The South African forces are believed to have struck at Swapo forward bases in that region and at main bases further inside Angola.

The iron mining town of Cassinga lies just east of the former town of Sada Bandeira, the major town of southern Angola which is linked by rail to the port of Mocamedes — believed to be the main supply route for Swapo as well as Cuban and MPLA forces combating Unita rebels in this region.

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today denied Angolan claims that South African forces had hit the town and a refugee camp at Cornico.

A spokesman said documentary proof would be released in due course showing that terrorist bases had been the target.

It is understood the entire operation was filmed and photographed to prove that civilian targets were not attacked.

Cassinga lies in open, rolling, hot countryside and the town that has grown around the mine, with its equipment provision facilities, was be-

To Page 3, Col 3

# Five SA men die in Angola

By GERALD REILLY

**T**HE South African Army and the South African Air Force in a combined operation moved into southern Angola early on Thursday morning and destroyed Swapo's headquarters base codenamed "Moscow" and other bases.

Five South African soldiers were killed in the operation which lasted from dawn to shortly before the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, announced the operation on television news late on Thursday night.

An undisclosed number of South African soldiers were wounded in the operation.

The soldiers killed were Corporal Herbert Charles Truebody, 19, of Rautenbach Street, Windhoek; Corporal Terence Michael Bridgeman, 19, of Mara Mansions, Neethling Street, Benoni; Rifleman Jacob Conrad de Waal, 24, of Univin Street, Weavind Park, Pretoria; Rifleman Edward James Backhouse, 22, of O'Reilly Road, Berea, Johannesburg; Rifleman Martin Kaplan, 25, of Marloph Street, Nelspruit.

Moscow, the major base attacked, was Swapo's headquarters from which all terrorist operations were planned. It was also the organisation's main training base.

At a Press conference at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria last night, the Chief of Staff Operations, Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, said the operation had been a total success.

The South African forces achieved complete surprise.

An undisclosed number of prisoners were taken and large amounts of equipment, weapons and ammunition were captured.

Swapo forces resisted. No Cuban or MPLA forces were encountered.

Gen Dutton said the level of border violations and incursions by terrorist forces was now expected to drop sharply.

The bases attacked were well-equipped and well-defended with prepared earthworks around the perimeters.

Weapons captured included machineguns, heavy anti-aircraft machineguns, mortars and recoilless rifles. A large number of the standard Russian AK-47 automatic rifles were also taken.

Documents which still have to be evaluated were also seized.

Black and white South West African soldiers took part in the operation, he said.

Gen Dutton said the success of the operation "is clear from the fact that only five South African soldiers were lost".

Asked how many casualties were suffered by Swapo, he said the number was "incomparable" with that of South African casualties.

The major aim of the operation was to disrupt the Swapo terrorist capability, not to kill Swapo personnel, he said.

At the main base military-type vehicles were "everywhere in evidence". Communist posters and propaganda sheets as well as many pictures of the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, were found.

All South African forces



An aerial picture of "Moscow", Swapo's main base in southern Angola which was heavily damaged by South African force dawn-to-dusk attack on Thursday. The white lines indicate earthworks and show the camp was a well-protected military



Some of the weapons captured in Thursday's operation in Angola. They include machine guns and recoilless rifles. Mortars were also captured.

## Swapo willing to swop

Own Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Swapo is prepared to exchange the captured South African soldier, Sapper Johann van der Mescht for "Nambians" held by the South African authorities, Swapo secretary of information and publicity, Mr Peter Katjavivi, said in Lusaka yesterday.

He was commenting on an appeal for the soldier's release by his wife, Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht. Sapper Van der Mescht was

ment.

Otherwise he would continue to be held as a prisoner of war, he said.

If the South African Government turned down the prisoner exchange, the captured soldier would only be released when Namibia became independent, Mr Katjavivi said.

Sapper Van der Mescht's young wife, Cheryl, 17, was heartened at yesterday's news that Swapo was prepared to negotiate with the South African Govern-

ments, she said:

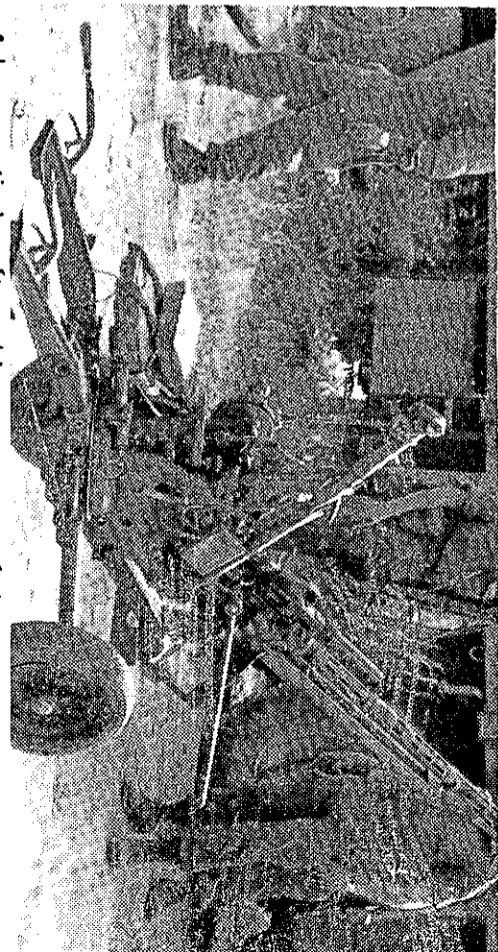
"I'll be very happy if the Government does make an exchange. Johann has served his country and they should now help him."

Mrs Van der Mescht has not heard from her husband since his capture but she has written to Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, appealing for his release.

Cheryl's father, Mr Wilfred Ford, of Boksburg, was also cheered at yester-

Ljvt.

A heavy anti-aircraft machinegun — one of the weapons captured in Angola by South African forces.



## Talks go on, says Swapo

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The show-down talks in New York between the West and Swapo go ahead on schedule, Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, announced yesterday.

But he made it clear that Swapo's demands for concessions would stiffen at the meeting, which has been set against an emergency UN Security Council meeting in the wake of the South African raid on Angola.

"Swapo will continue with the discussions," Mr Nujoma said.

The raid, however, had proved to the world the validity of his concerns, he said.

Mr Nujoma said he would press on three key points — the status of Walvis Bay, further curbs on the 1 500 residue of SA troops to stay on through transition, and a more clearly defined paramount role for the UN.

He indicated he would press particularly hard on his demand that the 1 500 troops must be held to the south — he has proposed Karasburg — instead of at Grootfontein and Oshivello, as agreed between the West and South Africa.

Angola quickly signalled that it wanted the Security Council meeting, and both its Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, and Mr Nujoma held talks with the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The raid sent the UN into a flurry of action with groups meeting from late on Thursday night and generating a steady stream of anxious and angry statements.

Dr Waldheim quickly issued a statement stressing grave concern and warning that the attack could have an adverse effect on the current negotiations.

Mr Nujoma denounced the Angola attack as a "barbaric act" and claimed that Swapo refugee camps had been bombed. "One was definitely bombed by South African mirage jets," he said.

Breakfast Quiz

Star 3/5/78 (5)  
**SA troops strike**

▶▶ From page 1

lieved to have been made a primary Swapo base.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, announced in Cape Town last night that South African forces had crossed into southern Angola in a limited military operation against Swapo terrorists.

He said: "As a result of the ominous buildup of Swapo forces in southern Angola and the extensive campaign of intimidation of the local inhabitants and the murder of political leaders in South West Africa, as well as the large number of border violations during the past few weeks, a limited military operation against Swapo forces has been

carried out over the border.

"The limited operation was embarked on after large numbers of heavily armed Swapo terrorists recently crossed the border, attacked our forces in Ovambo and fled back to safety in Angola.

"The Ruacana power station was also fired on and the buildings extensively damaged.

In reply to inquiries, Defence Headquarters today denied Angolan claims that South African forces had hit a mining town and refugee camp in southern Angola.

A spokesman said documentary proof would be released in due course showing that terrorist bases had been the target,

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247-00

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Socials & Picnic  
Manyani  
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Bank Charges

(221) (5) (221)

# Big Five censure SA at the UN

UNITED NATIONS. — The Security Council on Saturday unanimously condemned the South African military incursion into Angola.

The US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada joined the non-aligned and communist states in support of the censure.

The resolution also placed SA on notice that a repetition of the armed attack would require the Council to consider the adoption of punitive measures.

South Africa did not ask for a vote in the Council

proceedings, which began on Friday night in response to Angola's charge that South Africa committed aggression against it.

Explaining Canada's vote, its ambassador, Mr William Barton, said SA's actions, at a time when restraint was particularly necessary, could only have an unsettling effect on peace prospects.

The Western Five are to hold discussions in New York today with Swapo representatives led by Mr Sam Nujoma, the organisation's president.

The French ambassador, Mr Jacques Leprette, said his government could not excuse those who violated the territory of a sovereign state.

The text of the Security Council resolution condemning SA said in part:

The Security Council:

1. Strongly condemns this latest armed invasion perpetrated against Angola, which constitutes a flagrant violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

2. Condemns SA's use of the international territory of South West Africa as a

springboard for armed invasions of Angola;

3. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all SA forces from Angola;

4. Decides to meet again in the event of further attacks by SA on Angola to consider the adoption of more effective measures;

5. Commends Angola for its continued support of the people of SWA in their struggle;

6. Demands that SA put an end to its illegal occupation of SWA without delay;

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Supplies & Catering 20-00  
Balance in hand 31.12.1977

1613-89

5549-04

13927-73

60-42

### MASTER OFFERING:

1976 - 1977 - Paid Over

### CAPITAL PURPOSES A/C

3101 Building - Rectory & Hall extensions (Others) ~~94-50~~  
Purchase of Equipment & Fittings ) Lawnmowers 94-50  
Vestry Table 20-00  
Kitchen Table (hall) 15-00

~~678-50~~  
678-50

129-50 808-00

### VARIOUS PURPOSES:

Collections etc paid over;  
(as detailed opposite)  
Amount in hand 31.12.77 to be paid over:  
Sick & Aged fund

475-42

9-81 485-23

15281-38



# Captured soldier shown on BBC TV

Cape Times  
10/5/78

15  
~~10/5/78~~

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Sapper Johan van der Mesch, the South African soldier who has been held as a prisoner of war since his capture by Swapo guerillas in February, was last night shown in a pathetic plight in the nationally-screened BBC television current affairs show "Tonight".

Looking confused and tense, he told Swedish film producer Per Senden: "The treatment I get from Swapo is good. South Africa does not treat its captives as well as this. The army will never see me again."

The Swedish film crew claim they spent six weeks in SWA/Namibia in February and March with an escort of 250 Swapo guerillas. The results screened early today were naturally one-sided.



Johan van der Mesch

Sapper van der Mesch, who has a baby daughter, looked like a repetition of film the world has seen of Americans captured during the Vietnam war. He was filmed at a Swapo guerilla base a few kilometres from a South African military camp just inside SWA/Namibia, the producers of the film claimed.

Fair-haired Sapper van der Mesch, speaking in heavily-accented English, was wearing only a vest and army pants.

His left arm showed a nasty bullet wound, one of three flesh wounds he received when he was ambushed.

Swapo claims he was the only survivor out of 10 soldiers ambushed at a waterhole.

In the film the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, emphasized that they would only reach a settlement in SWA/Namibia on their terms, rejecting those of the big five Western nations.

Mr Nujoma said they would take part in democratic elections but not as specified in the Western settlement.

● A spokesman for the Defence Force last night declined to comment on the statements made by Sapper van der Mesch. He said he could not comment on statements made by a man who is being used by an organization for political purposes while he is totally at their mercy.

RDM 10/11/78

# Foreign journalists shown mass grave

By BERNARD CAZAUX  
Special Correspondent

CASSINGA. — Foreign journalists saw an open mass grave packed with the decomposing bodies of 460 people whom Angolan authorities said were "massacred" by South African troops during their attack last week.

The dozen foreign correspondents flown to Cassinga yesterday by the Angolan authorities could make out the brightly coloured dresses of a large number of women among the dead, said to be South West African refugees killed in the air and ground attack.

Angolan authorities described the attack, which Pretoria said was aimed at a Swapo guerrilla centre, as "genocide".

Another 122 bodies of South West African refugees were buried in a separate trench. Swapo officials

said many other refugees — the town had a total population of 3 068 — had fled into the bush, where they had probably been killed by South African paratroops.

The road leading to Cassinga from the airstrip was blocked in places by the burned wrecks of tanks and military trucks which had attempted to come to the rescue of the town. They had been blown up on mines or were strafed by the South African Air Force.

In the town itself, journalists had to be wary of unexploded mines, marked by a circle drawn in the dust.

An eye-witness said the South Africans made survivors help them embark the dead and wounded. Pretoria admitted to losing five men in the raid, but Swapo officials in Cassinga said South African losses were at least 25 killed and more than 100 wounded.

Among the victims of the raid were five women teachers who died in the town's five schools. They had come voluntarily to teach the children of refugees, said Swapo Army Political Commissar Herenwell Matongo. He claimed Cassinga was a Swapo transit camp.

Mr Matongo told a Press conference that Swapo was more determined than ever to continue the struggle against South African rule in SWA.

A South African Defence Force spokesman last night said the SADF had nothing to add to its statements and provision of proof, particularly aerial and on-the-ground photographs and documents, last week.

He said the SADF had admitted last week that there had been women at the camp but quite a number of them had been armed and uniformed. — Agence France Presse.

19 M 10/5/78 (5)

## Claim was 600 dead

IN A front-page report from the Mercury's Johannesburg correspondent published on Monday it was erroneously stated that Angola claimed 5100 were killed in the South African raid across the border last week.

The figure should have read 600, consisting of 500 — not 5 000 — people said to have been killed in the attack on the Cassinga camp and a further 100 guards.

The error arose in the telexed transmission of the report from Johannesburg.

# Captured soldier shown on BBC TV

Cape Times  
10/5/78

15  
~~10/5/78~~

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Sapper Johan van der Mesch, the South African soldier who has been held as a prisoner of war since his capture by Swapo guerillas in February, was last night shown in a pathetic plight in the nationally-screened BBC television current affairs show "Tonight".

Looking confused and tense, he told Swedish film producer Per Senden: "The treatment I get from Swapo is good. South Africa does not treat its captives as well as this. The army will never see me again."

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Swapo claims he was the only survivor out of 10 soldiers ambushed at a waterhole.

In the film the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, emphasized that they would only reach a settlement in SWA/Namibia on their terms, rejecting those of the big five Western nations.

Mr Nujoma said they would take part in democratic elections but not as specified in the Western settlement.

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Cape Times 10/5/78  
460 in mass grave at  
scene of Angolan raid

CASSINGA, Southern Angola. — An open grave, packed with the bodies of about 460 people, was shown to foreign journalists here yesterday. Angolan authorities said the bodies were of those killed by South African troops in the raid on a Swapo base last week.

The correspondents could make out brightly coloured dresses of a large number of women among the dead.

Another 122 bodies were buried separately in a nearby trench.

Swapo officials said others had fled into the bush where they had probably been killed by paratroopers. They said the town's population before the raid had been 3 068.

Most of the town, built of

wood or dried mud, was destroyed. Only the walls of a few concrete buildings remained.

The road leading from the airstrip had been mined. Tanks and trucks, attempting to break through when the South Africans struck, detonated the mines or were strafed by attacking aircraft.

### Fighter bombers

Journalists were warned to be careful of unexploded mines. Some live mines were marked by circles in the dust.

Eye-witnesses said Mirage fighter bombers swept over the town between 7am and 8am last Thursday. Groups of paratroopers were dropped and sealed off the town.

The raid lasted until 2pm.

South Africa has admitted losing five men in the raid, but Swapo officials here claimed South African losses were at least 25 killed and more than 100 wounded.

Survivors collected 798 parachutes left by the South Africans.

A lone Mirage made repeated passes over the town, bombing and strafing at 6pm, they said.

○ A spokesman said the Defence Force had nothing to add to its statements and provision of proof, particularly aerial and on-the-ground photographs and documents. He said the Defence Force admitted that there had been women at the camp but that quite a number of them had been armed and uniformed.

# Mass graves—raid<sup>(5)</sup> aftermath

Mercury Correspondent

CASSINGA, Southern Angola — Foreign journalists saw an open mass grave here packed with the decomposing bodies of 460 people who Angolan authorities said were massacred by South African troops during their attack last week on this mining town in Angola.

The dozen foreign correspondents flown here yesterday by the Angolan authorities could make out the brightly coloured dresses

of a large number of women among the dead, said to be South West African refugees killed in the South African air and ground attack.

Angolan authorities are now describing the South African attack, which Pretoria said was aimed at a South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) guerilla centre, as "genocide."

Another 122 bodies of South West African refugees were buried in a separate trench.

Swapo officials who met journalists said many other refugees — the town had a total population of 3 068 — had fled into the bush where they had probably been killed by South African paratroops.

The journalists were flown here in a French-built Nord-Atlas transport which was to evacuate wounded back to the capital, Luanda.

Most of the town, build of wood or dried mud, was razed. Only the walls of a few concrete buildings, their

roofs ripped off, still stood.

It was a spectacle of desolation. Piles of metal bed frames twisted by flames and smoke-blackened were littered among burned and splintered trees and smashed and charred cacti.

Craters left by South African bombs were 1,50 metres deep.

Spent machine-gun shell cases were scattered over the ground, along with plastic gloves left by first aid teams.

The road leading here from the airstrip at Tchmutete was strewn in places by the burned wrecks of tanks and military trucks which had attempted to come to the rescue of the refugees.

They blew up on mines, or were strafed by the South African Air Force.

In the town itself, the journalists had to be wary of unexploded mines, marked by a circle drawn in the dust.

Pretoria admitted losing five men in the raid, but Swapo officials here claimed South African losses were at

least 25 killed and more than 100 wounded.

Among the victims of the raid were five women teachers who died in Cassinga's five schools.

They had come here voluntarily to teach the children of the refugees, said Swapo army political commissar Herenwell Matongo, who says Cassinga was a Swapo transit camp.

Survivors collected 798 parachutes left by the South Africans after the paratroops flew out. But the raid was not over.

Until 6 p.m., a lone Mirage made repeated passes over the town, bombing and strafing.

Mr. Matongo said he estimated that the South Africans had dropped 2,5 tons of bombs on the town.

He told a Press conference that Swapo was more determined than ever to continue the struggle against South African rule in South West Africa.

• See also Page 6

# US tells SA: No more raids

Cape Times  
12/15/78  
① 5  
② ~~1~~

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The United States State Department yesterday warned against any further South African military engagement in Angola.

The State Department spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter, said: "We have made it very clear to the South African Government that we felt that the fact and the timing of the last raid was unfortunate. We have urged that it not be repeated.

"We also have made clear that we believe that the proper response at this point on the future of Namibia is contained in the contact group's (US, UK, Canada, France and West Germany) proposal. Our negotiation on that proposal, which has been accepted by the South African Government, will continue with Swapo, which has not accepted it. We are obviously continuing to urge that they do. We trust that the South Africans will stick to the agreement."

The Cape Times political staff writes: The West has told South Africa that its military action in Angola last week was disastrous and that it may have caused an irreparable setback to the negotiations for a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia.

## Contact group

Short of giving South Africa a final ultimatum, leading representatives of the Western contact group who are still working with the government on the settlement plan, have warned it to stay out of Angola.

The message was passed directly to the South African Government at the highest diplomatic level in Cape Town this week.

The warning has also been forcefully emphasized at

meetings between South African envoys and the West in the United States and Europe.

It was learnt from diplomatic sources in Cape Town last night that a peaceful transition to independence for SWA/Namibia may have been delayed for much longer than is advisable as a result of the raid on two Swapo bases in Angola on May 4.

According to the sources, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, is evading all Western attempts to get him back to the conference table. Apparently Mr Nujoma has been further angered by South Africa's threat that it may strike at Swapo again.

In the unpleasant diplomatic activity following the Angolan action it is understood that the big five Western members of the Security Council who have recently adopted a much

tougher line against Swapo's border incursions and violations, are deeply disturbed by what one diplomat termed the most ill-advised tactical move South Africa could have considered at this stage.

## Breakthrough

The West believes it may have been on the verge of a breakthrough in talks with the Swapo leadership. Even the recalcitrant Mr Nujoma was accepting in better spirit the West's firm criticism of his organization's guerilla activities, which, he was told, would have to cease.

The West is also seriously concerned that as a result of the delay caused by Mr Nujoma's withdrawal from the talks, South Africa and SWA/Namibia will press ahead with independence plans even if Swapo does not take part in elections.

It is believed, however, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F Botha, and his department are co-operating fully with the West in attempts to restore to a suitable level the hopeful note which characterized pre-Angola raid negotiations.

# Carter

# may help

Cape Times 25/5/78

# Unita

(5)

# guerillas

WASHINGTON. — The Carter administration is considering aid for guerillas fighting the Angolan Government, according to Senator Dick Clark and a White House spokesman, Mr Jody Powell.

Senator Clark told reporters here yesterday: "I have good reason to believe the administration wants to ship equipment to forces in Angola."

Mr Powell confirmed that the matter had been discussed in the White House but added that President Carter had yet to decide whether he would seek repeal of a congressional prohibition against such a move.

Senator Clark is the author of a law barring United States aid to military action in Angola.

The senator confirmed the possibility of aid to anti-government forces in Angola was explored in a discussion he had with the CIA director, Admiral Stansfield Turner, and President Carter's deputy assistant for national security affairs, Mr David Aaron.

He said Senate rules did not allow him to give details of his

The State Department said President Carter had asked Congress to examine the whole question of its restrictions on his authority.

Spokesman Mr Tom Reston acknowledged that the "Clark amendment" was included in the review.

But he added: "It is incorrect to interpret these consultations as suggesting that the president has decided

that a change should be made in our policy. This is the case for Angola, as it is for other areas of United States policy."

The president was reported to have told a group of senators on Tuesday that because of the Clark amendment, the United States was unable to help anti-government Unita forces in Angola led by Mr Jonas Savimbi. — Sapa-AP-Reuter

He said Senate rules did not allow him to give details of his talks with Admiral Turner and Mr Aaron.

He thought it would be a mistake for the United States to become involved in Angola.

"We don't need a war we can't win," he said.

Mr Powell emphasized that White House discussion of the subject was not the same thing as "any kind of specific action".

Commenting on Mr Powell's statement, Senator Clark said: "I wouldn't characterize it that way."

According to Mr Powell, Admiral Turner and Mr Aaron were consulting the senator on the law against arms shipments to "anti-Cuban" guerillas in Angola.



# US briefed mystery SA man on Angc

AT THE height of the Angolan War in 1975, one of South Africa's top security men flew to Washington twice for special CIA briefings on the role America was playing in the conflict.

This was disclosed in Washington for the first time this week by John Stockwell, the former CIA agent who quit over the Angolan affair.

"I did not keep the name of the man," he told me. "He was referred to only in a cryptonym in communications."

He said the visitor was "one of the top three men in South African security" — but not General Van den Bergh.

He had arrived in the autumn of 1975 for briefings on what the American side was doing in the way of supplying Jonas Savimbi's Unita and Holden Roberto's FNLA to fight the left-wing MPLA.

Stockwell disclosed that there had been close collaboration between the American spy agency and South Africa during the 1975/6 campaign in the former Portuguese colony.

He told me: "Collaboration in the field between the CIA and the South Africans was quite close, but I did not see any document or hear of any conversations that formally at a government-to-government level invited the South Africans to join the conflict."

Stockwell, who was the staff officer at CIA headquarters in charge of the Angolan operation at the time, has since written a book entitled "In Search of Enemies".

He said that Dr Henry

**By Guy Bernard: WASHINGTON**

Kissinger, then US Secretary of State, was the mastermind behind the whole Angolan adventure but had been too canny to get directly involved with the South Africans.

But, Stockwell added, he could not blame any South Africans for thinking they had the green light from Washington at that time.

He testified this week before Representative Charles Diggs's African Affairs Subcommittee at hearings into the Angolan situation. He was strongly opposed to any further American clandestine operations there.

Stockwell was also outspoken against any future collaboration with South Africa on the grounds that this would put the United States on the "wrong side" in its relations with Black Africa.

He said that CIA officers had worked closely with South African forces on the ground in the Angolan War.

"There were instances where CIA officers flew down to southern Angola and briefed South Africans in September, 1975, about what we were doing," he told me, "and there are abundant cables from CIA station chiefs in Lusaka, Kinshasa and Pretoria that vigorously urged close col-

laboration with South Africa.

"Permission was given to the station chief in Kinshasa to liaise in Kinshasa with the South African representative there. Our arms were delivered via Kinshasa, where they were off-loaded by South Africans on to South African aircraft to take them into Angola," he said.

He went on: "One of the South African security chiefs flew to Washington twice during that time and conferred with the head of the CIA Africa division. But I did not see a memo of their conversations.

"Early in the operation we gave the CIA station chief in Pretoria permission to brief South African security fully on what we were doing and we required all CIA stations in the area to 'info' Pretoria in the cable traffic so that they would be fully informed.

"This was obviously intended as encouragement," he said.

Stockwell further recalled that the CIA had wanted to send a shipload of arms to Windhoek in South West Africa for the South Africans to deliver to Savimbi's people in Angola.

An SADF spokesman declined to comment.

war

## Angola captives freed

**By DAVID FORRET**

SIXTY-THREE people captured in South Africa's recent raid into Angola are to be set free. They include 34 men and 29 women aged between 16 and 56. Many are partly-trained terrorists. They have been put in care of Owambo's Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, until their release tomorrow, when they will be taken back to their homes. The 63 represent fewer than a third of the prisoners

# Parents plead: Hit Swapo again

Mercury Africa Bureau

**OSHAKATI - Angry Ovambo parents yesterday pleaded with the Defence Force to launch another attack into Angola in an effort to find their children and bring them home.**

Their pleas came during an emotional meeting at which 10 children were reunited with their parents at the Tsandi tribal office in Ukwaludi, Western Owambo.

The children, some as young as 16, were members of a group of 63 prisoners set free after their capture during South Africa's recent raid into Angola.

After Defence Force screening it was found that they had either been lured across the border by false promises or forcibly abducted by Swapo. Some had received some military training.

### Armed escort

The freed prisoners were met by large crowds when they arrived at the six different Owambo tribal offices.

Clutching Bibles given to them by the Owambo Government, they were driven to their home areas in military trucks under armed escort.

At Tsandi, Owambo's Minister of Agriculture, Captain J. Taapopi, said the Angola raid had proved that Swapo was no match for South African security forces.

He said Ovambo children had not gone to Angola voluntarily. They were lured by and abducted by Swapo.

Captain Taapopi said parents were even prepared to travel to Pretoria to give the Government one message: "We want our children back."

### Angry

About 150 angry and disappointed parents - many of whom waited anxiously in case their children were returned - raised their hands when asked by Captain Taapopi how many had missing children.

Two of them got up and spontaneously pleaded for the Defence Force to invade Angola again.

South African troops were deployed along the border yesterday to safeguard the return of two Angolan men who were mistakenly captured during the one-day raid on two Swapo bases on Ascension Day. I flew by helicopter with other Pressmen to see the repatriation.

Arriving at a point near the border, we were met by an army officer who assured us that the area was safe because soldiers were deployed in the bush.

### Trampled

We made our way by truck and on foot to the trampled border fence at Beacon 10, which overlooks a bullet-marked deserted house.

Two of them got up and Ndongi Hambola and Mr. Paulus Yawandja, were set free after handshakes with Black and White South African soldiers.

All they had with them was a box full of Bibles. "We don't get Bibles in Angola any more," Mr. Hambola explained before he hurried off on his 40km foot-slog home.

# Angola

## accuses

### SA

(5) (2)

UNITED NATIONS — South African troops who invaded Angola on May 4 caused "horrible deaths" using weapons of which the Angolan Government had no previous knowledge, the UN General Assembly was told yesterday.

The Angolan Prime Minister, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, made the allegation, which, he said, was based on results of on-the-spot investigation.

He also suggested South Africa possessed nuclear weapons and that these threatened the peace of Africa and the world.

Mr Nascimento said Angola was greatly concerned about the arming of the "regimes" in South Africa and Rhodesia.

"It is specifically the armed forces of South Africa which, with one of the most modern of armies, constitute a permanent threat to independent and sovereign states, and particularly to Angola.

"Very recently, on May 4, my country was the target of a fresh act of aggression by the South Africa regime, aggression which warranted the vigorous condemnation of the UN Security Council and the world community.

"We wish to inform this Assembly that from investigations we carried out on the spot, we have come to the conclusion that weapons were used which caused the victims to die horrible deaths," he said. — SAPA-RNS.

# Kaunda NM 5/6/78 silent on (S) Angola

LUSAKA — President Kenneth Kaunda returned from Angola yesterday after signing agreements with President Agostinho Neto intended to improve trade and bilateral relations between the two countries.

The agreements were signed at the end of two days of talks in the northern Angolan town of Saurimo (formerly Henrique de Carvalho).

President Kaunda made no comment on returning but party central committee member, Mr. Reuben Kamanga, who accompanied him told reporters at Lusaka Airport that Angola was interested in buying Zambia's maize while Zambia wanted to import stockfeeds and fishmeal.

He said the two presidents had also signed an agreement proposing the setting up of a joint commission to look after "a very wide field of bilateral interests."

Mr. Kamanga said the talks had also touched on the possibility of both countries improving road transport links but no time-scale had been mentioned. -- (Sapa Reuter.)

~~2/1~~ (5) 6/4/78 AS

# Zambia, Angola trade pact

LUSAKA — Zambia and Angola have signed two important agreements — one for the creation of a joint permanent commission of co-operation and the other for facilitating and developing trade relations between the two countries.

The agreements were signed at the end of Pres Kaunda's two-day official visit to Saurimo, capital of Angola's Lunda province.

Details of the agreements were worked out during two days of hectic discussions between high-level ministerial delegations of the two governments.

The objectives of the joint permanent commission of co-operation, which will be composed of ministers from the two governments, will be to identify areas of immediate co-operation in the fields of development planning, economic and technical co-operation, foreign affairs, commerce and foreign trade, mines, industry, finance, agriculture, power, transport and communications, works, information and education.

It will also define ways and means of exchanging information and experience in all areas of co-operation. — BDC.

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# Cuba's work in Angola 'has just begun'

(5)  
7/6/78 R.D.M.

NEW YORK. — The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Teixeira Jorge "can't even guess" when the Cubans will leave his country "because their work has just begun."

"The Cubans are in my country for the simple reason that we have two bad neighbours — Zaire and South Africa — and Cuba will send as many people as we need and they will stay until the work is finished but I can't even guess when that will be," Mr Jorge said this week.

The Cuban presence in Angola has developed into a major source of tension between the United States and Angola's communist allies, notably the Soviet Union and Cuba. It has also become an obstacle to normalisation of the US' relations with Cuba and Angola.

Mr Jorge said he could not give the number of Cubans in his country because he did not keep

track of them. But he said most were non-military personnel. His statement conflicted with US intelligence reports indicating that nearly 20 000 of some 23 000 Cubans in Angola are soldiers.

He vigorously denied charges that the Cubans in Angola and his government had a role in last month's rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba province.

Mr Jorge called the invasion a "popular uprising by Lunda tribesmen, natives of Shaba forced into exile in the 1960s after an abortive bid to seize power, "against a corrupt and oppressive regime."

The revolt was an outgrowth of the failure of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to deal with the tribal conflict and a worsening economic situation.

"If we were involved, the Angolans and the Cubans, we wouldn't have stopped at Kolwezi. We would have pushed all the way to Kinshasa," he said.

The American people were being misled by the US Government which "would have you believe that it was pursuing a new, enlightened policy towards Africa when in fact it has merely changed tactics.

"America responds with silence when thousands of French troops intervene in Africa, but we hear this hysterical scream when we invite the Cubans in," Mr Jorge said.

On the Paris meeting of the US and four European allies on ways to counter the rebel threat in Zaire, Mr Jorge said if the meeting produced measures hostile to Angola, "the West should bear the consequences."

"If a new attack is launched against Angola as a result of this meeting, you ought to anticipate a response by not only the Angolans and the Cubans but troops from other socialist countries." — Sapa-AP.

9/16/77 (5) RDM

# Unita soldier had an SADF rifle — accused

Staff Reporter

A 22-YEAR-OLD man who pleaded guilty to illegally possessing a South African Defence Force rifle, told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that he had picked it up in Angola after a Unita soldier had thrown it away.

Errol Ashton Roets pleaded not guilty to a charge of having stolen the rifle.

He was found not guilty on the charge of theft. But he was fined R50, or 50 days, on a charge of having the firearm, a R1 762 mm rifle, in his possession illegally.

Mr Adriaan Mocke, told the court he had met Roets

in November 1977 at his farm near Vaaldam, Vereeniging. Roets and two others had brought the rifle to him and wanted to sell it, he said. He asked Roets if he had a licence and Roets said he had.

Roets wanted R130 for the rifle but later sold it to him for R70, Mr Mocke said.

Sergeant E J de Lange, of the Witwatersrand command, told the court the rifle was the property of the Defence Force. Only persons issued with the rifle while doing Defence Force duty were allowed to have it in their possession, he said.

The rifle was worth R390,

he said.

Sergeant de Lange told the court the rifle had not been issued to Roets. Roets told the court that during the December 1975 operations in Angola the Unita forces were moving up to the battle front.

The South African forces were in the bushes and nearby were large 55 mm guns. When the large guns started firing the Unita soldiers threw away the guns they were carrying, he told the court.

He later picked up the rifle, which did not have South African Defence Force markings on it, he told the court.

# The Angolan reality

5.5  
9/6/78  
R.D.M.

WHAT is the truth about Angola? Why did Portuguese rule shatter so catastrophically? How valid was 'Lusitropicalism' — the Portuguese faith in their 'uniquely non-racial society'?

Gerald Bender answers these questions in his masterly social study, *Angola under the Portuguese: Myth and Reality*.

Lucidly and systematically he probes and measures the vast gulf between 'the aspirations of Portuguese ideology' and the daily lives of the 95.3% of black Angolans (over four and a half millions, as against 162 387 whites in 1961, and 335 000 in 1974).

The Angolan Portuguese colonos were a fluctuating, not a settled and stable population.

Mostly poorly educated — less than 6% of the latecomers had more than four years of schooling — throughout the long colonial period the whites had few skills to contribute.

Angola was a depot for the slave trade, which over four centuries took three to four millions of its people. A prolonged system of compulsory labour — abolished only in 1961 — provoked mass flights and intense embitterment: the Africans (wrote Caetano when he was Minister of Colonies in the 1940s) were used "like pieces of equipment without any concern for their yearnings, interests or desires."

Colonisation was by convicts or 'degradados,' drawn from the jails of "Europe's

most underdeveloped nation." Quickly fleeing from the land, these unsavoury and neglected settlers became petty traders, usually in the dominant liquor traffic.

This was 25 times as great as the liquor trade in the British West African colonies; and between 1934 and 1960 two-thirds of Portuguese wines were still being sent to Angola and Mozambique. For the rest there was stagnation. The first railway was built only in 1929, and not until the war of independence was progressive change accelerated.

Before this Salazar, to revive Portuguese national prestige, had launched his fantastically costly fiasco of trying to transplant a Portuguese rural society to Angola: Hundreds of thousands of Africans were displaced, production fell and grievances rocketed.

The towns were modernised; but after 17 years a mere 840 of the 1 116 highly subsidised agricultural settlers had not switched to commerce.

This analysis is conclusive: but another of Bender's tests is to examine miscegenation as a conventional test of a non-racial society.

In Angola the social gap was so enormous that mestizos formed only 1.1% (And only one ever attained high office). The cause of miscegenation is the absence of white women: "The assumption (of tolerance) mistakes passion

for respect and confuses eroticism with egalitarianism."

Angola was rigidly racist in structure; as one of the Portuguese Junta of National Salvation admitted in 1975. "We benefited little from Africa and Africa benefited little from us. The Portuguese and the African people remained unknown to each other: foreigners."

The very genuine reforms came too late: a secret report to the Angolan Council of Counter-Subversion summed up in 1969, after listing the "errors and abuses" of slavery, forced

labour, land confiscation, contempt for traditional laws: "Among Africans the white man will always be presented as a bad and greedy human being ... perhaps as the traditional enemy of the black."

This is not a sensational panorama but a serious and very impressive work of scholarship. South Africans can infer their own contrasts and analogies.

\* ANGOLA UNDER THE PORTUGUESE: MYTH AND REALITY — By Gerald J. Bender (Heinemann).



# Angola (6) Young: Cuba claims <sup>13/6/78</sup> <sub>RDM</sub> is no threat rebels in Luanda being disarmed

Own Correspondent

LUANDA. — The Angolan Government says it is disarming thousands of ex-Katangese rebels who invaded and overran Kolwezi and Mutshatsha in Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba Province.

Observers in Luanda see this move as a step by President Agostinho Neto towards easing tension between the two neighbouring states, which have accused each other of harbouring elements opposed to their respective governments.

Angola has also launched a massive resettlement of an estimated 250 000 Zairean refugees from its tense border with Zaire to new camps deep in the Angolan hinterland.

When the rebel troops were flushed out of Kolwezi by French Foreign Legionnaires and Belgian troops, the rebels fled to their bases in Angola, taking along their wounded in vehicles stolen from Kolwezi.

The MPLA newspaper *Jornal de Angola* said about 100 wounded ex-Katangese soldiers were receiving treatment in Angolan hospitals.

It said Angola guaranteed safe passage for whites who might flee into Angola from war-torn Shaba Province and added that they would be helped to go to countries of their choice.

Dr Neto was quoted as appealing to Zaire "to withdraw bands of FNLA and Flec who are constantly attacking our country with the knowledge of Zaire," adding that "we do not meddle in the affairs of other countries."

But the Angolan leader said his country could not remain indifferent to troop concentrations close to its border with Zaire and that it has a right to defend itself "and to choose our own allies".

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuter-AP reports that Zaire's economic chaos comes under scrutiny today when senior officials from 12 countries and experts from three international organisations begin a two-day conference in Brussels organised by Belgium.

Western experts put Zaire's total external debt at about \$21.95 billion.

NEW ORLEANS. — Mr Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, said at the weekend that the Cuban presence in Angola was not a serious threat to that country's freedom.

Mr Young said he had been told by Angolans that the military help they received from Cuba could be compared with the French aid the colonists received in the American revolution.

"They say to me: 'You got your guns from the French, but you didn't become Frenchmen.' The people fighting in Angola are not fighting to trade capitalist masters for communist masters. They are indeed fighting to determine their own destiny." Mr Young said.

He spoke during services at the Central Congregational Church in New

Orleans, where he worshipped as a boy and was ordained into the ministry. His parents were there.

The Ambassador said those who feared a communist take-over in strife-torn Africa should recall the unfounded fears of total communist rule in southeast Asia that kept the US in Vietnam.

Earlier in the weekend, Mr Young said Russia and Cuba had suffered setbacks in their African ventures.

It was inevitable that Ethiopia would call on the US for non-military aid once it overcame its present conflicts.

He said it was unnecessary to send US troops to Africa, "especially in places where there's no strategic danger to the national security of the US." — UPI.

## 5 charged after Mattera case

Staff Reporter

FIVE State witnesses who gave evidence at the trial of Mr Don Mattera, a sub-editor on *The Star* newspaper, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of defeating the ends of justice.

Mr Rashid Moosa, 25, Mr Michael Govender, 22, Mr Shabir Ahmed Randera, 23, Mr Ebrahim Patel, 28, and Mr Sulemen Karani, 22, had initially refused to give evidence at Mr Mattera's trial.

After consulting counsel

they testified.

Mr Mattera, who appeared before Mr J A van Dam on charges of having contravened his banning order, was acquitted on all the charges.

The five men were not asked to plead when they appeared before Mr J Snyman yesterday.

No evidence was led and no further particulars of the charges were given. The hearing was postponed to June 27 and the men were allowed R50 bail each. They have to report to the Lenasia Police Station once a week.

17/6/78 (5)

# SOVIET WAR PLANS IN ANGOLA - REPORT

From ANTONY TERRY of the Sunday Times, London

11 generals in military 'build-up'

W/E AR6US 17/6/78 (5)

**RUSSIA has begun a build-up of top-level military planners inside Angola, producing fears of an intervention in neighbouring South West Africa before the end of the year.**

According to reliable sources in Paris, the next phase of Soviet interference in African affairs will be presented as a 'war of liberation' in South West Africa by pro-Soviet elements in support of Swapo, the terrorist organisation which has been fighting South African troops for the past decade.

The idea, apparently, is to try to achieve this 'liberation' before South West Africa gains independence from South Africa on December 31 and before the Western powers can forge a UN-sponsored agreement between South Africa and the Swapo leadership.

### Directly

If this assessment is correct the senior Soviet staff officer would be directly in control of the conduct of the war against South African troops.

In support of this analysis my sources claim to have evidence that Moscow has deployed in Angola a powerful military planning force similar to that which crushed the Somali army in the Ogaden last March.

That operation was in the hands of Soviet General Vasily Ivanovich Petrov, who is first deputy commander of the Soviet ground forces.

He led 2000 Cubans in an assault preceded by big airlifts of heavy arms and equipment directly from Russia as well as accurate artillery barrages and bombing to clear the way for tanks.

General Petrov is one of 11 senior generals the Russians have now moved into Angola.

They are taking over key posts from Cubans inside the Angolan forces and the Defence Ministry in Luanda.

### Naval

Intelligence sources in London also say that the Soviet generals have taken over command of Angolan divisions in the strategic centres of Uige, Luanda, Huambo, Luena, Lubango and the oil-producing enclave of Cabinda in the north.

Senior Soviet officers now control all Angolan naval and air forces and the country's military intelligence.

19/6/78

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# Third world war 'starting in Africa'

PARIS — President Leopold Senghor of Senegal said today the first phase of a third world war had started in Angola.

He said that since the end of the Indochina war, the ideological and economic clashes between East and West had switched to Africa.

In an interview with Le Figaro he said the conflict began in Angola and

spread to the western Sahara, the Horn of Africa, Chad and Shaba.

In a move to protect the black continent, his country would propose a defence pact to its neighbours next month.

He said only France dared help its African friends, while the other Western nations remained idle.

"The West needs security and uses the necessary means to ensure it. But in the face of external aggressions it believes that the Africans can defend themselves with bare hands."

President Senghor said he was in favour of an agreement between East and West European nations, within the frame-

work of the Helsinki Conference, under which they would abstain from any intervention in African affairs.

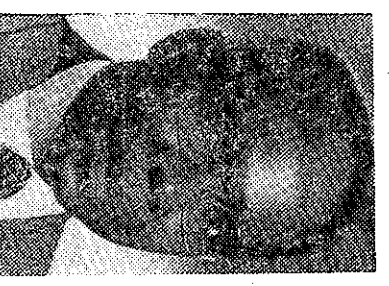
"Either the Americans contribute to the effective economic development of Africa and help us combat poverty and neo-colonialism or the East will conquer Africa," he added.

In Kuwait, Somalia's President Mohamed Siad Barre was quoted in a newspaper today as saying the Soviet Union would devour Arab countries of the Red Sea if they did not join hands to confront Kremlin policy.

All was not well in southern Africa and the worst was still to come, the Botswana President, Sir

Seretse Khama, said in Gaborone at a passing-out parade. He said Botswana should be prepared to defend itself.

"Every day that passes without a solution to any of the problems facing us, makes the likelihood of a full-scale confrontation in this area a distinct possibility," — Sapa-Reuter.



PRESIDENT SENGHOR

# Africa: New Breed Threat

● A hint by Dr Fidel Castro that Cuba — under certain circumstances — might be prepared to send troops into Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

According to reliable sources in African affairs, reference to liberation war will be presented by Namibia in support of Swapo.

**Waiting game**

And in what could prove a new crisis in central Africa, more than 1,000 communist-backed rebels are reported to have slipped into Zaire from neighbouring Angola.

President Castro, in an ABC television programme, said he was interviewed by Barbara Walters, which he could not say because Cuban forces were withdrawn from Angola, but that a long time there for the problems of the Angolan Government had been solved.

Earlier, according to a report in the Guardian, he told a US congressman: "To live tranquilly in the area it will be necessary to solve the problem of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa."

Developing nuclear weapons under so it is difficult to figure out circumstances under which Cuba and Angola would decide to withdraw their force from Angola.

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Star 19/6/78

# Threat

The Star Bureau

London

Alarm is mounting in Western capitals as reports come in of dangerous Cuban and Russian threats to SWA/Namibia, Rhodesia and Zaire.

One of the main causes of alarm is a reported Russian build-up of senior military planners in Angola — including General Vasily Ivanovich Petrov, first deputy commander of Soviet troops, who masterminded the force that crushed Somalia in the Ogaden.

General Petrov is one of 11 senior generals the Russians are reported to have moved into Angola.

Other causes of the West's new fears are:

- Evidence attributed to American intelligence sources that 2,000 to 4,000 Cubans are now in Mozambique preparing for a major assault on Rhodesia. About 400 tanks are also said to be in the country, according to the London Sunday Express.



● A hint by Dr Fidel Castro that Cuba — under certain circumstances — might be prepared to send troops into Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

According to reliable sources in African affairs, reference to liberation war will be presented by Namibia in support of Swapo.

And in what could prove a new crisis in central Africa, more than 1,000 communist-backed rebels are reported to have slipped into Zaire from neighbouring Angola.

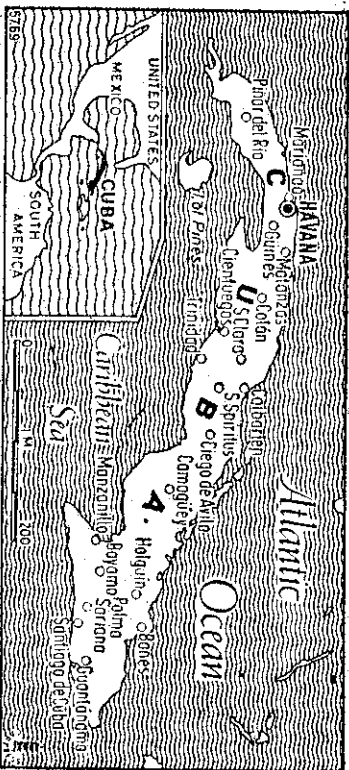
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Developing nuclear weapons under so it is difficult to figure out circumstances under which Cuba and Angola would decide to withdraw their force from Angola.

Comrade visitors, we are the Angolan pioneers, we commit ourselves to the MPLA Workers' Party. Long live the Angolan revolution, surviving our own Bay of Pigs in Africa. Victory is certain. We shall overcome . . .

# CUBAN COMFORT



Off the mainland of Cuba, the Isle of Pines (left) where Angolan orphans are going to school

# FOR ANGOLA'S ORPHANS

ISLE OF PINES studies.

# OUTREACH

TABLE 13  
apologised to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Geneva last week for the treatment he received at the funeral of PAC leader Robert Sobukwe.  
The KwaZulu leader disclosed this at a Press conference at Durban Airport after his arrival home from a three-week trip to West Germany and Switzerland. He was given a tumultuous welcome by more than 1000 uninformed mem-



ACCOMMODATION FIGURES FOR EMPLOYERS IN REGIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Senator Bartlett was referring to efforts of the Carter administration to improve relations with Cuba by lessening the severity of the American trade embargo still in effect against the Castro government.

Subsidiaries of US firms in third countries can have limited trade with Cuba and low level "interest section" missions have been established in Havana and Washington for trade purposes.

### US mayors

Liberal legislators like Senator Frank Church of Idaho and Senator George McGovern of North Dakota have made trips to Havana to visit Dr Castro and there have been frequent tours of Cuba by American businessmen.

A group of US mayors just back from Havana said that Dr Castro had expressed willingness last week to meet President Carter, but the American leader said in a news conference two weeks ago, "I don't think it is appropriate for me to see Mr Castro."

The Senate vote is not binding on the president but merely expresses the "sense of Congress".

The State Department reacted strongly to the Bartlett resolution aimed at closing the American "interests section" in Havana.

In further disapproval of the Cuban presence on the continent, the Senate also approved an amendment by Kansas Republican Senator Robert Dole barring funds for use in establishing diplomatic relations with Angola so long as Cuban troops remain there.

Only if President Carter determines that the relations are in America's national interest, will the funds be forthcoming.

# US Senate calls on Carter to cut ties with Cuba

30/6/78

(5)

Cape Times  
30/6/78

(5)

**WASHINGTON. — The United States Senate has called on President Carter to cut ties with Cuba till that country withdraws its military forces from Africa.**

The move is seen as American indignation at Dr Fidel Castro's repeated refusals to heed President Carter's requests that Cuba withdraw its troops.

The call on President Carter was passed by a strong 53 votes to 29. Voting cut across party lines embracing both Republicans and Democrats. It called on the president to sever all economic and diplomatic ties with Cuba.

"Mr Castro must be told that Cuban forces cannot go marauding through Africa without sacrificing the free lunch that he is apparently seeking at home," said Senator Dewey Bartlett, a Republican from Oklahoma, in presenting his amendment to a bill for State Department funds.

5 4/7/78 M

# West offers Neto a deal

**LONDON — A major Western move is afoot to offer Pres Neto of Angola a package deal that could stabilise a large area of Southern Africa.**

The basic ingredients of the deal are first that Pres Neto should crack down on the Katangese rebels to prevent further invasions of Zaire, and also redouble the pressure on Swapo to go in and fight the forthcoming independence elections in South West Africa.

In return, the West would force Pres Mobutu of Zaire to withdraw support from Dr Holden Roberto, leader of the FNLA movement in Angola, and from Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita.

If such a "package deal" could be pulled off, the whole Angola-Zaire SWA-Zambia area would be largely stabilised.

The first moves towards putting together such a package came from the United States Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, who in a recent speech held out an olive branch to Pres Neto.

This was followed by a visit to Angola by Mr Don McHenry, deputy to Mr Andrew Young at the United Nations.

Part of the "package"

has already been implemented. Pres Neto has indicated his willingness to disarm the Katangese rebels, and Pres Mobutu is already under pressure to withdraw support from the FNLA's incursions into MPLA territory.

Forcing Swapo to accept the present "settlement" in South West Africa and fight the elections there will be a tougher job.

A key to the new deal in Angola is Pres Neto's grave economic problems and his urgent need for stability in his country.

Meanwhile, Russia has been pouring more military aid into Angola, partly to support the MPLA government, but also apparently to support a new Swapo offensive into South West Africa. The East Germans are reported to be contributing to the new build-up.

Reports of a conventional military attack on South West Africa being planned in Angola were ominous, the Administrator-General of

the territory, Mr Justice Steyn, said in Windhoek yesterday.

The Western powers should take note of such reports and they should immediately establish if such an attack was planned.

However, British and American intelligence sources in London are not taking seriously the series of reports in the London Sunday Times of a Soviet and East German-led military invasion of South West Africa.

In the latest of three weekly articles the Sunday Times reporter, Anthony Terry, quoted French intelligence reports as saying East German paratroops were being assembled in Angola to spearhead an attack on the territory.

Swapo's London representative, Mr Shapua Kaukungua, said the stories were designed to mislead and confuse the South West African people now being prepared for an election. — DDC-SAPA.

# Eager Neto impresses Americans

## The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States is trying to improve relations with the Marxist-led Angolan Government to help reduce that country's heavy dependence on Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Carter administration officials say they were greatly encouraged by the results from the first step in the new initiative, the three-day visit to Angola last month of Mr. Donald McHenry, a deputy United States representative to the United Nations.

Angolan authorities impressed McHenry, the officials said, with their desire to resolve their long-festering border problem with Zaire, to co-operate for a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia, and to build stronger relations with the United States and other Western Countries, lessening their dependence on Cuba and Soviet bloc nations.

## REFUGEES

Since McHenry's return, the State department has said there are "some indications" Angola has begun to carry out its promise to move refugees from Zaire's Shaba province away from the volatile border as a contribution to peace and stability in the area.

There have also been reports from West German and African sources that Angola is keeping its pledge to disarm any of the participants in the recent invasion of Shaba

province, mostly Katangan exiles, who returned to Angola carrying weapons.

The State department was also encouraged by another development that it had helped promote: an agreement between Angola and Portugal to restore co-operation broken off after Portuguese authorities and perhaps 350 000 Portuguese citizens left the country when it became independent in 1975.

## ENGINEERS

Officials here say the Angolans believe the agreement could bring about the return of as many as 50 000 people from Portugal, including engineers, technicians and administrators, badly needed for Angola's economic recovery.

Referring both to the reception the Angolans gave McHenry and the limited but positive steps President Agostinho Neto's Government has taken to help solve longstanding problems in the area, a high-ranking administration official directly involved in the initiative said: "In fact, you know, it is not just the United States that is embarking on such a strategy. It is also very much an Angolan initiative."

## ECONOMY

He said the Neto Government had made frequent overtures to the United States over several months, most of them at the United Nations, indicating a desire not only to resolve specific problems but also to diversify Angola's foreign relations and rebuild its economy.

Some administration specialists believe it might now be possible for Neto and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union, to join in a government of national reconciliation.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, one of the most influential of black African leaders, is still urging such a reconciliation as the only practical way of bringing enduring peace to Angola.

Cape Times 12/7/78

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# Soviets, Cubans massing to hit rebels — Roberto

KINSHASA. — The Soviet Union and Cuba are making preparations in Angola for a massive military campaign against anti-government insurgents, according to Mr Holden Roberto, president of one of the three Angolan guerilla movements.

Mr Roberto, the brother-in-law of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, spoke to Associated Press in an exclusive interview at his guarded villa compound across the street from President Mobutu's lavish palace grounds.

He said 12 Soviet generals arrived in Angola last month to replace Cuban officers who "were not aggressive enough".

Mr Roberto, president of the FNLA, said he wanted to secure a strip along the coast in order to build staging areas at five naval facilities they were building or expanding on Angola's Atlantic coast.

"In fact they (the Soviets) don't care very much about us, but they want to secure their back with the Angolan Army in case they want to attack Namibia or Rhodesia."

He claimed that the FNLA controlled the six northern provinces of Angola with a population of about 1.5 of the six-million people in the country.

## Control of bush

"The big towns are in Cuban hands," Mr Roberto said, "but we control the bush and roads. Communication between Cuban and MPLA positions (like Carmona and Luanda) must be done by plane."

Mr Roberto claimed he had 18 000 regular guerillas and 10 000 armed civilians but Western diplomats here said these figures were greatly inflated. Unita, the major insurgent group which controls about one-third of Angola in the east, central and southern regions, claims 20 000 troops 13 000 of whom are armed.

The third guerilla group is the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave —

Independent travellers who recently returned from FNLA areas said the FNLA had the support of the people but their military capability was limited to ambushing small units or vehicles.

Mr Roberto said there had been a large Soviet build-up of men and materials in the past three months with an additional 1 800 Cubans flying in during June to join the 24 000 already in Angola.

## Tanks, missiles

He said six Soviet ships carrying heavy arms, including amphibious PT-76 tanks, T-54 tanks and missiles, had arrived at Santo Antonio do Zaire at the mouth of the Congo River.

Soviet advisers had been seen at Ruacana, Rogadas, Ongiva, Mocamedes, Lubango, Matala, Huambo, Uige, Bie, Luene, Dondo, Dundo and Luanda, he claimed, and added that about 20 000 African troops were training at Lusaka in central Angola.

Sources from Unita said several hundred East German, Soviet and Algerian advisers and technicians were flying aircraft and building port facilities at Porto Alexandre, Barra do Cuanzo, Ambriz, Ambrizette and Santo Antonio do Zaire.

Mr Roberto's claims could not be verified because independent observers find it difficult to get into Angola and if they do they are escorted by MPLA officials when outside Luanda. Only a handful of reporters have been to guerilla-controlled areas. Some ports are off-limits even to Angolans, a Western intelligence source said. The Soviet build-up shows the weakness of the regime of President Agostinho Neto, observers said. — Sapa-AP



# 'Kissinger lied on Angola' claim

NM 17/7/78 (5)

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — The former U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, and the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. William Colby, may have lied to Congress about the CIA role in the Angolan civil war, the Senate intelligence committee is reliably reported to have concluded after a secret year-long study.

CIA documents before the committee show that, contrary to testimony by Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby, more than 1 000 000 dollars was spent on recruiting mercenaries and that a number of CIA agents trained soldiers inside the former Portuguese colony.

Senators and intelligence committee staff members have told the New York Times they believe that CIA documents, including cables direct from Angola, already compiled, not only contradict statements by Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Colby, but show that they knew their testimony was incorrect.

## *Perjury charges?*

And there is now talk in the Senate that the committee report, which is still under wraps, should be forwarded to the Department of Justice by President Carter to determine whether perjury charges should be pressed.

One of the main discrepancies is alleged to involve the CIA's co-operation with South African intelligence. It is understood that in closed hearings in 1975 and 1976, the administration tried to play down the link. Documents now before the committee, it has been reliably learnt, show that the CIA relayed much information to South Africa.

In January, 1976, Dr. Kissinger testified openly that the CIA was not involved in the recruitment of mercenaries in Angola. However, according to a senior CIA official, the so-called 40 committee, a high-level policy group chaired by Dr. Kissinger, authorised 1 300 000 dollars to aid the recruitment of Portuguese mercenaries.

Dr. Kissinger is reported to have been "outraged" by the disclosure of the intelligence committee study. He is quoted as saying: "Leaks like this are designed to smear those who were trying to resist the Cubans, the Soviets and the communists in Angola."

Mr. Colby told the New York Times he felt the discrepancies between the CIA documents and his testimony "were a matter of perception."

## *Book*

Many of the discrepancies were recently described in a book on the civil war, *In Search of Enemies*, by Mr. John Stockwell, former head of the CIA's Angola task force.

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# Red build-up prompts fears for Rhodesia

**Own Correspondent**  
LONDON. — A new build-up of Cuban troops in Angola and the arrival of hundreds of Russian military advisers in Mozambique have prompted fears that Moscow and Havana are planning to encourage a sharp escalation in the Rhodesian guerrilla war.

Western military experts estimate that about 3 000 Cuban troops and technicians have moved into Angola since April and that there are now nearly 1 000 Soviet instruc-

tors in Mozambique.

Russia and Cuba are also posting more men to train the guerrilla armies of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu).

In Angola, Cuban troops exceed 25 000 with thousands more civilian experts. In Mozambique, the latest Russian instructors to arrive include many middle-ranking officers and experts in parachuting.

Shipments of small arms

from Czechoslovakia have been delivered to the guerrillas and MiG fighters and tanks have been supplied to Mozambique Government forces.

The increasing threat to Rhodesia is prompting renewed efforts by Britain and the United States to set up a peace conference later this year between the guerrilla leaders Mr Joshua Nkomo of Zapu and Mr Robert Mugabe of Zanu and the parties to the internal settlement in Salisbury.

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To M.E. Comps. Tolle Lewis and Basil Menego, our two Grand Superintendents we express our sincere thanks for the efficient way in which they have carried out their duties and attended to their responsibilities.

Notable recommendations to improve workings/or administrative requirements have been received from them and Supreme Committee has reacted favourably to most of such recommendations.

On behalf of Supreme Grand Chapter I say "thank you Comps Lewis and Menego for all you have done", expressing the hope that T.T.L.G.M.H. will spare these Ex. Comps for many years to labour on behalf of this most instructive and rewarding of Degrees.

And finally, on this score, I have considerable pleasure in stating how much we appreciate having our First Grand Principal M.E. Companion Sidney Gasson with us to-day.

M.E. Gasson I know that you share with us that feeling of satisfaction that we all experience when we note that our labours have reached fruition and that the goals we have set have now been attained.

Dedication and determination to face the challenge of the past have resulted in the administrative facets of our Supreme Grand Chapter being placed on a sound footing and it is therefore added pleasure to have you here with us, our 8th Anniversary - when announcing that our targets have been met.

CONCLUSION: M.E. and F. Companions and Companions.

Both in the Royal Arch and Craft Degrees we encounter the dissatisfied Companion or Brother who sometimes causes problems between himself and other Companions or B.B. We have of course the right to expect that these problems are solved with the minimum of delay and the minimum of embarrassment to the Companions and/or Chapters concerned.

However, this hope does not, on occasions materialise and trivial misunderstandings suddenly assume grave proportions. Companions, let us remember that an R.A. Companion is a Brother who applied to become a Companion in order to become more knowledgeable in Free-masonry - in fact the Mystical Lecture claims the Royal Arch to be "the Climax of Freemasonry".

We therefore have the right to expect all Companions to remember this and to ensure that no action on their part results in disharmony in their Chapter.

⑤ 25/11/78 DB

# Angola airlifts 2 000 terrorists to Zambia

WEEK

LUSAKA — Angolan civil aircraft have airlifted up to 2 000 Rhodesian terrorists to Zambian bases from training camps in Angola over the past month, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

It was, however, unclear whether the airlift was part of a fresh military build-up by the terrorists from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, the Zambia-based wing of the Patriotic Front, the sources said.

Mr Nkomo's terrorists have been receiving training in Angola for over a year and were regularly brought into rear bases in Zambia, usually by lorry and occasionally with Cuban escorts, the sources said.

The latest influx, the

precise size of which was not known, brought the number of trained terrorists to between 8 000 and 10 000 in Mr Nkomo's army.

But there had been no indication so far that the Zapu forces had been committed to the battle in Rhodesia in the same number as their Mozambique-based partners in the Patriotic Front from Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, the sources said.

The reported influx coincided with persistent

reports in Lusaka of severe Zapu losses on Zambia's 720 km border with Rhodesia along the Zambesi River and Lake Kariba.

Western diplomatic and missionary sources said more than 50 Zapu terrorists had been killed in the past two months in Rhodesian ambushes on Zambian soil.

Mr Nkomo has pledged that Patriotic Front forces would be victorious in the six-year-old bush war by next April, after the year-end rainy season which has historically enabled

the terrorists to intensify the conflict.

Refugee recruits for Mr Nkomo's army were still quitting Rhodesia via Botswana and were being airlifted from Zambia to Angolan training camps by the same Angolan civil aircraft, the sources said.

The large number of refugees had presented Mr Nkomo with a serious problem in coping with thousands of young black Rhodesians who, in addition to military training, needed food and clothing, the sources said. — SAPA-RNS.

ca 1

6. S. COLERIDGE Biographia literaria (Extracts on short loan Cns.14,15 & 18)

7. W. STEVENS The Idea of Order at Key West (roneoed sheets)

8. W. STEVENS The Idea of Order at Key West (roneoed sheets)

VAC

9. W.B. YEATS Long-legged Fly (Macmillan Collected p381)

10. D.H. LAWRENCE Ship of Death

11. D.H. LAWRENCE Best of School

12. T. HUGHES Crow Goes Hunting (roneoed sheet)  
Thought Fox (roneoed sheet)

13. W.B. YEATS Circus Animals Desertion (Macmillan Collected p391)

14. L. MACNEICE To Posterity (roneoed sheet)

D.J. ENRIGHT Blue Umbrellas (roneoed sheet)

15. R. GRAVES The Cool Web (roneoed sheet)

VAC

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(5)

# 'Savimbi under house arrest'

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the Angolan rebel movement Unita, has been placed under house arrest by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, diplomatic sources in Paris said yesterday.

The sources said the detention of Dr Savimbi in Zaire on July 31 was one of the consequences of the recent normalization of Angolan-Zairean relations.

Unita is accused by Luanda of receiving substantial backing from South Africa.

The sources said that President Mobutu had asked the Angolan President Agostinho Neto to put the Zairean insurgent leader, General Nathanael Mbumba under house arrest.

Gen Mbumba, who is the head of Zaire's National Liberation Front of Congo (FNLC), was alleged to have been the man behind the abortive rebel invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province in May.

The normalisation of Angolan-Zairean relations, began with recent bilateral talks in Brazzaville, and culminated with several successive meetings between Presidents Neto and Mobutu.

A Zairean delegation visited Angola last week.

The normalization of relations between the two countries has included the disarming of Zairean rebels in Angola by President Neto and President Mobutu's ban on various Zairean-based Angolan rebel groups.

# SWAPO

# hard hit

(S) Ad 26/8/78

## SA strike 'like raid on Angola'

Political Reporter

Swapo has been hit much harder by South African forces in reprisal for its attacks on Katima Mulilo than the Government is admitting, according to informed sources in Pretoria.

The Times of Zambia said today that fighting in the area of Zambia entered by the South African forces had now stopped.

There has been no official announcement from Lusaka on what has happened to the passengers aboard two buses the Zambian Government says were "kidnapped" by the South Africans. The Star's Africa News Service reports. The buses, owned by the United Bus Company of Zambia, are said to have run into a roadblock put up by South African troops near Sesheke.

### Civilian casualties

At least 12 civilians have been reported killed and six wounded since Zambia announced the South African incursion.

A Zambian Government spokesman said there were several bodies in the hospital at Livingstone, the biggest Zambian town in the region. Nine wounded civilians, including two children, had been admitted.

Swapo sources said they had evacuated their bases in the Sesheke area when they found out South Africa had located them.

"When South Africa struck, they found the camps empty," the sources said. The statement was made before South Africa's announcement of the Swapo casualty list.

Security Council members hold private talks this

afternoon on a request by the African group for an urgent meeting to deal with the alleged aggression against Zambia.

### Complaint to UN

Kevin Jacobs of The Star's New York Bureau, quoting informed local sources says South African troops probably clashed with regular Zambian soldiers during the follow-up action, but neither Government is admitting it.

South Africa has complained to United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, claiming a Zambian share in the bombardment of Katima Mulilo.

Sources say the Zambian military unit involved in the artillery duel was apparently not ordered to take part in the action, and that the incident embarrassed the Zambian Government.

South Africa claims that Zambian military authorities knew beforehand of the Katima Mulilo attack, and that 600 Swapo guerillas were based at Sesheke at the time.

11/12/8  
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11/12/8

# Angola denies firing across SWA border

SOUTHERN A

LONDON — Angola said yesterday South African charges that Angolan troops had fired across the border into South West Africa were unfounded.

Angola said the accusations "make one think South Africa is preparing new aggressions against Angola."

The officer commanding South West African Command of the SADF, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek on Wednesday Angolan troops had fired across the border to try to stop hundreds of refugees fleeing into the territory.

Gen Geldenhuys also said Angolans shot at a

youth camp in the town of Rundu, on the South West African side of the frontier.

"It may be supposed that the crushing of Unita armed groups by the MPLA is behind the present South African propaganda against Angola," an Angolan spokesman was quoted as saying. — SAPA-RNS.

RESEARCH UNIT

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7700.



TELEPHONE 69-8531 (Ext. 453 440)

The Secretary,

Dear

Thank you very much for providing us with figures of union membership for our book. We greatly appreciate your help.

Yours sincerely,

DELIA HENDRIE

ALIDE KOOY

Research Assistants

# Unita... cannot be ignored

On April Fools' Day 1976 Cuban and MPLA troops reached Angola's southern border with Namibia.

After a civil war that had engulfed the country since the Portuguese High Commissioner had declared it independent in November 1975 (and promptly departed on a waiting rigate), Russia's allies of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, with their Cuban stiffening, finally took all the country.

The world, never much concerned with Angola anyway, despite its huge minerals and food potential, crossed it off its list of peripheral interests.

The few Portuguese remaining left.

Andrew Young told the United Nations, where he was US Ambassador: "The Cuban presence is a stabilising factor."

The South Africans, whose flying column had almost reached the capital, Luanda, six months before, had withdrawn to brood on American treachery.

## Against odds

Holden Roberto, who had lost most of his FNLA troops and "Colonel" Callan with his British mercenaries in the north of the country, licked his wounds and reflected on what might have been.

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the third group in the civil war, Unita, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which had controlled the south, went back to the bush. And that seemed that.

But Savimbi is, against the odds, the Cubans and the "Stalin Organs" of 122

mm rockets, still in the bush. He controls an increasing amount of it.

Photographer Gerald Butnaud took a two-month trip to Angola with Unita earlier this year. He walked 800 km and was driven a further 480 km. He saw just two government helicopters and one government truck, which was promptly and successfully ambushed.

Butnaud not only walked through five major provinces without let or hindrance, he also arrived deep in Angola in a four-engined DC-4 on a regular Unita run. Savimbi is very much in business.

He has an uphill fight on his hands. Unita quit the big town of Nova Lisboa, now renamed Huambo, in February 1976, and has never regained any urban base. Nor is there much likelihood of it taking any town in the short term.

Savimbi reckons that the 40 000 MPLA troops are backed by 20 000 Cubans

and 3 000 Nigerians. Most Western sources confirm the Cuban estimate, though not the Nigerian.

The Cubans are too well equipped to be pushed out of their garrisons. They have Russian fighter-bombers and helicopters, jeep-mounted rocket-launchers, heavy mortars, 40-barrelled Stalin Organs, tanks and machine-guns in profusion.

## Major rallies

Against this, Savimbi fields a motley army of 12 000. Although it has a few Unimog trucks in its heartland of Bia, Mexico and Cuango-Cubango, Unita normally walks to war in long, straggling columns where the porters outnumbered the troops.

The basic weapons are Russian and Belgian automatic rifles and a few light machine-guns. The small collection of artillery pieces is old enough for a museum and heavy enough to be immobile.

Nevertheless, Unita's ability to survive and expand is impressive. Butnaud stayed in 10 big permanent camps, some with more than 2 000 people. He also went round a network of 15 smaller camps, bases for regular patrols, and to half a dozen temporary hunting camps. At major rallies, held in the security of the forest, Savimbi commands audiences of 20 000 and more.

## He opened up

"The firing started at five to six and lasted 10 minutes. There were 21 killed — a couple of soldiers ran off into the bush. At the end there was a guy under the truck with a Russian light machine-gun. Everyone thought he was dead, but he opened up and gave us our only casualties — a guy with his jaw blown off, another hit in the leg and one scratched on the shoulder. They all lived, but we got the machine-gunner."

"We got to the ambush site at 4.30 on Friday

afternoon and hid along the road. There were 70 Unita soldiers and five porters. They had automatic rifles, bazookas and grenade launchers.

"We heard a truck grinding along the road at a quarter to six. It was a Mercedes. There was a major from Longa aboard and 19 soldiers to look after him. Plus a driver. And, oddly, a woman and child."

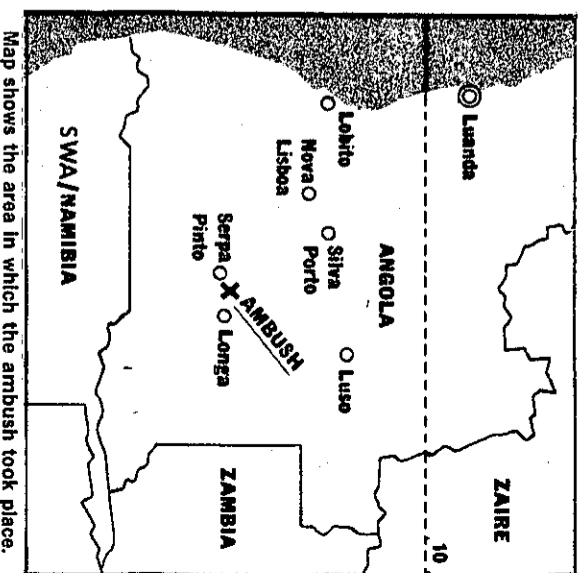
## Neto a puppet

"But if Vorster wants to discuss things I will invite him to Angola to see what the blacks can do. Then I'll tell him: 'You've got it all wrong. Change your position.'"

He denies ever asking the South Africans in: "They just came, like the Cubans and now the Nigerians. It was the West that pushed the South Africans to intervene and then abandoned them. They came and Unita was unable to oppose them. The big difference today, and people should note it well, is that the South Africans have gone — while the Cubans have not. They are the masters and Neto is their puppet."

Savimbi himself reckons that he can arm only 8 000 of his 12 000 guerrillas properly. He could probably make up this shortfall from the South Africans. But he is wary of alienating potential supporters in black Africa and the conservative Arab states. He says he wants a "good neighbourly" policy.

"It's fine for Sekou Toure or Bourmediene to make hysterical speeches about South Africa. Not for me. We are neighbours and they are powerful



Map shows the area in which the ambush took place.

enough to intervene here as they wish. Of course I'm against apartheid — as a black I could hardly be anything else. It would be a denial of myself. But I prefer talking to fighting. When Unita is in power we will talk. I'm not going to beg to them and I'm not going to be the first to go to South Africa.

## Neto a puppet

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vene and then abandoned them. They came and Unita was unable to oppose them. The big difference today, and people should note it well, is that the South Africans have gone — while the Cubans have not. They are the masters and Neto is their puppet."

Although the leader of the only avowedly anti-Marxist guerrilla movement in Africa, Savimbi has spent a lot of time in Russia, Eastern Europe and China. Of these he retains a small affection only for China and describes his philosophy as "African socialism."

He fought nine years

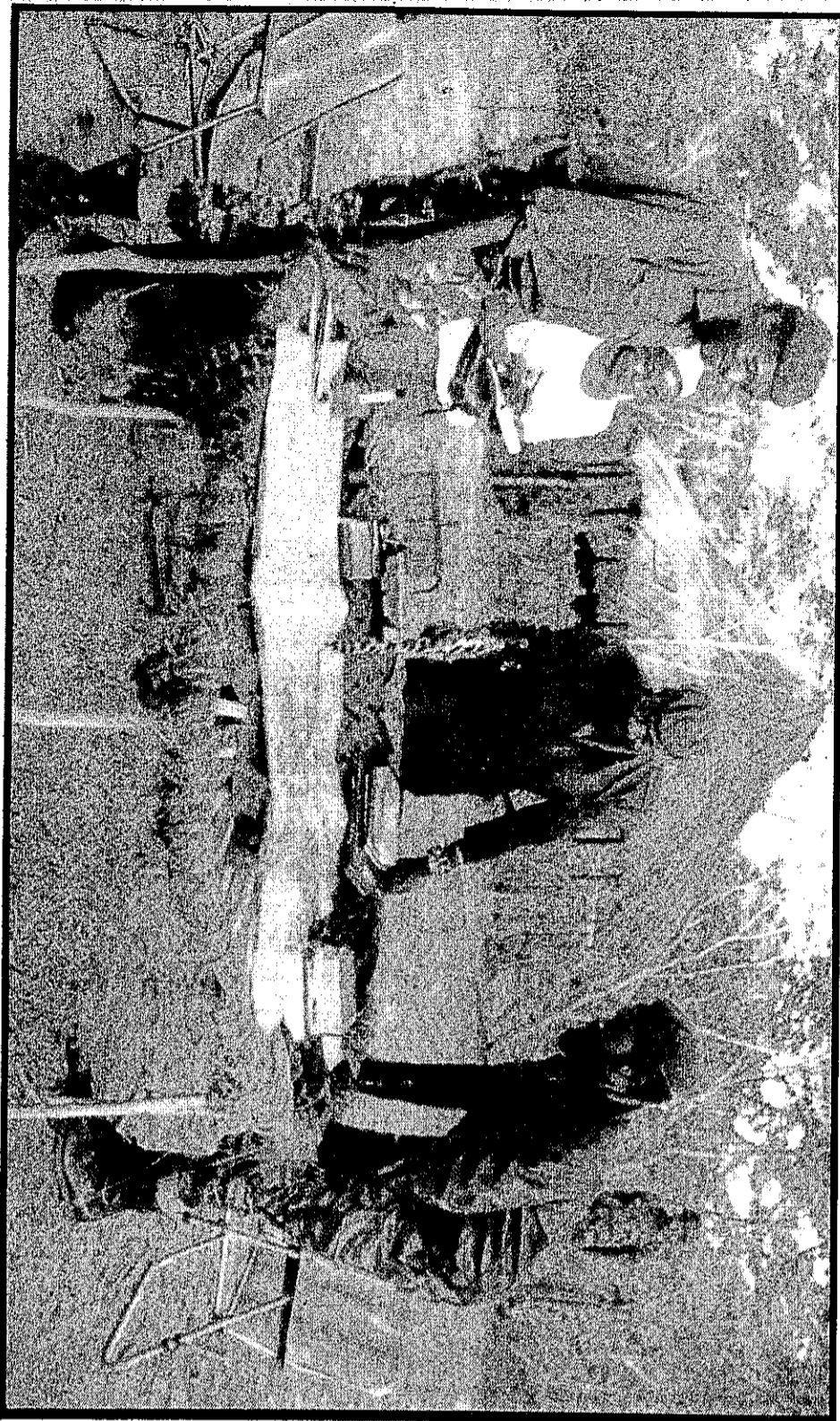
against the Portuguese, then two years of civil war and now two years against the MPLA and Cubans. He has been in the bush for 13 years. Now 43, he studied economic science at Lisbon University. Like Roberto and Neto, he had been schooled by Protestant missionaries in this Catholic country.

He was originally with Holden Roberto's FNLA and started Unita after a split with him. Savimbi still derides the FNLA and its occasional cross-border raids in the north. "One of our differences is that all the FNLA leaders are abroad. We don't understand that. The war is here and not somewhere else."

"All Unita commanders are in Angola. That's always been our policy. It's difficult to convince us that people who are sitting in Zaire are fighting."

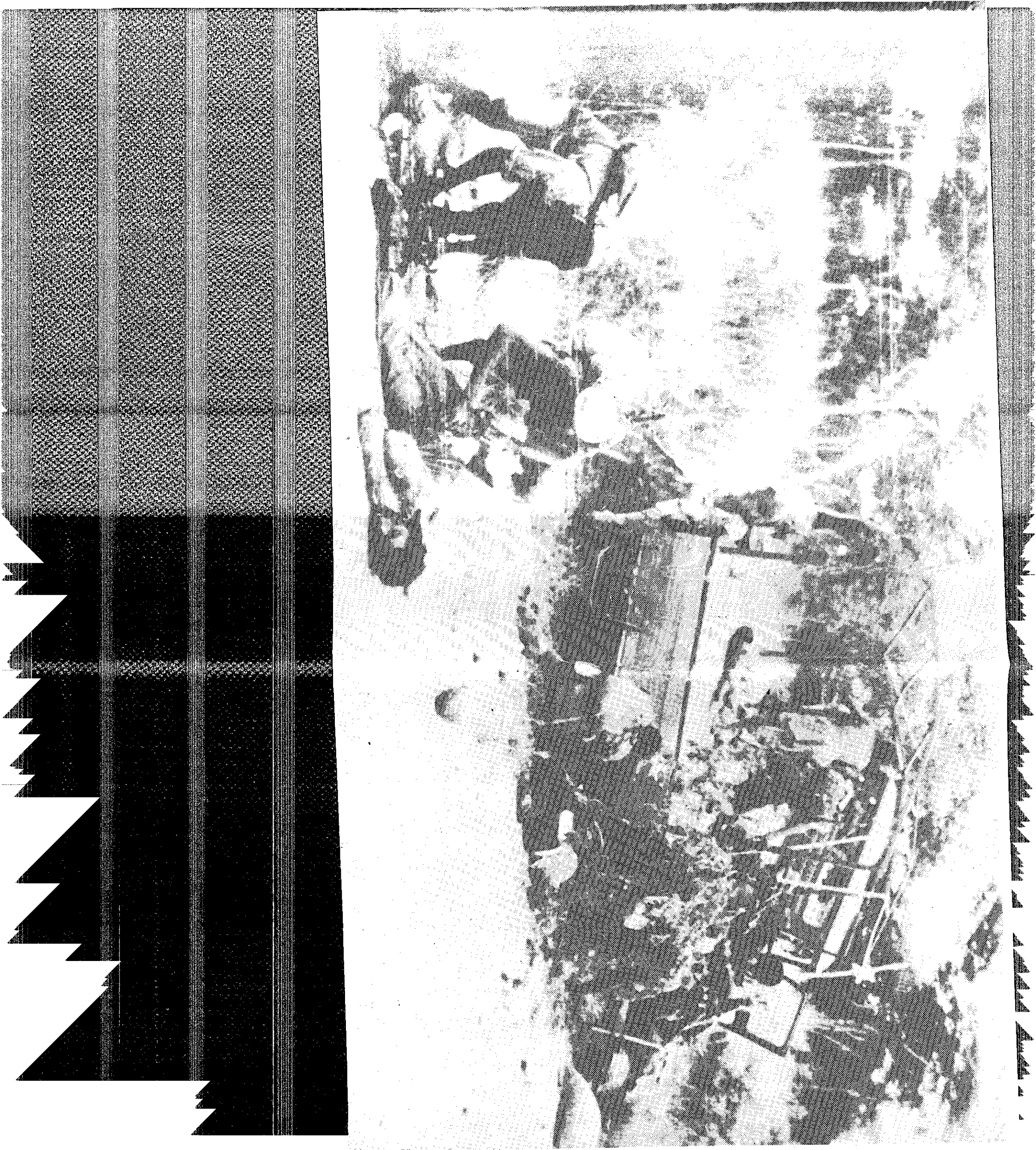
Unita now claim to control half Angola's six million people. With the richest and most populous part of the country in a curve to the coast from Lobito to Sa da Bandeira, which is now contested by Unita, this may not be too far from the truth. The Cubans will have no difficulty in hanging on, but they may have to stay in Angola for a very long time.

And that, diplomatically, is going to be more and more difficult to do — London Sunday Times News Service.



Jonas Savimbi (centre) uses a map to plan strategy with two of his lieutenants while a female aide takes notes.





The Star: Friday October 6 1978



# AMBUSH

Gerald Butthaud walked for three days to film this ambush — and then fled, without stopping, for 34 hours to avoid Cuban air attack. The Unita troops are desperately short of clothes as well as weapons and they stripped the dead government troops of their uniforms, boots and even socks to use themselves.

Mostly, the world has written off Jonas Savimbi (left) and his Unita troops who are fighting a long war against the marxist government of Angola, but the Cuban troops opposed to them ignore them at their peril. Photographer **GERALD BUTHAUD** has just spent two months in southern Angola. **BRIAN MOYNAHAN** spoke to him.

(5)

The Star Friday October 6 1978



At major rallies, held in the security of the forest, Savimbi commands audiences of 20 000 and more.

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said here yesterday he wished to state unequivocally, clearly and pertinently to the world and the Angolan regime that South Africa had no intention of attacking Angola or of threatening the independence of any neighbour or country in Africa.

"On the contrary, we are endeavouring to promote independence in an orderly and democratic fashion," the Prime Minister, in his capacity as Minister of Defence, said in a press statement.

# Botha: No plan to invade Angola

15/11/78  
5

It was obvious that Swapo and its advisers, to further their own interests, would do everything in their power to bring about a confrontation between South Africa and its neighbouring states—"states with whom we wish to live in peace," Mr Botha said.

The full statement reads: "Spurious allegations that South Africa is planning aggres-

sion against Angola are now being broadcast on a large scale throughout the world. At first I did not deem it necessary to reply to these allegations because our policy in this regard has been clearly stated time and again.

"These allegations have, however, assumed such dimensions that it has now become a propaganda campaign against us.

"I now want to state unequivocally, clearly and pertinently to the world and the Angolan regime, that South Africa has no intention of attacking Angola.

"South Africa has troops in the border areas of South West Africa to meet its obligations towards the local population to protect them against terrorism. "South Africa will meet its obligations with

everything at its disposal and will protect all the peace loving people in South West Africa as in the past, against uncalled for intimidation and terrorism. Are the wild allegations and insinuations not perhaps a smoke screen for the activities of the Cubans and East Germans?"

"It is obvious that Swapo and its advisers, to further their own interests, will do everything in their power to bring

about a confrontation between South Africa and its neighbouring states — states with whom we wish to live in peace.

"They are not prepared to accept a democratic solution in South West Africa. Should there be any country or power group prepared to believe allegations concerning a South African invasion, we should like to suggest that they institute an investigation in loco in

southern Angola.

"South Africa does not threaten the independence of any neighbour or country in Africa. On the contrary, we are endeavouring to promote independence in an orderly and democratic fashion," the statement concluded.

The African group of 49 United Nations members has claimed South Africa is planning a "massive attack" on Angola from

South West Africa.

In a statement, the group said South Africa's "imperialist strategy" was to "destabilise Angola and neutralise the just liberation struggle in Southern Africa" — a reference to Swapo fighting against South African rule over South West Africa.

The group warned South Africa "that its attempts to aggravate the situation in that part of Africa will not be tolerated." They would support Angola and asked all other countries to do the same. — SAPA-AP.

# 'Keep calm' border plea

LONDON — The Big Five Western Powers had expressed their concern to the South African Government at the situation on South West Africa's border with Angola and had called for restraint by all parties, Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary Mr. Ted Rowlands told the Commons yesterday.

He was answering questions from a Labour MP, Mr. Frank Hooley.

The Angolan Government and Swapo have alleged that South Africa is planning major offensive against Angola. The South African Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and Defence spokesmen in Pretoria have denied the allegations, reports Sapa.

Conversely, according to the Mercury's correspondent in Johannesburg, military experts have confirmed reports of a massive build-up of Swapo-supporting troops on the Angolan border, and have indicated that their presence is connected with the elections in South West Africa.

"We also believe reports of the recent arrival of about 2 000 East German troops in Angola to be reasonably reliable," the sources said.

## Smokescreen

Speculation by military experts is tallying with a statement released by the Prime Minister last week.

Mr. Botha reacted fiercely to overseas and Angolan allegations that South Africa had initiated a build-up of its own troops on the northern border and was poised to strike deep into Angola.

Angolan sources were reported as saying they had sent troops to their southern border as a buffer against an expected South African onslaught.

Mr. Botha, however, asked: "Are the wild insinuations and allegations not perhaps a smokescreen for the activities of the Cubans and East Germans?"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Angola was a tragedy. It was a tragedy for moderate blacks, for radical blacks, for whites in southern Africa, for Mobutu, Kaunda, Roberto, Savimbi, soldiers of fortune, Zairian infantrymen, and countless others.

Perhaps America's choices were impossible ones. I cannot assert any easy confidence in the likely success of the course of action favoured by most of our task force on Angola in June 1975.

But I think we would have done better at least to have tried the diplomatic option. Shortly after the Senate confirmed my appointment as Assistant Secretary on March 11 1975, I was told that 300,000-dollar programme of covert support had been approved that past January for the veteran Angolan liberation fighter, Holden Roberto.

This came as a surprise. While the money was for political action and expenses, I had not been aware that such programmes were still being approved in the wake of the congressional investigations and interest in US covert activities abroad.

I was sworn in on April 2 1975. My colleagues in the African Bureau and I prepared a staff study on Angola for the Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger. It was essentially a status report.

However, the CIA soon posed the question of substantially greater covert support for Roberto and his FNLIA, and the initiation of support for Jonas Savimbi, the head of the second of the three main Angolan independence movements, Unita.

an effort might reduce the danger of big-power confrontation and might further our policy of supporting peaceful solutions on that continent. We felt it would reflect our recognition that Angola was basically an African problem, and that Africans could and should play a major role in an Angolan solution.

The report also observed that US military intervention might contribute to increased involvement by the Soviet Union and other foreign powers. The Task Force noted that there would be high risk of exposure, and that such exposure would have a negative impact on our relations with other contending factions, with a number of African states, with Portugal, with socialist and Third World countries, and with large segments of the US public and Congress.

The Task Force pointed to the fact that covert military involvement would probably increase the level of violence, with all the foreign and domestic consequences for the US. If widespread tribal or racial massacres should occur — a distinct possibility, it was noted — our support for one or more of the contending forces could become a significant political issue.

In a memorandum to State Department Undersecretary Mr Joseph J Sisco, I argued against covert intervention in these terms: "Unless we are prepared to go as far as necessary, in world balance of power terms the worst possible outcome would be a test of will and strength which we lose."

The CIA paper makes clear that in the best of circumstances we would be able to win. If we are

with the Soviets, we should find a more advantageous place." A small ad hoc working group was formed to refine the covert action proposal and answer the questions not satisfactorily resolved. I attended two sessions of this working group.

the weeks that followed galling. On September 25 the New York Times reported that both East and West, including the US, were pouring millions of dollars covertly into Portugal and Angola. It was, and still is, a mystery to me why this report had so little public impact in the US when it was published.

On December 14 1975, the New York Times revealed my opposition to the covert intervention in Angola, the substance of my reasons for it, and its relation to my resignation. This did not create a stir.

I do not know whether this story triggered the introduction and Senate passage on December 19 of the Tunney Amendment against further covert aid to Angola. It was clear by that time that a large and rapidly escalating military and financial commitment would have been necessary to have any hope of blocking an MPLA victory.

For whatever reason, Congress declined to support further covert intervention in Angola, apparently in the first half of 1975.

By then, according to intelligence reports, South Africa was supporting the two factions fighting against the

heavier and more sophisticated weapons supplied by the USSR, were successfully driving the FNLIA from the city. In Washington, the Administration decision in favour of covert military intervention was being made on or about July 17, and concrete implementation followed very quickly.

By the latter part of September the South African military material to the FNLIA and UNITA forces, and had established a training base for the FNLIA in south-east Angola. In the latter part of the month, Cuban troops (which may have moved just inside Angola in June) occupied the Kunene Dam complex in southern Angola.

There had been up to 100 Cuban advisers in Angola for at least a decade, and the build-up from that number to roughly 250 had already started in the first half of 1975.

In mid-July, President Mobutu of Zaire sent a commando company and an armoured-car squadron across the border and into combat in northern Angola.

The Cuban decision to send combat troops to Angola was being made in Havana, presumably in consultation with Moscow. (The decision in Havana must have been made before the end of August if one considers when troops carried by ship arrived in Africa).

Early in the month, Soviet-made 122 mm rockets were committed to battle north of Luanda. In mid-September two more Zairian battalions

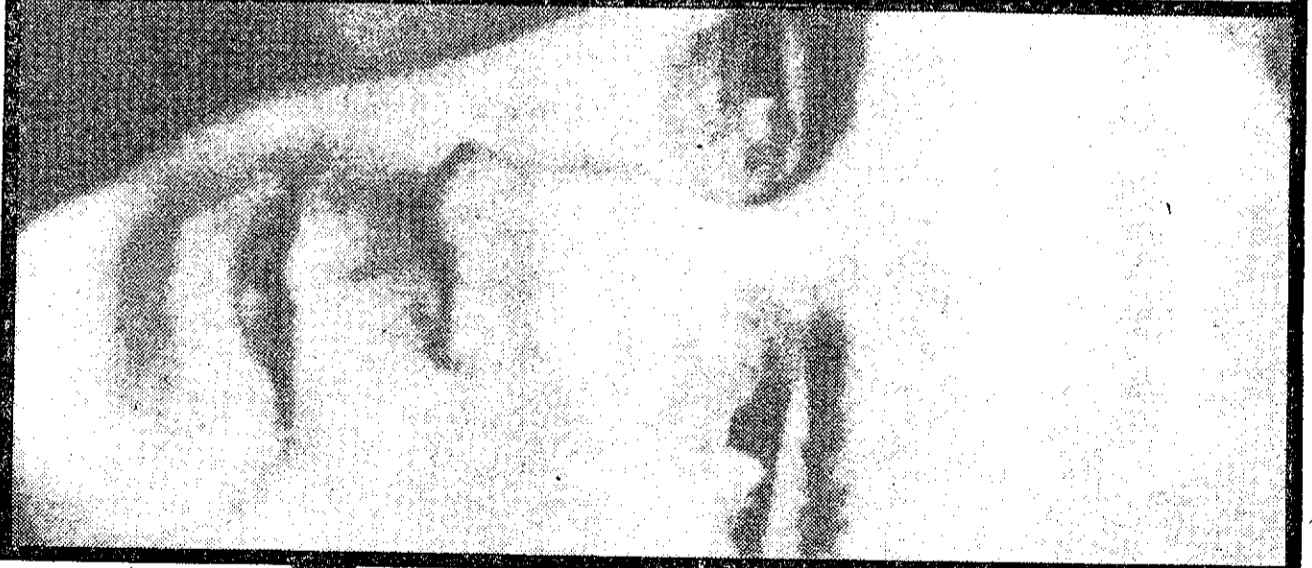
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# The Angola

## Decision

### Of 1975

#### A personal memoir



Mr Nathaniel Davis, American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs at the time of the 1975 Angola war, tells in this article the story of how he failed to persuade President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger to follow the "diplomatic option" in facing the problem of Soviet, Cuban, Zairian and South African intervention in Angola.

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# Government replies to Bishop Tutu

(S) 254

TUTORIA. — The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. H. J. Coetsee, yesterday reacted to an allegation by the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that South African soldiers had killed women and children in Angola.

In a SABC-TV interview on Monday night, Bishop Tutu condemned South Africa's retaliatory raids into Angola, saying he had proof that soldiers had killed women and children. Coetsee issued the following statement to Sapa here yesterday:

"It is always painful for a politician to be forced to react to allegations from a church leader. As Deputy Minister of Defence I am left with no alternative but to reject Bishop Desmond Tutu's allegation that South African soldiers attacked refugee camps, and not military bases in Angola.

"It is true that during the attacks on the two terrorist bases women, some of them armed, and children died. This

was admitted at the time. "Civilians sheltering for whatever reason in a military base must be prepared to bear the consequences, especially if the bases are terrorist bases from where evil deeds against innocent people are planned and executed.

"South Africa attacked and destroyed these two bases to prevent further violence against innocent people. South Africa

has indisputable evidence that both heavily armed bases were Swapo camps from where military and political campaigns against South-West Africa were planned and executed. This action was taken after the terrorists had been repeatedly warned to cease their activities and were invited to take part in the democratic process.

"Contrary to our warnings the terrorists continued to build up their forces which threatened

the lives of thousands of Ovambo men, women and children. Our actions were therefore fully justified in the light of the threat.

"It is tragic that a South African church leader believes the propaganda reports from Angola, spread mainly by communist agencies and photographs which were taken for propaganda purposes, rather than the official reports which

were immediately released in South West Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

"While the bishop, so clearly and categorically, rejects violence, we believe he should inform himself of the grief suffered by thousands of innocent members of the local population of Ovambo who had been murdered, killed and maimed by landmine blasts, assaulted or abducted.

"We find it difficult to believe that if the bishop referred to reasonable violence as acceptable, he regards violence against innocent people in South West Africa as reasonable, but when South Africa tries to prevent this militarily it can possibly be unreasonable.

"We trust that the bishop will find it possible to express an objective judgement, especially in the light of South Africa's attempts to find a democratic solution for the territory in contrast to handing over power to a Marxist minority group." — Sapa

# Swartes stry vir hul geloof teen MPLA

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

SWART Angolese en die regerende MPLA is in 'n bittere geloofstryd gewikkel. Volgens berigte wat deur waarnemers in Suid-Afrika ontvang word, het die MPLA in die laaste maande sy terreur teen die kerk verskerp nadat duisende Angolese duidelik bewys het dat hulle nie bereid is om hul geloof prys te gee nie.

Die oorwegend Rooms-Katolieke bevolking daag nou in groter getalle as ooit tevore by dienste op terwyl politieke byeenkomste van die MPLA al hoe swakker bygewoon word.

Drastiese maatreëls is die laaste tyd toegepas om die invloed van die kerk hok te slaan. In Luanda is die Katolieke radiostasie en die Katolieke stigting Cas doo Rapzes do Luanda (Huis van die Seuns van Luanda) genasionaliseer.

Op Lubango (voorheen Mossamedes), naby die Suidwes-grens, heers daar nog verarring na die MPLA geprobeer het om 'n klooster oor te neem. Toe die MPLA die klooster met al sy besittings wou opeis, het die biskop van Huila die nonne en priesters opdrag gegee om vas te staan. Fapla, die MPLA-leër, het dit toe met geweld oorgeneem.

Nonne, jong dogters en soldate van Fapla bebou nou die klooster in 'n atmosfeer van die uiterste spanning. Dit is nie ongewoon dat soldate skote in die kerk afrek terwyl daar aanbid word nie.

Die Russe en Kubane rol ook enige soort klip in die pad van vrye aanbidding.

So is die tradisionele karnaval datum byvoorbeeld van Februarie na die Pasa verskuif om die Katolieke Angolese te verhinder om Christelike byeenkomste by te woon.

## MEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

re appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism" in like to point out some of the combined muddled thinking that appear in their article.

ovement should be confined itself to stating the political movement", "It must, therefore, identify structures of society". To assume that factors such as quarter-camps and the role of women in these" have ly, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that direct knowledge of discussions and projects Movement members. A notable difference being perhaps more aware of the discrepancy between continually produce and reproduce the structural and developing what the writer idealistically practice" from within the context of such an as a white university. To theorize around the liberation of all men and women" is mere rn itself with specific oppression. Separatism other oppressed groups.

nts as the "fundamental contradiction that exists adiction is never examined in detail) and saying between social classes then assumes secondary fails to realise that he/she moves from stating

a basic feminist tenet to attack one particular feminist stance - radical feminism (not to be confused with Marxist, Socialist, Liberal or Lesbian Feminism) which is only one of the numerous positions held by U.C.T. women within the 'umbrella' organization of the movement. This article is a misinformed attempt to stereotype the U.C.T. Women's Movement into an homogenous radical-feminist group and attack its policies accordingly.

By a process of flawed illogical reasoning several false conclusions are deduced, the most erroneous of which concerns "consciousness-raising". No feminist position in any Women's Movement would endorse a description of "consciousness-raising" as an involvement with personal issues. It is clear that, despite the tedious catalogue of fundamentals, the writer has failed to appreciate the basic fact that "women's problems"- rape, the pill, abortion etc., are not personal and private problems and that the small group facilitates the crucial transition in awareness from the personal to the political. Without individual political consciousness there can be no mass political consciousness. A practical example of this is the "speaking bitterness" sessions held by small groups of Chinese peasant women, which played a vital role in their mobilisation.

The cultural conditions of people's lives are as important as the economic basis of their oppression in determining consciousness. In speaking of "the very real contradictions that exist between bourgeois women who experience their oppression as discrimination and working class women who experience their oppression as essentially exploitation" a dichotomy is being set up between the 'bourgeois' psycho-sexual forms of oppression on the one hand and the 'real' material forms on the other substituting a mechanistic model of class relations for a more profound understanding of how these two aspects of oppression depend upon and reinforce each other.

The mock-warning that "Inadequate strategies" could ensure that "Women's liberation is not achieved simultaneously with the liberation of men..." shows no cognisance of the historical fact that in no third world revolution this century have women, by fighting alongside men, come anywhere near achieving equality, simultaneously or after the revolution.

continues/...



ANGOLA - GENERAL.

~~JAN 77~~  
~~JUNE 77~~ 1977

(5)

# We will fight on, says Savimbi from the bush

The Star's Africa News Service

Unita believes it has sufficient arms and popular support to continue the guerilla war in Angola for as long as necessary, but would welcome Western allies in what it sees as a final battle against Soviet imperialism in Southern Africa.

In an exclusive interview recently tape recorded somewhere in the southeast Angolan bush, Unita president Dr Jonas Savimbi said: "We are fighting, opposing Russians here, when we are trying to liberate our own country from a colonial bondage.

"We hope that the Western countries will take us as allies, because what the Russians are aiming at is to try to bring under their control, under their zone of influence, the whole of Africa."

## OUTSIDE BASES

Dr Savimbi said when the war was finished, Unita would favour an open economy, and there would be a debate on national issues to decide who would be allies of Angola.

Unita did not, however, have or want any bases outside Angola, and if necessary could win the war alone, Dr Savimbi said.

Outside bases would



Jonas Savimbi (centre) on the march somewhere in southern Angola.

make Unita subject to political pressure from the host countries when decisions had to be made.

Unita was prepared to face a long war if necessary.

## STRATEGY

During the civil war Unita received "a lot of material from friendly countries," and while some of it had been captured by the MPLA ("we see some of their soldiers armed with our guns"), many arms caches and stockpiles had not been discovered.

"We still have enough arms and ammunition to keep us fighting for a long time."

The Unita war strategy was to engage the enemy only when it was to the guerilla's advantage.

The primary aim was to protect Unita supporters wherever possible.

The war was not a con-

ventional one in terms of offence and defence, but one of survival, Dr Savimbi said.

"To survive, Unita has to employ flexible tactics, which means that we will not provoke an enemy whom we know will crush us."

## MOVES STUDIED

For the past nine months Unita has been moving its operations through a series of planned stages. First the guerillas, many of whom had never been in a bush war before, had to make contact with the enemy "so that the soldiers will get used to the fire."

Unita then "studied the attitudes of the Cubans and the Russians, how they attack, how they withdraw, how they encircle our forces."

Unita then tested itself in confrontations with MPLA-Cuban forces and is now directing its efforts

at "confusing the enemy."

"If we pass the test of confusing the enemy we think this will give us plenty of time to plan real operations," Dr Savimbi said.

The objective was to wreck the economy of the country so that the MPLA could not pay for the war and would lose what popular support it had. Bridges were blown up, the vital Benguela railway line kept closed through sabotage, and roads were unsafe for travel wherever Unita operated.

## IN RUINS

"But when finally peace comes I think the structures, the economy of the country will be in ruins."

There were problems and harassment from the Cubans and MPLA, but Unita supporters had adhered to party principles and the movement had "grassroots" support over the areas in which it was operating.

The territory was too vast for the MPLA to rule without co-operation from Unita, and the more difficult things became for the MPLA the more repressive they became, with the effect that more people came to Unita, Dr Savimbi claimed.

Unita was confident it would win the war.

Dr Savimbi and his men are prepared to fight the MPLA and Cubans as they did the Portuguese, for nine years — deep in the bush, constantly moving, constantly harassing.

S

# Unita soldiers accused

The Star's Africa News  
Service

WINDHOEK — Soldiers of the Unita and FNLA movements are terrorising people in north-east Owambo, it is reported today.

They are believed to have been based in Owambo since the start of the MPLA purge in south Angola.

The soldiers are said to be well equipped and patrolling the area in big trucks.

## IDENTIFIED

Insurgents of the South West African Peoples Organisation are known to be active in the area.

But the locals have identified the soldiers as Angolan speaking.

This has been denied, however, by the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba.

He said Swapo insurgents were the only ones active in the area.

He declined to comment on the incidents, saying it was a military matter.

## HARASSED

It is said there was harassment at Omundaungilo, an Owambo village close to the Angolan border, just before Christmas.

A group of 30 young girls fled through the bush to Eenhana.

On New Year's Eve and in the past few days new groups have arrived there saying all the Omundaungilo people have fled from their homes.

Three men are said to have been killed and many beaten up and abducted.

Pregnant women and small girls are reported to have been raped.

This series of articles is from LUIS RODRIGUES, a Portuguese-born Angolan who spent most of his life in Luanda. He has covered the Congo and Biafran civil wars and now supports Unita. He has been for some years a correspondent of The Star's Africa News Service and several other international media. Mr. Rodrigues has just emerged from a six months' trek of roughly 3 000 km through the huge Unita-dominated southern section of Angola to see the war and meet Dr Jonas Savimbi. No other journalist has spent so much time there.

# The quest for Jonas Savimbi—I

SA  
4/1/77

## THE HUNT FOR DR SAVIMBI — 3

# I saw *slow* the train *6/1/77* blow up

The Unita patrol guiding Luis Rodrigues in his search for Unita leader Jonas Savimbi moved near the Benguela railway line, a vital link between Zaire, Zambia and the Angolan ports which Unita keeps wrecking. They intended to show him how they could blow up the line . . .

"I do not think the railroad will ever really open up. Everyone was happily removing rails, blowing up culverts and in a general way creating havoc with the railroad.

"I saw one train blown up with a very simple but effective device. A hole was dug under a sleeper on the line between two sharp bends.

"Three or four 60 mm mortar bombs were put in the hole and lightly covered with sand. Then a Claymore anti-personnel mine was put on top of that just below the sleeper.

"The pressure of the train forces the sleeper down, setting off the Claymore, which in turn detonates the mortar bombs.

"The day of the ambush I sat about a kilometre away from the line with an ambush group, and watched through binoculars.

"The train did not blow its whistle when it came like they do in the movies. It just chugged along at about 30 to 40 km/h. There were no soldiers visible on it, and no machine-guns mounted.

### Engine blew up

"The train moved around the bend and into the ambush zone, and suddenly there was a huge explosion. The engine was blown off the tracks.

"It lay off to the left with the wheels in the air along with the tender and the first cars.

"It was really like Lawrence of Arabia stuff. The engine driver was killed and the stoker was

"It was real Lawrence of Arabia stuff," writes LUIS RODRIGUES, who watched his patrol blow up a train on the Benguela line. He spent six months in the Angola bush, and here is his report on the war there for The Star's Africa News Service.

thrown out, not even wounded, which was a good thing, because he was a Unita man.

"An RPG-7 rocket slammed into the second carriage, and machine-guns opened up. Then we saw white handkerchiefs being waved, and people ran into the bush. Others jumped from the train with their hands up.

"Some of those who ran to the bush were shot and went down. It is very funny without being funny the way people go down when they are shot.

"It seemed as if somebody just took the legs from the bodies, and they went down."

When the Unita ambushers moved in on the

train everyone claimed to be a Unita supporter. Four Cubans were taken prisoner as well as a number of people with MPLA identity cards.

### Brute force

"The cars which remained on the line were pushed off by brute force, using trees as levers, and the whole thing was buried."

An ambush was set for any MPLA troops who might be sent to investigate why the train was late. Five arrived on a ganger's trolley and were killed.

While Rodrigues was in the area a report came in of another train which was ambushed and 150 prisoners taken.

5  
Africa

# Cubans see film of Angola war

from 5/1/79

HAVANA. — Cubans are seeing for the first time how their forces helped the MPLA to victory in the Angolan civil war, which ended almost a year ago.

A 90-minute film on the war has just been given its first public showing in Havana cinemas.

Director Julia Garcia Espinosa said it was shot by military and civilian cameramen, some of whom at times "had to swap the camera for the gun".

The film is part of the gradual disclosure of Cuba's version of its role in Angola. But it reveals few new facts.

It supports Dr Fidel Castro's claim that only a few Cuban military instructors were in Angola before South Africa entered the

war in late October 1975.

It says the first Cuban combat troops were flown in after a formal request by the MPLA leader, Dr Agostinho Neto, who became the first president of independent Angola.

This contradicts a claim made by Unita on October 28, 1975, that there were already up to 3 000 Cubans fighting with the MPLA.

The early units sent to Angola are listed but the film gives no indication of the total number of Cubans involved. Unconfirmed foreign estimates have put the figure at anywhere between 12 000 and 20 000.

The film tells in detail how Cuban forces fought off attacks towards Luanda from north and south early in November. It includes shots of Cuban armour

and Soviet-built Katyusha multi-tube rockets — "Stalin Organs".

One long scene of a clash with White mercenaries, shows bodies and wounded men shouting in pain. But there is no mention of Cuban casualties.

Cuban troops returning from Angola under an announced gradual pull-out paraded for the first time publicly in Havana last month.

Cubans have not been told whether the withdrawal is going ahead, at the announced rate of 200 men a week. Recent reports of clashes between Cuban-supported MPLA units and Unita went unpublished in Havana and were branded by the official Cuban news agency as part of a campaign against Cuba and Angola. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Sugar fall may lead to Cuban pull-out

Star 5/11/77

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The economic situation in Cuba is believed to be creating pressures for a withdrawal — or at least a big reduction — in the Cuban presence in Southern Africa.

It is assumed that Russia foots most of the bill, in money terms, for the maintenance of the 14 000 to 18 000 Cuban soldiers — roughly 10 percent of the Cuban Army — in Angola, writes Ernest Conine of the Los Angeles Times.

But these soldiers possess technical skills that, while extremely valuable to the new marxist regime in Angola, are badly needed back home.

Conine points out that there have been reports of severe economic difficulties in Cuba growing from a disastrous drop in sugar prices to little more than a tenth of the level prevailing two years ago. Despite attempts to diversify the economy, sugar accounts for 86 percent of Cuba's export earnings.

### CONSEQUENCES

The consequences are being felt in the form of tighter rationing, drastic limits on imports of so-called luxury goods, and a drag on development plans.

Simultaneously with the reports of economic difficulties have come reports that the Cuban Government would like to reduce



President Ford

its role in Angola and concentrate on solving its difficulties at home.

If the reports are true, says Conine, the stage may soon be set for a resumption of efforts to get US relations with Cuba back to normal.

The countries were edging cautiously towards negotiations until Cuba sent troops to Angola towards the end of 1975. Washington's stiff reaction stopped the negotiation move in its tracks.

### MUDSLINGING

President Ford called Dr Fidel Castro an "international outlaw" for intervening in Angola and warned that continued Cuban meddling in Puerto Rico would be considered an "unfriendly act."

Dr Castro called Mr Ford a "vulgar liar" and announced his intention to extend military and political support to "progressive



Prime Minister Castro

movements" wherever and whenever he chose.

Since then, however, there has been a change. In October, Dr Castro accused the US of being involved in the bombing of a Cuban airliner in which 73 people died, and said he intended to tear up the anti-hijacking agreement with the US.

In the same speech he was careful to suggest an interest in discussing a new agreement with Washington, and early in De-

ember Dr Castro's younger brother and Armed Forces Minister, Mr Raul Castro, made a speech extending what was regarded as an olive branch to the incoming Carter Administration.

### OWN TERMS

These cautious signals coincided with the reports of economic difficulties in Cuba and the evident wish to reduce the Angola commitment.

Conine says Cuban soldiers may yet end up fighting in Rhodesia or South West Africa, "in which case US-Cuban relations will obviously become worse rather than better."

It could turn out, too, that while Dr Castro genuinely wants improved relations and the economic advantages that these would bring, he wants normal relations only on his own terms.

The Commission on US-Latin American Relations, a high-level group, has urged President-elect Jimmy Carter to seek better relations with the Castro regime on a gradual and reciprocal basis.

"I went into Angola on June 27 1976. I had been invited by Dr Savimbi to meet him in the central region of Unita in what is called the liberated area, a little south and east of the city of Bie, formerly Silva Porto."

"I crossed the border in an absolutely underground way with three Unita people as guides."

"After a couple of days I was picked up by my escort of 70 armed men which was to accompany me to Savimbi's base."

The group, armed with machine-guns, mortars and anti-tank weapons, moved with an advance guard of 15 men about 500 m ahead, depending on the terrain, and a rearguard about 300 m back from the main group.

"Our normal walk would be about 4 or 5 km/h at the beginning, but when I shed my excess fat we could do 6 to 7 km/h."

"The uniforms of the Unita soldiers were a motley of captured MPLA and Cuban uniforms and those typical camouflage suits you find in the Tanzanian army, as well as ex-Portuguese uniforms and some civilian clothing."

### Sun brutal

"For weapons they had Portuguese G-3 rifles, Belgian FN's and some captured Kalashnikovs."

"There was also a much prized American Browning machine-gun. Anti-tank weapons were either the

Sporting the start of what was to become a luxuriant beard, Luis Rodrigues writes up his diary at a makeshift table deep in the Angolan bush. A radio gives him a tenuous link with the outside world

American LAWS, Portuguese bazooka-type or the Russian RPG 7, which they consider the best of all."

The terrain varied from dense forest to scrub bush, savannah and deep sand. The sun was brutal during the day, but temperatures dropped to near freezing at night.

Rodrigues crossed the border with five knapsacks carrying milk, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, maize flour, and a wide range of medicines including antibiotics, snake-bite serum, malaria tablets, pain-killers and vitamin pills.

### On the run

"My plan was to go in, talk to Savimbi and make a quick getaway. I thought I would be inside only about two months."

"But as I went in, the problem of meeting Savimbi became complicated because the MPLA had launched an offensive to clear the Benguela railroad for the reopening."

The Cuban-MPLA forces tried to catch Savimbi and his top men.

"Savimbi was kept on

the run. The first leg of our trip was 300 km, and it was then we found the first MPLA troops trying to locate us."

"When they were going after Savimbi the MPLA captured a captain of one of the rearguard units left to fight it out with them. He told them Savimbi was actually moving slowly because he was expecting me. At that point the MPLA knew there was a foreign journalist there, so they made a separate bid to try and get that journalist."

"Unita moved up and down densely-forested mountains in the area, while Cuban and MPLA columns followed the river valleys with mechanised infantry backed by artillery, heavy mortars, aircraft and helicopters. They also called on jet fighters and ground support for problem spots."

"The pattern was like that used by the Americans in Vietnam. They sent 12 000 troops into an area bigger than France. This effort was bound to fail."

Unita patrols attacked small patrols of MPLA and Cuban troops.

"After grabbing the fallen enemy's automatic rifles, ammunition and other valuable items such as knapsacks, boots and salt — the most important of all items in the bush — they would melt back into the bush."

Under orders from Savimbi and Unita Commander-in-Chief Colonel Samuel Chiwale, the Unita guerilla commanders were acting independently and making use of ammunition dumps.

Rodrigues's group, which included a retinue of porters doubling as cooks, batmen and general help as well as 12 wives of members of the column, totalled about 135 people.

From what they saw and from reports of prisoners they concluded that about 2 000 men, six armoured scout cars, two helicopters and three air-

craft were looking for them.

Moving fast and off the beaten tracks, the Unita group had no trouble avoiding its pursuers. "We used to laugh at them until one day I was too exhausted to go on."

### Had to rest

"On July 20 in the morning we crossed a road and found fresh armoured-car and large truck tracks."

They moved quickly over several ridges, and then crossed the tracks of an MPLA patrol on the edge of a stream.

"We had been on the move since before dawn, and had covered about 33 km. I could not go on in the heat, and had to rest."

But the Unita tracks could not be covered, and the MPLA patrol was almost certain to come back down the stream . . .

**TOMORROW: Under attack!**



A Unita patrol crosses a main road on the way towards the populous central region to meet Savimbi.





Unita replenishes its arms supplies by capturing MPLA and Cuban weapons wherever possible. These were taken during a raid on Nhonga.

"Some track was ripped up, and when the engine stopped a LAWS anti-tank missile was fired into the boiler. Steam whooshed out, and smoke belched. Machine-guns opened up, and people came out with their hands up.

"On the train were 150 MPLA political activists who were being carried for the formal opening of the line at Teixeira da Sousa (on the Zaire border — the ceremony never took place).

"They were arrested,

and when I left Angola they were in one of Unita's central bases working in the fields planting manioc and making themselves useful under the watchful eyes of Unita soldiers.

"There were also five Cubans on the train who joined the 11 Cubans already held in the central zones.

### Hate Cubans

"Savimbi told me he was ready to negotiate for the prisoners with the International Red Cross, but

was doubtful that the MPLA would allow the Red Cross to negotiate as that would be tantamount to recognising the enormous influence Unita has in the country."

The patrol escorting Rodrigues retreated into the bush after the train attacks. Then they heard Savimbi was heading into the heavily-populated areas around Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa), so they headed there too.

For the next nights they slept in the villages, and the Unita men held political meetings, some-

times attended by up to 3 000 people.

The people expressed no fear of the MPLA, only contempt for them and hatred for the Cubans.

### Gained weight

"The Cubans they are afraid of, and they hate. When they say Cubans and Russians, they spit. It is funny how in the villages the young people have a wide range of insults. When they call someone a Cuban it ends up in blows."

The people fed the patrol, and Rodrigues put back some of the 30 kg of mass he had lost on the march. But his presence with the patrol required explaining.

"As I had grown a beard, they didn't like me in some instances because they thought I was a Cuban."

Some of the meetings were held less than 5 km from large towns. Troops came in often from forays against MPLA-Cuban bases and patrols with weapons they had captured.

There were few armoured vehicles in the area, however, as most of them had been moved to the south for an offensive which sent thousands of refugees pouring into Owamboland.

"While we were waiting for Savimbi it was proposed to me that I move 500 km to see what was going on in the south.

"I was feeling very fit, and decided to go."

**TOMORROW:**  
I come to "The End of the World" — and meet Savimbi at last.



Once a secretary, now in the bush with Unita, this pretty Angolan girl and many others like her help run camps for Unita guerrillas.

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225

## De Wet puts the blame on Swapo

WINDHOEK. — Units of the Angolan liberation movements, Unita and the FNLA were not responsible for alleged atrocities in north-eastern Owambo during the past few weeks, Mr Jannie de Wet, Commissioner-General for the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa said at Oshakati yesterday.

Mr De Wet was commenting on reports that members of the two liberation movements who opposed the Angolan MPLA government had been responsible for a reign of terror in north-eastern Owambo since Christmas.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor K. Ndjoba, said earlier that reports about atrocities in Owambo perpetrated by Unita and FNLA units had been started by terrorists of the South West Africa

Peoples' Organisation (Swapo).

Mr De Wet said he found evidence that Swapo was active in the Omundaungila area where the atrocities were alleged.

Allegations of murders, rape and abductions by well-equipped units of Unita and the FNLA was Swapo propaganda, Mr De Wet said.

"The Angolans, mostly women, crossing the border now are not refugees at all," he said. "These people are purely crossing the border for food and other basic commodities.

"In reality, they are illegal immigrants and I am going to have urgent talks with the Owambo cabinet and the South African Government as soon as possible," he said.

5

Angolans jailed

LUANDA — More than 50 Angolan police officers have been sentenced to 180 days labouring in fields for corruption, drinking and theft. — SAPA-RNS.

**S** LUIS RODRIGUES, the Portuguese-born Angolan who spent six months in the Angolan bush in quest of the Unita leader concludes his report made on behalf of The Star's Africa News Service.

— a meeting  
with Savimbi

On hearing of the massive offensive in southern Angola which sent thousands of refugees scurrying into South West Africa, Luis Rodrigues, fit after months in the bush, set out on a 500 km walk to see what was happening. His trip took him through the vast, barren area known as "The End of the World," and to a tumultuous meeting with Savimbi, at long last



Wearing identical straw hats against the burning Angolan sun, Unita's second in command Miguel N'Zau Puna (left), and President Dr Jonas Savimbi stand with the commander in chief of the guerilla forces, Colonel Samuel Chilwale, to meet a crowd of their supporters in the Angolan bush.

Moving south from the populated central region, Rodrigues discovered that the country had gone back to the days of the barter.

With no petrol and the only supplies coming into some areas by way of the big Russian Ilyushin transport planes, people were trading instead of buying.

"Salt and shirts are the two main staples. If you want to buy anything you have to get shirts, trousers and salt."

The people had hidden whatever goods they had in caches deep in the bush so MPLA-Cuban patrols could not take them.

But as Rodrigues's group moved deeper into the vast south-eastern region; "we had no contact with MPLA or Cubans. The country is huge.

"Portugues used to call it 'Ilum do Mundo' — the End of the World."

The population are mainly cattle-orientated tribesfolk who live on milk, a kind of yoghurt and a little maize bread and fruit from the bush.

At one stage Rodrigues was given horses to ride from one village to the next.

### Cubans angry

Once in the south Rodrigues learned the reason for at least one of the purges from which the refugees fled.

Unita commander Vakulakuta, a man with great prestige in the south on both sides of the border because of a direct blood line descendency from a senior Owambo tribal family, had begun operating there.

Vakulakuta arrived in the south with 100 men, only 60 of them armed. After a month of meetings with local headmen explain-

ing that Unita and Savimbi were still fighting, the headmen brought forth more than 1 000 armed men who had hidden themselves and their guns in the bush when Unita was routed earlier in the year.

Vakulakuta and his group began to hit the MPLA and Swapo troops in the region and at Caluque dam site.

The Cubans were called in to help.

"The Cubans were angry with the MPLA. They said their contract was not this. 'We give you control of the cities and now you also want us to fight your guerilla war,' they told the MPLA."

### Savimbi hailed

Then the word came that Savimbi was heading for a village further north. Rodrigues and several thousand other people went there.

Singing women and an advance guard entered the village.

Then came Savimbi wearing a big straw hat. With him was the Unita Secretary-General, Miguel N'Zau Puna, also wearing a straw hat. Their shirts were soaked with sweat. Savimbi had a big Smith and Wesson six-shooter strapped to his waist, and was carrying a Kalashnikov.

"There were two donkeys behind them. The rest of the security guards and everybody else went mad. But there was no shooting. Anyone who

shoots a gun other than in combat gets 20 strokes with a cane.

"Everyone was singing, clapping hands and shouting 'Hail Savimbi. Hail Unita.'"

A feast and native beer were laid on. Savimbi's feet were bleeding from an almost non-stop three-day march, and many of his group were in the same condition.

Savimbi and his men sat down to talk. "One of the things he was thrilled about was an Entebbe-type raid that Unita troops had made on Misombo Prison, near Serpa Pinto."

Inspired by the news of the Israeli raid which they heard on the radio, a group of Unita soldiers attacked an MPLA garrison at the prison and freed about 100 Unita prisoners.

The camp was arranged in concentric circles with Savimbi and his group in the middle. The camp woke at five, and young girls, many of them well-educated, who also did guard duty, would cook.

### Meetings

Then there would be a series of meetings, and soldiers and civilians would stroll into the central area to chat with Savimbi and his top lieutenants.

Before bedtime Savimbi and his men would listen to the BBC, the Voice of America and Radio South Africa.

In his talks with Savim-

bi Rodrigues concluded that what the Unita movement needed most was recognition by the West, of what it was doing. Unita was willing to fight its own war. It could use foreign aid, but would not depend on it, and was prepared to do without it.

"At the moment there are no outsiders fighting with Unita, except for two white former Portuguese officers. One was born in Angola, and the other has family connections there."

### Old biplane

Rodrigues's trip out almost retraced his route into Angola. It was mainly uneventful, except for one day when he saw a sight reminiscent of "Snoopy and the Red Baron."

"One day we heard an aircraft coming in the distance. I was puzzled, because it seemed to take a long time to get to us. When it finally appeared I could hardly believe my eyes.

"It was a biplane, a Tiger Moth-type. Through binoculars I could see the pilot was wearing a leather helmet and goggles. He had an observer with him. But we melted into the scrub bush and they went away."

Rodrigues emerged from the Angolan bush almost exactly six months after going in. He lost about 30 kg in mass, grew a luxuriant beard, and apart from some trouble with gallstones, was in reasonable health.

# The front-line five pledge backing for terror leaders



LUSAKA — The Mozambique President, Samora Machel (left), being welcomed by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda as African leaders arrive here for the summit talks on Rhodesia. — (Cablecast.)

LUSAKA — Front-line African States at the summit meeting on Rhodesia here have decided to give total backing to the "Patriotic Front" of Robert Mugabe and

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said after the two-day summit closed yesterday that the five States had agreed to give full political, material and diplomatic support to the Patriotic Front to enable it to realise its objectives in Rhodesia.

Terrorists of the Front are striking into Rhodesia from bases in Mozambique.

Asked if the five's backing meant withdrawal of support for more moderate nationalist movements, Pres. Nyerere, chairman of the summit, replied: "Their importance must be measured in relation to the struggle."

NM 10/11/77

But he added, reports Sapa - AP, that it was the terrorists whose efforts resulted in the Geneva talks between Black nationalists and the Rhodesian Government and they were the ones who would guarantee the future of an independent Rhodesia under African rule.

President Nyerere made no mention of any decisions taken on whether the front-line States — Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola — were willing to throw their weight behind Britain's initiative to end the deadlock at the adjourned Geneva talks.

## Comfort

He said, however, that if roving British envoy Ivor Richard wished to meet with him as spokesman of the five in the next few days he would have no objection.

Asked if Mr. Richard could take comfort from the results of the summit he said: "If he takes comfort we will be very happy."

President Nyerere was flanked as he made his statement by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mozambique's President Samora Machel. Botswana's Vice - President Quett Masire was also present. Angola was represented by roving Ambassador Pasqual Inaival.

The summit was also attended by Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkombo, who together with their rival,

Bibliography.

## FRONT-LINE FIVE

**FROM PAGE 11**

the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, were called in by the front-line leaders for consultation.

There was no immediate reaction from the nationalists to the summit decision.

Today Mr. Richard arrives in Lusaka to be briefed on it, and nationalist sources say he may also meet with leaders of insurgent movements.

The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) is represented here by its President, Sam Nujoma and Foreign Secretary Peter Mushinge.

Sources also said a three-man delegation of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's faction of the Rhodesian African National Council (ANC) was here.

In London Whitehall believes the Geneva conference, which was due to resume on January 17, will have to be put back at least three weeks because of opposition encountered by Mr. Richard during his visit to Salisbury.

A Mercury correspondent writes that hard rejection of British proposals by Mr. Smith has confirmed that the odds are against a settlement.

Informed British sources estimate the chances against a breakthrough are three to two.

British observers believe much will depend now on whether Mr. Vorster can bring any fresh pressure on the intransigent Mr. Smith.

The Rhodesian Prime Minister has told Mr. Richard he is determined to stick to the proposals put forward by Dr. Kissinger, American Secretary of State.

These suggested setting up an interim administration leaving key posts in White hands. The African nationalists claim such a government would be weighted against them.

They are calling for Britain to send in a resident commissioner, but this has been rejected by Mr. Smith.

● See Page 13

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10/1/77 NM  
**Airport closed**

**LISBON** — Planes for Angola or Mozambique from Lisbon were cancelled or diverted yesterday as Luanda airport remained closed to international traffic, Portuguese airline officials said.

The regular Portuguese TAP flight to Luanda yesterday afternoon was cancelled and a flight to Maputo by Deta, the Mozambican airline, stopped over in Libreville, instead of at Luanda.

A TAP spokesman said regular traffic would resume once Luanda airport, closed in a move apparently linked to the introduction of a new currency in Angola, was re-opened possibly to today. — (Sapa-AP.)

American trek reveals split

# NETO LOSING BATTLE FOR THE MINDS OF ANGOLA

NM 13/1/77

GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON — Things are not going well in Angola for President Agostinho Neto's Government, according to two young Americans who spent six weeks last August and September on a 1 250km trek through Unita-held territory in southern Angola.

Bruce McCole and David Smith found active resistance to the MPLA Government strong all through the area, with much of the population turning to Dr. Jonas Savimbi, head of Unita, for leadership.

Fighting has been going on in the former Portuguese colony for the past year against Dr. Neto's Cuban-backed Government, they reported in the New York National Review this week.

The McCole-Smith eye-witness story is being studied closely in Washington and is substantially confirmed by U.S. intelligence sources.

In spite of large-scale military pushes by the MPLA to dislodge Unita in the second half of 1976, the offensive failed, they said.

At times up to 25 000 troops, supported by air-borne assault divisions, armoured cars and tanks, headed into southern Angola to destroy Unita's military strength and undermine its political support. Villages were destroyed, cattle were slaughtered, 10 000 refugees fled across the border into South West Africa, but Unita stood strong. Finally, in late November, Cuban and MPLA troops withdrew to the north, having suffered high losses in men and arms.

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Villages were destroyed, cattle were slaughtered, 10 000 refugees fled across the border into South West Africa, but Unita stood strong.

Finally, in late November, Cuban and MPLA troops withdrew to the north, having suffered high losses in men and arms.

More than 2 500 Cuban and Government casualties were reported, together with loss of helicopters, tanks and other military vehicles.

Cuban soldiers defected to neighbouring Congo and Zambia.

## Railway

Dr. Savimbi's party remains very much in power over most of southern Angola. The Benguela Railway is still closed to commercial traffic to Zaire and Zambia.

Construction on the hydro-electric projects in the south has been suspended, in spite of Dr. Neto's assurance to South Africa that he would see to it that the projects were protected.

Numerically, the MPLA forces are vastly superior to those of Unita, with its reported 15 000 guerrillas. There are at least 15 000 Cubans supporting the MPLA, an equal number of Government troops, 3 000 mercenaries from Zaire, and 3 000 Soviet-trained Swapo terrorists from South West Africa.

All these troops are armed with Soviet weapons and tanks, surface-to-surface missiles and helicopters.

But time and the spirit of the people are on the side of Jonas Savimbi, as well as the terrain.



UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi . . . very much in power.



CUBAN-backed President Agostinho Neto . . . losing support.

5

At times up to 25 000 troops, supported by air-borne assault divisions, armoured cars and tanks, headed into southern Angola to destroy Unita's military strength and undermine its political support. Villages were destroyed, cattle were slaughtered, 10 000 refugees fled across the border into South West Africa, but Unita stood strong. Finally, in late November, Cuban and MPLA troops withdrew to the north, having suffered high losses in men and arms.

It is essential to show any picture of such a film or videotape?

Audio/Visuals

Venus



⑤

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals such as a film or videotape?

# Cubans die in melee

12/1/77 SK

Defence Correspondent

Ten Cubans have been killed in an armed fight among members of the joint Cuban-MPLA-Swapo forces operating in southern Angola, according to reliable sources.

It is understood a fight broke out at one of the force's joint bases over the division of grain and cattle seized from local tribesmen. Ten Cubans were killed by members of Swapo and the MPLA.

There is also evidence that Swapo's participation in the joint forces is causing dissension in the movement because the Kwanyama tribe, from which most Swapo members are recruited, is suffering most heavily from its operations.

The Defence Force reported only three incidents in the operational area in the past week at a briefing yesterday.

On January 5 security forces fired on a group of six terrorists crossing into Owambo from Angola. One was wounded.

On January 4 and 8, patrols came under fire from the other side of the border. The fire was returned and one terrorist wounded.

Brigadier Bill Matthews, SADF director of operations, said security forces had followed up several false reports of terrorist movements.

These reports appeared to have been purposely made, he said, to give the impression that Swapo forces were widespread and to keep security forces on the move.

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available?

(c) What facilities are there for  
obtaining or making others you  
may need?

Budget

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If so, how much money has been  
allowed for:

(f)

Visu

(a)

(b)

# Cubans on the run in Angola, says US report

APM 14/11/77

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON.—Angola's communist-backed government is in deep trouble, say two young Americans who travelled 1300 km through southern Angola in August and September. Bruce McCollm and David Smith found active resistance to the MPLA Government strong all through the area, with much of the population turning to Jonas Savimbi, head of Unita.

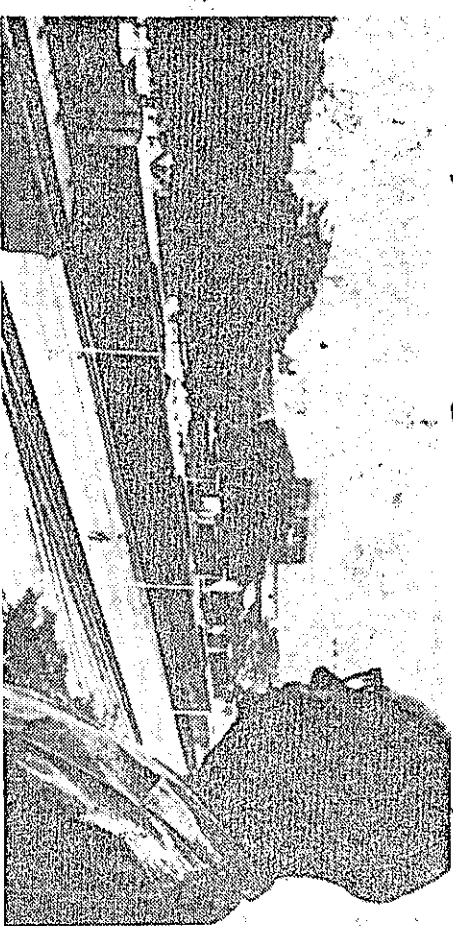
The MPLA took control of Angola last year after defeating Unita in a civil war.

But fighting has been going on for the past year against Neto's Cuban-backed Government, the two men reported in the New York-National Review this week.

Their story is being closely studied in Washington and is substantially confirmed by US intelligence.

Large-scale military operations by MPLA to dislodge Unita late last year failed, they said.

At times 25 000 troops, supported by airborne assault divisions, armoured cars and tanks, headed in to southern Angola to destroy Unita's military strength and undermine its political support. Villages were destroyed,



Mr Luis d'Olivera, director of the Benguela Railway, gloomily surveys his motionless rolling stock, halted by the rebel Unita forces.

cattle were slaughtered, 10 000 refugees fled across the border into South West Africa, but Unita stood firm.

In late November, Cuban and MPLA troops withdrew having suffered high losses in men and arms. Over 2 500 Cuban and government casualties were reported, together with the loss of helicopters, tanks and other military vehicles. Cuban soldiers defected to neighbouring Zaire and Zambia.

Jonas Savimbi's party controls most of southern Angola. The Benguela Railway is still closed to

commercial traffic to Zaire and Zambia. Construction on the hydroelectric projects in the south has been suspended, despite the assurance by MPLA leader Agostinho Neto to South Africa that the projects were protected.

US officials say only the oil operations protected by 3 000 Cubans and the city of Cabinda remain under the control of the Luananda Government.

Savimbi, 42, is a brilliant speaker and popular leader. He speaks four Angolan dialects.

and rail workers—the kind of people on whom the Angolan economy depends. Even former city-dwellers refuse to go back to MPLA towns, preferring to live in bush camps under Unita. It is not uncommon to come upon a family eating pap off a table of logs—spread with a snowy linen tablecloth. Huambo, a city of 250 000, now has barely 50 000 inhabitants.

The resisting Angolans, who look upon themselves as exiles in their own land, see the Cubans as the principal enemy.

Numerically, the MPLA forces are vastly superior to the 15 000 Unita guerrillas. There are at least 15 000 Cubans supporting the MPLA, an equal number of government troops, 3 000 mercenaries from Zaire and 3 000 Soviet-trained Swapo guerrillas.

All these are armed with Soviet weapons and tanks, surface-to-surface missiles and helicopters.

But time and the spirit of the people are on the side of Savimbi.

In the same way that America was forced to give up the fight in Vietnam, the Russians may finally have to forget their dream of a base in Angola, say McCollm and Smith.

5

# How French agents spiked Russian guns in Angola

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — The French Secret Service was the first Western intelligence force to report Soviet and Cuban penetration into Angola, and its agents destroyed 200 tons of Soviet arms destined for Cuban troops.

This active role of secret service has been revealed by Mr Jean-Raymond Tournoux, a respected historian and confidant of three presidents — De Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing.

Although there has never been any doubt of the SDECE's anti-Soviet policy, no details have

ever been published before about its activities in Angola.

Mr Tournoux said that SDECE discovered that Czech and Soviet arms were being sent to Angola, the routes being used and the amounts. The secret service reported to Western allies the arrival and numbers of Cuban troops before anybody else.

"SDECE recruited Portuguese to successfully sabotage two ships, registered under flags of convenience, carrying a total of 200 tons of Soviet arms."

Mr Tournoux said

SDECE had 2 000 agents and an annual budget of about R500-million. It was particularly active in Black Africa.

But SDECE was out of step with French Government policy, for France was the first Common Market country to recognise the new MPLA government.

SDECE was also doubtful of the Soviet detente policy. In a secret directive to agents, quoted by Mr Tournoux, it said "for the past 20 years the Soviet Union has followed a secret policy of disinformation on a world scale to hide its real intentions."

# Cubans and arms mass in Angola

WINDHOEK — Soviet-designed guided missiles and other sophisticated weapons and a contingent of Cuban soldiers are being massed at the Angolan town of Mulemba, a forward-striking base of non-White South West African nationalists in southern Angola, says the Windhoek Advertiser.

The Supreme Commander of the People's Liberation Army, Dimo Hamamba, is currently operating in Mulemba.

According to the newspaper's correspondent about 600 terrorists, formerly from South West Africa, are stationed at the strike base. They are said to be aided by Cuban units. The flow of arms and battle units to the strike base at Mulemba and three other bases began last October. Among the weapons mentioned are the 122mm rocket tubes — the Stalin Organ — used in the Angola war and anti-tank mines. Several consignments of air-lifted cargo, mostly machine-gun ammunition has arrived at Huambo Airport.

An Angolan source confirmed earlier reports that two massive arms consignments were delivered to Swapo bases in Angola during September and October last year.

A further 45 tons of weaponry was still expected and recently an unknown number of heavy vehicles, including armoured cars were travelling to Mulemba under Cuban escort.

They were due to arrive at the base on January 9.

The report added that large numbers of Swapo fighters were massing at the base assisted by Cuban units.

In a recent interview Mr. Peter Katjavivi, Swapo's West European and United Kingdom representative, said Swapo would be compelled to accept the assistance of her friends if South Africa's military build-up in South West Africa continued.

The arms consignments delivered to Swapo's Angola bases during the past six months include light machine guns, sub-machine guns, Sam 7 missiles, recoilless guns, 122mm rockets and ammunition.

The Mercury Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek that two more ex-Swapo leaders, who left South West Africa 16 years ago, are due to return to Owambo in the near future.

They are Mr. Jackson Kambode and Mr. Naftal Neghumbo, who quit Swapo five years ago. — (Sapa.)

# Russe is op hul drumpel

16/1/77 *Rapport*  
TWEË Kommunistiese vlootbasisse word aan die kus van Angola deur Oos-Duitse en Bulgaarse tegnici gebou, het die Franse geheime diens vasgestel.

Besonderhede hieroor en oor algemene Kommunistiese ondermyning is in 'n ontstellende verslag verstrekk aan die Franse president, mnr. Valery Giscard D'Estaing, is op goeie gesag in Parys verneem.

Uit ander bronne verneem RAPPORT dat die basisse in die omgewing van Luanda, Lobito en Pointe Noire, by die grens tussen Cabinda en Kongo-Brazzaville, opgerig word.

Russiese wapentuig is in die Angolese burgeroorlog by Pointe Noire ontskeep, o.m. honderde T54- en T34-tenks.

Inligtinge oor die Rooi planne word deur lede van die Franse geheime diens teenoor joernaliste uitgelap as 'n soort protes teen die besluit van die Franse regering om die terroris Aboe Daoed, wat die München-slagting gereël het, te laat loop.

## Vriend van SA

Dit is bekend, berig ons Paryse korrespondent, dat die Franse geheime diens woedend is oor sy regering se besluit, sowel as oor die president se versuim om Kommunistiese bedrywighede in Afrika teen te gaan.

In Parys word beweer dat die hoof van die Franse geheime diens, mnr. Alexandre de Marenches, ernstig verskil met die president oor die Kommunistiese gevaar.

De Marenches word as 'n groot vriend van Suid-Afrika beskou, sy 2 800 agente in die buiteland het 'n begroting van R500 miljoen per jaar, en een van hul belangrikste opdragte was om verslag te doen oor die Rooies se Afrika-bedrywighede.

Van De Marenches het die eerste tyding gekom dat Kubaanse troepe en Russiese



ALEXANDRE DE MARENCHES, hoof van die Franse geheime diens: skerp verskil met sy president oor Rooies in Afrika.

wapens Angola binnevoer. Toe Amerika niks doen nie, het De Marenches sy manne gelas om self in te gryp. In Parys word gesê dat twee Russiese vragkepe deur hulle gekelder is. Tweehonderd ton wapentuig, bestem vir die Kubane wat in Angola teen Suid-Afrikaners geveg het, is so vernietig.

Volgens die lekkasies is ander Franse agente beveel om 'n huursoldatmag na die olieryke Cabinda te stuur om

\* VERVOLG OP BL. SES \*

# How Cuba won in Angola

kept by eight million persons". In other words, everybody knew about it.  
"It took a great deal of effort to keep this mass concern from turning into a national disorder," the report asserts, and gives this example: "A youth who joined

without his father's permission met his father in Angola, because his father had also gone without telling his family."

It was a successful assault on a Cuban-run training camp at Benguela that triggered Cuba's decision to plunge full-scale into the Angolan fighting.

The attack came on November 3, 1975, when an armoured brigade had penetrated 500 km into Angola and was moving on Luanda at more than 60 km a day with cheerful taped music blaring from their vehicles.

From the north, the FNLA was so near the capital that leader Holden Roberto had already issued invitations to a victory party.

Cuba's Communist Party leadership had only 24 hours to make its "decision of irreversible consequences" and did so at a large and calm meeting" on November 5. "Only after the decision was made, not before, was the Soviet Union informed."

According to the account, three Cuban troops carrying instructors arrived on October 4, 7 and 11 and docked without permission from the Portuguese "but also without anyone's opposition". They immediately set up the Benguela and three other training centres.

The sweep from the south "was a Sunday stroll. The invaders had tape cassettes of lively music in their tanks".

On November 3 they attacked the "lightly-manned" Benguela camp. "The Cuban instructors there had to break off their classes to lead their apprentice soldiers against the invaders, teaching them during lulls in the battle ..."

In the north, a mercenary column "advanced as if they were on holiday" without even advance scouts with their leader directing operations from a Honda sports car "beside a blonde who looked like a movie star".

A rocket blew the car to bits. "In the woman's overnight case there was only a party dress, a bikini and an invitation to the victory party. Holden Roberto was already planning in Luanda."

The report stresses that the "seed" of Cuban involvement was planted by Che Guevara in 1965, when he trained and directed guerilla fighting Moise Tshombe in the Congo.

It stresses the gravity of the final decision to commit Cuba to a war 9 000 km away "with the cost in blood and treasure incalculable and the political consequences unforeseeable."

What tilted the decision, it says, was the

"rapid analysis" that the US would not also intervene openly because of its confused post-Vietnam and Watergate state. But "far from what has so often been said, it was an independent and sovereign act of Cuba."

According to the report, MPLA leader Agostinho Neto first requested Cuban help in May, 1975. Three months later a Cuban mission visited Luanda and Neto asked for instructors to open and run four training camps.

But by the beginning of November Neto "prepared for guerilla war but not for large-scale conventional battles" realised he could not win "without an urgent appeal to international solidarity".

Commenting on the communist version of the Cuban story, the State Department in Washington said the facts had been twisted. A spokesman said the first 400 Cuban combat troops for Angola had sailed from Cuba early in September and had arrived at the end of that month.

Washington officials reported that there had been no significant reduction in Cuban troops in Angola. The Neto Government is becoming increasingly dependent on the Cuban presence "for its survival, they said.

## ... and the French secret service role

The French Secret Service (SDECE) was the first Western intelligence force to report Soviet and Cuban penetration into Angola and its agents destroyed 200 tons of soviet arms destined for Cuban troops.

This active role of SDECE has been revealed by Jean-Raymond Tournoux, a respected historian and confidant of three presidents De Gaulle, Pompidou and Giscard D Estaing.

Although there has never been any doubt of SDECE's anti-Soviet policy, no details have ever been published before about its activities in Angola.

Tournoux said that SDECE early on discovered that Czech and Soviet arms were being sent to Angola, the routes being

used and the amounts. SDECE reported to Western allies the arrival and numbers of Cuban troops before anybody else. But, he said that the Americans were half-paralysed by Watergate and could not react.

"SDECE recruited Portuguese to successfully sabotage two ships, registered under flags of convenience, carrying a total of 200 tons of Soviet arms," he said.

SDECE has 2 000 agents and an annual budget of about R500 million. It is particularly active in black Africa.

But SDECE was out of step with French Government policy, for France was the

first Common Market country to recognise the new MPLA government of Dr Agostinho Neto.

SDECE is also doubtful of the Soviet detente policy. In a secret directive to agents, quoted by Tournoux, it said: "For the past 20 years the Soviet Union has followed a secret policy of disinformation on a world scale to hide its real intentions."

The head of SDECE for the past seven years, Alexandre de Marenches, reports personally to the President and Premier only. Top-secret written reports to them are destroyed immediately after being read. — DDC



FIDEL CASTRO

(5)

# PROTEST FOR 'DOGS OF WAR'

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON—The parents of South African-born mercenary Carl Fortuin, gaoled in Angola for 24 years for his activities with the British "dogs of war," will join the parents of other gaoled mercenaries to protest at their son's treatment in prison.

They will lobby the House of Commons on January 31 because they believe the British Government is not doing its best to help the men.

In particular, they are disturbed that food parcels and letters are not getting through.

At her home in Northumberland Road, Kettering, 68-year-old South African-born Mrs. Doris Fortuin said: "We have sent several food parcels to Carl since he was gaoled last June but we have had confirmation that only one arrived.

"We have received only two letters from him and are worried about his welfare. We want the Government to find out why mail is not getting through."

"She will travel to London with her husband John for the protest. The date has been chosen as it is the anniversary of the day the men left Britain for Angola.

In a letter to his parents in December, 32-year-old Carl said he had turned to God for strength.

Carl wrote: "The realisation has come to me a little late. But now I find that only by walking with God will I be able to maintain the strength to accept and survive my present situation."

Hansard | vol 21 28 | 1/77

X **Angola: South African detainees**

\*2. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

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- (1) Whether his Department is aware of the identity of South African citizens detained in Angola as at 15 January 1977; if so, what are the names of such citizens;
- (2) whether his Department has made any representations or taken any other steps to obtain the release of such citizens; if so, what representations or steps;
- (3) whether any further steps are contemplated; if so, what steps.

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

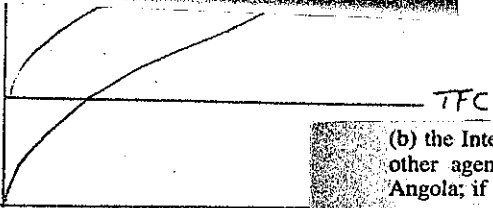
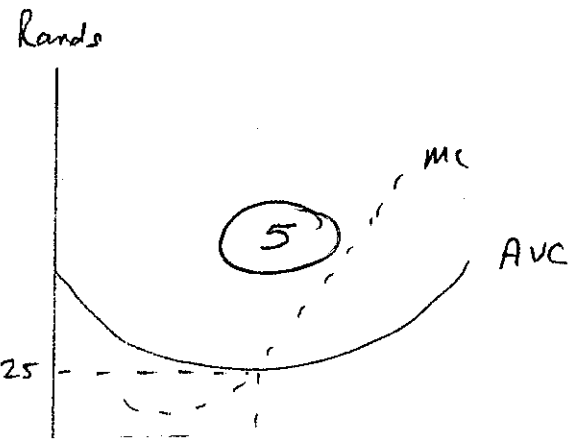
- (1) Yes.

G. E. Danney;  
R. H. Wiehahn;  
R. Wilson;  
J. G. Terblanche;  
P. J. Groenewald;  
L. J. C. Kitshoff;  
A. H. Potgieter;  
E. de Lange.

- (2) and (3) Yes. The matter is still receiving the constant attention of the Government but I do not consider it in the interest of the persons concerned to divulge any information about it.



La **Angola: Refugees** 2.  
 \*16. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:  
 Whether any negotiations have been conducted with (a) the Government of Angola,



(b) the International Red Cross and (c) any other agency in regard to refugees from Angola; if so, with what results.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (a) Yes. The negotiations gave rise to the return of a number of refugees to Angola.
- (b) Yes. The International Committee of the Red Cross made an amount of 50 000 Swiss Francs available to the South African Red Cross for the local purchase of emergency provisions for refugees. A representative of the Committee was also sent to South Africa to discuss the matter with the South African authorities and the South African Red Cross and to decide in conjunction with the latter on any further steps which can be taken by the Committee.
- (c) Yes.
  - (i) The United Nations. The matter was repeatedly taken up with the Secretary General of the United Nations as well as with the High Commissioner for Refugees. The Secretary General of the United Nations sheltered behind the excuse that since the United Nations did not recognize South Africa's legal competence in South West Africa he cannot negotiate with us regarding the problem.
  - (ii) The Government of Portugal which undertook to accept responsibility for the maintenance and repatriation of those refugees from Angola who claimed Portuguese citizenship.

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	<u>R11,900</u>

Therefore more

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply para. (a) of this question, do I take it that the

Government has now formally recognized the Government of Angola?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, no formal action was taken by the South African Government in this regard, but *de facto* this would amount to recognition.

# DATE WITH DESTINY

**Unknown Cuban  
soldier's diary  
reveals he had  
vision of death  
in Angola war**

By RAY SMUTS  
Military Correspondent

**AN UNKNOWN Cuban soldier killed in Angola by South African forces had a premonition of death.**

He wrote in his diary: "Tomorrow we shall see what destiny has to say."

The diary, found on the soldier's body and translated by the Defence Force, reveals that he had been in Angola for only 25 days.

He started the diary on the day of his arrival, November 15, 1975. The last entry was on December 10 . . . the night before his death.

Exhaustion, hunger, anxiety and a longing for his wife and children are mirrored in the entries.

It appears that he was devout.

On November 27 he wrote: "We have suffered so much in this war and I hope and trust that God will protect my friends and myself so that I may return to my family one day."

The previous day the Cubans' eastern front had come under heavy fire and the soldier saw some of his countrymen buried.

He wrote: "I could see an area covered with heaps of stones where more dead had previously been buried.

"For a moment I thought I was in Hell."

Two days after arrival in Angola he related that he entered a small church in a central Angolan town and found a lot of English magazines containing photographs of nude women.

On November 29 he wrote that the day had been quiet on his front.

He went on: "We also had some news that our 18 friends who were taken prisoner by the enemy were eaten alive.

"The news came from three of our troops who managed to escape.

"So this shows that the enemy have no mercy for prisoners."

Two days later he wrote that the Cubans were tired and disorganised.

He added: "These past few days the food has not been sufficient for us, but thank God there are a lot of cattle around here.

"I found a bow and arrow, so I used it to hunt just like the primitive tribes used.

30/1/77  
ST

## Fleas

"While in bed I killed 32 fleas. Yes, I counted them because they are like wild beasts and they bite. "I am going to sleep now because I am tired and I know that I might wake under enemy fire but I have to control my nerves."

Later he again referred to his trouble with fleas: "I just can see the fleas jumping out of my body. "It is the problem with these beasts They won't let me sleep in peace."

After talking about the efficiency of the enemy fire, he wrote on December 9: "At 9.40 the enemy started firing once again with the artillery and we were very silent.

"They hit a lot of us with about 15 projectiles which exploded at the rear.

## Blood

"When the firing was almost over it started pouring with rain and I could just see a red stream running from all the dead bodies."

Two days before his death: "I am thinking again of my children and my wife.

"I wonder how they are doing back at the ranch. They really need me there."

● The exact number of Cubans killed in the Angolan conflict has never been disclosed.

A Defence Force official said an estimate of between 1000 and 1500 would not be far off.

# Link with Angola admitted

ORMANDE POLLOK  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hilgard Muller, yesterday conceded that the South African Government had given "de facto" recognition to the MPLA Government of Angola.

One of the committee's representatives was also sent to South Africa to discuss the refugee issue with the South African authorities and the South African Red Cross to decide on further steps.

Dr. Muller also said there had been negotiations with the United Nations and the Government of Portugal over the refugees.

## Accepted

The Portuguese had accepted responsibility for the maintenance and repatriation of those refugees who claimed Portuguese citizenship, but the UN "sheltered behind the excuse that since the UN did not recognise South Africa's legal competence in SWA he (the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim) cannot negotiate with us regarding the problem."

In reply to another question, Dr. Muller said his department was aware of the identity of eight South Africans who were detained by the Angola Government as at January 15 this year.

They were: G. E. Darney, R. H. Wiehahn, R. Wilson, J. G. Terblanche, P. J. Greenwald, L. J. C. Kitchoff, A. H. Potgieter and E. de Lange.

This admission came in the House of Assembly yesterday — almost a year after South African troops withdrew from Angola after giving aid to the Ojita guerrillas who were and still are involved in an armed struggle with the MPLA.

Dr. Muller made the concession yesterday after he had revealed that the Government had conducted negotiations with the Government of Angola over the position of refugees.

He said the negotiations "gave rise to the return of a number of refugees to Angola."

## Revealed

Asked by the leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr. Colin Eglin, MP, whether this amounted to recognition of the Angolan Government by the South African Government, Dr. Muller said: "No formal action has been taken by the South African Government, but this would amount to de facto recognition."

The Minister also revealed that the International Committee of the Red Cross had given the equivalent of R3 000, available to the South African Red Cross for the purchase of emergency provisions for refugees.

One of the committee's representatives was also sent to South Africa to discuss the refugee issue with the South African authorities and the South African Red Cross to

5th August 1976

519

# Eight

## PoWs in Angola

FROM PROF. Z.S.A. GURZYNSKI  
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
who objected

PROF. A.H.R.E. PAAP

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DEAN, FACULTY OF ARTS  
Responding to Hertzog's

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come forward

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List for 1977. This supports  
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### 4. PART-TIME CLERICAL ASSISTANT

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The Division now caters for  
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the course is run on seminar  
prepared papers to all the participants.

THE ASSEMBLY — Dr  
Muller, Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, said in  
the Assembly yesterday,  
the Government had held  
negotiations with Angola  
over the return of re-  
fugees and this meant de  
facto recognition of the  
Angolan Government.

Dr Muller was replying  
to questions by Mr C W  
Eglin (PRP, Sea Point).  
He said the negotiations  
with the Angolan Govern-  
ment had resulted in the  
return of a number of  
refugees to Angola.  
"Does this mean that  
the Government has re-  
cognised the Angolan  
Government?" asked Mr  
Eglin.

Dr Muller said: "No formal  
action has been taken  
in this regard but this  
would mean de facto re-  
cognition of that Govern-  
ment."

Dr Muller said negotia-  
tions had also been held  
with the International  
Red Cross who had given  
aid to the South African  
Red Cross for emergency  
provisions for refugees.

In reply to a question  
by Mr D J Dalling (PRP,  
Sandton) Dr Muller said  
the Government was giv-  
ing constant attention to  
the question of South  
African citizens detained  
in Angola but he did not  
consider it would be in  
the interests of those  
people to divulge any fur-  
ther information.

Dr Muller named the  
South African prisoners in  
Angola. They were: G E  
Danney, R H Wiehahn, R  
Wilson, J G Terblanche, P  
J Groenewald, L J C Kit-  
shoff, A H Potgieter and  
E de Lange.

now up to the Opposition to

Smuts replied that it was

at the blowing down of economic

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ere are four basic courses and an Honours  
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seventeen teaching elements, each requiring  
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and South Africa in this

113. See Cape Argus, 4, 6 August 1927; The Star, 4, 5  
Staff are very active in writing and it is essential for the development and dissemina-  
August 1927; Die Burger, 5 August 1927; Sunday Times  
tion of their scholarship that secretarial assistance be given to them for a thesis or book. This excludes  
7 August 1927; Die Volksblad, 6 August 1927; Rand  
any work which may be part of a staff member's typing for a thesis or book. Such work  
Daily Mail, 7 September 1927.  
is now excluded by the school's rules, due to the shortage of secretarial time. It  
may be plausibly argued, however, that work in this category, came especially books,  
should be given secretarial assistance in the same way as for September 1927; Kokstad  
Advertiser, 16 September 1927; Rand Daily Mail, The

For these reasons the Division has asked for 1976 obtained the services of a part-time  
clerical assistant for 1976. This is financed now out of money available against the  
still vacant second Chair in Economics. The first part-time clerical assistant,  
Mrs. Fisk, found it hard going, even though she had ten years of clerical experience.  
Her replacement, Mrs. A. Bosman, was quite overwhelmed with the volume of work, although

Prisoners were eaten alive, writes soldier

# My war — by

# a dead Cuban

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

**THE SECOND AND FINAL** part of a young Cuban soldier's diary — found on his dead body in Angola last year — has been released by the South African Defence Force. It gives some fascinating glimpses of the war as seen by a soldier fighting in a foreign land far from home. It is a war of horror: he believes that prisoners captured by the enemy are eaten alive. He is homesick, longing for his wife and children who cannot do without him at his ranch in Cuba. And he makes frequent references to the persistent irritation of fleas and mosquitoes.

On November 29, 1975, he writes: "We had some news that our 18 friends taken prisoner by the enemy were eaten alive. The news came from three of our men who managed to escape.

"This shows the enemy have no mercy for prisoners." December 1: "It seems to me the enemy is building up its force. At about 12 noon the 'party' started and at 5pm the fight was still on. I could hear explosions in the distance. My line was quiet.

"They brought us some food and while everybody was eating the enemy started shooting with their big cannons. We felt the explosions in our sector. Everybody fled and all I could see was flying saucers and food all over the place. 'Nobody ate but I had my beer. The natives in this line are very nervous and are wound-up. They don't

## ANGOLA DIARY TELLS OF HORROR AND DEATH AMID THE MOSQUITOES

"We know what to do. 'We were told that if the enemy caught us they would kill us all.'"

December 2: "In bed I killed 32 fleas. I counted them because they are like wild beasts and they bite. . . I am going to sleep now because I am tired and I know I might wake up under enemy fire but I have to control my nerves."

### Gyppo-guts

December 8: "We didn't sleep much because of mosquitoes. At dawn we packed our things and went to new positions. I felt bad because since yesterday I have had gyppo-guts. . . The enemy's artillery started firing on our left flank, and four shells went over our heads and exploded about 300 metres

away . . . we had to run for cover behind a wall but there was not enough cover for everybody."

December 9: "At about 9 I went to the HQ and then to the front where the 75 mm cannons were. At 9.40 the enemy opened fire with their artillery. They hit a lot of us with about 15 shells which exploded at the rear. When the firing was almost over it started pouring with rain and all I could see was a red stream running from all the dead bodies."

### Exhausted

The young Cuban speaks of the joy of meeting friends from Cuba whom he never expected to see — including his cousin, and he complains of receiving no news from home. Again on December 9: "I am thinking again of my children and my wife. I wonder how they are doing back at the ranch. They really need me there."

primitive tribes used to do. It is ideal. There is no noise . . . the enemy can't trace you."

The final entry in the diary was made on December 10 — the day before the soldier died: "I woke up a little nervous thinking about when the next attack would come. At about 1pm we started firing with our cannon and the enemy replied with their powerful and huge 104 mm cannons . . . it stopped at 7pm."

"It was dark . . . our instructor told us to move our cannons. We took all the necessary precautions during the move while the enemy shells exploded. 'I close my diary now. I must get some sleep. Tomorrow we shall see what my destiny has to say.'"

ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT  
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
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## Angola war 'exposure'

Defence Correspondent

The London Sunday Telegraph has begun publishing what it calls "the first full exposure of the Angolan civil war."

The Defence Force today refused to comment on the first part of the report by Robert Moss, published yesterday. The details cannot be published in South Africa in terms of the Defence Act.

Sources for the Sunday Telegraph's reports are not yet known.

work on the South African mines. The extent to which this labour supply will expand in the future, whether under a Rhodesian or a Zimbabwean Government, is unknown; but it is worth noting that in June 1975 the minimum wage for an underground miner in South Africa was R2,20 per shift whilst for a Rhodesian miner it was 31 cents. Thus, it is quite clear that if any future government were to allow free recruitment inside Rhodesia or Zimbabwe there would be a large number of men willing to work on the South African mines. Discussion as to whether or not widespread recruiting for the South African mines would be in the best interests of the people of

Zimbabwe lies outside the scope of this paper

aged by a militia Com-mandant Bushina, who was to prove his value as a tough bush soldier in the course of the offensive. The FENLA men were followed by Daniel Chipenda, the warlord whose headquarters was at Sepa Pinto. Chipenda had broken away from the MPLA a year before and his loyalty could never entirely be taken for granted by his new allies. His men had been trained by the South African instructors at Mampupa, but it had again been a

was joined on October 20 by four troops of armoured cars (about 20 in all) and half a platoon of 81 mm mortars, sent over the border from South West Africa. The column also gained some more exotic recruits at Rorodas. It was met by a van of 47 Portuguese led by a small, dapper captain with a twisted moustache called Aparicio, who proudly announced that he and his followers were members of the Portuguese Liberation Army (ELP) and that they intended to drive the communists out of Angola before carrying the crusade to Portugal itself. Aparicio quickly acquired the nickname 'Garibaldi' with the South Africans.

Unfortunately his group proved to be bolder in promises than in deeds and never went further than Sa da Bandeira. Two days later, the strengthened column, now led by a Landrover with a machine-gun mounted on top, swept into the town of Joao de Almeida. This was more vigorously defended. It had been used as a major MPLA storage depot, and large quantities of good equipment and propaganda material were captured.

On the way the column came under fire from 122 mm single-tube rocket launchers, an ideal weapon for ambush, very light, easy to handle, and capable of being fired from an ordinary car. It was in the skirmishes outside Mocimedes that the column also saw RPG-7 rockets used for psychological warfare. These have a range of about 960 metres and a self-destruct fuse. Fired high, they would explode in mid-air with a big bang and a cloud of dense black smoke — totally harmless, since they do not produce shrapnel, but most demoralising to the Black soldier.

The battle outside Mocimedes might have gone badly for the Zulu column if the enemy had brought heavy mortars into play. But the column managed to fight its way through, capturing a new Russian-made 82 mm recoilless gun, and occupy the harbour the same evening (October 27). There was an interesting variety of shipping at anchor, including a Portuguese Navy corvette, and 7 allied merchant vessels. The South Africans believed these ships had been bringing arms — and probably Cuban troops as well — to Mocimedes, and were now being loaded up for mass evacuation. They also knew that Norantas aircraft allegedly owned by Frelimo

in Mozambique had been flying troops and equipment out of Mocimedes in advance of the Zulu offensive. As the sun set over the harbour a red Fiat coupe with a white flag fluttering from its bonnet drove out of the town towards Rommel's improvised command post. It had two occupants: The Portuguese captain in command of the 150 paratroops in the town, and a naval officer from the corvette.

Rommel decided to grant the vessels permission to leave. He also told the navy officer that if the corvette had not left by dawn, it would be blown out of the water — pure bluff, since the South Africans had no means of blowing it up. But the Zulu column had nothing to match the corvette's guns, and both 'Rommel' and Commandant Bushina were well aware that had it remained in the harbour during the battle for the town, their forces could have been cut to pieces. The Portuguese paratroops were ordered to stay in their barracks.

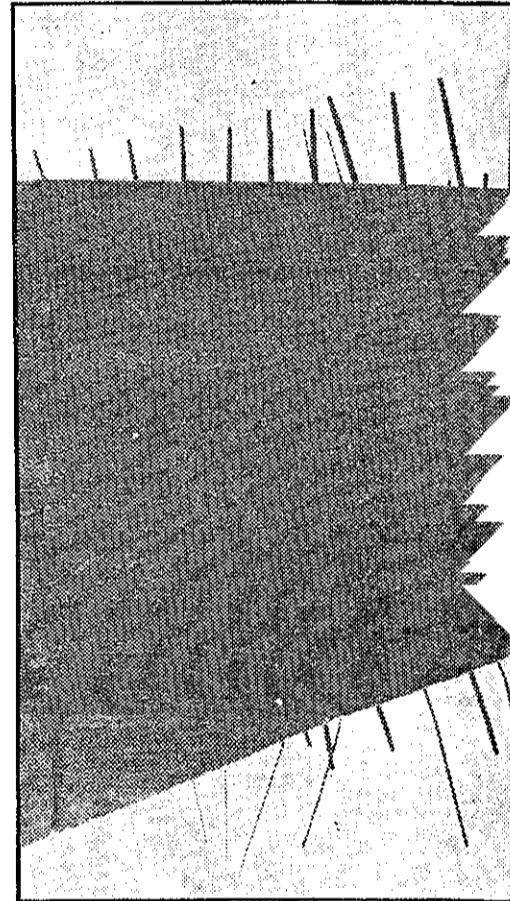
By first light on October 28 the corvette had gone. Although there had been intensive fire the previous night, when MPLA and Cuban forces occupied the ridge outside the town and kept up an intensive and accurate fire with 122 mm rockets, there was little resistance inside the town itself. Advance units reached the airport (south of the city) too late to prevent the take-off of a Noratlas carrying MPLA leaders, Cuban advisers and some heavy weapons. Although no Cubans were actually sighted during the fighting around Mocimedes, the precision firing was the clue to their presence. At earlier skirmishes back along the road MPLA gunners had been missing with 82 mm recoilless guns fired at close range.

In the clear light of day Mocimedes harbour could be seen to be a pitiful state. The docksides were littered with suitcases, areas further north into a swamp. From now on, the campaign was to centre on bridges and river crossings. Control of all weather roads became the key to victory or defeat. On the road from Sa da Bandeira to Benguela, the Zulu column ran into a series of extremely well prepared MPLA positions. The influence of the Cubans — who showed themselves in the war to be well-trained in preparing and holding static positions, although inept fighters when things failed to go according to plan — was now obvious at every stage along the way. The first major clash on the road to Benguela took place at Caporolo at the end of October. Here the Cubans and MPLA had set up their guns on a hill overlooking a bridge. 'Rommel' sent his Bushmen westward along the river to look for a ford they could cross in order to take the enemy by surprise from behind. The Bushmen went too far, missing the ford. In the meantime, one of the Panhards nosed too far forward along the main road, disclosing the column's position. ASTONISHMENT To the South Africans' astonishment, the enemy forces simply picked up their equipment and ran — but not before trying to blow up the bridge. The explosive charges had all been set but the last man who had checked the circuit on the detonator had forgotten to reconnect the wire. The South Africans drove on across the bridge and pushed on to Catengue, where the roads from Benguela and Nova Lisboa intersect. It was time to take stock and find out where the enemy was. A party was sent eastward on the Nova Lisboa road where MPLA units were reported to be advancing towards Catengue. A South African lieutenant called Jan, blackened from many months in the bushveld along the South West African border and wearing flowing hair and a beard, drove in the lead, Landrover. He drove straight into an advancing MPLA convoy, led by officers using Mercedes-Benz and Citroen cars 'borrowed' from the Portuguese. He was saying he was saved by the fact that the

men. SOLUTION From his command post in the airport control tower Rommel finally hit on a solution. He sent his mortars round the eastern outskirts of the town, gambling on them getting within striking distance of the enemy positions before the Cuban range finders could get a fix on them. When the South African mortars opened up, they were still several hundred metres too far away from their target. However, the enemy commander in must have concluded that the South Africans were merely ranging in because the Cubans and their rocket launchers pulled out immediately. The mortar companies inside Benguela followed suit, and the Zulu column was again able to take over an Angolan town.

Major Tumbira, married in and evicted the Frelimo. The Zulu force stayed Lobito until independent day. 'Rommel' set up headquarters on muddy airfield, next swamps where the population of mosquitos and fleas made sleep possible. He expected to be called on November 1 in accordance with his original orders but the orders were changed. Bloc fighting lay ahead. © Sunday Telegraph 1977.

A SOUTH AFRICAN soldier stands guard over a half-finished installation at the Ruacana Falls in Angola.



Now the road was clear for the assault on Sa da Bandeira, the capital of Huila province, which was still believed to contain a sizeable white population. 'Rommel's' main worry now was that the MPLA would pull back inside the town, putting the civilians at risk, but the defences turned out to be concentrated at outlying positions, especially at a hill called Monte Cristo Rei because of the large statue of Christ on its summit.

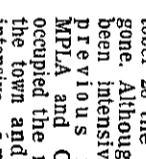
WINE FLOWING

It was left to Captain Garibaldi and his liberators to clear Sa da Bandeira. It took them about a week — albeit a very sociable week with the wine flowing freely at important parties of Portuguese in the street. The South Africans offered the local radio station to the Unita and FENLA forces, but they were not organised, so Garibaldi began issuing declarations that the town had been freed by the Portuguese Liberation Army. Some of these broadcasts gave rise to a report in the foreign press that the

in Mozambique had been flying troops and equipment out of Mocimedes in advance of the Zulu offensive. As the sun set over the harbour a red Fiat coupe with a white flag fluttering from its bonnet drove out of the town towards Rommel's improvised command post. It had two occupants: The Portuguese captain in command of the 150 paratroops in the town, and a naval officer from the corvette.

URGENT SIGNAL

They requested that the ships in the harbour should be allowed to leave on the grounds that they were evacuating refugees. The captain also insisted that his paratroops wanted to have nothing to do with the war. My role here is to guard the lives and property of the refugees. It was later discovered that he was not telling the whole truth. Unknown to the Zulu force, the communications centre at Silva Porto had already picked up an urgent radio signal from the Portuguese command in Mocimedes to Luanda, requesting that the MPLA reinforcements should be sent at once. It was also confirmed later that at the time Zulu arrived, a Soviet vessel had been waiting outside the harbour, bearing more arms and ammunition. Although he could see barges laden with MPLA men plying back and forth between the harbour and the ships at anchor,



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At the Catengue battle field, the South Africans picked up another clue to the Cuban presence — an intelligence map marked in Spanish. They captured seven prisoners who told them that there was a large camp outside Benguela with some 350 Cubans. Other battle trophies included a Mercedes-Benz and a red Alfa Romeo sports car, which had been used by MPLA officers. The scouts reported that a total of 52 MPLA soldiers had been killed at Catengue. After Catengue, the MPLA and their Cuban friends bolted north, leaving neatly dug trenches and even big ammunition dumps in their wake. Some 10 kilometres east of Benguela, the Zulu column came across a large training camp big enough to hold 1,000 men, surrounded by a six-foot barricade and deep trenches. ABANDONED It had simply been abandoned. The South Africans happily carted away 150 drums of diesel oil worth more than but-lets in this campaign which had been carefully abandoned. Just south of Benguela the column found another camp, which turned out to have been the Cuban base

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Advertisement for TOSA (Toshiba) featuring a television set and the text 'TOSA 1981-11 MOWT EAPC ENOHPHJTEJL'.

Advertisement for RENWICK MAINTENANCE featuring a large 'R' logo and the text 'RECRUITMENT'.

Advertisement for MANAG featuring a large 'M' logo and the text 'MANAG'.

# 'We could have won'

Star 3/2/77

## Defence Correspondent

The South African Defence Force today claimed that its force of less than 2 000 men, with its Unita-FNLA allies "could have conquered the whole of Angola."

Releasing its account of the Angola war the SADF said in Pretoria today that the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was interested only in "controlling his traditional area" and did not encourage a takeover of the whole country.

According to the SADF, he was determined to reach a settlement with the MPLA rather than engage in an all-out struggle which would cost many lives and economic damage.

Among other facts revealed today were:

- The Battle of Bridge 14 took place in the Catufe area from December 9 to 12, 1975.

- The first SADF man killed in Angola died on November 12, 1975, south of Novo Redondo during the "Zulu" battle group's advance up the Angolan coast.

- South Africa first found signs of Cuban activity in Angola on November 4 1975 on the road to Benguela. The following day a number of wounded Cubans were captured.



# Angolan War: SA to tell all

3/2/77 BPO

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa will reveal for the first time today that its armed forces played a crucial role in the Angolan War and that its armoured columns penetrated to within 50 km of Luanda before the controversial pull-out order was given.

Military correspondents from major newspaper groups have been summoned to a special press conference at South African Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria this afternoon where details of the South African involvement are expected to be released for the first time.

The Government's decision to make public its account of the Angolan involvement must be attributed to two important factors — the hostile

attitude of the newly installed Carter Administration in Washington and accounts of South Africa's involvement in the Angolan War which have been produced by communist and non-communist journalists in Mexico and Britain.

South Africa eventually carried the full blame for what happened in Angola. Although the South African Government will not say so officially, the United States and several other pro-Western countries virtually begged the Government to commit its forces against the Cuban-backed MPLA forces of Dr Agostinho Neto.

But when the crunch came, South Africa was left standing alone.

In what it called the first full exposure of the Angolan Civil War, the London Sunday Telegraph last Sunday said pro-communist forces won largely because the United States lost its nerve.

The South Africans came close to securing total military victory for the anti-communist movements, the Telegraph said.

Referring to an article by the Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez in the Mexican magazine Progreso, the Telegraph article said it contained two basic truths.

The first was that the Cuban invasion was encouraged by the belief that the Americans after

Watergate, Vietnam and the witch-hunt against the CIA were in no shape to respond effectively to Soviet aggression.

The second was that if they ran into real trouble, their Russian sponsors would not allow them to fail.

The Cubans are said to have poured 15 000 troops into Angola, but the well-motivated South African forces swept them aside with almost unbelievable ease.

Today, South Africans will learn for the first time that it took a South African force which never exceeded 2 000 men to crack the 15 000-strong Cuban opposition.

It will also be made known today that South Africa's decision to cross from South West Africa into Angola was taken at Cabinet level. The campaign was code-named Operation Savannah.

Several times the South African advance became bogged down by political haggling between Pretoria and Washington and more than once they were forced to retake strongholds that they had been told to evacuate.

South African losses in Operation Savannah were 33, while the Cuban losses were put as high as 2 000.

Although the movement of South African forces were widely reported overseas, South Africa never admitted to having become involved in the Angolan War. — DDC.

# Angola

Argus 3/2/77

(Continued from Page 1)

MPLA would have agreed to a peaceful change of government in which all three movements would have been represented.

This was what he favoured all along rather than to involve his country in a bloody struggle which could not only have cost the innocent lives of his people but also caused the destruction of his country's infrastructure. For this reason it was decided to give help and support only on a limited scale, the statement said.

South Africa's initial involvement in Angola came about because southern Angola was thrust into a bloody struggle and misery directly by the Portuguese Government's decision about the eventual transition of government.

The chaos and confused conditions that reigned there made it possible for Swapo terrorists to freely cross the border, to commit murder and robbery in Ovambo and to disappear again into the chaotic conditions in southern Angola.

The robbery and murder expeditions further threatened the construction and safety of workers at the important hydro-electric schemes at Ruacana and Calueque.

The SA Defence Force moved in to protect these two schemes after the Portuguese Government failed to take the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of the workers at the two schemes. In this action peaceful contacts were made with representatives of Unita-FNLA and MPLA.

## Hot pursuit

At times it was necessary for the SADF to cross the border to follow Swapo in hot pursuit operations to bring them to justice for their cowardly deeds of aggression against Ovambo.

From these expeditions it became obvious that an armed struggle between the three Angolan factions was developing.

Thousands of refugees

News by Brian Street, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.  
To the question, Afrika-der Waerheit, Mr van der Merwe said his answer was: On the Voortrekker road, with the Voortrekker attitude to life and Voortrekker world view, towards the Voortrekker ideals.

The South African Army sent an officer to Silva Porto on September 24 1975 to help plan an operation to stop the MPLA march on Nova Lisboa.

He was to advise Unita on training and reorganisation to hold Nova Lisboa at all costs.

A team of 18 instructors with three anti-tank weapons and a few machine-guns later joined the liaison officer.

On October 6 a company-strength Unita force accompanied by South African advisers and instructors clashed with and halted an MPLA march at Norton de Matos halfway between Lobito and Nova Lisboa.

More than 100 MPLA troops were killed and one of five armoured cars used by them was destroyed.

The MPLA march on Benguela then also came to a halt and the South African advisers organised the Unita forces into defensive positions west and north of Nova Lisboa.

As the struggle became more conventional, a squadron of armoured cars and crews were sent to Silva Porto to join the South African-trained Unita forces in mid-October 1975. And the Foxbat combat group was formed.

With the MPLA attack on Nova Lisboa averted, attention turned to the recapture of south Angola.

A senior South African army officer became adviser to a lightly armed FNLA-Unita force of about 1 000 men using removal and vegetable vehicles as their transport, and the 'Zulu' battle group came into being, also in October.

Its object — the recapture of as many towns in southern Angola as possible.

Their successes included:

October 19: Pereira d'Eca.

October 20: Rocadas.

October 23: Joao de Almeida — an important communications centre and MPLA headquarters, which was taken after a fierce battle.

October 24: Sa da Bandiera, capital of the district and a strong MPLA centre, and

October 28: Mocamedes, a port district capital.

In these centres Unita-FNLA administrations were restored.

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# SA's Angola story

ADP 3/21/77

## Defence Force to tell it all

By DON MARSHALL

**SOUTH AFRICA will reveal today that its armed forces played a crucial role in the Angolan War and that its armoured columns penetrated to within 50 km of Luanda before the controversial order to withdraw was given.**

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- The hostile attitude of the new Carter administration in Washington.
- Accounts of South Africa's involvement in the Angolan War which have been produced by communist and non-communist journalists in Mexico and Britain.

South Africa eventually carried the full blame for what happened in Angola. But although the South African Government will not say so officially the United States and several other pro-Western countries virtually begged the Government to commit its forces against the Cuban-backed MPLA forces of Dr Agostinho Neto.

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Today South Africans will learn that a force which never exceeded 2 000 men cracked Cuban opposition.

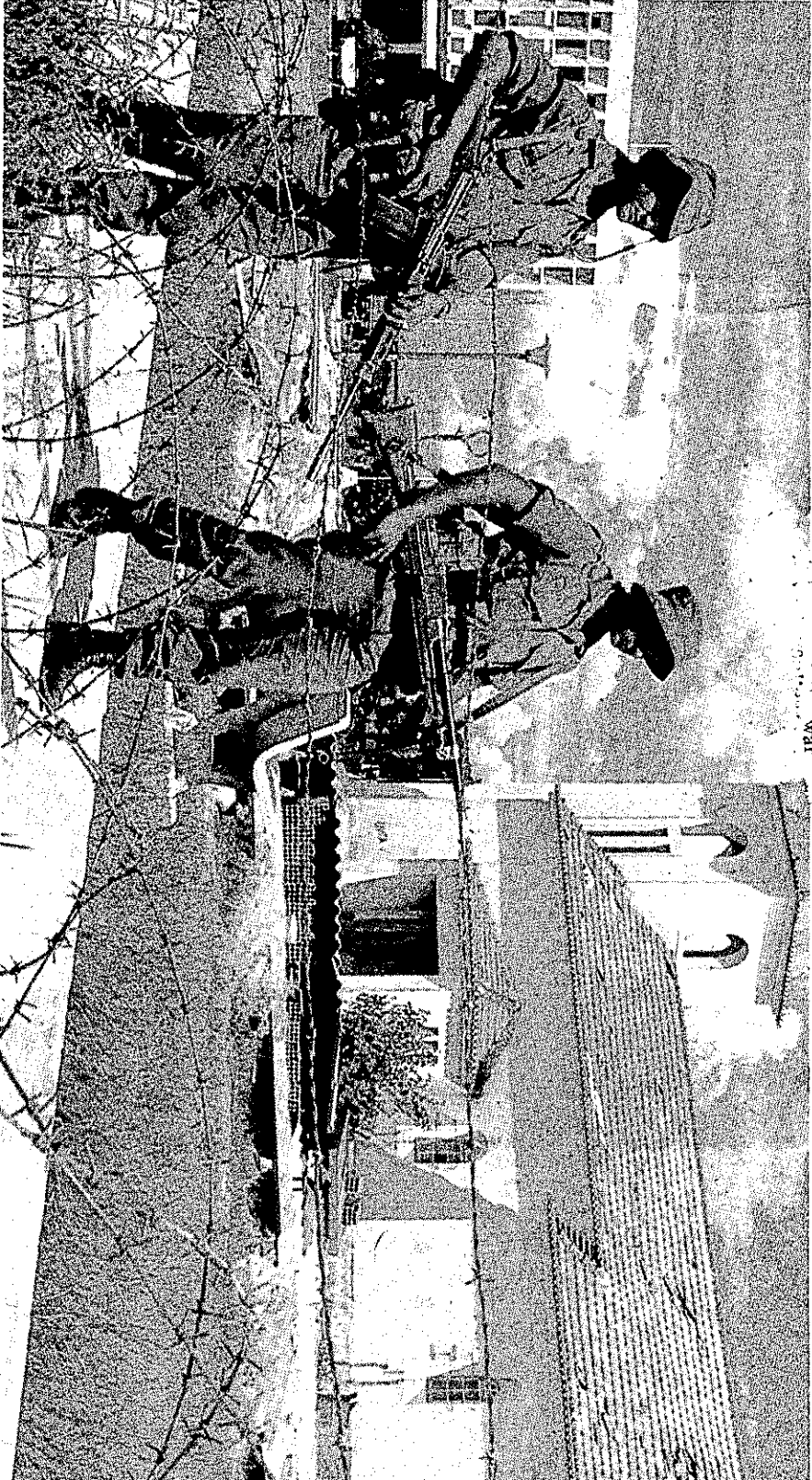
It is well-known that the order for South Africa's withdrawal was a bitter blow to the men who fought in "Operation Savannah" as the Angolan campaign was known to the SADF.

Several times the South African advance was bogged down by political haggling between Pretoria and Washington and more than once the South Africans were forced to retake strongholds they had been told to evacuate.

South Africa's involvement began in November 1975 and continued until March last year.

As South Africa's friends fell away in the face of international hostility the order to withdraw was given because this country could not fight alone against the communist-backed forces.

South African losses were 33, while Cuban losses were out at 2 000.



**FLASHBACK:** Early 1976 and South African troops hold the southern Angolan town of Perreira d'Eca about 40 km north of the South West African border. Shellholes in the church roof, barbed wire defences and deep defensive dugouts give an indication of the fierce fighting which took place in the area.

Picture: DENNIS GORDON

And when the crunch came South Africa was left standing alone. In what it called the 'war'...

5

# Reel victory by default

## SA hammered the Cubans But U.S. lost its nerve

ON the morning of October 7, 1975, a company of teenage soldiers from Jonas Savimbi's anti-Soviet Unita movement was heading west through central Angola. The men belonged to one of three Black guerrilla movements which had been promised a share in Angola's independence from Portugal, then only a month away. Their mission was to intercept a column of pro-Soviet MPLA forces that was reported to be striking east towards Nova Lisboa, Angola's second biggest city.

### 116 DEAD

The South African major's jeep was knocked out from under him by an armour-piercing projectile from one of the tanks, but he escaped uninjured. Unita's young soldiers — who had had only two weeks to prepare them for war — scattered in confusion. But Unita's solitary armoured car, commanded by a South African Lieutenant, swung forward and lobbed a 90 mm shell into one of the Soviet tanks, which disappeared in flames. The South Africans managed to knock out a second tank with one of Unita's 106 mm guns. After this, the other three Soviet tanks pulled back.

While the enemy mortars kept up an intensive fire, the South Africans, ducking and weaving, slammed six anti-tank missiles towards the hidden positions, without any certainty of hitting anything. But a Unita patrol subsequently claimed that 116 of the enemy had been killed. There were no South African casualties.

### DECISIVE

This skirmish at an obscure spot in central Angola (never before reported) was the first armed confrontation between the Cubans and the South Africans, the prelude to an extraordinary war in which one of the most brazen land-grabs that Russians and their satellites have attempted — proved to be successful — not because of victory on the battlefield, but because of the political failure of the Western powers to deliver sufficient support to the anti-Soviet guerrillas.

### ALL HELL

The column included 14 South African infantry instructors acting as advisers, led by a major. They were tough profes-

HOW Fidel Castro's 15 000 Cuban invaders of Angola, armed by Russia, won a victory by default over the anti-communist guerrillas is told in detail for the first time in an exhaustive study, which begins on this page today, of this largely secret war. The author, Robert Moss, shows that the United States, having begged South Africa to put troops in to offset the communist intervention, lost its nerve and failed to stop the great build-up of men, guns and

aircraft from across the seas, which had started way back in 1964. The Russians' motives were far from ideological. They were after oil, diamonds, minerals — and naval bases. Only now, when the war is nominally over but guerrilla resistance continues, does the truth of this extraordinary adventure begin to emerge. The pro-communist forces outnumbered the anti-communists by 10 to one in weaponry. Ten times as many Cubans as

South Africans went in. But it was failure of will which determined the issue in the end. New details gathered in South Africa, Washington, Barbados, Lisbon, Paris, Madrid, Jerusalem and the states neighbouring Angola show how the plot was hatched, the war fought and the political capitulation of the West ensured. The captured diary of a Cuban soldier vividly re-creates what it was like for these interlopers in a Black civil war.

supposedly pariahs — were begged by the United States and by moderate Black African leaders to put troops into Angola to offset the communist intervention. By the end of a lightning armoured offensive the South Africans came within a hair's breadth of securing a total military victory for the anti-communist Black movements of Angola. Why that victory was thrown away is the most complex story of all. But the most damning factor was the failure of nerve in Washington.

### CAMOUFLAGE

It was a war of camouflage. Both the Cubans and the South Africans went into Angola at the outset wearing civilian clothes or other people's uniforms. Cuban volunteers (such as the three wounded prisoners who were taken to South Africa for medical treatment) were told that they were being sent to work on a building project, or to undergo a political training course in Russia.

aggression. The second is that the Cubans were confident that, if they ran into real trouble, their Russian sponsors would not allow them to fail.

when, as a young colonial army officer based at Santo Antonio de Zaire, he was captured by FNLA troops and imprisoned in Kinshasa for six months. Holden Roberto's brother-in-law is President Mobutu of Zaire.

Whatever the explanation, Rosa Coutinho made no attempt to curb the delivery of Soviet-bloc weapons to the MPLA after he was appointed High Commissioner in 1974. His immediate successor, Air Force General Silva Cardoso, was less

### MAIN FEAR

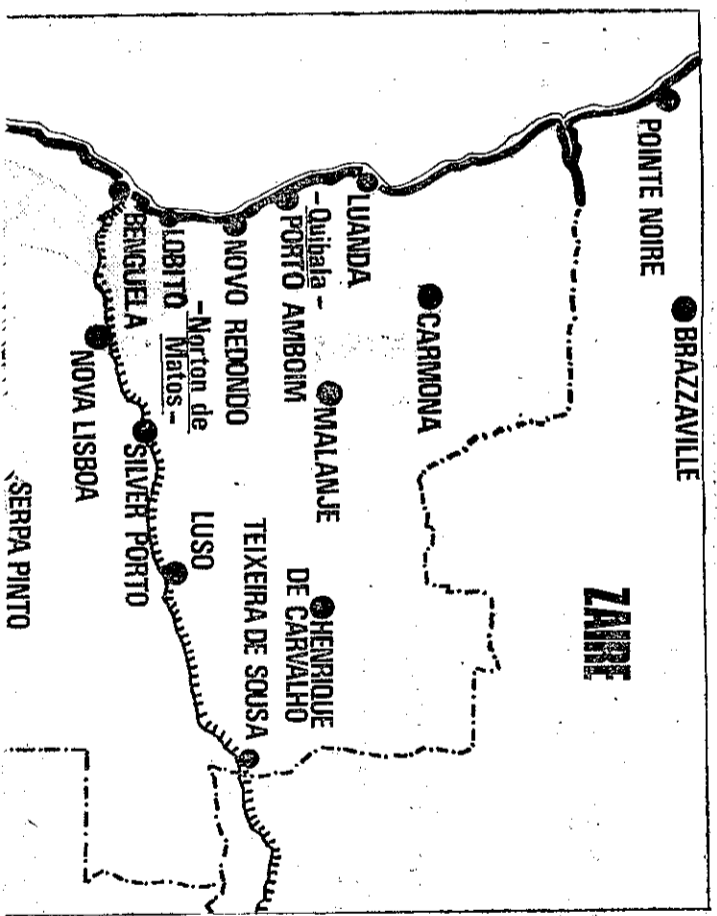
In spite of the involvement of the Cubans in other parts of Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean, some well-placed Western sources believe that Castro did not immediately become fired with enthusiasm for this new prospect of ideological derring-do.

His main fear was that the Americans would retaliate — possibly by direct action, or at least by a blockade, against Cuba. The pitiful state of the Cuban economy and

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PH. First South African

stonians who have been ordered to go to the aid of Unita in what had so far been a losing battle against superior Soviet-supplied weapons. They wore Unita uniforms.

About 7 km outside the village of Norton de Matos, the little column reached a bridge. Scouts were sent forward, and reported that the enemy was not in sight. But then a spotter plane appeared overhead, and one of the Black soldiers opened up on it with a machine-gun. This was the signal for all hell to break loose. From over the brow of the hills beyond the river the concealed MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) forces opened up with recoilless guns, light artillery, air-



sombre, turning-points in the whole period since 1945. It is the story of how more than 15 000 troops from a sugar-cane republic in the Caribbean were transported 6 000 miles across the Atlantic to serve as the Garkhas of the Soviet Empire, and how a pro-communist Government in Lisbon, and a number of Third World Governments, smoothed the way for that invasion.

It is also the story of how the South Africans —

**WITCH-HUNT**



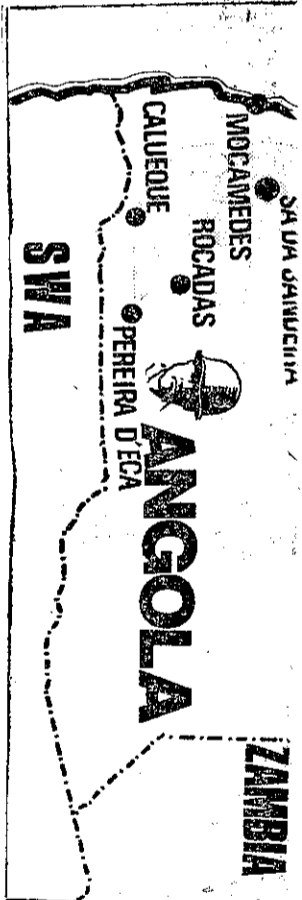
For example, Garcia Marquez states that the decision to send Cuban combat soldiers into Angola was taken on November 5 1975. But Cuban troops were on the battle-

instructors with Unita were ordered to talk only in English and to describe themselves, if asked, as English.

I cannot profess to write the secret history of the Angola war in full, but this narrative (based on authoritative sources on several non-communist countries) will tell a great deal that has never been told before. First, there is the communist invasion of Angola and how it was achieved; then the course of the war, including the battle for Luanda, the capital, and then the West's capitulation, which has brought in President Kaunda's chilling phrase, 'a plundering tiger and her savage cubs' to the gates of Rhodesia, South Africa, and the moderate Black African States.

**THE TRIGGER**

The Russians had been deeply involved in Angola since the early 1960s. In 1966 the rigidly pro-Soviet Communist Party had helped to found the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, in which Dr Agostinho Neto — a mulatto who had helped to set up a clandestine communist group during his student days in Oporto — emerged as the dominant figure. In the early 1960s the MPLA established its first contacts with the Cubans, who were helping to run a training camp for African guerrillas at Dolisie in Congo-Brazzaville. A num-



MAP SHOWS the towns and cities of Angola. The arrow indicates the direction of the South African battle group, 'Zulu's' thrust.

ber of MPLA cadres also received training in Cuba during this period. In 1964 the Portuguese communist leader Alvaro Cunhal set up a meeting for Agostinho Neto with the Soviet leaders in Moscow. This was the trigger for a more ambitious Soviet support programme.

The Russians began shipping consignments of arms and food to Dar-es-Salaam, from where they were trucked to the MPLA via Zambia. Soviet merchant vessels laden with small-arms, AK-47 rifles, RPG-7 rocket launchers, and mortars became a familiar sight in Tanzanian waters. The Russian cash subsidy ranging between 150 000 U.S. dollars (R130 500) and 300 000 dollars (R261 000) a year.

**DIMINISHED**

Most significant, perhaps, the Russians began to receive a regular intake of MPLA recruits for training at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism (for aspiring communists) at the army camp of Simferopol in the Ukraine (for rank-and-file soldiers) and at the Frunzi military college (for officer material). One of the graduates of Frunzi was Herculio Carreira who, as the MPLA's Minister of Defence, was to play a critical role in the secret talks that led to the Cuban invasion of Angola.

Communists were deeply involved in the coup, and the Russians had at least six weeks' fore-warning of it. But for the Russians the key strategic objective was not Portugal itself, but Portugal's African possessions — above all Angola, rich in oil, diamonds and other minerals, and occupying a vital geopolitical position. Unita sources have claimed that as early as 1969 the Russians concluded a secret treaty with the MPLA leader Neto under which they undertook to guarantee continued support in return for a pledge that, if the MPLA succeeded, it would allow Russia to set up naval bases in Angola.

The Portuguese announced their plans for decolonisation in August, 1974. In the second half of that year, the Russians shipped arms valued at six-million U.S. dollars (R5.2-million) to the MPLA via Dar-es-Salaam. They also opened up a new route for arms deliveries via Congo-Brazzaville. Weapons were either shipped to the Congolese port of Pointe Noire, and then smuggled into the Cabinda enclave by truck, or flown into the Maya Maya air base,



outside Brazzaville, and ferried into Angola by small vessels plying the coast or by small cargo planes.

**RED ADMIRAL**

At this stage, the Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola was Admiral Rosa Coutinho, the 'Red Admiral', notorious for his pro-MPLA sympathies. Sources close to the leaders of the rival National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) claimed that the bitter hostility that Rosa Coutinho displayed towards the FNLA and its leader Holden Roberto, was connected with the indignities inflicted on him

sees and Sovereign... ing craft from Pointe Noire.

**NO ELECTIONS**

It fell to General Silva Cardoso (who was abruptly sacked in July, on the pretext of 'physical and psychological exhaustion') to preside over the disintegration of the political formula for Angola's future that had been agreed on at a conference at Alvor in Portugal and signed on January 15, 1975. The three Angolan guerrilla movements were to have striven in a transitional Government to prepare for a general election on October 30 and independence on November 11. They were also supposed to provide 8 000 men each for a national defence force.

But the MPLA and its backers had no intention of sharing power with anyone, still less of holding general elections in which Unita — because of its political base among the Ovimbundu peoples, the largest ethnic group in the country — would almost certainly have swept the board. Between April and August 1975, Soviet-bloc arms flowed in



through the ports of Luanda, Dar-es-Salaam and Pointe Noire, and the Russians also embarked on a major airlift of arms by Soviet military transport landing in Brazzaville.

**MOMENTOUS**

The MPLA was being equipped with rocket launchers and with 1.54 and 1.34 tanks and field artillery. In contrast the FNLA and Unita were still equipped with slide arms and little else. Although the CIA was authorised to spend 300 000 dollars (R261 000) in covert support for the FNLA in January, 1975, supplies started to trickle through in significant quantities only in July — partly the result of hold-ups in Kinshasa, where the local officials, are not famed for their efficiency or incorruptibility.

**ADMITTED**

But it was no good supplying weapons without teaching the MPLA how to use them. In December 1974, large contingents of MPLA officers and NCOs had been flown to Russia for intensive training. But early in 1975 a more momentous decision was taken: to put Cuban instructors into Angola. Cuba's deputy Foreign Minister, Carlos Rafael

**Rand today**

U.S. dollars	151.1
British new pence	16.0
French franc	166.8
Swiss franc	168.2
German mark	185.7
Italian lire	201.7
Dutch guilder	201.7
Japanese yen	239.6
Norwegian kroner	241.1
Belgian franc	241.1
Belgian guilder	241.1
Portuguese escudo	200.4
Spanish peseta	166.6
U.S. dollars (previous rates)	151.1

**WALL ST DISPIRITED**

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 1147.49, down 11.11 points from 1158.60. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 1147.49, down 11.11 points from 1158.60. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 1147.49, down 11.11 points from 1158.60.

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Silver	1.05
Platinum	1.05
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# The Cape Times Angola war

FOUNDED 1876

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1977

## SA bush blitz rocked Angola

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

IN JUST UNDER 2½ months in late 1975 a tiny South African expeditionary force that never numbered more than 2 000 men all told spearheaded an amazing bush "blitzkrieg" that succeeded in conquering more than half of Angola in the face of great odds.

This became clear at a press conference in Pretoria yesterday when the Defence Force revealed for the first time a detailed account of the hitherto top-secret exploits of South African soldiers in late 1975 and early 1976.

The Defence Force revelations, which included full details of dates and places although not names of participants, give the lie once and for all to Cuban and Angolan Government claims of military prowess.

In an amazing series of engagements ranging from skirmishes to full-scale battles involving armour and artillery, the small South African and allied forces overran many times their number of Marxists, capturing large amounts of weapons and equipment and inflicting thousands of fatalities for the cost of 33 killed.

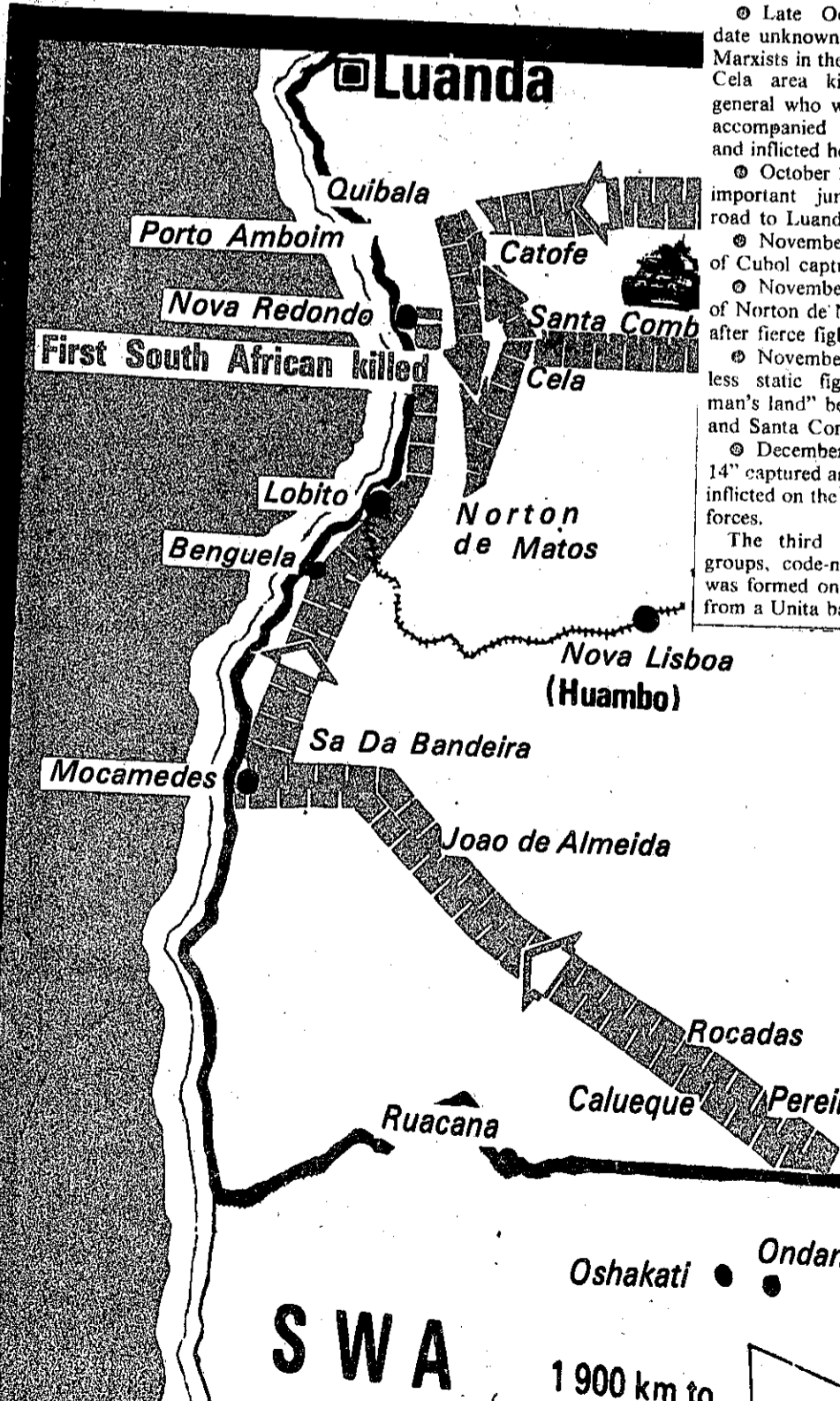
By the time international political pressure forced the Republic to withdraw from Angola, the South Africans and their Black allies of the Unita and FNLA movements commanded a front 800 km long.

But for the insistence of Unita chief Dr Jonas Savimbi, the South Africans and their allies could have conquered all of Angola.

But the Angolan statesman insisted that he wishes to control only his traditional sphere of political support — because even when he had hopes of reaching a bipartisan settlement with the MPLA which would be to the advantage of the whole of Angola and save his country from further bloodshed and destruction.

It was a strange, confused campaign waged by small semi-independent units reminiscent of the "Jock columns" of the eastern Desert days — incredibly small forces which fought one or occasionally in concert and grew by fits and starts as piecemeal reinforcements arrived.

The first South African forces to penetrate deep into Angola consisted of 18 instructors with some anti-tank weapons and a few machine-guns who were sent to Silva Porto in late September 1975 as part of a plan to stop an MPLA march on the Unita capital of Nova Lisboa (later renamed Huambo). On October 6 a company-strength Unita force accompanied South African advisers and instructors met and halted an MPLA force at Norton de Matos, halfway between Lobito and Nova Lisboa, killing...



Continued from page 1

MPLA headquarters, captured.

- October 28: Mocamedes, a port and district capital, captured.
- November 5: Benguela Port captured after a two-day artillery battle which ended with the precipitate retreat of the Cuban defenders.
- November 7: Lobito occupied without resistance.
- November 13: The important port of Novo Redondo captured after a pitched battle with MPLA/Cuban forces in which died the first South African soldier to be killed in Zulu's amazing dash up the coast.

In late October Battle Group Foxbat, consisting of a South African-trained Black battalion, a South African armoured car squadron and some advisers, marched out of Silva Porto. This is how it fared:

- Late October (precise date unknown): Clashed with Marxists in the Santa Comba-Cela area killed a Cuban general who was, apparently, accompanied by his fiancée and inflicted heavy casualties.
- October 27: Quibala, an important junction on the road to Luanda, captured.
- November 1: The town of Cubol captured.
- November 3: The town of Norton de Matos captured after fierce fighting.
- November 13: More or less static fighting in "no-man's land" between Quibala and Santa Comba.
- December 9-12: "Bridge 14" captured and heavy losses inflicted on the Cuban/MPLA forces.

The third of the battle groups, code-named Orange, was formed on December 12 from a Unita battalion, an armoured car squadron, South African artillery and a company of infantry. This is what Orange accomplished:

- Mid-December (exact date unknown): Salazar Bridge over the important Cuanza River, situated north of Mussende (the Unita area's northern border), occupied.
- December 15: Cubans attacked at Quibala as part of a harassment operation also designed to protect the Unita stronghold at near-by Cariango; with Cubans using jet aircraft and tanks, of which one of the latter was knocked out.

### Savimbi request

The fourth and last battle group, code-named X-Ray, was formed at the express request of Dr Savimbi for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the Benguela railway line. Constituted along the same lines as Orange, X-Ray accomplished the following:

- December 11: The important eastern railway town of Luso was captured after a three-day battle, with about 250 MPLA being killed and quantities of equipment and heavy weapons captured.

Then Xray split into three semi-independent battle teams which fanned out and accomplished the following:

- December 20: The area east of Lumege cleaned up, although not in time to save the great Lumege railway bridge from destruction by the Marxists.
- December 14: The area eastwards of Bucaco swept clean of Marxist forces and the Luchia River seized.
- December 19: The area southwards of Luso cleared of enemy forces.

**SA BATTLE GROUPS**

- ZULU
- FOXBAT
- ORANGE
- X-RAY



In mid-October 1975 the first of the four South African battle groups to fight in Angola was formed at Silva Porto and code-named Foxbat. It consisted mainly of some South African armoured cars and anti-tank weapons and a force of Unita troops, with South Africans advising and helping to lead.

### Famous "Zulu"

In the same period another battle group — code-named Zulu and destined to become the most famous of the four — was also formed.

Fighting independently for the most part but sometimes joining forces, Zulu and Foxbat won victory after victory.

Zulu's mission was simply to recapture as many towns in southern Angola as possible. This is what happened after it set off from Silva Porto:

- October 19: Pereira D'Eca captured.

- October 20: Rocadas captured.

- October 23: Joao de Almeida — an important communications centre and MPLA headquarters — captured after fierce fighting.

- October 24: Sa da Bandeira, a district capital and

**Continued on page 2**

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# South Africans could have conquered Angola

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**PRETORIA —** At the height of its involvement in the Angolan conflict in January last year, the total number of South African Defence Force members who participated in the action stood at just under 2 000 men. They could have conquered the whole of Angola.

This was revealed yesterday at a press conference at which the nature and extent of the South African Defence Force's involvement in the Angolan conflict was spelt out.

A statement issued by Defence Headquarters said the anti-communist forces had maintained an 800 km defensive front in anticipation of an OAU-inspired political solution.

"But with the inability of the OAU an accomplished fact, the South African forces, except for a limited number of protective forces in South Angola, had to withdraw by January 22, 1976.

"The allied FNLA/Unita forces supported by South African forces could have conquered the whole of Angola, but the leader of the Unita movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, insisted that he was only interested in controlling his traditional area because he was determined to reach a settlement with the MPLA to the advantage of the whole of Angola," the statement said.

"This was what he favoured all along rather than to involve his country in a bloody struggle which could not only have cost innocent lives of his people but also caused the destruction of his country's infrastructure. For this reason it was decided to give help and support only on a limited scale," the statement said.

On South Africa's involvement with the FNLA in north Angola it said:

"South Africa also acted in an advisory capacity at Holden Roberto's headquarters at Ambriz, north of Luanda. This advice was that Roberto must, at all costs, retain his territory and not launch an offensive.

"This advice was, however, thrown to the winds and on November 6 the SADF sent a senior officer as an observer to Roberto's headquarters.

"Against the advice of South Africa, Roberto gambled away his forces on careless attacks, instead of using them for the retention of his traditional area of influence. The results for the FNLA were disastrous."

"South Africa's initial involvement in Angola came about because southern Angola was thrust into a bloody struggle and misery directly by the Portuguese Government's decision about the eventual transition of government.

"The chaos and confused conditions which reigned there made it possible for Swapo terrorists to cross the border freely, to commit murder and

robbery in Owambo and to disappear again into the chaotic conditions in southern Angola.

"The robbery and murder expeditions further threatened the construction and safety of workers at the important hydro-electric schemes at Ruacana and Calueque.

"The SADF moved in to protect these two schemes after the Portuguese Government failed to take the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of the workers at the two schemes. In this action peaceful contact was made with representatives of Unita/FNLA and MPLA.

"In a hot pursuit operation the Defence Force came across Cuban ammunition and weapons dumps which placed the security situation of southern Angola and the water schemes in a completely different light.

"Meanwhile, Unita and FNLA appealed to the SADF for support against communist infiltration in Angola."

The statement said it had been planned that the reconquering of the whole area by the Unita/FNLA forces would take place in phases — firstly by reconquering and holding southern Angola and secondly by taking the harbour cities of Benguela and Lobito, thereby ensuring and holding the whole FNLA/Unita sphere of influence.

The South African Army sent an officer to Silva Porto on September 24, 1975, to help plan an operation to stop the MPLA march on Nova Lisboa.

A team of 18 instructors with three anti-tank weapons and a few machineguns later joined the liaison officer.

On October 6 a company-strength Unita force accompanied by South African advisers and instructors clashed with and halted an MPLA march at Norton de Matos halfway between Lobito and Nova Lisboa.

More than 100 MPLA troops were killed and one of five armoured cars used by them was destroyed.

As the struggle became more conventional, a squadron of armoured cars and crews were sent to Silva Porto to join the South African trained Unita forces in mid-October 1975. The "Foxbat" combat group was formed.

With the MPLA attack on Nova Lisboa averted, attention turned to the recapture of South Angola. A senior South African Army officer became adviser to a lightly armed FNLA/Unita force of about 1 000 men using removal and vegetable vehicles as their

transport, and the "Zulu" battle group came into being, also in October.

Its object was to recapture as many towns in southern Angola as possible.

Its successes included: October 19 Pereira d'Eca; October 20 Rocadas; October 23 Joao de Almeida, an important communications centre and MPLA headquarters, which was taken after a fierce battle; October 24 Sa da Bandeira, capital of the district and a strong MPLA centre; and October 28 Mocamedes, a port district capital.

The allied forces moved on to take Benguela and Lobito from the MPLA/Cuban troops and crushed a resumed enemy advance on Nova Lisboa.

Benguela was recaptured by Zulu on November 4 and 5.

Deserted defensive positions were found south of Benguela, while hasty Cubans had even left secret documents.

"The first wounded Cubans were captured in Benguela, the administration and services were restored and medical treatment was administered by two South African doctors who had accompanied Zulu.

"Many of the wounded were teenage children, whom the fleeing MPLA and Cubans had hurriedly supplied with arms.

"November 7: Zulu continued its advance to Lobito and took the city without any resistance.

"November 12: Zulu clashed with MPLA/Cuban forces just south of Novo Redondo. Zulu suffered losses and the first South African member of the force was killed. Zulu's newly acquired artillery came into action at once and the enemy fled. Novo Redondo was recaptured on November 13."

On November 11, the Zulus controlled a line

stretching from north of Lobito to Santa Comba and eastwards to Luso.

However, the geographical borders of South Africa's involvement, as well as the possibility of South African withdrawal by November 11, prevented the holding of the territory.

"After mediation by go-betweens, the South African forces, which comprised at that stage about 300 advisers/instructors and personnel as well as a limited number of armoured cars, mortars and anti-tank weapons, remained in anticipation of a political solution which was the prospect held out by the mediators."

Then came independence.

"After independence, Cuban forces and an unlimited number of Russian armaments streamed into Angola and completely took over the military function from MPLA.

"Foxbat, strengthened by Zulu, had to contend with heavy 122 mm fire on November 13, after which this battle group requested artillery from South Africa.

"The need to hold the territory resulted in an escalation of South African involvement and the creation of additional battle groups to such an extent that the South African involvement just before withdrawal stood at just under 2 000 men.

During the historic Battle of Bridge 14, which raged from December 9 to 12, Foxbat dealt the Cubans a shattering blow.

The results of the battle were: 200 Cubans killed, 200 MPLA killed, ten 76 mm guns seized, 22 122 mm mortars seized, four 122 mm rocket launchers destroyed, one 122 mm rocket launcher seized, four South Africans killed. — SAPA.

# They swept all before them South Africa's war of glory in Angola

*W. van der Merwe*

AT the height of its involvement in the Angolan war in January last year the South African Defence Force had committed fewer than 2 000 men to the conflict and could have conquered the whole of Angola.

This was revealed in Pretoria yesterday at a Press conference where the nature and extent of South Africa's involvement in the conflict was spelled out.

Defence headquarters said anti-communist forces had maintained an 800 km defensive front in the hope of an Organisation of African Unity-inspired political solution in Angola.

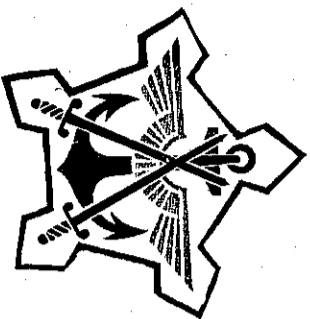
But when the OAU failed, South African forces—except for a limited number of protective forces in south Angola—had to withdraw by January 22.

"The allied FNLA-Unita movements supported by South African forces could have conquered the whole of Angola," Defence headquarters said.

"But the leader of Unita, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was interested only in controlling his traditional area and was determined to reach a settlement with the MPLA to the advantage of the whole of Angola."

Dr Savimbi had full confidence that if he could maintain his authority in his traditional area, the MPLA would have agreed to a peaceful change of government in which all three movements would have been represented.

This was what Dr Savimbi had favoured all along. He had not wanted to involve his people in



vement with the FNLA in northern Angola, Defence headquarters said: "South Africa also acted in an advisory capacity at Holden Roberto's headquarters at Ambriz north of Luanda. Roberto was advised that at all costs he must retain his territory and not launch an offensive.

"But this advice was thrown to the winds, and on November 6 the SADF sent a senior officer as an observer to Roberto's headquarters.

"It was hoped FNLA would in this way be occupying the whole of its area of influence in northern Angola at the time of independence.

"This officer was, at the time of the FNLA attack on the MPLA-Cuban defensive positions, just north of Luanda.

"Because no South African instructors had accompanied this FNLA force, the attack by a FNLA battalion—supported by a number of armoured cars manned by Portuguese and artillery—was a total disaster.

"The attack was badly planned and co-ordination between supporting fire and troops was extremely poor. The results were disastrous.

to a bloody struggle by the Portuguese Government's decision on the transition of power.

"The chaos and misery which reigned there made it possible for Swapo terrorists to freely cross the border, to commit murder and robbery in Owambo and to disappear again into the chaos of southern Angola.

"These expeditions of robbery and murder also threatened the construction and safety of workers at the important hydro-electric schemes at Ruacana and Caluque.

"The Defence Force moved in to protect these two schemes after the Portuguese Government had failed to take the necessary precautions to ensure the safety of the workers at the two schemes.

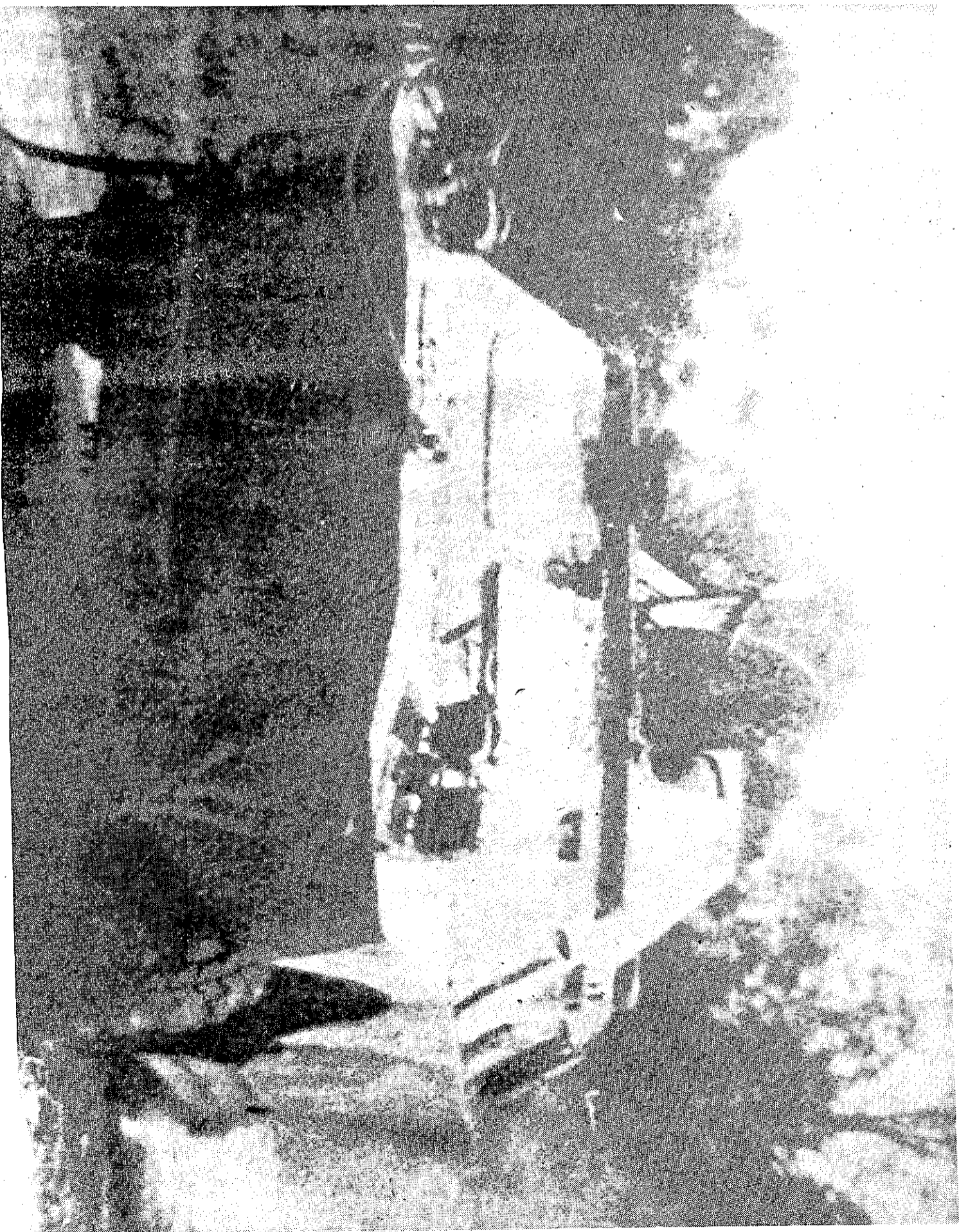
"In this action peaceful contact was made with representatives of Unita, FNLA and MPLA.

"At times it was necessary for the SADF to cross the border to follow Swapo in hot-pursuit operations to bring them to justice for their cowardly deeds of aggression against Owambo.

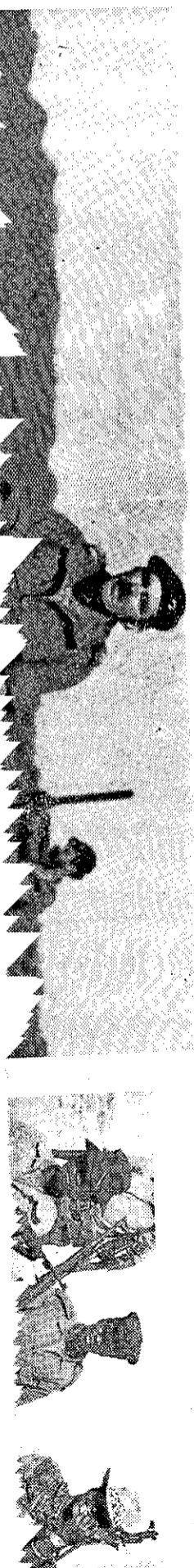
"From these expeditions it became obvious an armed struggle between the three Angolan factions was developing.

"Thousands of refugees started crossing the border. Apart from confirming the power struggle, they also mentioned the presence of Cubans supporting the MPLA.

"In a hot-pursuit operation the Defence Force came across Cuban ammunition dumps. This placed the security situation of southern Angola and the



A Russian-made BRDM-2 amphibian armoured car knocked out close to Nova Redondo.



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on careless attacks instead of using them to retain his traditional area of influence. South Africa's initial involvement in Angola came about because southern Angola was thrust in-

water sciences. It is completely different light. "Meanwhile, Unita and FNLA had appealed to the SADF for support against communist infiltration in Angola. The communists were at that stage occupying the traditional area in southern Angola.

"Dr. Savimbi had full confidence that if he could maintain his authority in his traditional area, the MPLA would agree to a peaceful change of government in which all three movements would be represented.

"This was what he favoured all along — rather than involve his country in a bloody struggle which could have cost the lives of his people and the destruction of his country's infrastructure.

"For this reason it was decided to give help and support on only a limited scale." Defence headquarters said the recapturing of the whole area by the Unita-FNLA forces had been planned to take place in phases. By recapturing and holding southern Angola, then taking the harbour cities of Benguela and Lobito and after this holding the whole FNLA-Unita sphere of influence.

The South African Army sent an officer to Silva Porto on September 24, 1975, to help plan an operation to stop the MPLA march on Nova Lisboa. The officer was to advise Unita on training and re-organisation to hold Nova Lisboa at all costs.

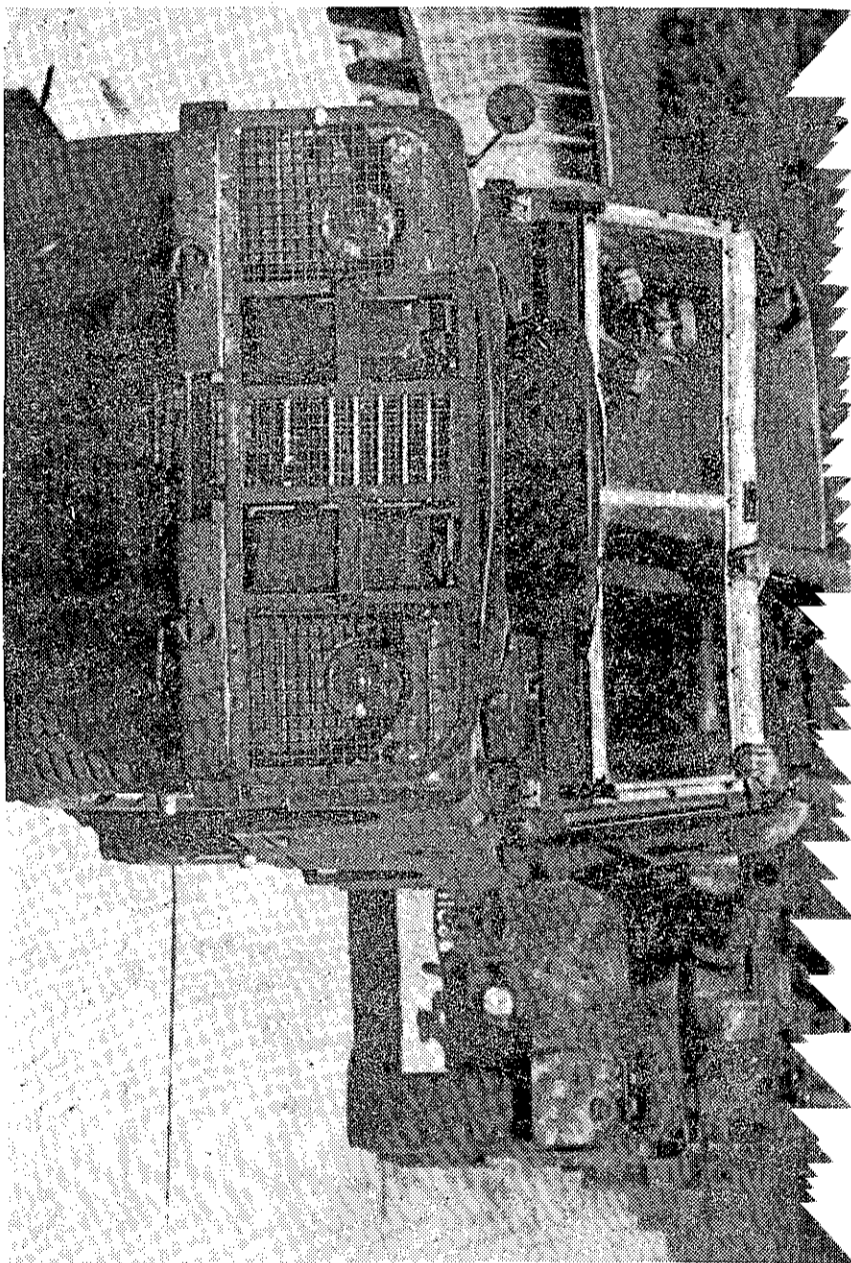
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On October 6 a company-strength Unita force accompanied by South African advisers and instructors clashed with and halted an MPLA march at Norton de Matos halfway between Lobito and Nova Lisboa.

More than 100 MPLA troops were killed and one of five armoured cars used by them was destroyed.

The MPLA march on Benguela then also came to a halt and the South African advisers organised the Unita forces into defensive positions west and north of Nova Lisboa.

As the struggle became more conventional, a squadron of armoured cars and crews were sent to Silva Porto to join the South African-trained Unita forces in mid-October 1975. The Foxbat combat group was then formed. With the MPLA attack on Nova Lisboa averted,



The big pull-out... South African troops roll over the Cunene River into South West Africa after their military exploits in Angola.

attention turned to the recapture of south Angola.

A senior South African Army officer became adviser to a lightly-armed FNLA-Unita force of about 1,000 men using removal and vegetable vehicles for transport, and the "Zulu" battle group came into being, also in October. Its object — the recapture of as many towns in southern Angola as possible.

Their successes included: October 19: Pereira d'Éca. October 20: Rocados. October 23: Joao de Almeida, an important communications centre and MPLA headquarters which was taken after a fierce battle.

October 24: Sa da Bandeira, capital of the district and a strong MPLA centre. October 28: Mocimedes, a port district capital. In these centres Unita-FNLA administrators were restored.

The allied forces moved on to take Benguela and Lobito from the MPLA-Cuban troops and then crushed a resumed enemy advance on Nova Lisboa. The recapture of Benguela and Lobito took place like this: "On November 4, 1975, Zulu, with a strength of about 500 FNLA-Unita made up from elements which were left behind in

all big cities, recaptured the Benguela aerodrome without meeting much resistance. "On the road to Benguela, many signs of Cuban presence on a large scale and also of Cuban cowardice were observed. "Well prepared but deserted defensive positions were found south of Benguela. Hasty Cubans had left even secret documents behind.

"A large MPLA training camp, where Cuban instructors had trained MPLA, was deserted. In their haste the Cubans had left behind large quantities of weapons, ammunition, petrol and food.

"On November 5, after Zulu had been cornered for the whole of the previous day by heavy mortar and 122-mm rocket launchers, fired from Benguela, Zulu succeeded in determining the positions of these weapons which had been moved outside the city. "Zulu bombarded them with mortars. The Cubans, together with their weapons, immediately retreated and Zulu occupied the city. "The first wounded Cubans were captured in Benguela, the administration and services were restored and medical treatment was administered by two South African doctors

who had accompanied Zulu. "Many of the wounded were teenage children whom the fleeing MPLA and Cubans had hurriedly supplied with arms. "After its experience of the 122-mm rocket launchers which had far exceeded Zulu's mortars in effective range, Zulu asked for artillery support from South Africa. "Four 88-mm guns and personnel therefore joined Zulu after November 11.

"On November 7 Zulu continued its advance to Lobito and took the city without any resistance. Zulu remained in Lobito until November 11 in anticipation of possible orders to the South Africans to retreat. "Battle group Foxbat joined Zulu in Lobito but departed when it became obvious its support was not needed. "This brought the third phase successfully to a close. "But no positive situation was in sight and Zulu was ordered to continue its advance to Novo Redondo, the northern border of the FNLA-Unita area of influence. "On November 12 after Zulu had continued its advance, it clashed with MPLA-Cuban forces just south of Novo Redondo. "The MPLA-Cuban forces were in well prepared defensive positions and the first South African member of the force

was killed. Zulu's newly-acquired artillery came into action at once and the enemy fled. "Novo Redondo was recaptured on November 13. "With the renewed MPLA-Cuban advance on Nova Lisboa in late October 1975, the Foxbat group, comprising a South African-trained battalion, South African advisers and an armoured car squadron, moved from Silva Porto to Teixeira de Sousa and on to the Santa Comba-Cela area to check the enemy advance. "They killed a Cuban general in the ensuing action. From there they moved on to take Caraculo on October 27, Cubal on November 1 and Norton de Matos on November 3 after fierce resistance.

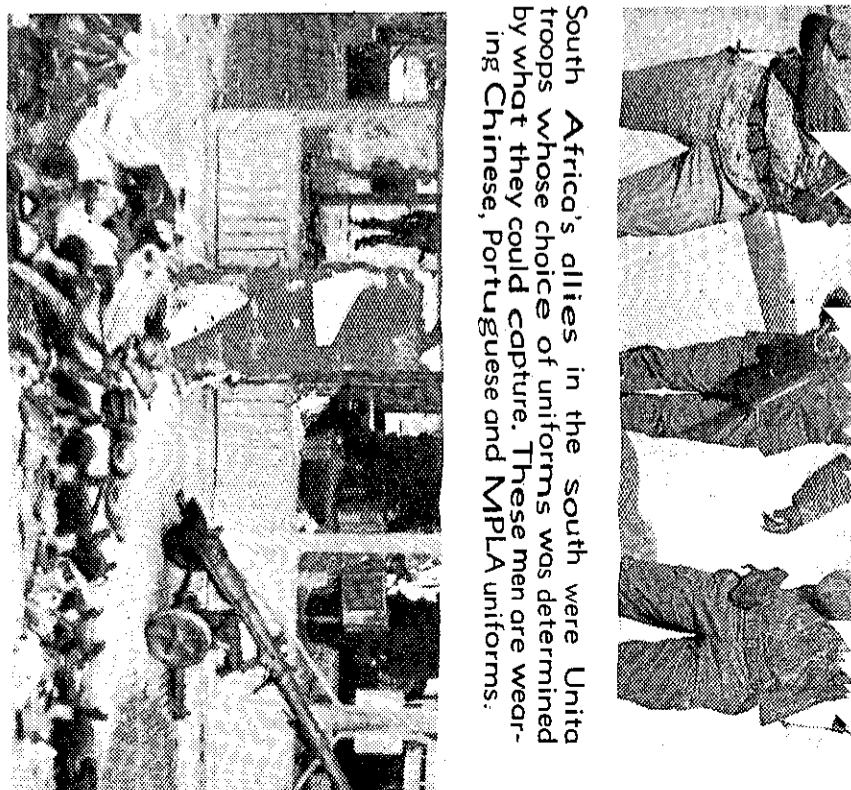
The first real destruction by the enemy occurred after Foxbat joined a Unita group and chased the enemy north of Santa Comba. "On November 11 the attack controlled a line stretching from north of Lobito to Santa Comba and eastwards to Luso. The forces were able to move northwards with the greatest of ease, cleaning up and retaining the territory up to the Cuanza River. "After mediation by go-betweens, the South African forces, which comprised at that stage about 300 advisers, instructors and

personnel as well as a limited number of armoured cars, mortars and anti-tank weapons, remained in anticipation of a political solution which was the prospect held out by the mediators. "Then came independence. "After independence, Cuban forces and an unlimited number of Russian armaments flooded into Angola and took over completely the military function from MPLA. "Foxbat, had to contend with heavy 122-mm fire on November 13, after which this battle group asked for artillery from South Africa. "While the build-up of Cuban forces took place mainly in the Quibale area, the South African supported Unita and FNLA forces concentrated on the retention of their traditional areas of influence. "Action in which these forces was concerned took place mainly in no-man's-land between Quibale and Santa Comba. "The need to hold the territory resulted in an escalation of South African involvement and the creation of additional battle groups to such an extent that the South African involvement stood at just under 2,000 men. This included the support element. "As a counter-move to

the Cuban build-up — and especially to the 122 mm rocket launchers — 144 mm guns were brought into the struggle. This caused chaos in the Cuban ranks. "The Battle of Bridge 14 followed on December 9. "Three days later a new battle group known as Orange and comprising a Unita armoured car squadron, an armoured car battalion, a company of South African infantry and artillery, occupied the Salazar Bridge over the Cuanza River north of Mussende, the northern border of the Unita area.

"To harass the Cuban forces at Quibale and to retain a Unita stronghold at Carango, the battle group Orange confronted Cuban forces at Quibale on December 15. "Enemy concern at this harassing action is obvious from the fact the Cubans used jet aircraft and tanks, one of which was destroyed. "At the special request of Dr Savimbi, who wanted to ensure the safety of the whole Benguela rail for a free Angola, a battle group named X-Ray was formed the same way as Orange. It took the city of Luso in a battle from December 8 to 11. "About 250 MPLA troops were killed here

South Africa's allies in the south were Unita troops whose choice of uniforms was determined by what they could capture. These men are wearing Chinese, Portuguese and MPLA uniforms.



A plundered store in So da Bandeira. Captured and stacked in front of it. This type of looting was typical.

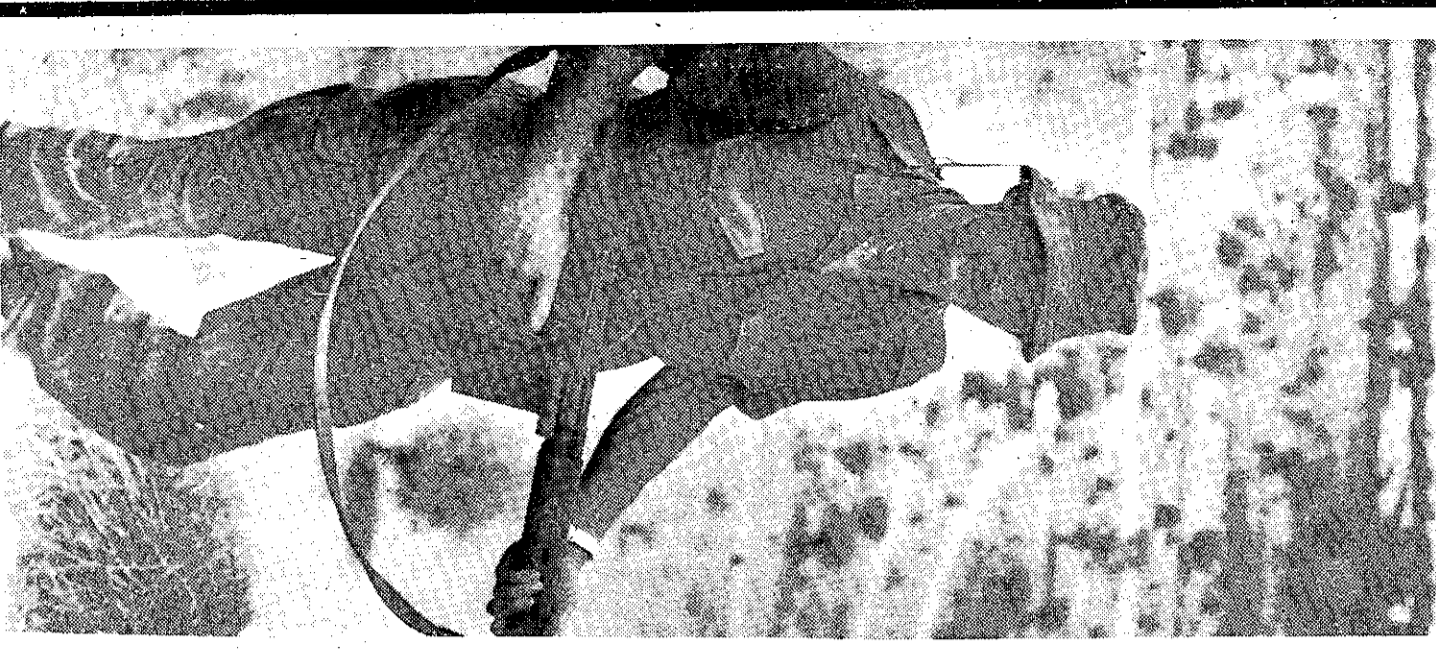
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The infantryman, backbone of the strike force. A South African soldier reaches a high point overlooking a river in Angola.

# Angola: full

**PRETORIA — The full extent of South Africa's role in the Angolan civil war was publicly revealed for the first time yesterday — more than a year after South African troops were withdrawn.**

At a press conference here, the Defence Force acknowledged for the first time that South African troops had penetrated deep into Angola in support of the anti-MPLA factions in the war.

While dealing at great length with the technical details of the Angolan campaign, Defence officials went to great pains to avoid political questions.

They had no comment to offer on the political considerations which led to South Africa's eventual withdrawal.

But it is an open secret that the South Africans were pressed to go in by the United States and several other pro-Western countries. When the political tide turned against Western involvement in the Angolan struggle, South Africa's friends deserted her.

Asked why it had taken so long for the real story about South African forces involvement in the war to emerge, a senior spokesman said what triggered the conference was the publication last Sunday of a report in a British newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph, about South Africa's involvement.

Six commanders of battle groups who had taken part in the operations in Angola were introduced to the press and replied to questions, with the request that for obvious reasons their names should not be mentioned.

One commander said what had distressed him most after his return to South Africa had been the accusation in letters to newspapers that the Defence Force had seen fit to use "young children" in combat action.

"Far from being young children, our national servicemen had proved to be tremendous soldiers. Young men of both language groups today are as tough and ingenious on the battlefield as our forefathers were 70 years ago. The tougher the going was the better they

Another commander said: "Unita commanders had great praise for the irreproachable conduct of the South African troops. There were no contraventions of military codes of conduct, or irresponsible shooting. Where members of the enemy forces surrendered, our troops acted absolutely correctly and in a disciplined way."

Asked about prisoners of war, the senior commander said all Cubans or MPLA members taken prisoner of war by South African forces had been surrendered to their allies.

As far as he knew, there were at present only three Cuban POWs still held in South Africa. They were brought to Pretoria for specialist medical treatment.

Asked whether the South African weaponry matched that of the enemy forces, the senior commander said there had been certain instances where the enemy's heavy artillery had outranged the South African fire power. "But we had little difficulty in reading them well and out-maneuvring them. In addition our artillery fire was absolutely accurate."

The South Africans had discovered in Angola that the Russians and Cubans were not invincible giants or supermen and that they did not possess fantastic military brains.

"I think we can now better understand our enemy. In future we will not underestimate him but we are now better equipped to know what he is capable of doing," one of the commanders said.

The Cubans had used fear tactics and drugs to get their men to fight and large quantities of dagga were seized on several oc-

casions by South African troops.

There was also evidence that enemy commanders trying to flee had been shot by their own people — a typical communist method of dealing with any sign of weakness.

The commanders described as "tripe" overseas reports that the South Africans had gone into battle with taped music blaring from their armoured cars and that they were accompanied by leggy blondes.

They countered with a few anecdotes of Cuban behaviour, such as the Cuban general who took his fiancée to war. They were both killed while trying to flee from an engagement with South African troops.

In two incidents Cuban soldiers behaved "as only men under the influence of drugs would have."

On one occasion seven Cubans armed with pistols opened fire on a South African armoured car from close range. It was suicide the commanders said.

In another incident, a pistol-shooting Cuban soldier opened fire on an approaching armoured vehicle and was gunned down.

His right hand was almost severed and was dangling from his arm by a single tendon. He tried to slap a South African across the face with the injured hand, apparently not realising what he was doing.

The South African commanders were full of praise for Dr Jonas Savimbi, Unita's leader, but were scathingly critical of Holden Roberto, leader of the FNLA. — DDC-SAPA.

SA could have conquered Angola, page 7.

story

16/4/76

# POLITICS SAVED NETO'S CUBANS

N/M 4/2/27

GEHRI STRAUSS

PRETORIA — Fewer than 2 000 men of the South African Defence Force swept aside the Cuban-backed MPLA in Angola, and had penetrated to within 50km of Luanda when they were pulled back last year, it was learned yesterday.

The decision to withdraw had been purely political, Defence Headquarters told correspondents here.

One commander pointed out: "Given another month on the battlefield we would have taken the whole of Angola and crushed Dr. Agostinho Neto's troops.

The story of South Africa's involvement in the Angola war was told to correct "somewhat inaccurate" reports published in Britain and Mexico.

Defence Headquarters revealed that communist forces lost more than 700 killed in action as against the loss of only five South Africans.

The SADF went into Angola at the request of Unita and FNLA who asked for support against communist infiltration in Angola where the communists were then occupying the southern section of the country.

The release of the story of South Africa's involvement is a great morale-booster for the nation.

The story could not be told before because of diplomatic considerations and for security reasons.

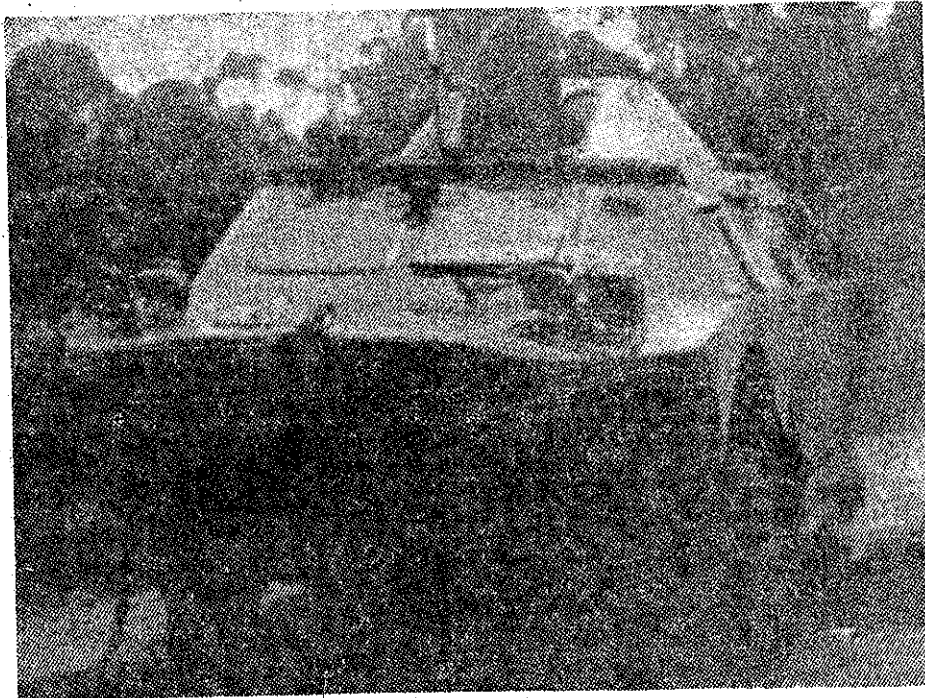
The fighting quality of South Africa's youth was rated highly at the conference by six of the company commanders who led the forces during the Angolan campaign.

"The Angolan campaign was South Africa's first involvement in a conventional war since Korea and our soldiers emerged from it as blooded veterans who acquitted themselves superbly in combat and displayed magnificent fighting capabilities.

"The tougher the going the tougher their determination and we learned very quickly that the Russians and Cubans are not eight feet tall. And nor do they have computer brains.

"At no time did we underestimate the enemy and we are now better equipped to understand him and measure his worth. Our weapons were very good and although the enemy sometimes outranged us our firepower was superior and more accurate," said the commander.

South African forces, supported by Unita and FNLA troops, were instructed not to conquer Angola but to strengthen the position of Unita's leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Officials had no com-



FLASHBACK to the war in Angola — a picture released yesterday by the Defence Headquarters shows a knocked-out Russian-made amphibian armoured car near Nova Redondo.

## Politics saved Neto's Cubans

● FROM PAGE 1

full of praise for Dr. Jonas Savimbi, they were scathingly critical of Holden Roberto, the leader of FNLA.

The Cubans had used fear tactics and drugs to get their men to fight the war and large quantities of marijuana were seized on several occasions by South African troops.

In spite of the logistical problems of supplying the South Africans they were well cared for.

But when the rations did not arrive on time they kept themselves going on excellent tinned Cuban pork—and Cuban cigars—which were left behind in huge quantities by the fleeing Cuban troops.

● See also Page 6

ment to offer on the political considerations which led to South Africa's eventual withdrawal.

But it is an open secret that the South Africans were pressed to go in by the United States and several other pro-Western countries.

When the political tide turned against Western involvement in the Angolan struggle, South Africa's friends deserted her.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, had said in Parliament last year that the choice at that stage had been either to go into Angola with full military power or withdraw.

Because South Africa was not prepared to fight alone on behalf of the West, it had been decided to withdraw.

While the South African commanders were

● TURN TO PAGE 2

# Angola: the 'truth was not told'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Defence Force's revelations of South Africa's part in the Angola war showed that the Government had told neither the public nor Parliament the truth at the time, Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PRP, said today.

And while it had been an undoubted military success for South Africa, the exercise had failed to achieve any of its political objectives, he said.

Asked to comment today on the detailed story of South Africa's involvement in Angola, opposition leaders were unanimous in their praise for the Defence Force's achievements—and in criticising the Government for keeping the truth from the public for so long.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, today declined to reveal details of the political background to South Africa's involvement in Angola.

Mr Vause Raw, MP, defence spokesman for the United Party, said he had always believed it was a mistake not to put the country in the picture on Angola.

## Exclusive

The truth about Angola. The much talked-about British account of South Africa's role. Starting today on Page 13.

"I have never understood the total blanket of secrecy placed over Operation Savannah—even when it was all over.

"Militarily, it was an operation of which South Africa can well be proud. History will give the judgment on the political decision behind it."

### REASON

Accounts of South Africa's involvement in Angola by journalists in Britain and Mexico, and changed conditions in Angola, gave rise to yesterday's first detailed report, according to the Department of Defence spokesman.

The spokesman said several representations had been made to the Minister of Defence by the Press to release full details and after the first of a series of articles on the war were published in a British Sunday newspaper the Minister

To Page 3, Col 10

# 'We could have taken Luanda'

Rom 4/2/77

By DON MARSHALL

5

**S**OUTH Africa's young soldiers are as tough and resourceful as their predecessors in the Boer War, the company commanders who led the fighting in Angola, said yesterday.

The officers — who cannot be named for security reasons — were talking at a Pretoria Press conference when the Defence Force revealed for the first time the full story of its campaign against the MPLA.

They all agreed with one commander who said: "One of the outstanding features of the Angolan War was the fighting ability of our young National Servicemen."

"The young South African of today, regardless of his language, is as stubborn and as resourceful as his predecessors of 70 years ago, about the time of the Boer War."

Another commander said that had the South Africans been allowed one more month on the battlefield they would have taken the Angolan capital of Luanda.

The decision to withdraw at a time when they could have dealt a crushing blow to the Cuban and MPLA forces, was a purely political one and had nothing to do with the ability of the troops involved.

The South Africans, supported by Unita and FNLA troops, could have taken the whole of Angola if they had been ordered.

Defence officials yesterday avoided political questions and had no comment on the considerations which led to South Africa's withdrawal.

But it is an open secret that the South Africans were pressed to go in by the US and other pro-Western countries.

When the political tide turned against Western involvement, South Africa's friends deserted.

The commanders yesterday were full of praise for

Dr Jonas Savimbi, UNITA's leader but they were critical of Dr Holden Roberto, the FNLA leader.

They said South Africans acted in an advisory capacity at Roberto's headquarters, north of Luanda, and they advised that he must retain his territory and not launch an offensive.

It was hoped that the FNLA would be occupying the whole of its area of influence at the time of independence.

"Roberto gambled away his forces on careless attacks and the result for the FNLA was disastrous" one officer said.

Apart from military assistance, the South Africans also managed to bring the FNLA and UNITA closer and form a united front against the MPLA.

What the South Africans discovered in Angola was that the Russians and Cubans are not invincible giants.

"I think we can now better understand our enemy. In future we will not underestimate him but we are now better equipped to know what he is capable of doing", one of the commanders said.

The Cubans had to use fear tactics and drugs to get their men to fight. Large amounts of dagga were seized.

The commanders described as "tripe" overseas reports that the South Africans had gone into battle with taped music blaring from their armoured cars and that they were accompanied by leggy blondes.

They countered with anecdotes of Cuban behaviour.

Like the general who took his fiance to war and died with her while fleeing from South African troops.

And the time seven drugged Cubans opened fire on a South African armoured car with pistols. It was suicidal.

5

# Angola: truth not told

4/2/77 Rev  
From Page 1

ter instructed his department to investigate the possibility of "telling all."

Another series of articles were also published in Mexico and these were written by a "communist writer," according to the spokesman.

"In the no-confidence debate of 1976 in Parliament the Minister also said the right to know all details could be recognised only as long as the safety of the security forces was not threatened and as long as diplomatic responsibilities are not divulged.

These considerations have now fallen away."



# Drugged Cubans had a bad Angola trip

Defence Reporter

**DRUGGED CUBANS** fighting armoured cars with pistols... the dreaded "Luso Monster" which was all bark and no bite... the amorous general who took his girl friend into battle... These were some of the anecdotes six South African military commanders recounted at this week's now-it-can-be-told press conference in Pretoria.

Like any other war, the Angolan conflict supplied each of its participants with a lifetime's fund of stories. This is the sort of anecdote which emerged from behind the official security screen this week:

● The dreaded "Luso Monster", a strange armoured vehicle of unknown origins which lurked in the Benguela Railway junction town of that name. In mid-December 1975, when Battle

Group Foxbat had advanced to the outskirts of Luso, the monster rolled out and met up with four South African armoured cars. The first car blew the driver out of the monster's cab with one shot of its 90 mm gun. Then the other cars joined in and blew the "monster" to bits. On closer examination it proved to be an ordinary tractor to which plates of armour had been welded.

● The Cuban soldiers' fondness for dagga, ranging from the lowliest buck private all the way up to a general who was shot dead together with a female companion near Sa Da Bandeira... and was found to have a pocketful of the weed.

On at least two occasions, advancing South Africans found themselves confronted by heavily doped Cuban soldiers dazedly firing

pistols at the armoured cars.

● The "children" of the South African forces who acquitted themselves so well in action. Young the National Servicemen certainly were, but children they were not. "They proved to be tremendous soldiers," one of the commanders said. "Young men of both language groups today are as tough and ingenious on the battlefield as our forefathers were 70 years ago. The tougher the going was, the better they showed their worth."

● The well-behaved South Africans who honoured the Geneva Convention — which is usually ignored or unknown in a bush war.

"Unita commanders had great praise for the irreproachable conduct of the South African troops," a commander said. "There were no

contraventions of military codes of conduct, or irresponsible shooting. Where members of the enemy forces surrendered, our troops acted absolutely correctly and in a disciplined way."

● How FNL A leader Holden Roberto ignored the experts and generalised his forces to disaster.

The South African commanders rated Unita chief Dr Jonas Savimbi highly — but not Roberto. South African advisers serving with Roberto north of Luanda counselled him to stay where he was and consolidate his territorial defence in preparation for the moment of Angolan independence on November 11, 1975. Roberto knew better, with the result that he "gambled away his forces on careless attacks, and the result for the FNL A was disastrous."

# Angola: Schwarz asks questions

Political Staff

**THE ANGOLA** disclosures have served to harden the Progressive Reform Party's declared stand that South Africa should never have become embroiled in the war.

This was confirmed by the party's defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, yesterday when asked for reaction to the revelations.

He said the disclosures demonstrated "what we have always accepted — that our soldiers, airmen and sailors are able and courageous and in difficult circumstances have acquitted themselves well and will do so in the future."

But some questions needed to be answered by the Government in the light of the new disclosures, he added. The questions were:

- What did South Africa gain by the intervention in Angola, as the dialogue policy was now shattered?
- Prior to Angola, South

Africa was regarded as invincible militarily, except by the major powers — what did South Africa's exit do to that image and could the facts disclosed at this stage adequately restore that image?

● How do the Government's statements at the time reconcile with the facts now disclosed?

Mr Schwarz said history had shown that the constant approach of the PRP towards the Angola episode remained right — the public should have been told the facts.

South Africa should never have gone into Angola, but, having gone in, however wrong the decision was, the

job should have been finished, he said.

The United Party's defence spokesman, Mr Vause Raw, MP, was reported as saying he had always believed it was a mistake not to put the country in the picture on Angola at the time.

"Militarily it was an operation of which South Africa could well be proud. History will give the judgment on the political decision behind it," Mr Raw said.

The PRP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said the disclosures showed that the Government had told neither the public nor parliament the truth at the time. The exercise had failed to achieve any of its political objectives.



UNITA SOLDIERS being instructed in the use of their new weapons.

# INTERLOPERS IN A BLACK CIVIL WAR

**HOW** Fidel Castro's 15 000 Cuban invaders of Angola, armed by Russia, won a victory by default over the anti-communist guerrillas is told in detail for the first time in an exhaustive study — the second part of the series is published today — of this largely secret war.

The author, Robert Moss, shows that the United States, having begged South Africa to put troops in to offset the communist intervention, lost its nerve and failed to stop the great build-up of men, guns and aircraft from across the seas, which had started way back in 1964.

New details gathered in South Africa, Washington, Barbados, Lisbon, Paris, Madrid, Jerusalem and the states neighbouring Angola show how the plot was hatched the war fought and the political capitulation of the West ensured. The capture of a Cuban soldier vividly re-creates what it was like for these interlopers in Black civil war.

# Cuban volunteers arrive on an unknown battlefield

# Castro's Africa starts

**ON** AUGUST 16 1975 200 more Cuban instructors reached Luanda, where the MPLA was now in uncontested control. During August UNITA sources reported that some of the Cubans were transferred south to Lobito and Benguela, where the Cubans established a training camp and a supply base. In the bitter fighting in which the MPLA seized control of Lobito, a traditional UNITA stronghold, that same month,

in mid-September, Fidel Castro promised him some expensive military assistance, including the gift of six Soviet-built patrol boats (the Congo Republic had only two), Soviet MiG fighters, and training in Cuba for Congolese paracommandos.

they were being sent on a political course in Russia. Only after they had been deployed at an unknown battlefield in central Africa were their families informed of what had really happened to them.

How did the Cuban troop-planes get to Angola? The favourite refuelling point for the Russian-made Ilyushins and British-built Britannias leaving José Martí airport between October and mid-December 1975, was Barbados. Security at Seawell airport was slack, it was a long way off-

to depict the troops in Angola as quering heroes fire whom the enemy opened up like the Sea.

**ANOTHER 350** At Pointe Noire, war supplies were already being landed stored and transhipped. On September 29 the Cuban vessel Vietnam Heroico docked at Pointe Noire, with 20

**SPECTACULAR** On October 16 Russian transport aircraft landed another 800 Cuban soldiers at Brazzaville. These and subsequent Soviet flights made use of landing rights at Algiers and Conakry. On October 18 and 19 the 500 Cubans who had sailed in La Playa de Habana were flown to Angola in Soviet military planes. The fol-



**FEW COMFORTS** On November 29 he was worrying about rumours that 18 Cuban prisoners had been eaten alive by Black soldiers on the other side. The news came from three of our troops who managed to escape. Still, the stories had

**BATTLE MASKS** Castro's African safari has not ended with Angola. He made that plain in a speech on July 26 1976, in which he declared that Cuban military units and the necessary

yellow-taged men who spoke Spanish, she said to have fought with the MPLA in September, on the northern front, the FNLA found the bodies of two Cubans in a burned-out car.

From late September the arrival of Cuban troops steadily accelerated. As with the arms shipments, Congo-Brazzaville was the key transportation point. President Marlen Ngonadi, as promised his reward for services rendered when he visited Havana

arranged vehicles, 30 army trucks and 120 Cuban soldiers. On October 5 another Cuban ship, the Cerro Palado, docked. It had aboard it another 350 troops, who were taken by plane to the northern front. Then La Playa de Havana docked on October 12 with another 500 troops. The previous day 270 Cubans, including pilots had reached Brazzaville by air. On October 14 a Cuban Communist Party delegation turned up in Brazzaville and assured the MPLA that Cuba

another 750 Cubans were landed at Novo Redondo, South of Luanda, by coastal vessels. On October 26, 160 Cubans landed at the Maya Maya air base and left the same day for Angola. As Castro's men continued to arrive, the quantity and quality of the Soviet war material shipped to Pointe Noire increased spectacularly: MIG-21 jet fighters in parts (to be assembled in Congo-Brazzaville), tanks, armoured vehicles, rocket launchers and small arms. Many of these weapons were transferred to huge arms depots set up inside Angola, at Porto Amboim and Unicama ready to be used by the Cuban reinforcements as they came in.

By Angola's independence day, November 11, there were at least 4,000 Cuban troops based in Angola. Some 2,500 of them were stationed in Luanda and on the Qui-fangondo front, where their presence enabled the MPLA to fight off the FNLA's drive towards the capital. Hence it is non-



sense to make out that Cuba's decision to send in major combat units was taken only in early November after South Africa's intervention. In the two months after independence the strength of the Cuban forces in Angola was increased to over 15,000. Some of the troops came from the special Infantry of the Interior of the KGB's special troops, who are experts in internal repression, but more were 'volunteers' drawn from the ranks of former national servicemen, who were offered substantial pay increases to make the trip. Not everyone was told that he was going to war.

**ON A COURSE**

Sergeant Esequiel Murtelher, a 23-year-old small farmer from Oriente province, who was captured by the South Africans in the Carriango area on December 10, claimed that he had left Cuba on what he believed to be a peaceful mission, to build schools in Angola. He was astonished to find no building materials were available.

Carlos Maru Mesa, and Roberto Morales Bellina, taken prisoner on December 12, claimed they had left Cuba believing that

the capital, Bridgetown, and few people seemed to have noticed the night flights in the first few weeks. It is not clear whether the Barbadian Government gave the green light. But the then Prime Minister, Mr Errol Barrow, conceded in an interview that there may have been as many as 50 flights before he was forced to lodge a formal protest with the Cubans on December 17.



Other observers say that at the height of the airlift there were between 10 and 15 flights a week, and as many as five in a single night. It is impossible to believe that Mr Barrow's Government did not know from very early on that these mysterious planes, each carrying 100-odd young men, were additional to the scheduled Cuban flights that had been stopping over at Seawell for the previous two years.

**U.S. PRESSURE**

American pressure finally stopped the flights, although there was a wrangle within the American Embassy at the time over how much pressure should be applied. The Black American Ambassador, Theodore Britton, was accused by the head of his political section of trying to 'ingratiate' himself with Barrow.

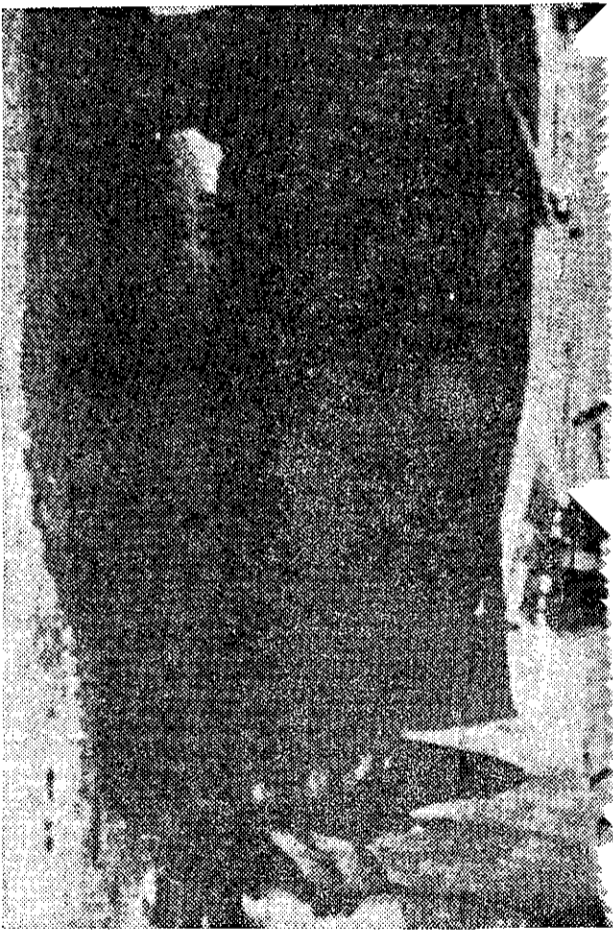
**KEY PART**

After the Barbados connection was cut off the Cubans turned to Eric Williams, the Prime Minister of Trinidad, for the same facilities. But he refused, on the ground that he was not ready to back foreign intervention in Angola. However, the Cubans soon found more amenable countries.

**CUT OFF**

The Portuguese played a key part in getting the Cubans to Angola around Christmas, 1975. Britannia-313 flown by Cuihana de Avicao were allowed refuelling facilities at the airbase on the island of Santa Maria in the Azores. The pattern was the same with five flights in the last days of December; the Cuban planes would land at night with their internal lights dimmed, and without declaring their cargo. No passengers would disembark.

But Portuguese military intelligence officers established that the flight from Havana on December 20



A RUSSIAN-BUILT BRDM 2 amphibious armoured car knocked out by anti-communist forces near Nova Redondo.

contained 94 passengers en route to Guinea-Bissau. Another 259 passengers were on four succeeding flights. Senior Portuguese officers say that American pressure finally persuaded the Portuguese to cut off refuelling facilities, which had been initially granted on the personal authority of the then President, General Costa Gomes.

The tremendous logistical exercise that was mounted to get the Cubans and their equipment to Angola went virtually unreported at the time, and Western intelligence services were sometimes slow to pick up definite news of some of the key items that were being smuggled in.

**MANY SNAGS**

But the Cubans ran into plenty of snags along the way. Some of the small coasters used to transport arms and men from the Congo Republic into northern Angola were sabotaged; two were blown up by Portuguese agents in contact with the French intelligence service, and at least three more were blown up by South African commandos using simple dynamite charges. What was life like at the front for a Cuban gunner or rifleman — typically, a farm labourer or textile worker of 22 or 23 who had started his national service at the age of 16? The diary of a young soldier who was posted to an area near Quibala, the scene of the biggest battle



that took place in Angola in December 1975, gave some insights. He left Havana on 'a huge plane' on November 4 (the day before Castro invaded Angola) and his flight took 28 hours. 'They forbid us to take any documents or any proof of our identity,' he noted in the first entry in the diary 'but everyone knows that there are Cubans in Angola.'

One of the first things that struck him was the quantity of arms and ammunition stockpiled for the invading force. 'I was fascinated with all the weapons that were lying around there, without belonging to anyone. It's just unreal, the amount of money which is wasted in war and just for peanuts. Unlike many of his colleagues, it seems that he was a Christian, since he was shocked by the discovery in a small deserted church which was abandoned by the Portuguese of a lot of English magazines with naked women.'



Within a week or two of his arrival he was complaining about the poor fighting quality of his MPLA allies. On November 21 he noted that this morning two of our armoured cars and a truck were unexpectedly destroyed by the enemy, while they were on patrol. These Angolans are really careless.'

**CARELESS**

Two days later, he was complaining that the Blacks were unwilling to dig foxholes at night, even though the enemy guns were dug in nearby. The following day, the Cuban/MPLA forces suffered heavy losses: 38 killed, hundreds of prisoners, eight armoured cars destroyed and many people wounded.

**RICHEST**

As the campaign progressed, food, hygiene and wild rumours about the savagery of the enemy became nagging preoccupations. 'These past few days, the food has not been sufficient for us, but thanks to God there are a lot of cattle around here. I found a bow and arrow, so I used it to hunt just like the primitive tribes used to do.'

Since Unia controlled the richest agricultural lands in Angola throughout most of the campaign, the MPLA and its Cuban allies often went hungry — although the fact that the Cubans received airlifts of such delicacies as Hungarian sausage and East German pickles was a constant irritant for their Black comrades.

The slaughter of livestock to feed the troops in the field was tremendous, and it was not just the cattle that were killed off.

For example, the former royal stables at Palanca Preta, just south of Malange in northern Angola, were celebrated throughout the world for their stock of 250 superb black sable antelopes (*hippotragus niger vertonii*). The antelopes were hunted down by the MPLA and eaten.

throughout the war. As the Cuban diary indicates later on, the Cubans found it expedient to circulate rumours about enemy savagery in order to prevent their Black auxiliaries from running away. It was a war in which there were few creature-comforts, apart from the occasional cache of Angolan wine put away by some white settler who had taken flight. But the Cubans, officer and man, had one luxury: a weekly ration of 20 Havana cigars or cigarettes if preferred.



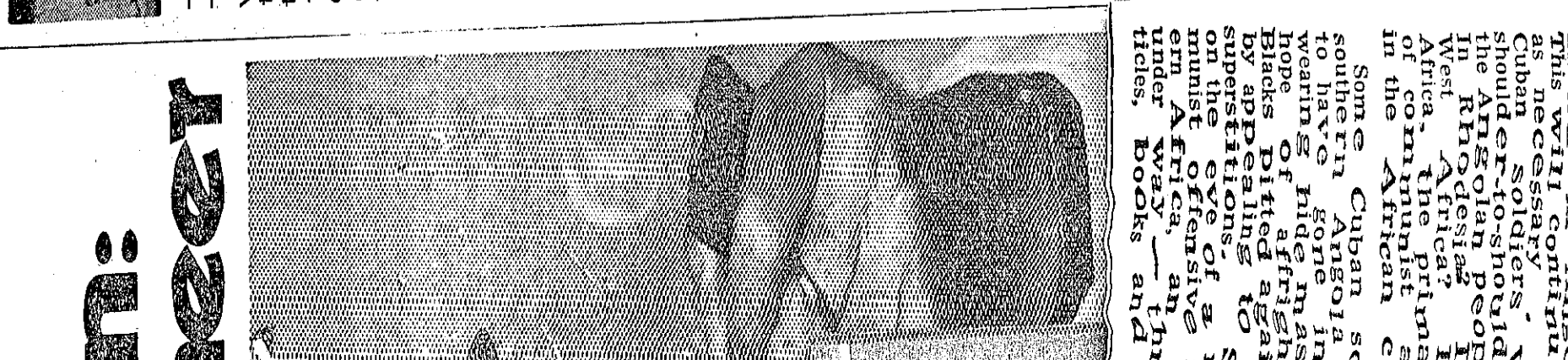
**NO INVINCIBILITY**

The Cubans took some very hard knocks. At the battle of Bridge 14, in the area north of Santa Comba on December 9, they lost 90 men. At a battle near Quibala on December 14 another 50 Cubans were killed. The seriously wounded Cuban soldiers were flown out to East Germany for treatment — apparently in order not to demoralise the people at home. Stories were current among the men in the field of retired ships that were sent to take away the bodies of Cuban dead.

The Cubans' combat performance in Angola did little to create a Vietnamese-type of myth of invincibility — at least among those who know what the fighting was really like. Nor did the propaganda talk a bout 'revolutionary solidarity' or Castro's efforts to make out that there was some special affinity between the Angolan and Cuban peoples ('African' blood runs in our veins) enable the expeditionary force to avoid friction with the people it was supposedly helping. Cuban prisoners were forthright in their views about their Angolan allies.

**RACISTS**

Standard complaints were that the MPLA were poorly trained, (in the words of one Cuban prisoner of war) 'a band of cowards'. In combat situations MPLA officers would frequently desert their men, leaving it to the Cubans to try to stand and fight. For their part, MPLA prisoners of war complained that many of the Cubans were 'racists' who insisted on privileges denied to the Black troops



Some Cuban so-called southern Angola to have gone into wearing hide masks. Blacks pitted against by superstitious. on the eve of a R... ern Africa, an... under way — th... books and

will continue... necessary... shoulder-to-shoulder... the Angolan people... West Africa? In... Africa, the primary... of communist... in the African ec...

# The waste of war and 'just for peanuts'



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**Rumour: Cuban prisoners eaten alive by black soldiers on the other side.**

In the two months after independence the strength of the Cuban forces in Angola was increased to over 15,000. Some of the troops came from the special infantry of the Interior Ministry (the equivalent of the KGB's special troops, who are experts in internal repression), but more were "volunteers," drawn from the ranks of former national servicemen, who were offered substantial pay

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Senior Portuguese officers say that American pressure finally persuaded the Portuguese to cut off refuelling facilities, which had been initially granted on the personal authority of the then President General Costa Gomes.

The tremendous logistical exercise that was mounted to get the Cu-

bans and their equipment to Angola went virtually unreported at the time, and Western intelligence services were sometimes slow to pick up definite news of some of the key items that were being smuggled in. But the Cubans ran into plenty of snags along the way. Some of the small coasters used to trans-ship arms and men from the Congo republic into northern Angola were sabotaged: two were blown up by Portuguese agents in contact with the French intelligence service, and at least three more were blown up by South African Commandos using simple dynamite charges.

What was life like at the front for a Cuban gunner or rifleman — typically, a farm labourer or textile worker of 22 or 23 who had started his national service at the age of 16? The diary of a young soldier who was posted to an area near Quibala, the scene of the biggest battles that took place in Angola in December 1975, gave some insights.

He left Havana on "a huge plane" on November 4 (the day before Castro — according to his apologists — gave the order to invade Angola) and his flight took 28 hours. "They forbid us to take any documents or any proof of our identity," he noted in the first entry in the diary, "but everyone knows that there are Cubans in Angola."

One of the first things that struck him was the quantity of arms and ammunition stockpiled for

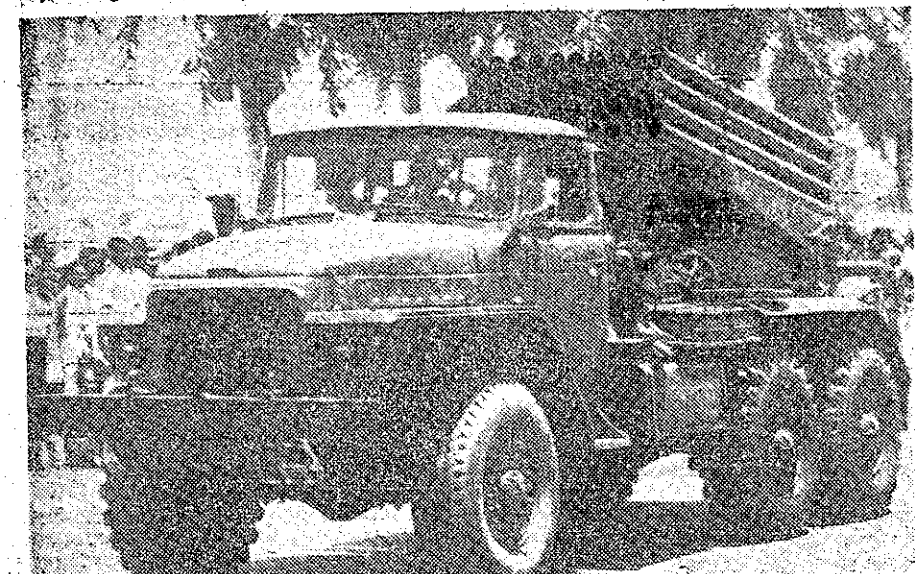
the invading force. "I was fascinated with all the weapons that were lying around there, without belonging to anyone. It's just unreal, the amount of money which is wasted in war, and just for peanuts." Unlike many of his colleagues, it seems that he was a Christian, since he was shocked by the discovery in "a small deserted church which was abandoned by the Portuguese" of "a lot of English magazines with naked women."

Within a week or two of his arrival, he was complaining about the poor fighting quality of his MPLA allies. On November 21 he noted that "this morning, two of our armoured cars and a truck were unexpectedly destroyed by the enemy, while they were on patrol. These Angolans are really careless."

**The pillage — even the renowned black sable antelopes were hunted down and eaten by the MPLA.**

Two days later, he was complaining that the blacks were unwilling to dig foxholes at night, even though the enemy guns were dug in nearby. The following day, the Cuban/MPLA forces suffered heavy losses: "38 killed, hundreds of prisoners, eight armoured cars destroyed and many people wounded."

As the campaign progressed food hygiene and wild rumours about the savagery of the enemy became nagging preoccupations. "These past few days the food has not been sufficient for us, but thanks to God there are a lot of cattle around here. I found a bow and arrow, so I used it to hunt just like the primitive tribes used to do." Since UNITA controlled the richest agricultural lands in Angola throughout most of the campaign, the MPLA and its Cuban allies often went hungry — although the fact that the Cubans received airlifts of such delicacies as Hungarian sausage and East German pickles was a constant irritant for their black comrades.

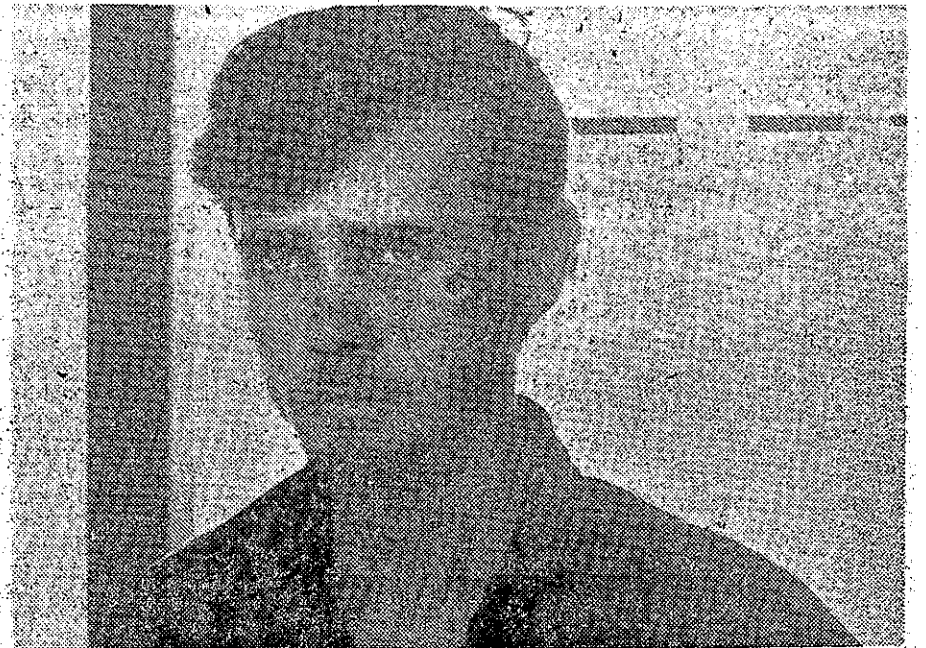


A self-propelled rocket launcher believed to be part of the MPLA army buildup.



Young MPLA soldiers receive instruction from an unnamed man — probably a Cuban.

Cuban forces flooded into Angola as interlopers in a black civil war. They came by ship and by plane and small boats. They came through Brazzaville in the Congo and Barbados in the West Indies. Waiting for them was a stockpile of sophisticated Russian weaponry. ROBERT MOSS of The Sunday Telegraph continues his dramatic story of the Angolan war, and giving vivid insight of the front-line man's ordeal is a diary of one of Fidel Castro's fighting men.



This 17-year-old Cuban soldier was captured while serving with the MPLA in Angola.

The slaughter of livestock and the pillage of crops to feed the troops in the field was tremendous, and it was not just the cattle that were killed off. For example, the former royal stables at Palanca Preta, just south of Malange in northern Angola, were celebrated among wild-life lovers throughout the world for their stock of 250 superb black sable antelopes (*hipopotragus niger variani*). The antelopes were hunted down by the MPLA and eaten.

Like any front-line soldier, the Cuban was soon worrying about hygiene. On December 1 he noted, "While in bed I killed 52 fleas. Yes, I counted them because they are like wild beasts, and they bit." By this stage, he had at least acquired a black girl to bring him coffee and other comforts.

On November 29 he was worrying about rumours that 18 Cuban prisoners had been eaten alive by black soldiers on the other side. "The news came from three of our troops who managed to escape." Similar stories had currency on both sides throughout the war. As the Cuban's diary indicates later on, the Cubans found it expedient to circulate rumours about enemy savagery in order to prevent their black auxiliaries from running away.

It was a war in which there were few creature-comforts, apart from the occasional cache of Angolan wine put away by some white settler who had taken flight. But the Cubans, officer and man, had one luxury: a weekly ration of 20 Havana cigars or cigarettes if they preferred.

The Cubans took some very hard knocks. At the battle of Bridge 14, in the area north of Santa Comba on December 9, they lost 90 men. At a battle near Quibala on December 14 another 50 Cubans

were killed. The seriously wounded Cuban soldiers were flown out to East Germany for treatment — apparently in order not to demoralise the people at home. Stories were current among the men in the field of refrigerator ships that were sent to take away the bodies of Cuban dead.

The Cubans' combat performance in Angola did little to create a Vietcong-type of myth of invincibility — at least among those who know what the fighting was really like. Nor did the propaganda talk about "revolutionary solidarity" or Castro's efforts to make out that there was some special affinity between the Angolan and Cuban peoples ("African blood runs in our veins") enable the expeditionary force to avoid friction with the people it was supposedly helping. Cuban prisoners were forthright in their view about their Angolan allies.

Standard complaints were that the MPLA were poorly trained, poorly motivated and (in the words of one Cuban prisoner of war) "a band of cowards." In combat situations, MPLA officers would frequently desert their men, leaving it to the Cubans to try to rally the black troops to stand and fight. For their part, MPLA prisoners of war complained that many of the Cubans were "racists" who insisted on privileges denied to the black troops (for example, better food) and who ruthlessly shot any black soldier who tried to retreat after his officers had already fled. Such tensions are still simmering. There was a report earlier this month of a clash in a barracks in southern Angola in which ten Cubans were killed by the MPLA.

Castro's African safari has not ended with Angola. He made that plain in a speech on July 26

1976, in which he declared that "Cuban military units and the necessary weapons have remained in Angola. . . . This will continue as long as necessary. . . . And Cuban soldiers will fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Angolan people again." In Rhodesia? In South West Africa? In South Africa, the primary target of Communist aggression in the African continent?

Some Cuban soldiers in southern Angola are said to have gone into battle wearing hide masks, in the hope of affrighting the blacks pitted against them by appealing to primitive superstitions. Similarly, on the eve of a new Communist offensive in Southern Africa, an effort is under way — through articles, books and films — to depict the Cuban troops in Angola as conquering heroes fired with love of the cause, before whom the enemy lines opened up like the Red Sea.

The truth, as the next two articles will show, was somewhat different. The Cubans outnumbered the South African forces in Angola by 10 to one. Thanks to Soviet largesse, the pro-Moscow forces outgunned the anti-Communist forces by more than 10 to one, and had MiG fighters available to boot. Yet the Cubans "won" only in the sense that South Africa and the Western Powers felt politically obliged to withdraw from the battle, while black anti-Communist guerillas are fighting on.

It was a victory nonetheless. It taught us that in the great world conflict for which Angola was only one of the battlefields, victory or defeat depends on political will and the possession of a global strategy even more than on military prowess. Next: SOUTH AFRICA'S "ROMMEL" STRIKES NORTH.

5

# More queries over Angola

Parliamentary  
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Angola disclosures have served to harden the Progressive Reform Party's declared stand that South Africa should never have become embroiled in the war.

This was confirmed yesterday by the party's defence spokesman, Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP.

He said the disclosures demonstrated "what we have always accepted — that our soldiers, airmen and sailors are able and courageous and in difficult circumstances have acquitted themselves well and will do so in the future."

But some questions needed to be answered by the Government.

What did South Africa gain by the intervention, since its dialogue policy was now shattered?

Prior to Angola, South Africa was regarded as invincible militarily except by the major powers — what did its exit do to that image?

How do the Government's statements at the time reconcile with the facts now disclosed?

Mr. Schwarz said history had shown that the constant approach of the PRP towards the Angola episode remained right — the public should have been told the facts.

The United Party's defence spokesman, Mr. Vause Raw, MP, was reported saying he had always believed it was a mistake not to put the country in the picture at the time.

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jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976 (pendant le mois de Noël)  
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civilisation française (since 1972)  
- Secretariat Général de la France  
(Bordeaux) from 1964 to 1972  
- editor for "Revue de la civilisation française", French Studies

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# How Botha misled the parents of the boys in Angola

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But some questions at the Press conference were ruled out of order and newsmen were told not to ask questions of political significance about South Africa's involvement in the Angolan war. Present were a number of

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All were unanimous in their praise of the South African soldier both permanent force and national servicemen who conducted themselves "impeccably" in the conflict. "The tougher the going, the tougher became the soldier," they were told.

*Sunday Tribune*  
6/2/77  
Tribune Reporter

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This is evident from an examination of South Africa's censored Press reports compared to the official version of the venture outlined by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria this week.

One of the first reports South Africans had indicating the extent of the country's involvement was published in the daily papers on November 28, 1975.

Quoting "informed sources" it said South African troops were in Angola providing advisers and logistical support for the anti-Communist forces fighting the MPLA.

The following day this was categorically denied by Mr Botha.

In an interview he said: "We are not taking part in the war. We are interested only in safeguarding our own interests."

South Africa wanted only to defend her borders and her interests in the Buacana Hydro Electric project. Commenting on reports that South Africa was providing advisers and logistical support he said: "I do now know who is advising them (the anti-Communist forces) or who is providing them with logistical support."

But at the end of November 1975 there was, according to Defence Headquarters, a large and rapidly increasing number of troops in Angola who were not merely providing advice and logistical support to the liberation movements of UNITA and FENLA but actively taking part in the struggle.

When Mr Botha denied that South Africans were taking part in the war, troops were not only defending the hydro-electric dam site just north of the South West African border but had entered and captured the cities of Benguela and Lobito deep in Angola. The army had reached



Piet Botha . . . denials as the troops swept through Angola

# OPERATION FUSHP

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The deception was not all on one side. On December 4 Dr Savimbi denied that South African troops were fighting on Unita's side. A week later, the day after his and South African troops had won a crushing victory over the combined Cuban and MPLA forces at Bridge 14, he again denied receiving logistical aid

from South Africa. He said he was giving aid to the terrorist organisation Swapo and "how can I be with South Africa and with Swapo?"

But while South Africans endured in almost complete ignorance their country's involvement in the conflict, the rest of the world had a shrewd idea what was going on. It led to an awkward moment for the Minister

of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, in London on November 19, 1975, when he was caught between South Africa's official version of its involvement and the version British reporters believed to be true.

At first he denied there were South African forces in Angola. Then he retreated to say there were troops there but simply to defend the labourers, equipment and water supply from the Cunene River to Ovambo.

At the time British newspapers were reporting that South African forces had penetrated and been spotted 800 kilometres into Angola.

Why could the South African Press not report this? Dr Muller was asked by the British Press. Because they should not be allowed to "participate in speculation". Dr Muller replied, "It would have served no purpose and might have caused worry."

# SECRETS OF



MR PIK BOTHA  
Advice ignored

**How Pik Botha was bypassed**

# THE SECRET WAR

**FOR THE FIRST TIME details can be disclosed of the intricate diplomacy and high-level political manoeuvres that surrounded South Africa's controversial involvement in the Angola war.**

*It is a story of undercover emissaries, secret service contacts and incredibly complex power plays by Dr Henry Kissinger, former US Secretary of State.*

Among the more bizarre details is the disclosure that the South African Government relied on unconventional diplomatic channels, overriding the advice of its Ambassador in Washington, when it decided to enter the civil war late in 1975.

In response to this request, the South African withdrawal was delayed, and South Africa was later rewarded by gaining direct access to Dr Kissinger, leading to the 1976 summit meetings with Mr Vorster.

It has been established that the Central Intelligence Agency was in close contact with South African intelligence throughout 1975. Dr Kissinger had previously used CIA channels of communication with Israeli intelligence to transmit messages that he did not wish to be traced, and he may have done so in the case of Angola.

## Rebuttal

Now the Sunday Times Guy Bernard, reports that in November, 1975, just as the South African intervention began, Mr Vorster sent Dr Eschel Rhoodie to Paris and Bonn — and thence to Washington — to try to contact Dr Kissinger.

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# Angola secrets

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... Rita — his Mrs Albert ...

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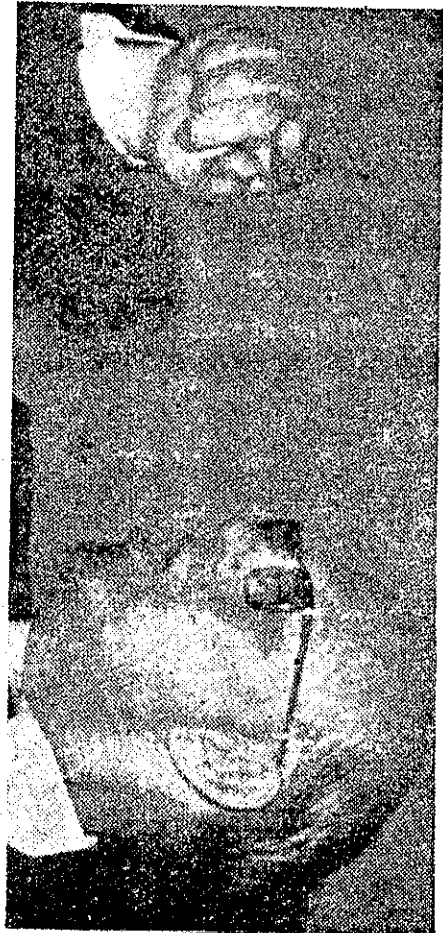
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## KATE KARATE GOES FOR THE MEN

Tribune Reporter

CATHERINE Mthwane, a young Kazale student, will fight 20 men today in a attempt to become the first black South African woman to set a black belt will tackle her opponent one at a time but her success is uncertain.

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# SECRET'S OF THE SECRET WAR



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Advice Ignored

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The information is emerging after the publication this week by the South African Defence Force of the first comprehensive account of the war as seen from the South African side.

The SADF account left aside the diplomatic and political considerations that dominated the conflict, turning a military victory for South Africa into a political disaster for the West.

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ROBERT MOSS continues his dramatic story of the Angolan war, and reveals exciting facts about South Africa's role.

# The Cape's Rommel strikes north

The crucial mission of the South African advisers with Dr Savimbi was to stop the communist forces from advancing on Nova Lisboa down one of the three main roads that were open to them: from Luanda to the north, and from Benguela and Lobito to the west.

A Unita column under Dr Savimbi's personal command set out on October 4 to ward off a reported communist thrust from the west, and clashed with the Cubans and the MPLA three days later.

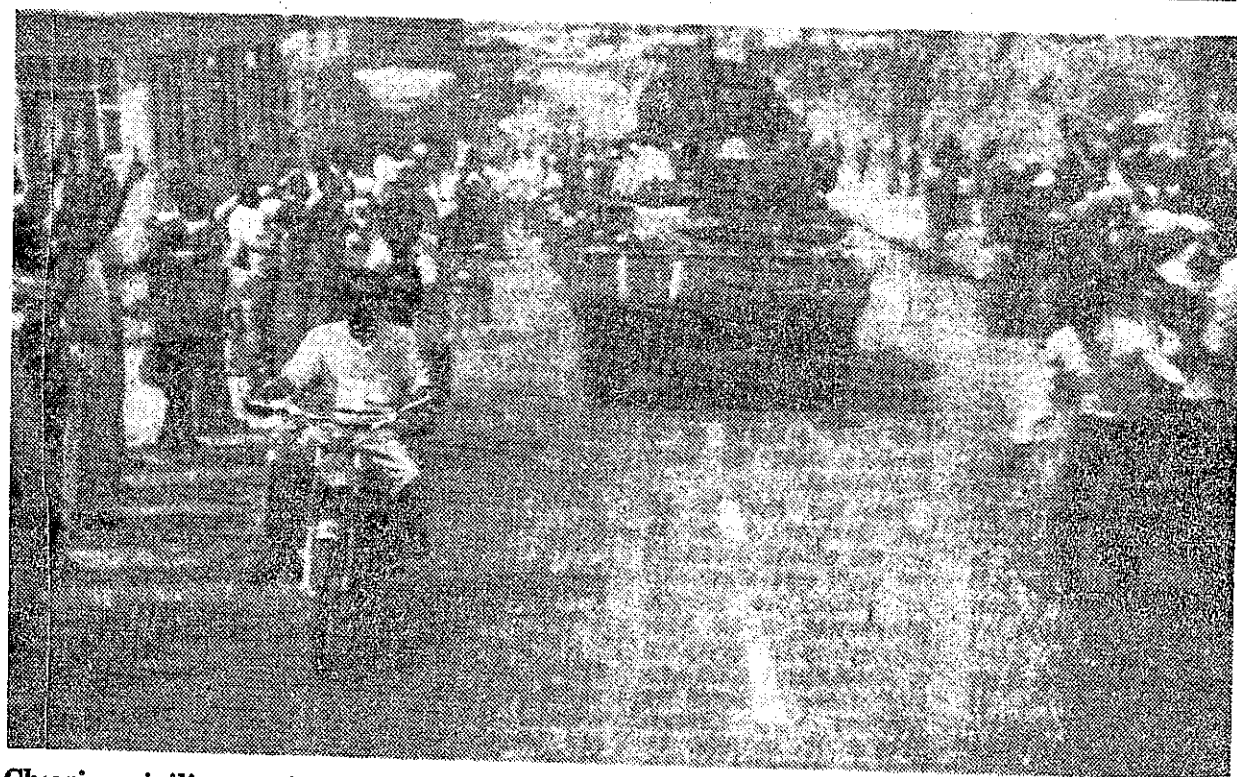
After the battle, the Unita forces set up defensive positions to the west of Nova Lisboa and Commandant Kaas (nicknamed so because his fair

confused the Cubans. There were, indeed, more black South Africans than white in the columns, but there were certainly no Zulus.

The officer in command was a stocky colonel in his early forties, an Afrikaner from the Cape Province who had graduated from the Military Academy in Saldanha Bay and had volunteered to serve in Angola at the beginning of the month.

He was to earn the nickname "Rommel" from his comrades because of the extraordinary speed of the column's advance.

He was alerted at 9.30 pm on October 9 that he should get ready to leave Pretoria for the operational headquarters at Runtu, on the Angolan border.



Cheering civilians welcome South African troops as the armoured combat group Zulu captures another town in its lightning drive up the Angolan coast. This picture, taken by a member of the column, is the first of its kind to be published anywhere.

changed hands several times. The column ran into light resistance from MPLA ambush parties using RPG-7 antitank rockets along the road (and also from Unita foragers who had not yet been notified of Operation Zulu). But when it got to the town, most of the defenders fled into the bush.

This was to become the pattern throughout much of the campaign. MPLA soldiers took to wearing civilian clothes under their uniforms so that, once driven out of their posi-

column swung northeast towards Rocadas where it was joined on October 20 by four troops of armoured cars (about 20 in all) and half a platoon of 81 mm mortars, sent over the Border from South West Africa. The column also gained some more exotic recruits at Rocadas. It was met by a van of 47 Portuguese led by a small dapper captain with a twirled moustache called Aparicio, who proudly announced that he and his followers were members of the Portuguese Liberation Army (ELP) and

"Rommel's" main worry now was that the MPLA would pull back inside the town, putting the civilians at risk, but the defences turned out to be concentrated at outlying positions, especially at a hill called Monte Cristo Rei because of the large statue of Christ on its summit.

The Zulu forces struck first at the airfield (standard procedure throughout the offensive, since the column was basically air supplied) and then sent troops to scale the Monte Cristo Rei by stealth on the night of October 24. They

These rockets have a range of about 960 m, and a self-destruct fuse. Fired high, they would explode in mid-air with a big bang and with a big cloud of dense black smoke — totally harmless, since they do not produce shrapnel, but most demoralising to the black soldier, who could not be persuaded that no harm would come.

The gun battle outside Mocamedes might have gone badly for the Zulu column if the enemy had brought heavy mortars into play. But the column managed to fight its way through, capturing a new Russian-made 82 mm ro-

an urgent request for reinforcements. He was sent a squadron of 22 armoured cars, airlifted to Silva Porto on big C-130 transports.

It was tempting to strike north to the Cuanza River with this new force, but the orders from Pretoria were to hold back. Word had already come of the arrival of another South African force in the south of the country.

On an evening in late October, Major Chindondo, the Unita chief-of-staff, arrived breathless and excited at the training camp. He had come to alert Commandant Kaas, and reported the enemy was advancing in great strength from the north and was massed in the Quibala area.

A Cuban officer led the MPLA advance in a black car. Then a South African gunner opened fire.

Commandant Kaas assembled most of his armoured cars and a Unita battalion in a column, code-named Fox-bat, which struck north and eventually took up defensive positions in the Cela area.

It was here, on November 7, the Unita forces bagged one of their biggest quarries.

The MPLA advance was being led by a senior Cuban officer (with two red stars on his jacket), driving a black car. A South African gunner fired at his car with a 106 mm gun and he was killed instantly.

The Foxbat column was ordered to hold a line about 30 km north of Nova Lisboa until Independence Day — although, in military terms, it would have had little difficulty in advancing to the line of the Cuanza River, 270 km further north.

The political directive was that the South Africans should not go beyond traditional Unita territory, and should be ready to withdraw on November 11.

Meanwhile, another South African column drove over the border of South-west Africa into Angola on October 14. The code-name given to it by the South African high command was Operation Zulu, which apparently

following morning.

At Runtu, he discovered that his force was to consist of two battalions: a Bushman battalion, mainly recruited from the Caprivi Strip, and including many bushmen who had fought for the Portuguese as skirmishers and trackers, together with Portuguese ex-army officers; and a black FNLA battalion consisting of about 1 000 men divided into three companies and commanded by a mulatto, Commandant Businha, who was to prove his value as a tough bush soldier in the course of the offensive.

The FNLA men were followers of Daniel Chipenda, the warlord whose headquarters were at Serpa Pinto. Chipenda had broken away from the MPLA a year before and his loyalty could never entirely be taken for granted by his new allies. His men had been trained by the South African instructors at Mapupa.

"Rommel" had only six South African officers and seven NCO's to help him command his force. From the outset, they had a language problem. Half the Bushmen spoke Portuguese. The other half (recruited in South West Africa) spoke Afrikaans.

So orders would be issued to their Afrikaner commanding officer in Afrikaans. He would then repeat them in English to the Portuguese officers, who in turn would translate them into Portuguese.

It was a process that would have been merely tedious on the parade ground, but on the battlefield it presented the risk of fatal confusion and delay.

Their orders were to capture all the important centres along the coast that he could reach before Independence Day on November 11, within the ethnic areas where support for the Unita and FNLA was strongest. "Rommel" was to make it clear to the civilian population that his was a Unita/FNLA column. Some Portuguese settlers wrongly imagined that they had come to restore the old order.

When the column crossed the border at Cuangar on October 14, it included only civilian vehicles—lorries, vegetable trucks, private cars and Land-Rovers.

The first target was the southern town of Pereira de Eca, which had already

# Out of the town came a white flag

tions, they could drop their rifles, whip off their military gear, and merge with the civilian population.

The column occupied Pereira de Eca so quickly that MPLA troops on the outskirts were not immediately aware that the town had changed owners. Commandant Businha was having a celebratory drink in the local bar when two MPLA soldiers came in. He whirled around, took one look at them, and gave the MPLA salute (two fingers up). When they responded, he fired from the hip, killing both.

The condition of Pereira de Eca gave a glimpse of what the South Africans were to find in the bigger towns, gutted by a black civil war. Most of the buildings had been sacked, the shops looted down to the floorboards. Local Unita forces were brought in to restore basic services.

From Pereira de Eca, the

that they intended to drive the communists out of Angola before carrying the crusade to Portugal itself. Aparicio quickly acquired the nickname "Garibaldi" with the South Africans. Unfortunately his group proved to be bolder in promises than in deeds and never went further than Sa da Bandeira.

Two days later, the strengthened column, now led by a Land-Rover with a machinegun mounted on top, swept into the town of Joao de Almeida. This was more vigorously defended: it had been used as a major MPLA storage depot, and large quantities of food, equipment and propaganda material were captured.

Now the road was clear for the assault on Sa da Bandeira, the capital of Huila province, which was still believed to contain a sizeable white population.

that the MPLA had already withdrawn, together with their big guns. This again was part of the pattern of the campaign so that as Zulu drove farther north it ran into even heavier fire power.

It was left to Captain Garibaldi and his liberators to clear Sa da Bandeira. It took them about a week — albeit a very sociable week with the wine flowing freely at impromptu parties of Portuguese in the street.

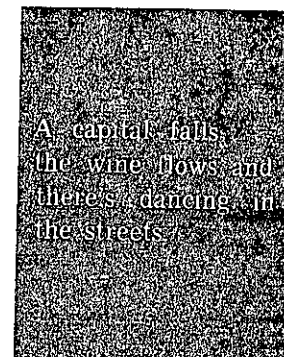
The South Africans offered the local radio station to the Unita FNLA forces, but they were not organised to use it, so Garibaldi walked in and began issuing declarations that the town had been freed by the Portuguese Liberation Army. Some of these broadcasts gave rise to a report in the foreign Press that the ELP was leading the march to the north.

Joined by another troop of Panhard armoured cars and another half platoon of 1 mm mortars, the South Africans' next target was the major southern port of Mocamedes.

On the way the column came under fire from 122 mm single-tube rocket-launchers, an ideal weapon for ambush, very light, easy to handle, and capable of being fired from an ordinary car.

It was in the skirmishes outside Mocamedes that the column also saw RPG-7 rockets used as a means of psychological warfare.

colossal gun, and occupy the harbour of Mocamedes the same evening (October 27). There was an interesting variety of shipping bobbing at anchor, including a Portuguese navy corvette, and Portuguese, Greek and Italian merchant vessels. The South Africans believed that these ships had been



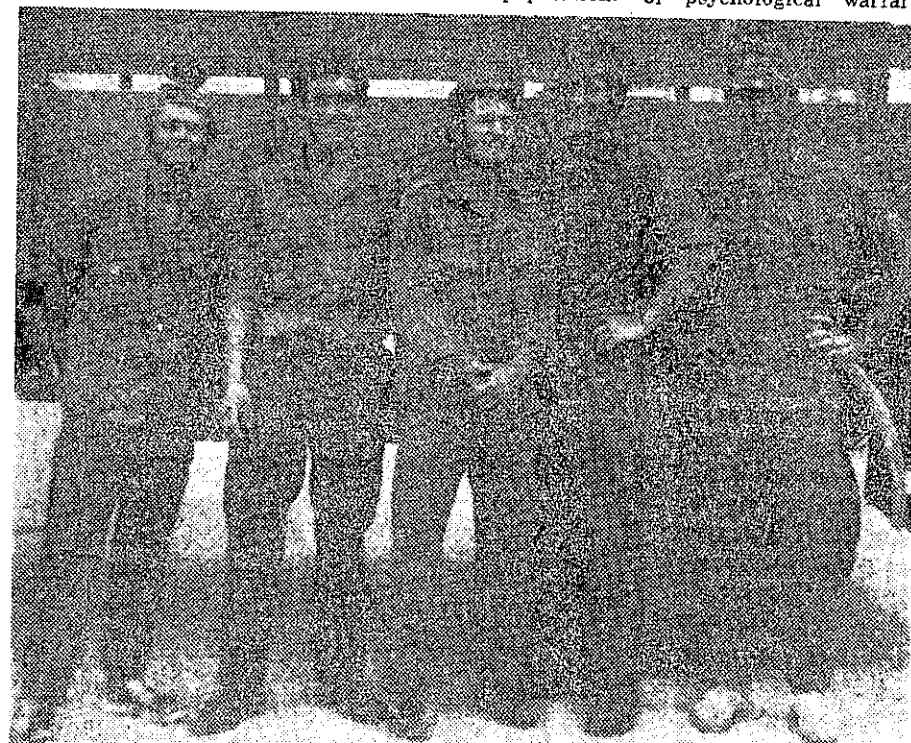
bringing arms — and probably Cuban troops as well — to Mocamedes, and were now being loaded up for mass evacuation. They also knew that Nord-Atlas aircraft allegedly owned by Frelimo in Mozambique had been flying troops and equipment out of Mocamedes in advance of the Zulu offensive.

As the sun set over the harbour roads a red Fiat coupe with a white flag fluttering from its bonnet drove out of the town towards "Rommel's" improvised command post. It had two occupants: the Portuguese captain in command of the 150 paratroopers in the town, and a naval officer from the corvette. They requested that the ships in the harbour should be allowed to leave on the grounds that they were evacuating refugees. The captain also insisted that his paratroopers wanted to have nothing to do with the war. "My role here is to guard the lives and property of the refugees."

It was later discovered that he was not telling the whole truth. Unknown to the Zulu force, the communications centre at Silva Porto had already picked up an urgent radio signal from the Portuguese command in Mocamedes to Luanda, requesting that MPLA reinforcements should be sent at once. It was also confirmed later that at the time Zulu arrived, a Soviet vessel had been waiting outside the harbour, bearing more arms and ammunition.

(C) Robert Moss, 1977  
Sunda's Telegraph

© Tomorrow: A bridge is saved by a little wire.



In an assortment of headgear and footwear, South African national servicemen with the Zulu combat group pose for a colleague somewhere in Angola.

5

## New light on war in Angola

2/19/79  
The Star today continues its Angola File series, which contains many startling revelations about South Africa's role in the Angola war.

The part played by Commandant Kaas, the South African officer who became fast friends with Dr Jonas Savimbi when he was sent to train Unita's troops, is told on Page 15.

Today Mr Deon Fourie, senior lecturer in strategic studies at Unisa, said South African soldiers had "proved their mettle" when outnumbered 10 to one by the Cubans.

# ...charges of Unita recruits

**ROBERT MOSS**, of the Sunday Telegraph, continues the inside story of the Angola war, and with Africa's involvement in it. Here he tells Savimbi's South African confidant, a fair- haired paratroop major with some original ideas on counter-insurgency that he had been sitting up in a thesis in Pretoria. Savimbi and the major called each other **Commandant Kaas** and the **Doc**.



...it earned them a UN Security Council...  
 ...the black nationalist movements in Angola.  
 ...As will be shown in the next article, the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, flew to Pretoria at a critical stage in the war to beg Mr Vorster to keep his troops in Angola.  
 ...The South Africans also went in with the encouragement of Dr Kissinger, who offered American guarantees that, in the event, he was unable to fulfil.  
 ...Among black African leaders, Kenneth Kaunda has been the most courageously outspoken. He gave warning early in 1976 that there was no reason to believe that the Russians would behave any differently in Angola from the way they had behaved in Czechoslovakia.  
 ..."Much as we condemn the South African intervention in Angola," he said, "we cheat ourselves if we think that by condemning South Africa we are settling things."  
 ...How did the South Africans get sucked into a black civil war? The story begins in March 1975 when a senior South African

...intelligence officer met Jonas Savimbi in a European capital. At a meeting in Lusaka in April 1975, Savimbi asked for small arms and cash to enable his movement to contribute to the joint black army that was supposed to be set up under independence, and so help to establish a military balance that could force the pro-Soviet MPLA to agree to hold elections.  
 ...The South Africans—like other Western governments—were worried by the jealousies between Unita and its rivals of FNLA, the third black faction in Angola, and urged Savimbi to establish a formal alliance with Holden Roberto, its leader.  
 ...Savimbi was reluctant, complaining of gangsterish behaviour and "anti-white" attitudes among the FNLA chiefs. The South Africans rejected his request and allowed contact to lapse for several months. (Savimbi found other backers in the meantime—including the Chinese, who supplied seven tons of arms in the first half of 1975.)  
 ...The South Africans had also been approached by Holden Roberto, through

Portuguese intermediaries such as Colonel Santos E Castro, a respected former counter-insurgency fighter who had been a provincial governor in Angola and was to become a key figure in the anti-communist movement in both Portugal and Angola. Their first meeting with Roberto took place in Kinshasa in July. On the strength of Roberto's undertaking to consolidate an alliance with Savimbi the South Africans agreed to give the FNLA a shipment of mostly second-hand light machine-guns, rifles and mortars, which arrived in August.  
 ...A third meeting towards the end of August, in Unita-held territory inside Angola, when a senior South African army general was present, set the scene for South Africa's entry into the war. The South African army agreed to provide instructors. Two training camps were set up: one for Unita at Calombo, south of Silva Porto, another for the FNLA forces loyal to Daniel Chipenda at Malupa, in Southern Angola. Crash courses at these camps enabled the anti-Soviet movements to put 6,000 trained (or at least partly trained) men into the field in six weeks.

A platoon of South African soldiers had already been employed inside Angola, around the Caluque hydro-electric works on the Cunene River on August 9. But this was a purely defensive exercise, intended to guard the Cunene Dam and hydro-electric scheme, which supplied energy to the major towns of southern Angola from marauding gangs. The South Africans later claimed that their intervention here had had the tacit approval of the Portuguese.  
 ...South Africa's entry onto the battle-field, and the lightning-armed offensive code-named Operation Zulu, is chronicled in the rest of this article.  
 ...Dr Hilgard Muller, the

...The hope was that if the anti-Soviet forces were seen to be in a position of strength the MPLA and its sponsors would be forced to make a treaty with them and abandon their plan for outright conquest.  
 ...As it turned out, the astonishing military success of the tiny South African column in Angola offered the chance of something more: an outright chance military victory over the communists. But the chance was rejected.  
 ...Even for a black leader who was as consummate a politician as Iona Savimbi, the relationship with the South Africans was uneasy at first.  
 ...After all, he had been fighting the Portuguese in the bush for years, only to end up with the policy try whose apartheid policy



A Unita patrol visits a village near Silva Porto in August 1975 to "show the colours." Their only common item of uniform is a cap-badge, two soldiers bring out an old man to meet the patrol leader. But Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi knew his men were poorly trained and equipped, and urgently requested help from South Africa.

...South African Foreign Minister, later said that the military operations had had a "limited objective"—that of gaining time for the rival forces in Angola—with the catalyst of diplomatic pressure from Black Africa, to achieve a political settlement.  
 ...The army "1" instructions were to assist Savimbi's and Roberto's forces to regain control of the areas of Southern and Central Angola where they enjoyed traditional ethnic support, and above all to help Unita to hold onto its capital, Nova Lisboa, which was threatened by the Cuban and MPLA forces.  
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 ...The communists held all major ports, and were driving deep into the Ovimbundu tribal areas traditionally controlled by Unita.  
 ...Commandant Kaas found himself in charge of a disused Portuguese jail and 1,000-odd enthusiastic Unita recruits, mostly aged between 14 and 20. He set up a two weeks' training course, working the recruits day and night in basic drills.  
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 ...His personal headquarters were at the airfield

...Dutch family, and Kaas called Savimbi "the doctor," or simply "doc."  
 ...The major had arrived with a team of 18 infantry corps instructors, who were soon described in the Unita camps simply as "the brothers."  
 ...Their orders were to provide training in conventional warfare for Unita troops, and to help Unita establish a holding position in Central Angola.  
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...outside Silva Porto, which had already started to look like something out of a Fellini film, with its control tower festooned with posters and with guards lounging about bearing every conceivable combination of side-arms and military regalia.  
 ...Both ground transport and fuel were critically short—so much so that Savimbi kept fuel drums locked up under armed guard in his own backyard.  
 ...Unita was desperately short of weapons, and the shortage was made worse by sheer disorganisation.  
 ...It was not until after independence day, for example, that Commandant Kaas discovered a cache of 600 light machine-guns that someone had hidden away in the bush and then forgotten.

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22/2/77  
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# HOW SA WENT TO WAR

## Angola venture had blessing of many Western and African governments

THE communist invasion of Angola posed a challenge to the West. Could anyone take it up? Or would Cuban troops and Soviet guns enable a Marxist movement with only minority backing in the northern part of the country to set up a dictatorship by force of arms?

The prospect was far from palatable to most of Black Africa. Moderate or pro-Western leaders like Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Mobutu of Zaïre or Senhor of Senegal had no desire to see a new Soviet puppet regime set up in Angola.

Zambia and Zaïre, both dependent on the Benguela railway, feared that the communists would then use economic pressure to change their own policies, and that Angola would be turned into a base for subversion against neighbouring states.

Equally, Angola's mineral wealth (especially in diamonds, iron ore and the oil from Cabinda) and its strategic position made it of vital concern to Western governments. But Angola mattered in a deeper sense, as a place where the Russians had set out to test the capability of post-Vietnam America to respond to communist aggression in far-flung places.

On March 31 1976, months after their combat troops had withdrawn. Yet, as South Africa's Defence Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, pointed out in a speech to Parliament, his country was at least a part of Africa, unlike Cuba, and presumably had some right to concern itself with events taking place across its borders. We are an African state, and we cannot escape our responsibilities as an African state situated in this strategic place, on the most important sea-route of the world, if we wish to retain our self-respect.

### LEW TO SA

It was that when the South Africans went into Angola, they went in with the private blessing of many Western and Black African governments, and at the urgent invitation of the Black nationalist movements in Angola.

The Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, flew to Pretoria at a critical stage in the war to beg Prime Minister Mr R. J. Vorster to keep his troops in Angola. The South Africans also went in with the encouragement of Dr Henry Kissinger.

HOW Fidel Castro's 15 000 Cuban invaders of Angola, armed by Russia, won a victory by default over the anti-communist guerrillas is told in detail for the first time in an exhaustive study — the third part of the series is published today — of this largely secret war.

The author, Robert Moss, shows that the United States, having begged South Africa to put troops in to offset the communist intervention, lost its nerve and failed to stop the great build-up of men, guns and aircraft from across the seas, which had started way back in 1964.

The Russians' motives were far from ideological. They were after oil, diamonds, minerals — and naval bases.

Only now, when the war is nominally over but guerrilla resistance continues, does the truth of this extraordinary adventure begin to emerge.

The pro-communist forces outnumbered the anti-communists by 10 to one in weaponry. Ten times as many Cubans as South Africans went in. But it was failure of will which determined the issue in the end.

New details gathered in South Africa, Washington, Barbados, Lisbon, Paris, Madrid, Jerusalem and the states neighbouring Angola show how the plot was hatched, the war fought and the political capitulation of the West ensured. The captured diary of a Cuban soldier vividly re-creates what it was like for these interlopers in a Black civil war.

Much as we condemn the South African presence in Angola, we cheat ourselves if we think that by condemning South Africa we are setting things.

How did the South Africans get sucked into Black civil war? The story begins in March 1975, when a senior South African intelligence officer met Jonas Savimbi in a European capital.

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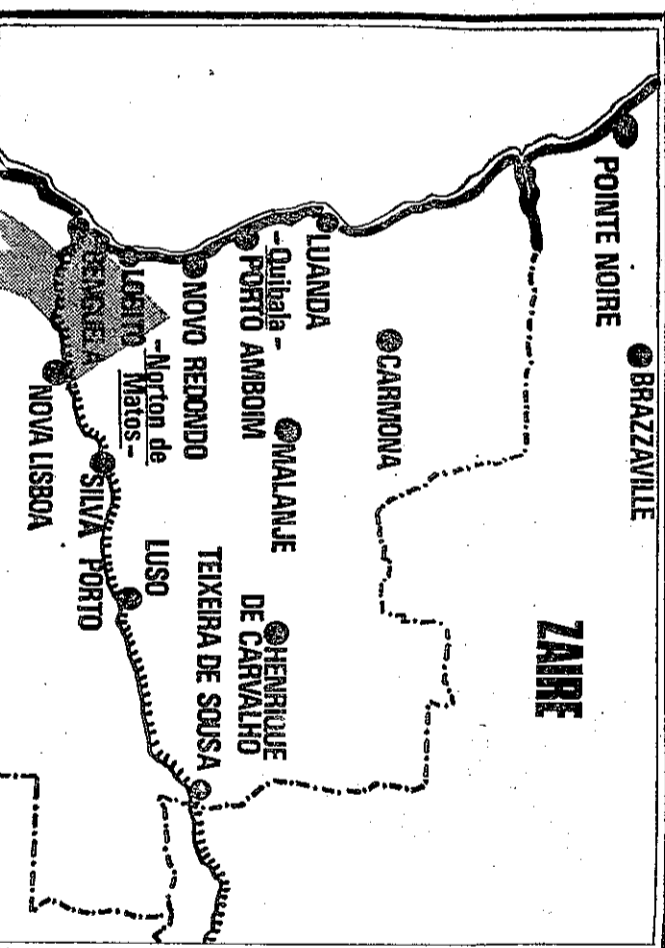
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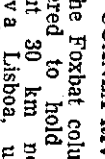
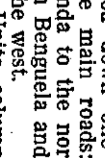
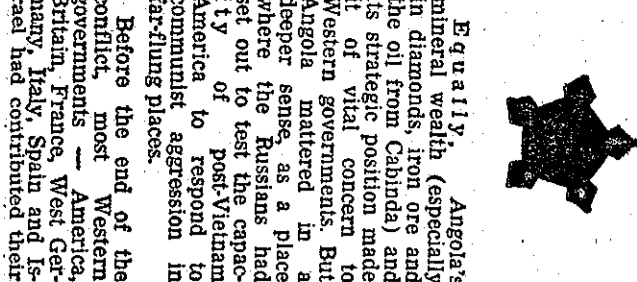
Although Savimbi was pressed to send the Zaireans back, he prevailed, unwilling to offend Mobutu. However, Unita took great care to lock up abandoned shops and warehouses and guard them against possible looters. Savimbi's line was that the former owners might want to come back, and would be welcomed back if they were ready to fight and work for Angola.



The crucial mission of the South African advisers with Savimbi was to stop the communist forces from advancing on Nova Lisboa down one of the three main roads. From Luanda to the north, and from Benguela and Lobito to the west.

A Unita column under the Foxbat code name ordered to hold about 30 km north of Nova Lisboa, under dependence day

Commandant Foxbat struck north and ally took up positions in the area. It was here, on November 7, that the Unita bagged one of its best quarries.



forces in Angola. But it was not enough.

### SOME RIGHT

It was left to South Africa to shoulder the heaviest and prickliest part of the burden, by providing instructors, advisers and finally an armoured column in a desperate bid to lower the odds against the Black nationalists who were fighting a losing battle against Cuban troops and big guns from Russia.

No one, thanked the South Africans for what they tried to do. On the contrary, it earned them a smack in the teeth from the UN Security Council

American guarantees that in the event, he was unable to fulfill.



Among Black African leaders, Kenneth Kaunda has been the most consistently outspoken on the whole theme. He gave warning early in 1976 that there was no reason to believe that the Russians would behave any differently in Angola from the way they had behaved in Czechoslovakia.

Like other Western governments — were worried by the jealousies between Unita and its FNLA rivals, the third Black faction in Angola, and urged Savimbi to establish a formal alliance with Holden Roberto, its leader. Savimbi was reluctant, complaining of gangsterish behaviour and anti-white attitudes among the FNLA chiefs.

### FACE-TO-FACE

South Africans had also been approached by Holden Roberto, through Portuguese intermediaries like Colonel Santos e Castro, a respected former counter-insurgency fighter who had been a provincial governor in Angola and was to become a key figure in the anti-communist movement in both Portugal and Angola. Their first meeting with Roberto took place in K'hasha.

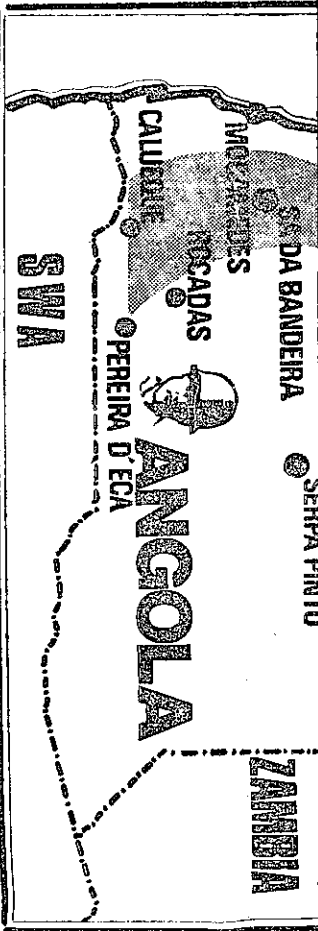
Crash courses at these camps enabled the anti-Soviet movements to put 6 000 trained (or at least partly-trained) men into the field in six weeks.

A platoon of South African soldiers had already been deployed inside Angola, around the Caluque, hydro-electric works on the Cunene River, on August 9. But this was a purely defensive exercise, intended to guard the Cunene dam and hydro-electric scheme (which already supplied energy to the major towns of southern Angola) from marauding gangs.

The South Africans later claimed that their intervention here had had the tacit approval of the Portuguese.

South Africa's entry on to the battlefield, and the lightning armoured offensive code-named 'Operation Zulu', is chronicled in the rest of this article.

Dr Hilgard Muller, the South African Foreign Minister, later said that the military operations had had a limited objective — that of gaining time for the rival forces in Angola, with the catalyst of diplomatic pressure from Black Africa, to achieve a political settlement.



MAP SHOWS the towns and cities of Angola. The arrow indicates the direction of the South African battle group, 'Zulu's' thrust.

The army's instructions were to assist Savimbi's and Roberto's forces to regain control of the areas of southern and central Angola where they enjoyed traditional ethnic support, and above all to help Unita to hold on to its capital, Nova Lisboa, which was threatened by the Cuban and MPLA forces.

The hope was that, if the anti-Soviet forces were seen to be in a position of strength on November 11, the day of independence, the MPLA and its sponsors would be forced to make a treaty with them and abandon their plan for outright conquest.

As it turned out, the astonishing military success of the tiny South African column in Angola offered the chance of something more: an outright military victory over the communists. But the chance was rejected.

Even for a Black leader who was as consummate a politician as Jonas Savimbi, the relationship with the South Africans was uneasy at first. After all, he had been fighting the Portuguese in the bush for years, only to end up with the country whose apartheid policy was the focus for the hatred and resentment of Black nationalists everywhere as his ally.

But he soon found a close friend and confidant in the young, fair-haired paratroop major who landed in Silva Porto on September 21 1975. The South African was no newcomer to Angola.

He had served as a military attaché with the South African embassy in Luanda between 1970 and 1973 and spoke fluent Portuguese.

He was also a soldier-intellectual, with some original ideas on counter-insurgency that he had been writing up in a doctoral thesis at the Defence College in Pretoria before he volunteered for Angola.

Above all, he was candid. Soon after his arrival, Savimbi quizzed him about his connections with the former Portuguese regime.

'Ja, ja,' said the major, 'I knew their army people well. In 1970, when I found out that they had a six-figure grid reference for your position, I asked them why they didn't go out and kill you.'

His personal headquarters were at the airfield outside Silva Porto which had already started to look like something out of a Fellini film with its control tower festooned with posters and its guards lounging about, bearing every conceivable combination of side-arms and military regalia.

Both ground transport and fuel were critically short — so much so that Savimbi kept fuel drums locked up in under armed guard in his own backyard.

Units were desperately short of weapons, although the shortage was made worse by sheer disorganisation. It was not until after November 11, for example, that Commandant Kaas discovered a cache of 600 light machine-guns that

someone had hidden away in the bush and then forgotten.

All Unita's weapons and explosives were piled up together in a few mud huts in Silva Porto, and Unita commanders as far away as Pereira d'Eca would have to trek north to be resupplied.

The explanation was well political. Savimbi was well aware that one way to prevent remote subordinates from developing into unruly warlords was to leave them in no doubt about where their next bullets would come from.

Unita had other foreign helpers, although they were of uneven value. Agents from most Western powers bobbed up in Silva Porto throughout the campaign, and were put up in relatively palatial former Portuguese residences or in the former monastery.

President Mobutu of Zaïre not only sent six old Panhard armoured cars — whose electric clutch deflated inexperienced drivers — but 120 smartly turned-out soldiers as well.

The South African team arrived at a moment when the pro-Soviet forces had established a holding position in central Angola.

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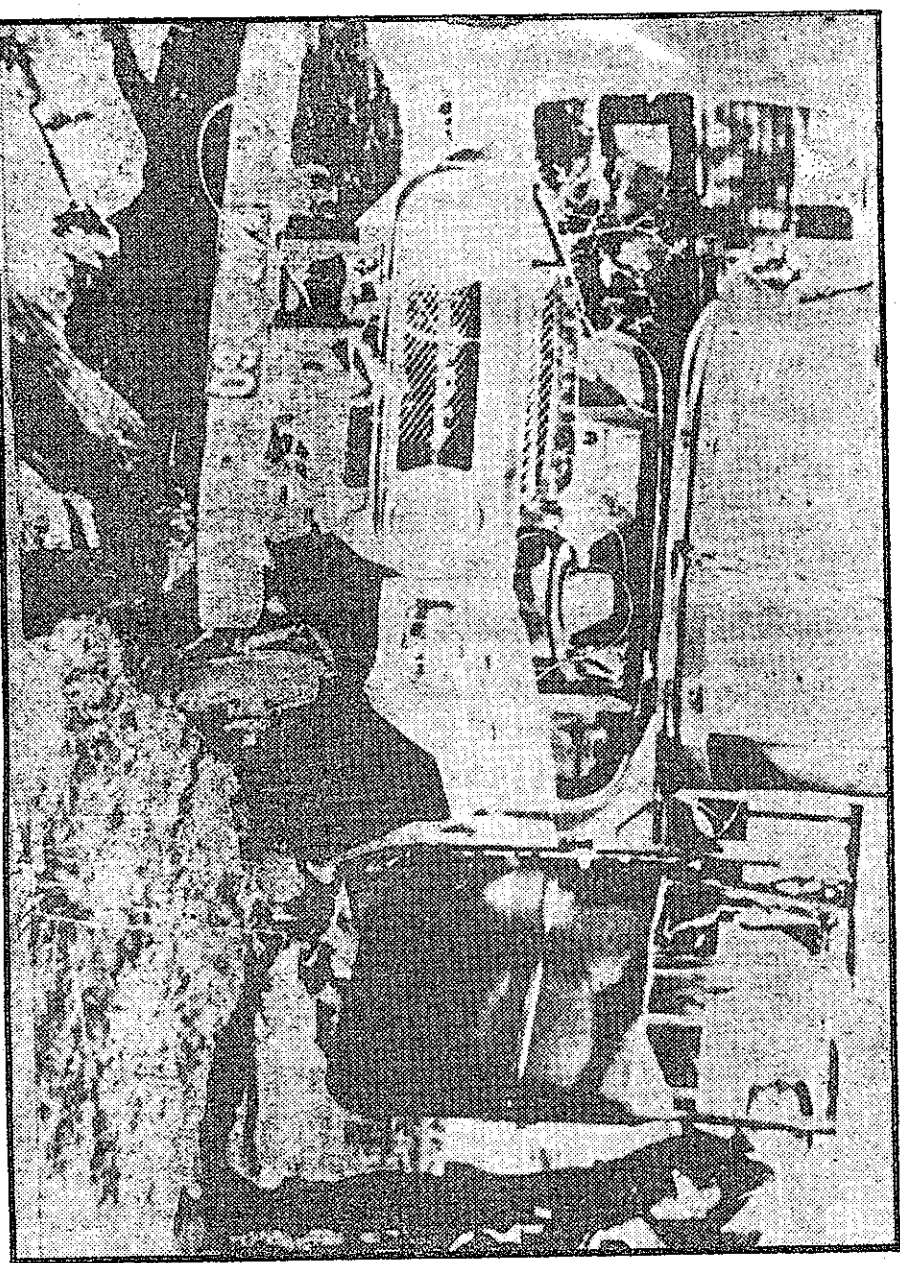
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South Africans used for military purposes.

mand set out on October 4 to ward off a reported communist thrust from the west, and clashed with Cubans and the MPLA three days later.

After the battle, the Unita forces set up defensive positions to the west of Nova Lisboa and Commandant Kaas radioed an urgent request for reinforcements. He was sent a squadron of 22 armoured cars, airlifted in to Silva Porto on C-130 transports.

It was tempting to strike north to the Cuanza River with this new force, but the orders from Pretoria were to hold back. Word had already come of the arrival of another South

It would have been difficult in advance of the line of the River, 300 km from the Unita capital. The Unita captain political directive the South African not go beyond it. Unita territory should be ready drawn on November 1977.

SA's 'Rom sweeps all him.

Sunday T

TOMORROW

SA's 'Rom sweeps all him.

RELIEF FOR

ARIBOSE VAVAS

CLAREMONT

ROADS BUILDING

FLOOR, MAIN

STATION & MAIN

CLAREMONT

WINTER

FASHIONS

INTERNATIONAL

COLECTION

smoqnp

owns now are

INTERNATIONAL

COLECTION

owns now are

INTERNATIONAL

COLECTION

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INTERNATIONAL

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# 'Rommel' of SA in Angola

Commanders of South African troops in Angola cannot be publicly named "for their own personal safety," according to a defence spokesman.

Today, on Pages 10 and 11, The Star, tells the story of "Rommel," the South African officer who led combat group Zulu in a swift advance up the Angolan coast, capturing town after town.

Colonel Kobus Bosman, a defence spokesman, said naming South Africa's commanders in Angola had been "discussed at length," but it was decided their safety came first.

He claimed this was international practice. "In war the commanders on the ground in specific actions are never named," he said.

# ROMMEL'S BRAVOS BRITVZ

**THE fourth instalment of author Robert Moss's series on the war in Angola. In today's article the South African battle group 'Zulu', led by 'Rommel', scores some spectacular successes.**

**THE South African high command's Operation Zulu seems to have confused the Cubans.**

There were indeed, more Black South Africans than White in the columns, but there were certainly no Zulus.

The officer in command was a stocky colonel in his early forties, an Afrikaner from the Cape who had graduated from the military academy in Saldanha and had volunteered to serve in Angola at the beginning of the month.

He was to earn the nickname 'Rommel' from his comrades because of the extraordinary speed of the column's advance.

He was alerted at 9.30 pm on October 9 that he should get ready to leave Pretoria for the operational headquarters at Runtu, on the Angolan border, on a 7 am flight the following morning.

At Runtu, he discovered that his force was to consist of two battalions: a Bushman battalion, mainly recruited from the Caprivi Strip, and including many Bushmen who had fought for the Portuguese as skirmishers and trackers,



together with Portuguese former army officers, and a Black FNLA battalion consisting of about 1,000 men divided into three companies and a command.



breathless preparation for war.

Two of the FNLA companies had had only one month's training; another with only four days training, gave endless trouble and had to be sent back.

'Rommel' had only six South African officers and seven NCO's to help him command his force.

From the outset they had a language problem. Half the Bushmen spoke Portuguese, the other half (recruited in South West Africa) spoke Afrikaans.

So orders would be issued to their commanding officer in Afrikaans. He would then repeat them in English to the Portuguese officers, who in turn would translate them into Portuguese.

It was a process that would have been merely tedious on the parade ground, but on the battle field it presented the risk of fatal confusion and delay.

'Rommel's' orders were to capture all the important centres along the coast that he could reach before Independence day on November 11, within the ethnic areas where support for Unita and the FNLA was strongest.

He was to make it clear to the civilian population that his was a Unita/FNLA column. Some Portuguese settlers wrongly imagined that they had come to restore the old order.

When the column crossed the border,

## Spectacular advance by SA armoured column

This was to become the pattern throughout much of the campaign. MPLA soldiers took to wearing civilian clothes under their uniforms so that, once driven out of their positions, they could drop their rifles, whip off their military gear, and merge into the civilian population.

### SACKED

The column occupied Pereira d'Eca so quickly that MPLA troops on the outskirts were not immediately aware that the town had changed owners.

Commandant Businha was having a celebratory drink in the local bar when two MPLA soldiers came in. He whirled around, took one look at them, and gave the MPLA salute (two fingers up), when they responded, he fired from the hip with his FN, killing both.

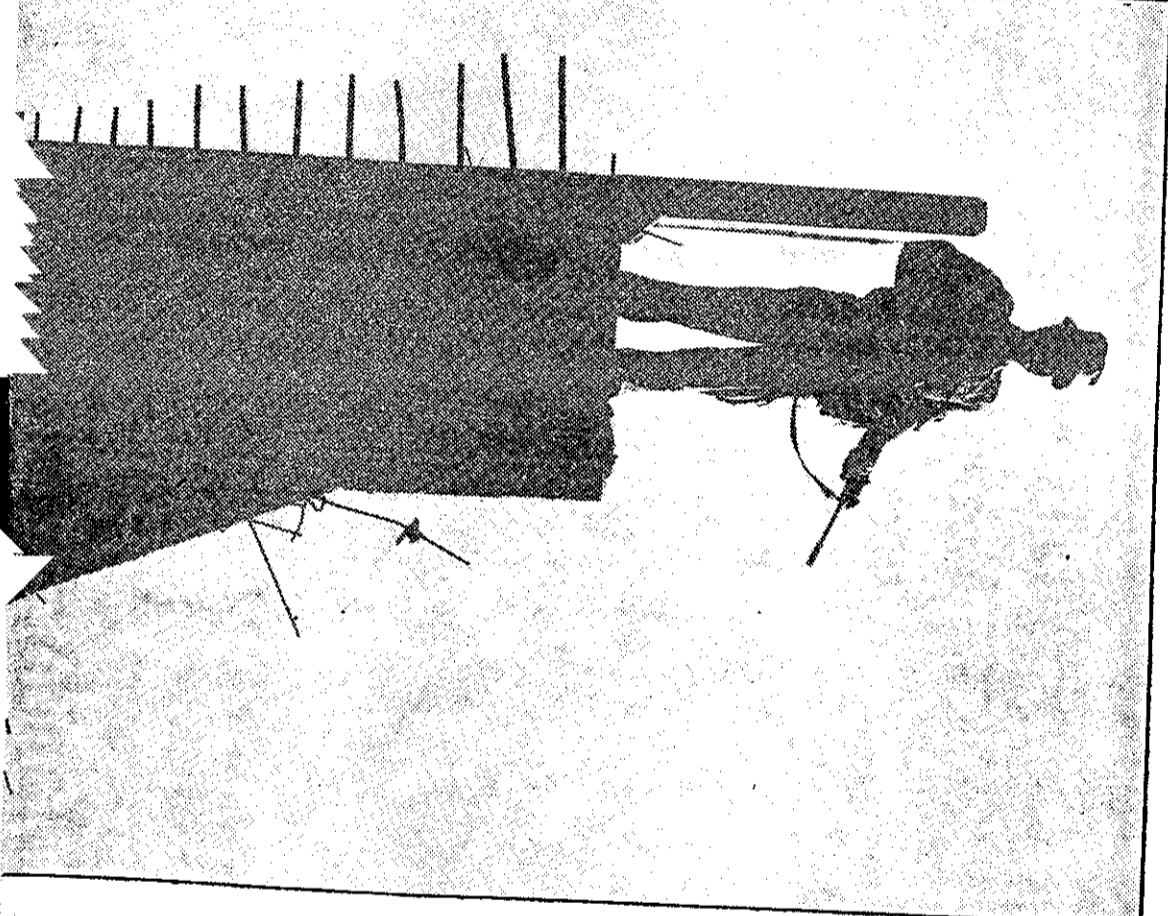
The condition of Pereira d'Eca gave a glimpse of what the South Africans



were to find in the bigger towns, gutted by a Black civil war.

Most of the buildings had been sacked, the shops looted down to the floorboards. Local Unita forces were brought in to restore basic services.

**GARIBALDI**  
From Pereira d'Eca the column swung north-east towards Roçô, where it



trunks and packing-cases that Portuguese refugees had been forced to leave behind — together with rapidly rusting cars.

Crate's destined for Zaire or Zambia, landed by ships diverted from overcrowded ports further north were heaped in pyramids.

Looking out over the Atlantic one of 'Rommel's' lieutenants had a bright idea. 'Let's bring the Bushmen down here to see the ocean,' he suggested, 'they have never seen it before.'

So the Bushmen were duely marched down to the waterside, but they were not impressed. Perhaps they thought this was just another dam. No one wanted to bathe in the sea.

### REGROUPING

After local Unita forces were established in control of Mocimades, the column turned back to Sa da Bandeira to regroup for the main assault on the north. There were reports that the MPLA was probing south from its posi-



tions at Benguela and Lobito — a primary objective for the South African operators. It was the country's second port and its most important railway head.

The rainy season was beginning, flooding rivers and turning the lowland

and tried to start a fire to destroy the area, its occupants and its contents, but the fire had not spread beyond the building where coffee beans were spilled.

Huge quantities of Havana cigars, Dutch tinned meat and other delicacies were captured.

The Bushmen sat about puffing seriously at the finest products of Pertergas and Hoyó de Monterey.

The Zulu force was now ready for the assault on Benguela.



It numbered about 150 White South Africans together with the loyal Bushmen and the FNLA battalion, reduced to some 450 Blacks and 80 Portuguese.

The attack began on November 4, just a week before Independence Day, and the airfield to the south-east of the town was seized without resistance.

Three MPLA men were captured and made to strip and dig graves for the next victims of the ambush. Jan bore the nickname of 'the Cuban' for the rest of the campaign.

Meanwhile, reconnaissance parties established that a major Cuban MPLA force had dug in a few kilometres further up the Benguela road, with 15 or 20 mortars. The mortars sowed terror among the troops when the 'Zulu' column tried to break through on November 2. The Black troops refused to face the mortars and the column was pinned down for six hours under a ferocious concentration of fire.

The Black FNLA gunners, for their part, were with minimal rest from inside its perimeter.

The battle for Benguela had offered a war of good soldiering, but always make up for disadvantages of being outgunned, least of a war where the troops on both sides showed a preference for fighting far away as possible the enemy lines.

'Rommel' radioed to Runtu with an urgent request for field artillery to match the MPLA longer-range weapons.

On November 7 Zulu force drove on the bito. The population largely pro-Unita, and the MPLA Cubans and the MPLA pulled out without firing, after Lobito had been seized by the pro-South forces. Unita had been able to keep in close contact with its cadres in the town by telephone.

No steps had been taken to cut off the most obvious form of communication.

**PULLED BACK**  
The only fighting in the town was between allied forces as Unita troops from the area pulled back to rejoin their turf. They found Portuguese officers and Bushmen soldiers engaged in the police station (the former communist headquarters) at a swarmed in and booted them out.

The Bushmen were furious, and Unita's local political commissar, Do for Valentino had to spend a day and a night in hectic diplomacy before tempers cooled.

There were nastier incidents in the local barracks, which the FNLA

had occupied. One of Unita's

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work on the South African mines. The extent to which this labour supply will expand in the future, whether under a Rhodesian or a Zimbabwean Government, is unknown; but it is worth noting that in June 1975 the minimum wage for an underground miner in South Africa was R2,20 per shift whilst for a Rhodesian miner it was 31 cents. Thus, it is quite clear that if any future government were to allow free recruitment inside Rhodesia or Zimbabwe there would be a large number of men willing to work on the South African mines. Discussion as to whether or not widespread recruiting for the South African mines would be in the best interests of the people of

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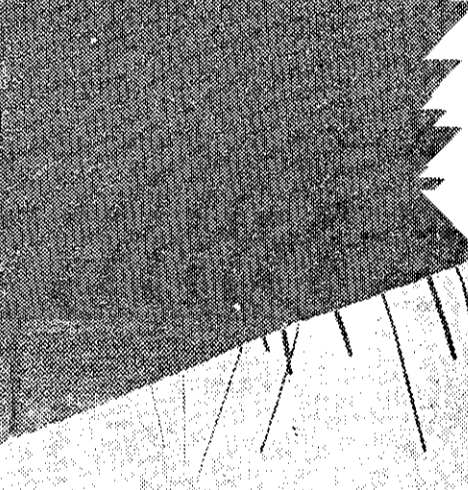
aged by a military Com-mandant Bushina, who was to prove his value as a tough bush soldier in the course of the offensive. The FENLA men were followed by Daniel Chipenda, the warlord whose headquarters was at Sepa Pinto. Chipenda had broken away from the MPLA a year before and his loyalty could never entirely be taken for granted by his new allies. His men had been trained by the South African instructors at Mampupa. But it had again been a

was joined on October 20 by four troops of armoured cars (about 20 in all) and half a platoon of 81 mm mortars, sent over the border from South West Africa. The column also gained some more exotic recruits at Rorodas. It was met by a van of 47 Portuguese led by a small, dapper captain with a twisted moustache called Aparicio, who proudly announced that he and his followers were members of the Portuguese Liberation Army (ELP) and that they intended to drive the communists out of Angola before carrying the crusade to Portugal itself. Aparicio quickly acquired the nickname 'Garibaldi' with the South Africans.

Unfortunately his group proved to be bolder in promises than in deeds and never went further than Sa da Bandeira. Two days later, the strengthened column, now led by a Landrover with a machine-gun mounted on top, swept into the town of Joao de Almeida. This was more vigorously defended. It had been used as a major MPLA storage depot, and large quantities of good equipment and propaganda material were captured.

On the way the column came under fire from 122 mm single-tube rocket launchers, an ideal weapon for ambush, very light, easy to handle, and capable of being fired from an ordinary car. It was in the skirmishes outside Mocimedes that the column also saw RPG-7 rockets used for psychological warfare. These have a range of about 960 metres and a self-destruct fuse. Fired high, they would explode in mid-air with a big bang and a cloud of dense black smoke — totally harmless, since they do not produce shrapnel, but most demoralising to the Black soldier.

The battle outside Mocimedes might have gone badly for the Zulu column if the enemy had brought heavy mortars into play. But the column managed to fight its way through, capturing a new Russian-made 82 mm recoilless gun, and occupy the harbour the same evening (October 27). There was an interesting variety of shipping at anchor, including a Portuguese Navy corvette, and Greek and Italian merchant vessels. The South Africans believed these ships had been bringing arms — and probably Cuban troops as well — to Mocimedes, and were now being loaded up for mass evacuation. They also knew that Norantas aircraft allegedly owned by Frelimo



A SOUTH AFRICAN soldier stands guard over a half-finished installation at the Ruacana Falls in Angola.

in Mozambique had been flying troops and equipment out of Mocimedes in advance of the Zulu offensive. As the sun set over the harbour a red Fiat coupe with a white flag fluttering from its bonnet drove out of the town towards Rommel's improvised command post. It had two occupants: The Portuguese captain in command of the 150 paratroops in the town, and a naval officer from the corvette. They requested that the ships in the harbour should be allowed to leave on the grounds that they were evacuating refugees. The captain also insisted that his paratroops wanted to have nothing to do with the war. My role here is to guard the lives and property of the refugees. It was later discovered that he was not telling the whole truth. Unknown to the Zulu force, the communications centre at Silva Porto had already picked up an urgent radio signal from the Portuguese command in Mocimedes to Luanda, requesting that the MPLA reinforcements should be sent at once. It was also confirmed later that at the time Zulu arrived, a Soviet vessel had been waiting outside the harbour, bearing more arms and ammunition. Although he could see barges laden with MPLA men plying back and forth between the harbour and the ships at anchor, areas further north into a swamp. From now on, the campaign was to centre on bridges and river crossings. Control of all weather roads became the key to victory or defeat. On the road from Sa da Bandeira to Benguela, the Zulu column ran into a series of extremely well prepared MPLA positions. The influence of the Cubans — who showed themselves in the war to be well-trained in preparing and holding static positions, although inept fighters when things failed to go according to plan — was now obvious at every stage along the way. The first major clash on the road to Benguela took place at Capotole at the end of October. Here the Cubans and MPLA had set up their guns on a hill overlooking a bridge. 'Rommel' sent his Bushmen westward along the river to look for a ford they could cross in order to take the enemy by surprise from behind. The Bushmen went too far, missing the ford. In the meantime, one of the Panhards nosed too far forward along the main road, disclosing the column's position. ASTONISHMENT To the South Africans' astonishment, the enemy forces simply picked up their equipment and ran — but not before trying to blow up the bridge. The explosive charges had all been set but the last man who had checked the circuit on the detonator had forgotten to reconnect the wire. The South Africans drove on across the bridge and pushed on to Catengue, where the roads from Benguela and Nova Lisboa intersect. It was time to take stock and find out where the enemy was. A party was sent eastward on the Nova Lisboa road where MPLA units were reported to be advancing towards Catengue. A South African lieutenant called Jan, blackened from many months in the bushveld along the South West African border and wearing flowing hair and a head, drove in the lead along the road MPLA runners had been missing with 82 mm recoilless guns fired at close range. DOCKSIDE LITTER In the clear light of day Mocimedes harbour could be seen to be a pitiful state. The dockside was littered with suitcases,

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Major Timumba, married in and evicted the Frelimo. SOLUTION From his command post in the airport control tower Rommel finally hit on a solution. He sent his mortars round the eastern outskirts of the town, gambling on them getting within striking distance of the enemy positions before the Cuban range finders could get a fix on them. When the South African mortars opened up, they were still several hundred metres too far away from their target. However, the enemy commander in must have concluded that the South Africans were merely ranging in because the Cubans and their rocket launchers pulled out immediately. The mortar companies inside Benguela followed suit, and the Zulu column was again able to take over an Angolan town.

MANAG He expected to be called on November 1 in accordance with his original orders but the circumstances were changed. Bloc fighting lay ahead. © Sunday Telegraph 1977.

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At the Catengue battle field, the South Africans picked up another clue to the Cuban presence — an intelligence map marked in Spanish. They captured seven prisoners who told them that there was a large camp outside Benguela with some 350 Cubans. Other battle trophies included a Mercedes-Benz and a red Alfa Romeo sports car, which had been used by MPLA officers. The scouts reported that a total of 52 MPLA soldiers had been killed at Catengue. After Catengue, the MPLA and their Cuban friends bolted north, leaving neatly dug trenches and even big ammunition dumps in their wake. Some 10 kilometres east of Benguela, the Zulu column came across a large training camp big enough to hold 1,000 men, surrounded by a six-foot barricade and deep trenches. ABANDONED It had simply been abandoned. The South Africans happily carted away 150 drums of diesel oil worth more than butlets in this campaign which had been carefully I, it behind. Just south of Benguela the column found another camp, which turned out to have been the Cuban base

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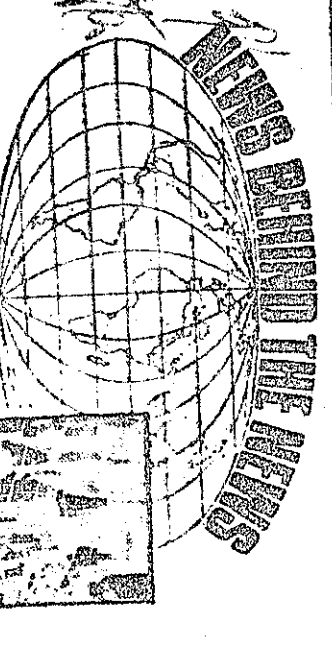
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PSO SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED. 1981-11 MOWI EPE ENOHPHJTEL. 0203. The advertisement features a large graphic of a book or document with the letters 'PSO' prominently displayed. Below the graphic, there is text in both English and Afrikaans, including the company name 'PSO SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED' and a telephone number '0203'. The text is arranged in a structured layout with varying font sizes and weights.

RECRUITMENT GENERAL. THE NO LIMITING SERVICE. RENWICK MA. The advertisement is a vertical text-based layout. It features the word 'RECRUITMENT' in large, bold, capital letters. Below it, the words 'GENERAL' and 'SERVICE' are also in large, bold, capital letters. At the bottom, the name 'RENWICK MA' is visible. The text is set against a dark background with light-colored lettering.

MANAG. The advertisement consists of a single large, bold, capital letter 'M' followed by the word 'ANAG'. The text is positioned in the top right corner of the page. The background is dark, and the letters are light-colored.

# US lowers its sights on Cuban withdrawal



Hugh Robertson

American television viewers recently learned from the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, that his attitudes to communism and world affairs could be summed up by a maxim his mother had taught him.

She had always said, he explained allegorically, that if you sup with the devil you need a long-handled spoon. And such a spoon, Mr. Vorster declared, he did not have. There could be no talking with communists and communistsbacked or inspired movements.

### TALKS

In like spirit, the former Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, firmly told the Cuban Government that there could be no rapprochement with

the US until all Cuban troops had left Angola.

Now, with the hint of relaxation which seems to be characterising the Carter administration's foreign policy, the US is preparing for talks with Havana — the presence of Cuban troops in Angola notwithstanding.

Last month, the new Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance, began the process by saying that while he had reservations

about Cuban troops in Angola, their withdrawal was not a pre-requisite for opening negotiations with Fidel Castro's Government.

Days later, there was an interested response from Havana, in a formal message delivered by way of the Swiss Embassy in Washington.

It said that the Cubans were anxious to talk about the new 200-mile "economic zone" which the US has extended along its entire coastline.

And the US indicated that it, on the other hand, was hopeful about re-negotiating the bilateral anti-hijacking agreement which was abrogated by Cuba last October when the US was accused of having been behind a mid-air explosion on a Cuban airliner which killed 73 people.

### REALITY

In the midst of all this, Dr. Castro granted an interview to a Swedish television network during which he unflinchingly said that Cuban troops would remain in Angola for as long as the MPLA wanted them.

There are early but unmistakable signs, therefore, that the new US administration, while it might protest to the contrary, is prepared to live with the reality of a long-term Cuban presence in Southern Africa.

At the very least, the evidence suggests that the Carter administration replaces the removal of Cuban troops from Angola very much lower on its list of priorities than did the Ford-Kissinger administration.

And there is significance in this suddenly resigned US attitude for the whole of Southern Africa, politically and militarily, strategically and economically.

Almost all of the six "liberation movements" from the white-ruled south have established contacts with Havana and with the MPLA. At least four of them are militarily active, and becoming

increasingly so.

While this situation continues, South Africa and Rhodesia are forced to spend huge amounts on defence — with all the dissipating economic consequences. And political solutions by negotiation become more difficult and room for diplomatic manoeuvre becomes more confined.

### TROUBLE

There is a glimmer of light, though, in the opinion of some supporters of the US "draw towards Cuba. They feel that one dealings with Cuba get underway, there will be enough at stake to dissuade Dr. Castro from political and military adventures in the region.

And they feel that if trouble does start, it is better to be able to talk directly to the Cubans — with or without a long-handled spoon — than to simply confront them.

# Red Cross gave R400 000 in aid

About R400 000 worth of clothing, food, blankets and medical supplies has been provided for the Angolan refugees in South West Africa by the South African Red Cross Society.

In a report issued by the society today it said this amount had been provided since August 1975 for the relief of those who fled across the border because of the Angolan war.

Mrs D Munro, national secretary, said money and supplies were given by the public which "responded magnificently" to Red Cross appeals for assistance.

During the 19 months—in which the relief campaign extended — "tens of thousands" of refugees received Red Cross aid, she said.

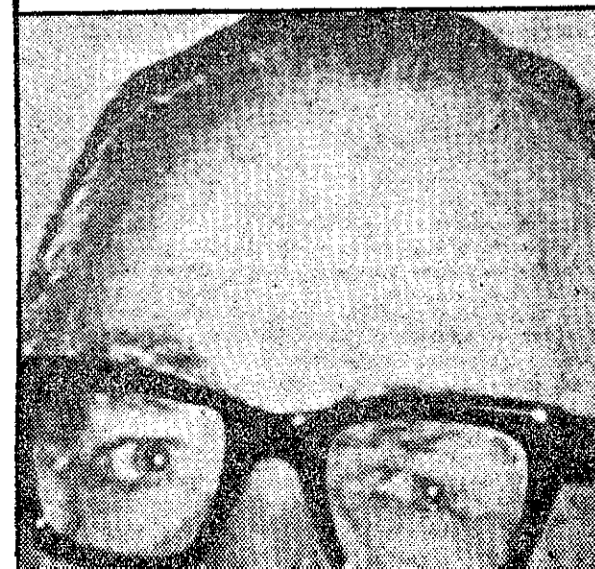
Of this, several thousand were repatriated to Portugal while others were housed in camps in Owambo and Kavango.

Some refugees have since returned to Angola but others have settled among relatives and friends and the camps in Owambo have been closed, she said. The refugee camp at Rundu in Kavango is still operating.

# FNLA DEFEATED ON DEATH ROAD



## SAVIMBI IMPLORES VORSTER TO KEEP SA TROOPS IN ANGOLA



Quifangondo with their guns commanding the only road to Luanda from the north, now bordered by swamp because of the rainy season.

When the Portuguese commanders suggested that the main offensive down the exposed road should be supported by flanking movements on foot through the swamp, the Black FNLA officers refused to send their men out, complaining that the swamp was full of snakes and man-eating crocodiles.

The South African and American advisers with FNLA were alarmed by the planned offensive, and it was suggested that Roberto should attempt a broad encircling movement from the east.

But Roberto, burning with impatience to plant his flag in the capital before independence day, insisted on taking the direct route — down Death Road.

The South African brigadier who had arrived at the little port of Ambriz to act as liaison officer with Roberto's forces afterwards complained of another reason for failure.

In the days before the attack on Luanda, the CIA had organised an emergency airlift of weapons for the FNLA.

These Whites had been killed; Black casualties may have run into hundreds.

Some of those present still feel very bitter. Colonel Santos e Castro and the South African brigadier maintain that Luanda would not have fallen if the Americans — or other Western sources — had supplied a bit more hardware, and the knowledge to put it into the field.

If the South Africans had been able to dispatch a second Zulu column to northern Angola, they might well have forced their way through to Luanda.

Indeed, the Foxbat column could have penetrated the natural defences of Luanda from the north before November 11 swooping across the Cuanza river — if it had been given the order to do so.

But how would it look the world if pink-faced young Afrikaners were photographed driving into a black African capital in their armoured cars?



It was the desire not to get too far out on a limb that had led the initial decision in Pretoria that South African troops in Angola would be withdrawn immediately after independence day. The decision was reversed — for reasons which have been kept deeply secret until now.

Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, flew to Pretoria on November 10. He met Mr Vorster and implored him to keep his troops in Angola at least until the summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), then due to convene in Addis Ababa on December 13.

Mr Vorster that separate Black African leaders — including Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, who was regularly meeting Savimbi, were deeply concerned that the anti-Soviet forces should sustain their position in the field until a vote on Angola had been taken by the OAU.

### RECOGNITION

In other former Portuguese colonies, all under Marxist control, were asked to recognise the M.A. government in Luanda, together with the aid of Russia's friends in Africa: Guinea-Conakry, Senegal, Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali and Mauritania.

But most of Black Africa was sympathetic to the MPLA's rivals, especially Unita, in spite of Russian diplomatic pressure.

The target for the Soviet diplomatic offensive was the unpredictable Idi Amin, that year's chairman of the OAU.



MAP SHOWS the towns and cities of Angola. The arrow indicates the direction of the South African battle group, 'Zulu's,' thrust.

be possible to get a majority vote at the OAU in favour of a tripartite settlement in Angola.

Similar pleas were reaching Pretoria from other sources.

The South Africans were later begged by the Zaireans and the FNLA, for example, to lend air support to a renewed assault on Luanda from the north.

The discreet liaison maintained by the Bureau for State Security with Black African leaders was producing similar appeals for the South Africans to hang on in Angola.

The same request was coming from senior American officials, although Dr Kissinger — who was a hawk on Angola but was extremely nervous of Press and Congressional efforts to expose American connections with South Africa — had taken steps to isolate himself from direct contacts with the South Africans.



Secrecy was still all-important, both to the South Africans (who had maintained a total blackout at home on press reports of their involvement) and to the governments and Black Nationalist leaders who now depended on them but could not afford to admit it.

At Silva Porto, which had begun to be visited by journalists invited by Unita, as well as by a wide range of Africa delegates, secrecy was an ob-

The Unita commander said he would send for them as soon as the OAU dignitaries left. But after a couple of days, no message had arrived.

Commandant Kaas, itching to get back to the war, decided to drive back to town.

He arrived at the Unita headquarters at six o'clock, and ordered a bleary guard to send for the commander at once. He turned up, badly hung-over and wide-eyed with alarm.

'Don't you know they haven't left?' he hissed. Fortunately, the OAU delegates were all sleeping off the last night's revels in the former monastery used as a Unita guest-house — which gave Commandant Kaas plenty of time to beat an orderly retreat back into the bush.

Sketchy press reports about the South African presence had begun to appear, but they were sufficiently vague to be ignored.

No journalist had been anywhere near the zones where the South Africans were fighting. But when the Cubans managed to take some South African prisoners, their presence could no longer be shrugged off — and the communists, lobbying for Black African support, made full propaganda use of their captives, the undeniable proof that the 'racists' had 'invaded' Angola.

Both the military and the political war escalated after November 11.

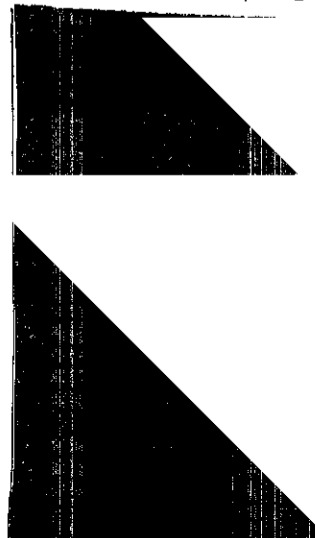
On independence day, 'Rommel' received orders to push further north from Lobito.

25-pounders was dropped at Benguela the same day, and the guns were brought forward overnight and placed in new positions.

The surprise factor was enough to win the battle.

The Cuban gunners on the other side started firing their rockets into the positions the South Africans had occupied the previous day when 'Rommel's' guns opened up at first light. Then they withdrew, unable to blow the bridge behind them because the flooded river had risen so high that they were unable to fix explosives to the pylons.

Novo Redondo was occupied on November 14. Here the Zulu column halted, although units were sent out to link up with the Foxbat column further east. In the area of Santa Comba 'Rommel' sent out patrols to reconnoitre the roads farther north, and





political climate in Washington. Because of legal requirements had been imposed on CIA to report its opinions to Congress the officers assigned to liaise with Holden Roberto were in and out of Angola like yoyos.

#### NOT EFFECTIVE

Although the Americans are the principal arrangers for the FNLA which had, moreover, benefited from many other sources, including the USA, which had earlier provided several hundred (Kuzo in Zaire) they failed to provide continuous or effective tactical advice and logistical supervision on the ground.

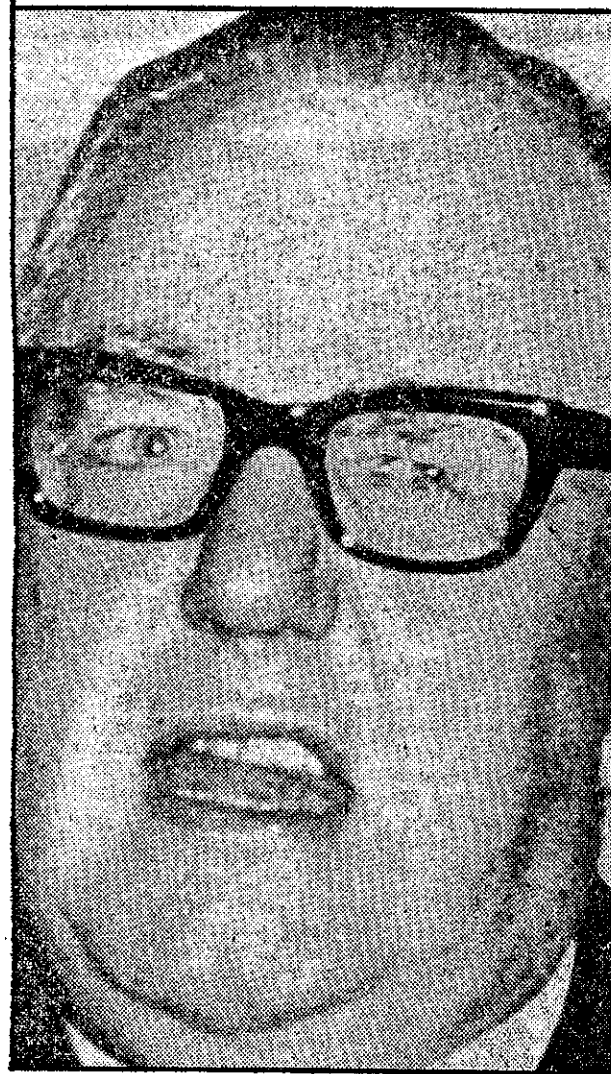
American instructors provided the 120 mm mortars and the 106 mm recoilless rifles turned up in the end after the battle for Luanda had been fought and lost. Even when they turned up, they came out of the range table of the guns.

In the column that led forward at breakfast-time on November 10 was in no way checked to the enemy in any way.

While the Cubans were dealing with brand-new equipment hardware all that the FNLA could boast was second-hand rejects from its Western (primarily American) sources, other with odds and ends picked up from black market arms dealers.

Holden Roberto had one gun that was capable of ranging in on Cuban positions, a 130 mm Korean artillery piece.

His men carried arms of almost every conceivable origin, including



including Russian-made weapons (mostly supplied by Rumania in August, 1974).

Their only armoured vehicles were a few old Panhards manned by Portuguese Whites.

The outcome of the battle on Death Road was a foregone conclusion. The Cubans sent up a tremendous barrage of rocket and artillery fire as Roberto's troops

approached the Bengo river bridge.

Then some of the Cubans drove forward in jeeps from which they fired off Soviet-built rockets at the exposed FNLA troops, by now bogged down in the marshes. Most of Roberto's Panhards were knocked out within an hour.

The FNLA abandoned the field within three hours. Five of the Portu-

#### RECOGNITION

The other former Portuguese colonies, all under Marxist control, were about to recognise the MPLA government in Luanda, together with the rest of Russia's friends in Africa: Guinea-Conakry, Somalia, Algeria, Congo-Brazzaville, Mali and Mauritius.

But most of Black Africa was sympathetic to the MPLA's rivals, especially Unita, in spite of Russian diplomatic pressure.

One target for the Soviet diplomatic offensive was the unpredictable Idi Amin, that year's chairman of the OAU.

The Russians had given him a squadron of MiG-21 jet fighters, but the ham-fisted Soviet ambassador in Kampala, Alexei Zakharov, pushed Amin too hard for support in recognising the MPLA.

Amin exploded, accusing the Soviet ambassador of acting 'as if he were vice-president of Uganda,' and Zakharov was hastily recalled.

The Russians followed up by withdrawing all their embassy, military and technical personnel.

Although this finally induced Amin to make a mollifying statement, he remained neutral for the time being on Angola's civil war.

So the point that Jonas Savimbi had to make in Pretoria was a highly pertinent one.

#### WERE BEGGED

He told Mr Vorster, in effect, that if South Africa could ensure that the anti-Soviet forces could at least hold their own in the major towns outside Luanda, it might

contacts with the South Africans.

Secrecy was still all-important, both to the South Africans (who had maintained a total blackout at home on press reports of their involvement) and to the governments and Black Nationalist leaders who now depended on them but could not afford to admit it.

At Silva Porto, which had begun to be visited by journalists invited by Unita, as well as by a wide range of Africa delegates, secrecy was an obsession from the start.

But the South Africans assigned to Unita were more worried about running into Swapo guerrillas than reporters.

Swapo is one of South Africa's deadliest enemies. It had also collaborated with Unita over a long period, and had used Unita-controlled areas of Angola as bases for its raids into South West Africa.

Now, without Swapo's knowledge, Unita had called in the South Africans as its allies. The South African advisers had spent years of their lives fighting the Swapo terrorists and had no wish to meet them socially on neutral ground — where they might easily find themselves greatly outnumbered.

#### ESCAPE

There was a narrow escape just before Savimbi's secret visit to Pretoria, when the South African advisers in Silva Porto were asked to leave town in haste in order to avoid being spotted by a big OAU delegation that was due in.

presence had begun to appear, but they were sufficiently vague to be ignored.

No journalist had been anywhere near the zones where the South Africans were fighting. But when the Cubans managed to take some South African prisoners, their presence could no longer be shrugged off — and the communists, lobbying for Black African support, made full propaganda use of their captives, the undeniable proof that the 'racists' had 'invaded' Angola.

Both the military and the political war escalated after November 11.

On independence day, 'Rommel' received orders to push further north from Lobito.

His new orders were to advance to Novo Redondo and other towns around the line of the line of the Queveve river — Porto Amboim, Gabela, Quibala.

#### FIRST CASUALTIES

The South Africans suffered their first heavy casualties (heavy, that is, in relation to the tiny size of the Zulu column) on November 12, when Cuban gunners dug in 10 km south of Novo Redondo, dropped a mortar bomb in the midst of the column as it was crossing an exposed stretch of muddy road between flooded marshes.

Eighteen South Africans were wounded, and the fact that only one died was due solely to the speed with which they were got to an airstrip under cover of darkness and whisked back to a field hospital at Rundu.

But 'Rommel' was about to receive vital reinforcements: a battery of

I've always enjoyed painting the town red — but these days I



These are but a few of the obvious, basic considerations. There are many others of grim and immediate consequence. And there are those less pressing, the results of



Those thousands of hovels shown in but one part of the camp set many people thinking about many things — the discomfort of the teeming humanity living in close proximity in them, the revolting results of having no sanitation for so many men, women and children, the refuse and millions of flies, the miles those squatters must walk in search of fuel with which to cook their food and to fetch the water without which life cannot be sustained.

ST GEORGES STREET. — As evocative, surely, as any news picture published for a long time was our aerial photograph the other day of the squatter camp at Crossroads.

What a waste of talent!

AD, CAPE TOWN  
CUTLERY, CHAIRS,  
REFRIGERATORS,  
FETES,  
STOP 7  
675-5749

14/2/77

**THE PRIZE is Luanda. Holden Roberto is impatient to push his FNLA force through to take the Angolan capital but ahead of him 800 well-armed Cubans command Death Road. . . . This is the fifth instalment of author Robert Moss's study of this largely secret war.**

**THE last representative of the Portuguese empire in Africa, Admiral Leonel Cardoso, the High Commissioner of Angola, decided not to stay for the country's independence celebrations on November 11 1975.**

He watched the Portuguese flag being lowered over the 16th century fort of Sao Miguel in Luanda, declared that 'Portugal is departing without a feeling of guilt or shame' — and scuttled to the safety of the frigate riding at anchor in the harbour.

Five centuries of colonial rule ended as MPLA troops swarmed into the admiral's palace. Portugal, he said, had handed over power to 'the six million Angolan people.'

While the Marxists in Luanda hailed Agostinho Neto as Angola's first Black president, the supporters of the two anti-Soviet movements, Unita and the FNLA, danced in the streets of Nova Lisboa (renamed Huambo) and Ambriz.

**MARXIST STATES**

The MPLA was quickly able to boast the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet bloc, the Marxist African States and capitalist Brazil. Meanwhile Unita and FNLA proclaimed their own state, the 'People's Democratic Republic' and claimed that they controlled 11 of Angola's 16 provinces.

With the South African column code-named Zulu awaiting at Lobito for its marching orders and with



FNLA forces threatening Luanda from positions less than 30 km to its north, the anti-Communist forces enjoyed clear military superiority, but their advantage was rapidly eroded after November 11 by the continued build-up of Cuban combat forces and Soviet weaponry, and the failure of the Western powers to respond to it.

One glittering opportunity had been lost on the very eve of independence, in a savage battle for the capital. While South Africa's 'Rommel', the colonel commanding Operation Zulu was striking north to Benguela and Lobito, the FNLA was pushing south in a desperate attempt to seize Luanda before independence day. The FNLA had been driven out of the capital in July, when the MPLA launched a surprise attack, in which Portuguese

pilots — flying civilian planes of the Portuguese Angolan airline TAAG — had flown reconnaissance missions. But by early November, the Marxist position in Luanda was no longer secure.

Fighting around Dondo to the south, where the hydro-electric plant that supplied the capital's electricity is located, resulted in 'blackouts. Luanda's water supply was also cut off for days.

Further, the anti-Soviet forces had isolated the capital from its food supplies; the richest farming lands were securely in Unita hands.

There seemed to be a chance that the defenders of Luanda could be starved into submission.

Meanwhile by November 6 a column of



800 Black FNLA troops, reinforced by 130 White Portuguese led by Colonel Gilberto Santos e Castro and Major Cardoso — a brilliant irregular fighter and a former officer of Salazar's secret police, the PIDE — and three Zairean battalions led by a Zairean colonel had advanced as far as Caxito, a strategic crossroads 50 km north of Luanda.

**HOLDEN ROBERTO**

Holden Roberto, the mulatto leader of the FNLA, his eyes permanently masked by dark glasses, had taken personal charge of the column and was poised for an assault on Luanda. It was timed for November 10, the eve of independence.

But from the start of the attack things went wrong. The FNLA column had advanced to the area of the Bengo river, and was supposed to strike across the bridge over it at first light on November 10.

But the orders got garbled, officers overslept, and the attack did not start until 7.45 am.

It was the direction of the attack rather than its timing that doomed it from the start. Facing Holden Roberto's men, on the other side of the Bengo river, was a force of 800 Cubans. The MPLA soldiers with them were commanded by Cubans right down to section level.

**STALIN ORGANS**

The Cubans were well-armed. They had jeep-mounted rocket-launchers, heavy mortars, the huge 40-barrelled 'Stalin organs' that terrified Black troops, and plenty of machine-gun and anti-tank guns.

They had dug themselves in on hilltops at



found that the Cubans and MPLA had blown all the bridges over the Queve River and set up formidable defences on the other side.

The road to Porto Amboim looked like another Death Road. It was impossible to get within 7 km of the town cross-country because of the flooded swamps. For the same reason, it was impossible to get off the road.

The road to Gabela looked easier, but scouts reported that the positions on the other side were 'all manned by Whites.' The prospect of trying to rebuild a bridge under intensive fire from the Cubans' Stalin organs was not exactly appetising.

'Rommel' radioed back to Rundu, requesting that a paratroop company should be dropped behind the enemy positions at Gabela.

His request was refused. Frustrated by his relative lack of firepower and the lack of any means to get across the Queve river, he then asked for permission to pull back to Lobito. He was told to wait. At last, he was told to move east and establish a new headquarters near Cela, in an area where the Foxbat column had run into formidable opposition.



'Rommel' was recalled late in November. He could console himself for the disappointment at the Queve River with the thought that, during the 33 days the Zulu column was on the move, it covered 3159 km — an average of 93 km per day, which must be the fastest rate of advance through enemy-held territory in military history.

The bloodiest battles of the war remained to be fought — on the central front, near Quibala, and on the eastern front, where the South Africans had responded to a Unita request to help them to recapture Luso and to clear the Benguela railway right up to the Zambian border.

© The Sunday Telegraph. 1977.

**● TOMORROW—  
The U.S. Senate cuts aid to FNLA and Unita. South Africa worries about fighting a lone battle against communism in Angola.**

# U.S. Senate cuts off aid to Unita

**THERE was no secret about the extent of Dr Kenneth Kaunda's commitment to Unita.**

Like other visitors to Unita who travelled through Lusaka, I had found myself received by Jorge Sangumba, Unita's ubiquitous Foreign Minister, on the airport farmac at the end of October, whisked through immigration and customs formalities and subsequently put on to Savimbi's personal Learjet (flown by Lomtho pilots) at the Zambian mining company's airstrip for the flight to Silva Porto.

But Savimbi's accurate calculation was that the Benguela control of the railway would ensure that African friend, Zambia, would stay friendly.

## GAINED CONTROL

As it turned out Unita never gained control of the entire railway.

Luso, which had changed hands several times in the course of the fighting, was taken by a column that had been stiffened by another two troops of South African armoured cars, but the advance farther east was halted about 20 km short of Teixeira da Sousa, up against the Zambian border.

The problem, once again, was the state of the bridge. A very large and South African engineers estimated that it could take up to three months to repair.

Savimbi was told that at that stage it was not

# SAVIMBI'S

**IN the sixth instalment of Robert Moss's account of the war in Angola: U.S. stops aid to anti-communist forces and SA is faced with fighting alone; frenzied diplomatic activity between Lusaka and Pretoria; OAU split over the war; SA troops begin to withdraw.**

the Government for an immediate withdrawal.

The date had already been fixed: it was to coincide with the OAU summit. But the OAU meeting was suddenly set back; it would now take place some time before Christmas.

Should the South Africans wait? The question, became acute after December 18. On the last day that Congress met before the Christmas recess, the Senate voted to cut off all further covert assistance to Unita and the FNLA.

The vote followed the revelation through Congressional hearings of the full extent of covert support for the anti-Soviet movements in Angola, including details of the airlift of light infantry weapons and rocket launchers to Zaire, and the provision of five Zaire-based spotter planes piloted by Americans.

The Cubans did not admit their own involvement in Angola until December 22.

## WORRIED

The South Africans were by now intensely worried, about the danger of fighting a lone battle against communism in Angola.

The heavy weapons that they had expected the

## 'The Republic

## was not

## prepared

## to sacrifice

## its last man

## in a war on

## behalf of the

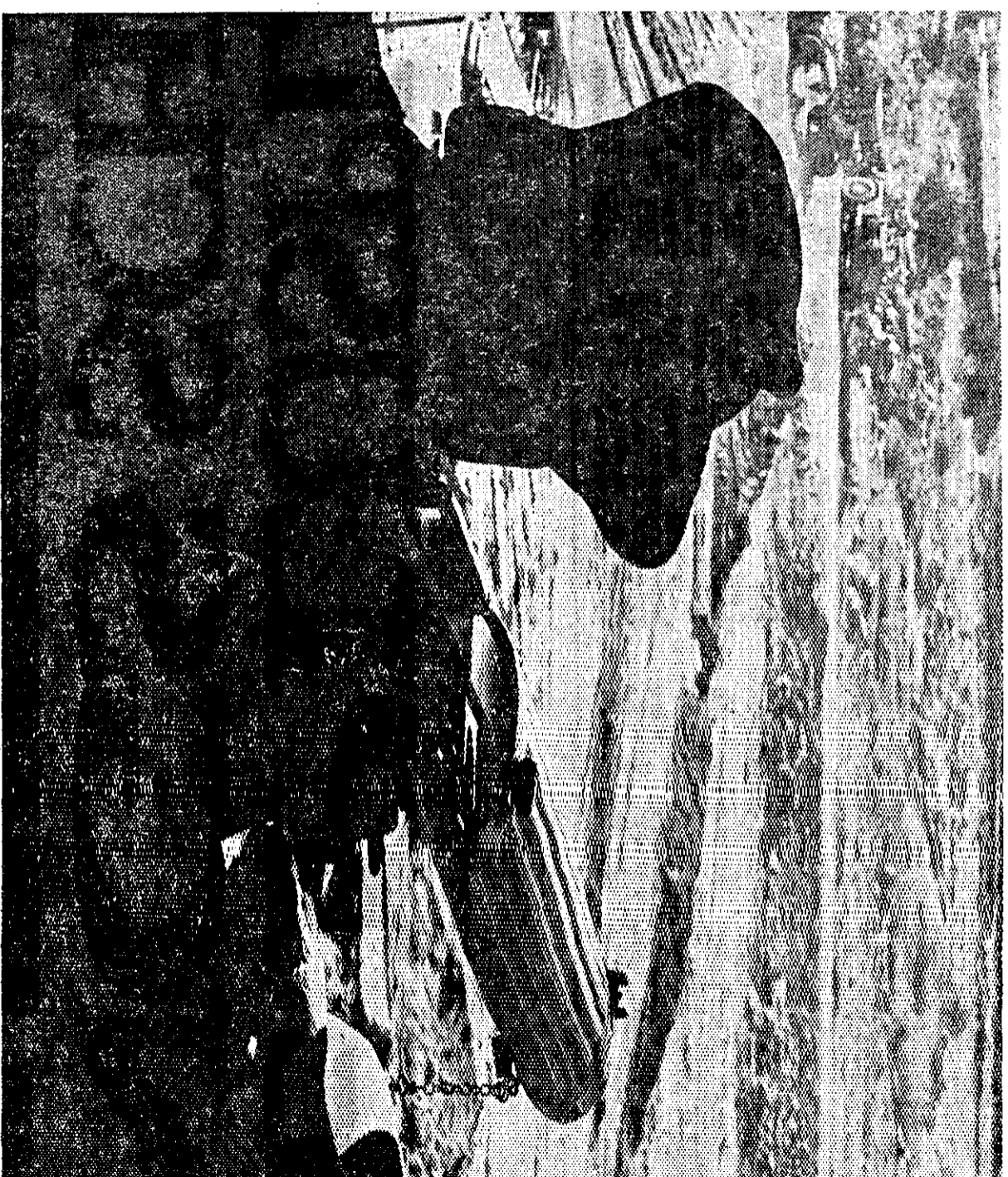
## Free World'

After the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 7-0 against military aid to any faction in Angola, an extraordinary coalition of liberals and conservatives voted in the Senate to impose a total ban.

The ghost of Vietnam was stalking Capitol Hill. The distrust of government secrecy and the fear of embolism in a potential Third World quagmire now ran so deep that even some of the

rapidly become untenable if the South Africans left, the governments that had been discreetly sympathetic were now alarmed by the political and diplomatic situation.

whelmingly for a pro-MPLA resolution, the conference split right down the middle. A total of 22 states supported a document drawn up by Senegal's President Senghor,



SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers man a machine-gun in Angola near

# U.S. Senate cuts off aid to Unita and FNLA

# SAPULSOUT

**THERE was no secret about the extent of Dr Kenneth Kaunda's commitment to Unita.**

Like other visitors to Unita who travelled through Lusaka, I had heard myself received by Ange Sangumba, Unita's ubiquitous Foreign Minister, on the airport tarmac at the end of October. I was taken through immigration and customs formalities and subsequently put on a plane to Savimbi's personal jet (flown by Louho Mui) at the Zambian mining company's airstrip in the flight to Silva.

But Savimbi's accurate calculation was that the Angola control of the way would ensure that his friend, Zambia, would stay friendly.

### GAINED CONTROL

As it turned out Unita never gained control of entire railway.

U.S.O., which had engaged hands several times in the course of the fighting, was taken by a unit that had been sent by another two of South African poured cars, but the force farther east was about 20 km short Teixeira da Sousa, up against the Zambian bot-

he problem, once he was the state of the edge. A very large force had been blown, and South African engineers estimated that would take up to three months to repair.

Savimbi was told that at the time it was not

the Government for an immediate withdrawal.

The date had already been fixed: it was to coincide with the OAU summit. But the OAU meeting was suddenly set back: it would now take place some time before Christmas.

Should the South Africans wait? The question became acute after December 18. On the last day that Congress met before the Christmas recess, the Senate voted to cut off all further covert assistance to Unita and the FNLA.

The vote followed the revelation through Congressional hearings of the full extent of covert support for the anti-Soviet movements in Angola, including details of the airlift of light infantry weapons and rocket launchers to Zaire, and the provision of five Zaire-based spotter planes piloted by Americans.



After the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 7-0 against military aid to any faction in Angola, an extraordinary coalition of liberal and conservatives voted in the Senate to impose a total ban.

The ghost of Vietnam was stalking Capitol Hill. The distrust of government secrecy and the fear of embroilment in a potential Third World quagmire now ran so deep that even some of the

## 'The Republic was not prepared to sacrifice its last man in a war on behalf of the Free World'

rapidly become untenable if the South Africans left the governments that had been discreetly sympathetic were now alarmed by the political and diplomatic situation.

whelmily for a pro-MPLA resolution, the conference split right down the middle. A total of 22 states supported a document drawn up by Senegal's President Senghor,



SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers man a machine-gun in Angola near the Cunene River hydro-electric scheme.

not arriving.

The power of the U.S. Congress — and notably, of the House of Representatives Committee on Intelligence — to demand and get information on CIA operations had led to the disclosure, and subsequent leakage to the press, of five separate programmes, all of which had to be at least partially abandoned. And now South African prisoners were being posed for the camera in Luanda.

**EMBARRASSING**

A secret war had begun and was now public, and there were strong pressures within

hawks voted for the ban.

The news came to Pretoria as damning evidence of South Africa's growing isolation in the struggle to determine Angola's future. The mood of doubt deepened as news came in of heavy casualties around Quibala — and of a further postponement of the OAU meeting until January 9.

Some frenzied backroom diplomacy took place, involving many trips back and forth between Black African capitals — notably Lusaka — and Pretoria.

There were renewed pleas for South Africa to hold the ring for a bit longer. But Dr Kaunda expressed his concern, on New Year's Eve, that the South Africans should leave before the OAU meeting opened or, at the latest, before it wound up.

**UNTEENABLE**

The British and French Governments both expressed concern that the South Africans should withdraw before the UN Security Council meeting scheduled for early January.

While it was understood that the military position of the anti-Soviet forces in Angola could

The only thing that the Black African leaders who assembled in Addis Ababa were able to agree on was a blanket condemnation of South Africa.

But the depth of Black African distrust for the Angolan marxists and their friends was made plain by the fact that, instead of voting over-

The Cubans and the MPLA did not finally reach the border with South West Africa until April 1 1976, a week after the South Africans withdrew from their last remaining positions, defending the Cunene hydro-electric scheme.

Mr Vorster said at the time the withdrawal began that the fact that an acceptable government unity has not been established in Angola is not the Republic of South Africa's fault. The Republic was

months to occupy the vacuum left behind by the departing South Africans.

Units forces held on to the Salazar bridge, over the south-eastern bend in the Cuanza river, South weeks after the Cubans had gone.

When the Cubans finally came inching south, Soviet-made spotter planes were sent ahead to check for any signs of remaining South African forces.

not prepared to sacrifice its last man in a war on behalf of the Free World.

I cannot quarrel with that statement.

South Africa was fighting many other people's battles in Angola. The background will probably never be fully explained by the South Africans themselves for fear of destroying their remaining hopes of detente with Black Africa.

Their refusal to go it alone was influenced by other factors. The most crucial was the possibility that the communists might escalate the war by putting MIG fighters into the air.

**LISTENING**

French intelligence sources (who maintained an excellent listening-post in Brazzaville throughout the war) reported that 12 MIG 21 fighters were un-crate in Pointe Noire in October 1975, and assembled by Cuban technicians.

American aerial surveillance subsequently established that these planes and a further 10 MIG 17s, were brought to airfields inside Angola in December — to Luanda and to the eastern diamond mi-

newly arrived... imports of ships and aircraft.

'We think the other \$220-million (R235-million) was due to a catching-up process after the long Christmas and New Year holidays which stretched over a fortnight effectively,' said the department.

**WAGE RESTRAINT**

The net deficit on current account was £345-million (R509-million) after crediting invisible earnings.

With rank-and-file traders union members and one major union expressing strong opposition to a

While it was understood that the military position of the anti-Soviet forces in Angola could

The only thing that the Black African leaders who assembled in Addis Ababa were able to agree on was a blanket condemnation of South Africa.

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— especially now that Mr Carter's newly-appointed Ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, has said that he does not view communism as a danger in Africa, and that the Cubans are a force for stability in Angola?

Angola's shadow may prove to be as long as Vietnam's.

**RD SLIP**

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**E DEF**

The Argus Bureau

n's worst monthly trade figure worries about a wages cut to 1,6975 dollars (R1



DOCTORS operating on a wounded Cuban soldier in the field hospital near Ceta.



Meanwhile, the Soviet navy showed the flag by shadowing East European merchantmen en route to Angola.

Then there was the manpower problem. There were never more than about 1500 South Africans in the field, as against 10 times as many Cubans by the end of the campaign.

The troops South Africa displayed in Angola were the national servicemen who could be spared after security requirements in South-West Africa had been fulfilled, led by professional officers and NCOs.

**PUBLICITY**

To increase the South African presence, it would have been necessary to mobilise citizen forces, and that would have meant going to Parliament, with consequent publicity.

Iko Carreira, the MPLA Defence Minister whose special contacts with Moscow were discussed in the first article, remarked in an interview in May last year that the victory for his movement in Angola

**More instal-ments will be published in The Argus next week.**

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# Now Nigerians also in Angola?

2/1/71  
DA

LONDON — The Sunday Telegraph said yesterday Nigerian, Tanzanian and Somali troops had moved into Southern Africa, possibly to free Cuban forces for future offensives.

The British national newspaper said the Cubans were Moscow's all-purpose mercenaries, but they were not the only proxy soldiers being deployed in the widening war for Southern Africa.

Journalist Robert Moss said the Nigerians were reportedly heavily involved in Angola.

Sources in Unita, the movement still opposing the Cubans in Angola, claim that at least 5 000 Nigerian troops have been deployed in Angola, the article said.

Nigeria, rich in oil and boasting an army of 210 000 men, could afford to be more than rhetorical in its backing for the guerilla movements in Southern Africa, it said.

The article said Tanzanian troops had also moved into the region, with 1 400 in Northern Mozambique to help the Frelimo Government suppress the Makonde tribe.

Somali troops are also said to be quietly moving into Mozambique.

The black expeditionary forces' task may be to free the Cubans for a future offensive against Rhodesia, South West Africa — or Zaire, which is also a prime target for the Russians, the newspaper added.

The article alleged that Cuba's entry into Angola was a step towards the fulfilment of Russia's grand design — the dominance of the whole of Southern Africa. — SAPA.

# Carter's offer to Castro on Angola

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Carter has disclosed that Fidel Castro has promised to move his troops from Angola. And this, said the President, could be a step towards normal US relations with Angola and Cuba.

But the apparently genuine warming between Washington and Havana has hard conditions attached including, by implication, that Castro undertakes no new adventure in Southern Africa.

"If we can be convinced that Cuba wants to remove their aggravating influence from other countries in this hemisphere, will not participate in violence in nations across the oceans, will recommit the former relationship that existed in Cuba towards human rights, then I would be willing to move towards normalising relations with Cuba as well," the President said.

The President's reference to "nations across the ocean" is seen by observers here to include Rhodesia and South West Africa — a position taken by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when improving relations with Cuba came to an abrupt halt during the Angolan war.

## HIS PRIDE

At the same time, Congressman Jonathan Bingham, who talked with Castro for seven hours last week, said he was told that at least half of the Cuban troops in Angola, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000, had been withdrawn and in their stead Cuba had sent "thousands of technicians, physicians and teachers."

"Castro is very proud of the Cuban role in An-

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. I. Pauwels aanroep, met 'n oorgeëfde verskynsel te maak.

J. A. VERHAEGE. „Dertig en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAEGE. Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n kompara-

het die gedagtes in 1971 en 1972 vorentoe gevorder, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Malais-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling se die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volkplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Malais en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Malais-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom, dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands geleidelik het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n redaksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontakstadium deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

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## 1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taanlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gegee-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argeel in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die porening van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetieally teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse oorsprong behou het, is dit ondanks hom „psychologiesly an essential

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J. DUP. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Nederlands”, in *Dietsse studies*, pp. 105-110.

### 9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderinge op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialektvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan by nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

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1885 wys Hugo Schuch van Kreoolse tale, op ty van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel vloed; aan die ander kant sy kennis van Indo-Portugieses faktore in Afrikaans liseringsfaktore in Afrikaans het dié gedagtes in 1891 uitengesit het. In teenstelling met die eerste wat werklik belang moes daar binne skielike botsing van tale tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands en die taal van die gebroke Portugees gepraat word (Portugees). In 1658 en 1660 Portugees gepraat het, K. skielike kommunikasieprobleme veranderings van Nederlandse vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reëlmaat in 'n bepaalde laerstaande taal binne verandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoliserings. Hesselings moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoliserings in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

# Angolans fire across border

PRETORIA — There was an exchange of fire on the South West African border at Oshikango last night when Swapo and the MPLA fired on South African security forces.

According to a statement issued by the defence force there were no casualties among the South African forces.

The statement said Swapo's fire was inaccurate and hit MPLA installations on the Angolan side of the border.

This caused confusion and MPLA elements then

fired on South African installations. The South African forces answered the fire with mortar and small arms and neutralised the enemy.

Defence Headquarters reiterate that South African security forces show exceptional self-discipline and only return fire when it endangers themselves or the local population.

It is suspected that Swapo deliberately planned to cause an incident between the MPLA and South African security forces. S.A.P.A.

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Ongelukkig het Hesselings destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig: dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.



ture in Southern Africa.  
"If we can be convinced that Cuba wants to remove their aggravating influence from other countries in this hemisphere, will not participate in violence in nations across the oceans, will recommit the former relationship that existed in Cuba towards human rights, then I would be willing to move towards normalising relations with Cuba as well," the President said.  
The President's reference to "nations across the ocean" is seen by observers here to include Rhodesia and South West Africa — a position taken by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger when improving relations with Cuba came to an abrupt halt during the Angolan war.

#### HIS PRIDE

At the same time, Congressman Jonathan Bingham, who talked with Castro for seven hours last week, said he was told that at least half of the Cuban troops in Angola, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000, had been withdrawn and in their stead Cuba had sent "thousands of technicians, physicians and teachers."

"Castro is very proud of the Cuban role in Angola," Bingham said.

Because of this pride it was not something to stop with pressure. He said his talk with Castro had convinced him there was now "a splendid opportunity for us to normalise relations."

From Cuba's viewpoint, he said, the first step in that direction had to be the lifting of trade embargoes. Some Americans note that the last time Castro was offered the olive branch — this by Kissinger — Cuban troop movements to Angola began.

het die gedagtes in 1077 en 1077 vnuu gevoyer, veni in sy befoemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorie was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volkplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toegekoëm; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydsperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van krotkroesling. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van krotkroesling in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Krotkroesling taal te word.

Ongetuiklik het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-keuse gehandel nie. hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese

# SOVIET SUPERGRANDS IN AFRICA

**THE Russians have acquired a ring of naval and air facilities around the African coast. In the eighth installment of Robert Moss's account of the Angola war today he studies the Soviet strategy for Southern Africa.**

These are examples of what 'satellisation' means. But foreign troops and advisers can be shown the door.

**TRANSFORM**

The Russians remember what happened in Egypt in 1972, when Sadat turned against them, just as the Cubans remember the eviction of their mission from Brazzaville in 1968, before Marien Ngouabi seized power.

So an effort is being made in Angola, as in Mozambique, to transform the ruling movement into an orthodox Communist Party.

Soviet writers have described in detail how this effort should proceed. The classical text is a book entitled Political Parties, published in Moscow in 1970. Its main editor is Vasily Solodovnikov, now Soviet Ambassador in Lu-saka.

**MISH-MASH**

Solodovnikov accepts that it is unrealistic to expect to create a communist society in Africa overnight. It will be necessary

Solodovnikov's thesis is working out in Angola. During his visit to Moscow last October, Agostinho Neto signed a 20-year friendship treaty with Russia that proved for regular exchanges between MPLA and the Soviet Communist Party.

**20-YEAR TREATY**

Soon after his return, the MPLA announced that Angola was to be described officially as a 'marxist-leninist republic'.

While preparations were laid for 'Scientific socialism,' the country would be ruled by a 'democratic revolutionary dictatorship.' The MPLA would reorganise itself as a mass party by indoctrination of the peasants.

Private property would be abolished and the banks and other key sectors of the economy would be taken over by the state.

It is perhaps a toss-up whether the MPLA in Angola or Frelimo in Mozambique has gone further towards achieving sovietisation.

The MPLA does not seem, as yet, to have matched Frelimo's regulations that dictate the maximum thickness of the soles (and the heels) of shoes, according to the age and sex of the wearer.

**RED DOMINANCE**

Both President Podgorny and Leonid Brezhnev are expected to visit Africa this year. Their main ports of call will be Maputo and (probably) Dar es Salaam.

of what used to be Portuguese Africa now have governments that can be called Marxist, and Soviet bloc military advisers, troops and intelligence officers are present throughout most of the continent.

**DENIAL STRATEGY**

But the most important thing to grasp about the Soviet design for Southern Africa is that it is essentially negative.

It has been accurately described, in an admirable paper from the Institute for the Study of Conflict, as 'a strategy of denial' — denial, that is, of raw materials and communications. (See Soviet Strategic Penetration of Africa, by David Rees.)

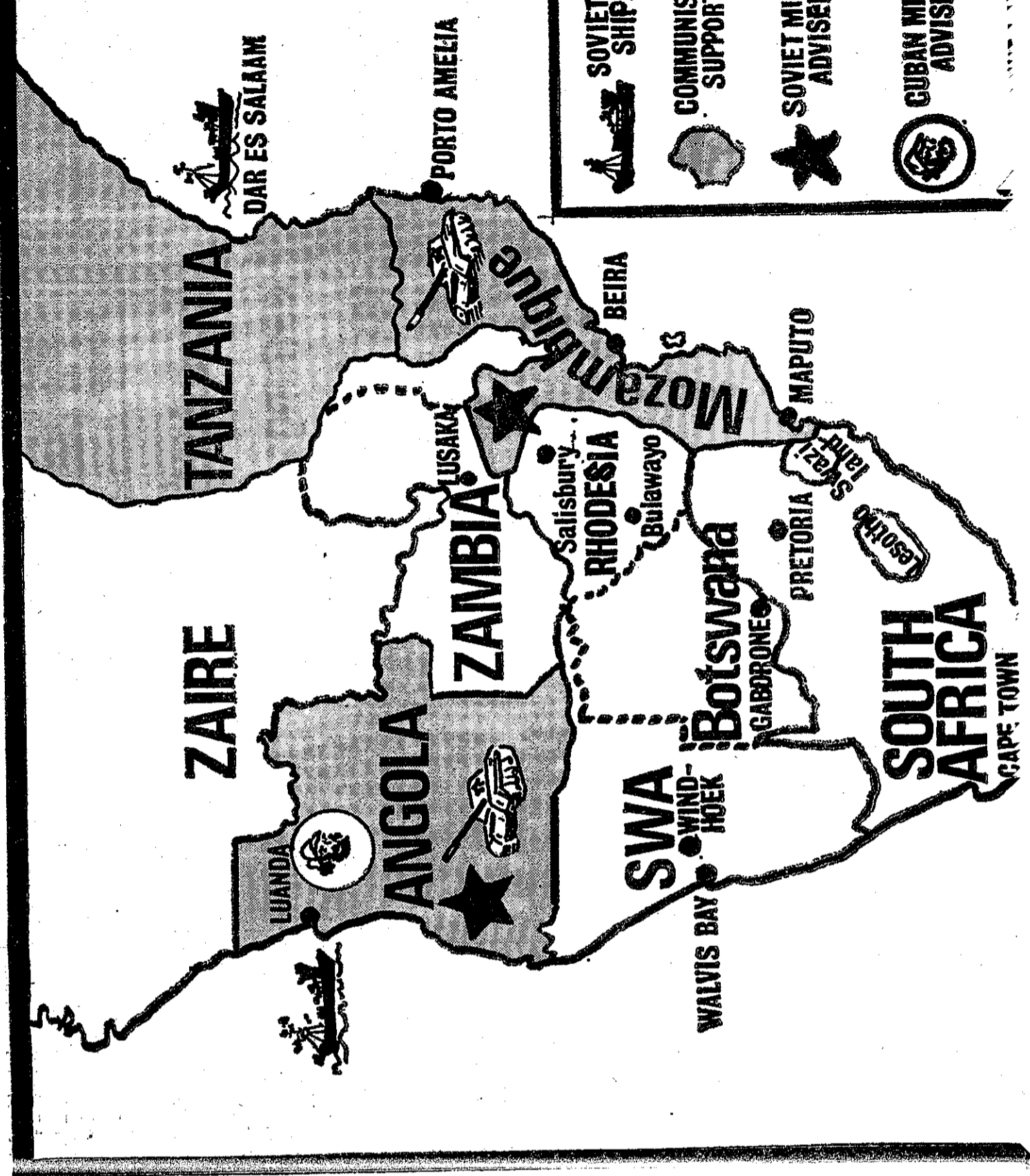
A leading Soviet Africanist, E. Tarabrin, predicts that the West's dependence on African raw materials will increase rapidly over the rest of the decade, and that imports of chromites (from Rhodesia and South Africa) will double.

Soviet experts also say that much of Africa's mineral wealth lies in the southern half. The gold, diamonds, platinum, copper and other industrial metals are rich stakes to play for.

Economic power is political power, and control of natural resources can be a devastating form of political leverage.

**SWA DIAMOND**

The Marxists in Angola go on selling their diamonds through De Beers' Central Selling Organisation, just as the Russians do (although a few Angolan diamonds have been smuggled out by the Cr-



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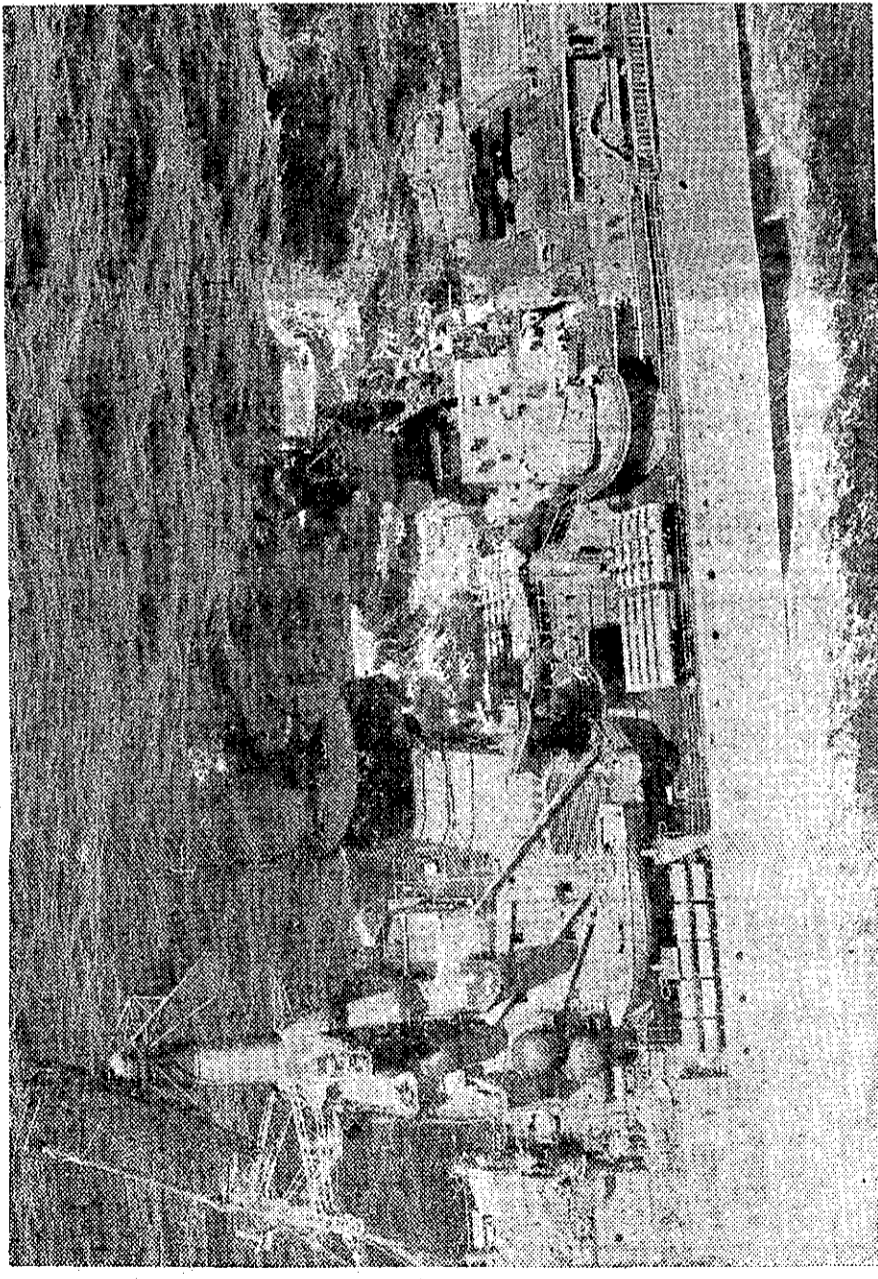
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# Gold shares strong

By Des Kilalea  
JOHANNESBURG. — An unchanged bullion fixing in London halted the rise in gold share prices in Johannesburg.

Share	Change	Price	Volume
Gold	+10	195	10
Platinum	+10	195	10
Palladium	+10	195	10
White Gold	+10	195	10
Yellow Gold	+10	195	10
Red Gold	+10	195	10
Green Gold	+10	195	10
Blue Gold	+10	195	10
Brown Gold	+10	195	10
Pink Gold	+10	195	10
Grey Gold	+10	195	10
Black Gold	+10	195	10
White Silver	+10	195	10
Yellow Silver	+10	195	10
Red Silver	+10	195	10
Green Silver	+10	195	10
Blue Silver	+10	195	10
Brown Silver	+10	195	10
Pink Silver	+10	195	10
Grey Silver	+10	195	10
Black Silver	+10	195	10

RUSSIAN warships frequently cruise in Cape waters en route to the Indian Ocean. This Kresta II class guided missile cruiser, Marshal Voroshilov, was photographed 140 miles south of Knysna.



אבות פרק ה'   
 והיא נמצאת אחד לכל ההקדמות   
 מן הדין שיש להקדים את הענינים   
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 להקדים להקדים את הענינים   
 האחרים.

they can engineer the removal of the White government in Salisbury, there will not be a subsequent battle for the spoils between pro-Soviet and anti-Soviet Blacks, which might again divide Black Africa. How can they ensure that? The spade work has already been done. The bulk of Black terrorist forces have been united by the Nkomogame alliance under the umbrella of the Patriotic Front.

guerrilla movements and their foreign helpers. It was a war that split Black Africa down the middle. It presented a clear-cut choice between a pro-Soviet group that promised to turn Angola into a marxist-leninist republic and its pro-Western opponents who promised democratic elections and guarantees for private investors. Above all, it presented the chance for the West to fight communism in Africa without being condemned by bottles like the Organisation of African Unity for backing the racists. Learning from Angola, the Russians are determined to ensure that if

ward the fulfilment of Russia's grand design: the domination of the whole of Southern Africa. By giving up in Angola, the Western powers threw away a unique opportunity to hold the line against Soviet expansion in Southern Africa. CLEAR-CUT Why unique? Because in Angola, the reality of the Soviet threat was not obscured by racial sentiment — at any rate, not until marxist propagandists set about trying to turn the South Africans into the villains of the piece. The war in Angola was not a war of Black men versus White men. It was a war between rival Black

democratic parties, like the movement that came to power in Guinea, and like the MPLA in Angola. These movements may start out as a mish-mash of nationalism, marxism and tribalism, but they include activists who are inspired by the ideas of scientific socialism, in plain words, communists.

It seems that it does not matter over-much to either Western government if the Whites have any say. If Angola is any guide — and I am convinced it is — this is a prescription for another Marxist dictatorship, imposed by force of arms, which would provide the base for Black terrorist and Soviet proxy troops to attack the ultimate target: South Africa. It can be argued that if the West were ready to provide guarantees against communist intervention. But the guarantees are unlikely to materialise. And, after Angola, could anyone trust them? If the West is not ready to defend Southern Africa against communist aggression, surely the most rational course of action is to let those — Black and White — who have no wish to live under the kind of 'majority rule' that is practised in Angola get on with defending themselves. There are many forms of tyranny in Africa, but a marxist-leninist dictatorship, propped up by a foreign army of occupation, has a fair claim to be the worst.

ONLY HOPE Britain and America say they will refuse to accept any settlement that is rejected by these two, even though they patently cannot claim to speak for the majority of Black Rhodesians and the only hope of a civilised solution in Rhodesia lies in an agreement between Ian Smith and more representative Black leaders such as Bishop Muzorewa. The Soviet calculation — which seems to be paying off so far — is that the assault on Southern Africa will be tolerated, if not aided and abetted, by the West, so long as it is carried out in the name of 'majority rule'. The fact that this often means one-party dictatorship or primitive despotism is conveniently ignored. But what is still less excusable is the neglect by Western politicians of one of the abiding lessons of Angola: that if 'majority rule' means govern-

But if a victory for Swapo in South West Africa were to bring control of the territory's diamonds into the Soviet grasp, Moscow might well decide that the time had come to knock the bottom out of the Western distribution system. SUPERTANKERS Geography is just as important as natural resources. If the Cape route — which carries about 70 percent of the strategic materials needed by Nato countries — could be denied to the West, the world could be cut in half vertically by the closing of the Suez Canal as well. There is no alternative to the Cape Route, not just because the Suez Canal can be closed overnight and Western Europe is so dependent on Middle Eastern oil, but because technology has bypassed the canal: The super-tankers cannot get through it. The communist invasion of Angola was a step toward

THE message of this could be that the West is on the retreat and that Russia is becoming dominant power in Africa. Their strength is that they are acting according to a global strategy, while Western leaders are not. While Western politicians respond to issues — if the public mood allows them to respond at all — in a piecemeal way, reacting rather than acting, the Russians are working within a broad strategic design. INTELLIGENCE The ring of naval and air facilities that the Russians have acquired around the African coast, and the deep-water harbours where they now have the opportunity to create new naval bases, include Luanda and four excellent ports in Mozambique: Maputo, Beira, Nacala and Porto Amelia. Somalia, Congo and all

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coffee plants — an supervisors operate a system of forced labour: the shifted from to another, or job to another, or appeal.

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# Angolan war was not full military effort

*Argus 28/2/77*

— General

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — The Angolan challenge by no means involved South Africa's full military effort, General J. R. Dutton, Chief of Staff (Operations), said last night.

Speaking on the radio programme — Top Level — he said that not a single combat aircraft was committed to the operation and it was common knowledge that the Air Force constituted one of South Africa's major military attributes.

Nor was a single tank committed but only South African made armoured cars and the country's maritime potential remained untapped.

The lines of communication were more than 2 000 km long — and the South African forces were not defeated in a single battle.

## EXPENDITURE

General Dutton said an aspect often overlooked by critics of Defence expenditure was the time required to procure and commission modern weapons and systems. It could take as long as four years for an item of major equipment to be taken into service, after it was ordered.

'If we curb our defence spending and restrict our training until we are confronted by a crisis then we would have waited too long,' he said.

The threat existed not only to South Africa but also to other parts of the free world. Any person who saw a crisis in South Africa and looked for refuge elsewhere in the Western world was engaging in chancy speculation.

South Africa's future lay in the faith of its people, and its young soldiers had given an object lesson of faith in action — 'Let us heed their example,' he said.

# Angola: SA arms better

Pretoria Bureau

The "red eye" or "Stalin organ" and an anti-tank missile which was carried into battle in suitcases were two of the better weapons used against the South African forces in Angola.

But it was the consensus of officers who served in the operational area and Angola in 1975 and 1976 that the weaponry used by the South African forces matched or bettered hardware used by the MPLA and Cuban troops.

An article in the March issue of Paratus, official magazine of the SA Defence Force, says weapons used against the South Africans were relatively simple to operate, but were not as accurate as arms used by the SADF.

## DEMORALISING

The best of the wide range of armament used against the South Africans was the 122 mm truck-mounted missile launcher known as the "Red Eye" or "Stalin organ."

This weapon could have a demoralising effect because the rockets could be seen for about 15 seconds before they hit the target, and the Cubans used it with great effect against Unita and FNLA troops.

"The South African supporting elements were, however, able to 'read' the weapon after a while and take cover during the crucial final 15 seconds," says the article. The "Stalin organ" was effectively countered by the 140 mm gun.

## SUITCASES

The Russian sagger anti-tank missile at first had the South African advisers guessing.

The Cubans arrived on the battlefield carrying the suitcases. It looked as if they were on holiday. But then they opened the "suitcases" and before long the sagger missiles came thick and fast.

These missiles were wire-guided and after one battle the trees were criss-crossed with guiding wires, causing a South African soldier to remark: "it looks like office are

## INACCURATE

Paratus notes that unlike the Egyptians in the 1973 war against Israel, the Cubans were not accurate with this weapon, which had the potential to cause considerable losses to supporting armour.

A recoilless anti-tank gun was extensively used against South African armoured cars.

"A particular feature of this weapon is the simplicity with which it operates. Our own young soldiers were soon able to score hit after hit with captured weapons."

# MPLA, Cubans wipe out villages 450 killed in Angola



Defeated . . . Prime Minister Gandhi.



Defeated . . . her son, Sanjay.

Defence Correspondent

Entire villages are reported to have been wiped out by MPLA-Cuban forces in central Angola along the Benguela railway line.

AMGUM  
General

Government forces killed about 450 civilians in the area last month in a campaign of atrocities against the Unita-supporting local population, according to informed sources.

The killings are in retaliation against Unita attacks on the railway line, MPLA convoys and outposts. In the first two months of this year Unita killed at least 84 Government troops, including two Cubans.

MPLA-Cuban forces have started three operations against Unita in the Hulla, Cunene and Cuando-Cubango provinces.

### Hampered

Heavy rains, poor logistics and Unita harassment have hampered all three operations. Unita have also prevented the use of the railway line from Mocimedes to Serpa Pinto.

Another two anti-Unita operations have been cancelled. Pre-emptive strikes by Unita stopped one east of the Oshikango-Pereira d'Eca road. The other operation in the far south-east, was called off for lack of supplies.

The Unita forces, now reported to be better organised and equipped, mainly with captured weapons, are causing the MPLA serious problems in the southern half of the country.

The government is launching a recruiting campaign possibly in a long-range plan to prepare for the eventual withdrawal of Cuban forces.

### Atrocities

The MPLA has also claimed atrocities by Unita in the southern border region. A Reuters correspondent was shown about 25 burned huts in the village of Chiede, about 60 km east of Pereira d'Eca.

MPLA officials said four civilians had been killed, while Unita had lost seven soldiers in the attack. According to villagers, Unita guerillas seeking food had killed nine people at Kayolwa, to the east.

Communist weapons, including Russian tanks, artillery, amphibious vehicles and possibly surface-to-air missiles, are beginning to flow into Mozambique through the northern port of Nacala, reliable sources report.

A recent shipment included 17 T-54 tanks and heavy artillery. A number of SAM-3 missiles, NATO code-name "Guideline," may also have been sent to Mozambique.

There are already about 500 to 800 Cuban military advisers in Mozambique, helping to train Frelimo's army and guerillas belonging to ZIPA, the military wing of the old Rhodesian ANC.



Cigar-smoking President Fidel Castro of Cuba in Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital. The Cuban leader is being given a "hero's welcome" in countries he is visiting on his African tour.

# Cubans in Angola meshed in 'no-win' guerilla war

28/4/77  
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By NAT GIBSON

LISBON. — Western intelligence reports have indicated that the Cubans embroiled themselves in a "no-win" guerilla war by intervening militarily in Angola.

The sources said that the Cubans had been forced to tie down one in eight of their total forces to combat a widening conflict against three separate pro-Western guerilla movements and that the situation was deteriorating.

They said the threat of ambushes had closed all roads after nightfall and that during the day traffic in most areas could only move in convoy with military protection.

The intelligence assessment confirmed reports circulating for months that a full-blown resistance movement was operating in the interior of Angola against the Marxist-oriented Angolan Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA) government headed by President Agostinho Neto.

The sources said he could not survive without Cuban and Soviet military support, but that, by the same token, the guerillas had little chance of overrunning the cities as long as they were protected by Cuban tanks, artillery and men.

It was added that Cuba's military establishment totalled more than 18 000 men and that about 200 Soviet advisers were employed in streamlining the government's political po-

lice and other institutions.

Mounting guerilla threats appear to have affected the Cuban morale. The sources quoted overheard conversations of soldiers complaining of the worsening situation and blaming Russia for getting Cuba involved.

Disruptions caused by the guerilla threat on rural roads has complicated government problems by creating severe food shortages in the towns and, in particular Luanda. — UPI.

# No money yet to repatriate refugees

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — The repatriation of more than 13 000 Angolan refugees settled in Zambia's north-western province will be delayed because the Angolan government does not have the funds needed for the exercise.

This was confirmed yesterday by Angola's Charge D'Affaires to Zambia, Mr Andre Miranda.

He said sufficient funds have to be raised for purchasing trucks, to be used to move the refugees back

to Angola.

"My government is currently engaged in raising funds for the purchase of at least 30 to 40 big trucks, which will be required to transport the refugees from here to Angola. We also require more funds to buy adequate medical supplies for the refugees," he said.

He said efforts were being made by the Angolan government to minimise the delay for the repatriation of refugees, who crossed into Zambia during the Angolan civil war.

Recently, Zambia's Home Affairs Minister, Mr Aaron Milner, visited Angola where he held talks with Angolan authorities on the repatriation of the Angolan refugees in Zambia.

"It is not our intention to push the Angolan refugees. Those who want to return, will return, but those who don't want to return will stay in Zambia," he said.

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Research Unit

# Unita, SA fighting Swapo-claim

13/9/76

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in Angola had joined hands with South Africa to fight against Swapo, says Mr Misheck Muyonga, Swapo vice-president.

"Thousands of Unita troops are being trained in Namibia by South Africa for incursions in Angola and as a token of appreciation for this training, Unita has agreed to fight us together with South Africa," Mr Muyongo said.

Unita had declared war on Swapo and would do anything to see that people in SWA/Namibia lost confidence in Swapo, Mr Muyongo charged.

There had been a num-

ber of clashes in northern SWA/Namibia and southern Angola between Swapo and Unita, with casualties on both sides, Mr Muyongo said.

He also charged that villages were being burned in SWA/Namibia by Unita on orders of South Africa.

ABOUT REPRESENTATION

ley Horner

Saldru Working Paper No. 3

# HIGHLIGHT ON ANGOLA FIASCO

25/5/77

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Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — A powerful book, *The Whores of War*, just published in Britain, gives a startlingly frank account of the mercenary fiasco in Angola.

Written by journalist Wilfred Burchett and professor of law Derek Roebuck, the book claims that the American and British Governments deliberately turned a blind eye on mercenary recruitment for Angola because it was in their interests for the FNLA troops of CIA "puppet" Holden Roberto to hang on to the mineral-rich north of Angola.

It also says the initial advance deep into Angola by the South African Defence Force was the decisive factor in causing the MPLA to call in Cuban troops and Russian weapons.

An MPLA commandant quoted by the authors, who both spent considerable time collecting evidence in Angola, said: "We could have dealt with the combination of Zaire-FNLA-Unita forces on our own. We were well on the way to taking Huambo when the South Africans invaded in force. But we could not cope with South African armoured cars and artillery."

In this respect the book confirms a view widely held in London that the Cuban intervention was a response to the South African-American over-reaction to what was happening in Angola before independence, and not the cause of the South African involvement as it is widely believed in South Africa.

The book also claims that while Holden Roberto, "a fabrication of the late President Kennedy," had claimed to have 10,000 men ready to enter the field, he had fewer than 150 men under arms, and the rag-tag mercenary crew.

Possibly one of the most interesting aspects is that the vicious and pathological "Colonel Callan" who was shot for his part in the war had never been hired as a mercenary through the usual channels but had fought with the FNLA for months before the mercenaries arrived.

*The Metal Mercury*

12  
165  
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Star 27/7/77  
Natal Mercury 27/7/77

## Belgrade

Heavy shooting broke out in Luanda today and rebel forces took over the Angolan capital's state radio, the official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported from Luanda. A dispatch from the agency's own correspondent said that shooting was also heard near the Army general staff headquarters and the capital's prison. Explosions had been heard early today.

Luanda Radio, monitored in London, said that all militants accused of treason had been freed from Angola's jails and called for big demonstrations in the capital. "We are passing through the the revolution's greatest test," said one broadcast after another.

15

Trucks with heavily armed soldiers were moving towards the Presidential Palace while Radio Luanda started to broadcast calls to the population to come to the palace for a big demonstration, Tanjug said.

There were no police on the streets, but a large number of civilians, armed with automatic and light weapons were about.

Tanjug said there were shouts of "Long live the people," "Down with the enemies of workers and peasants."

Cuban soldiers in Luanda refused to give away details about the events, Tanjug said.

But they added that troops should not be hindered when they demanded to search cars.

Four days ago, the central committee of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) expelled two of its members for diversionary activities.

Tanjug's correspondent said that after heavy shooting the two sides seem to be working out a compromise.

## Freedom

They are Mr Nito Alves, who has recently been considered more radically left-wing than President Agostinho Neto, and Mr Jose Van-Dunem.

Radio Luanda said it was broadcasting under the control of "the action committee of the MPLA" but gave no details about the organisation, previously unknown.

The radio said: "By an action carried out today by the MPLA's consistent militants, warriors of the people's revolution, who have been accused of treason to the revolution are free."

Slogans broadcast by Radio Luanda this morning included:

"Everyone to the demonstration in front of the palace."

"We are passing through the revolution's greatest test."

"Smash the enemies of the popular accord."

"Death to reactionaries." — Sapa-Reuter.

## Science pact

The Star's Africa News Service

A treaty of scientific and technical co-operation has been signed between the Eduardo Mondlane University of Maputo and the People's Friendship University of Patrice Lumumba in Moscow, says Radio Mozambique.

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Argus Africa News  
Service

**JOHANNESBURG. —**  
Deep dissension within  
the ruling MPLA party  
in Angola has been dis-  
closed by the coup  
attempt that rocked  
Luanda yesterday.

The revolt was sparked  
by the expulsion from the  
MPLA central committee  
of former Interior Minis-  
ter Mr Nito Alves and a  
former army political com-  
missar of the MPLA, Mr  
Jose van Dunem.

An official statement  
broadcast by Radio  
Luanda accused Mr Alves  
of setting up a clandestine  
organisation with branches  
in several provinces and in  
the armed forces.

The organisation had  
been challenging the  
party line as set out by  
President Agostinho Neto  
and criticising party  
leaders, said the state-  
ment.

It called those behind  
the organisation 'the new  
splittists' and called on  
Angolans to unmask them.

The rebels, ultra-leftist  
hard-liners who want closer  
ties with Moscow, are be-  
lieved to be dissatisfied  
with President Neto's rela-  
tively moderate line and  
willingness to deal with  
Western countries.

# Angola in revolt: Deep split

W/R ARGUS 28/5/77

In a radio address after  
the coup attempt was  
crushed, President Neto  
said it was not only capi-  
talist countries that were  
opposed to the MPLA's  
policies, but also some  
'friendly' nations, including  
some friendly countries  
including some in Africa,  
some in Africa.

He insisted that the  
MPLA was pledged to 'the  
creation of a Marxist-  
Leninist party.'

Strict security measures  
are in force in Luanda,  
with a total curfew at night  
to prevent new distur-  
bances that President Neto  
said in his radio address  
could still come.

Meanwhile, MPLA  
security forces are hunting  
rebels who fled from Luan-  
da after the coup attempt  
and who may have with  
them kidnapped MPLA  
officials.

## UNDERGROUND

The Argus London  
Bureau reports that under-  
ground opposition to the  
Cuban-backed Angola Gov-  
ernment is continuing.  
This was disclosed in a  
long statement broadcast  
from Luanda and mon-  
itored by the BBC.

The statement, by the  
Politburo of the MPLA,  
came hard on the heels of  
the attempted coup in

which several people were  
killed and wounded.

Reports said there was  
heavy gunfire in the area  
of the presidential palace,  
but order appeared to  
have returned.

The Politburo an-  
nounced a campaign to  
'unmask the new splittists  
so that, with unity streng-  
thened, the entire MPLA  
can mobilise round the  
priority task of national  
reconstruction.'

The statement con-  
tinued: 'The new splittists  
use their militants to  
slander insidiously the  
guidelines set by the  
leadership, insult the  
leaders and set up clan-  
destine organisations.'

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# Neto snuffs *Mercury 28/5/77* mini revolt

**LUANDA** — The Angolan Government said yesterday it was in control after a short-lived uprising in support of a purged faction of the country's Marxist leadership.

In a speech to the nation President Agostinho Neto said there had been deaths and injuries and described the day's events as "a terrible thing."

Radio Luanda was under the control of the rebels for a period yesterday morning and they broadcast calls for the arrest of "corrupt ministers."

They also demanded the freeing of the former Interior Minister, Mr. Neto Alves, and Mr. Jose Van-Dunem, expelled members of the central committee of the ruling MPLA, who they said had been arrested.

But the radio station was retaken by troops loyal to the President.

Diplomatic sources in Lusaka quoted Western observers in the Angolan capital as saying Cubans apparently helped President Neto's troops to retake it.

They said Cuban voices were heard in the confusion as the station changed hands.

## Blamed

The radio later broadcast a statement, monitored in London blaming the uprising on "agitators in the pay of international imperialists and internal reaction."

The President said Mr. Alves and Mr. Van-Dunem "will have to carry out a great job of rehabilitation to be able to return to the ranks of the movement as leaders."

He said many men and women died in the clashes, but gave no details.

"Drastic measures" would be taken to avoid another rebellion.

Just prior to the President's broadcast the radio called on workers to report for duty to restore water and power supplies damaged in street fighting.

President Neto, a one-time poet and gynaecologist, came to power on November 11, 1975, the day Angola was declared independent by Portugal.

He called in thousands of Cuban troops backed by heavy Soviet arms shipments to crush his rivals. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)

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# Angola crushes bloody revolt

*Cape Times 28/5/77*

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## Demanded

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But the radio station was retaken by troops loyal to the president.

Diplomatic sources in Lusaka quoted Western observers in the Angolan capital as saying Cubans apparently helped President Neto's troops to retake the radio station. Cuban voices were heard in the confusion as the station changed hands.

After the radio had been retaken by President Neto's forces it broadcast a statement, blaming the uprising on "agitators in the pay of international imperialists and internal reaction".

## 'Rehabilitation'

In his speech, the President said Mr Alves and Mr Van-Dunem "will have to carry out a great job of rehabilitation to be able to return to the ranks of the movement as leaders".

The expulsion of Mr Alves from the central committee, which was announced last Saturday, had been expected for some time, according to pro-Neto sources in Luanda.

He has been regarded as a major pro-Moscow force in the MPLA, while President Neto's Marxism is avowedly non-aligned. But the crushing of the rebellion is expected to mark the end of his political career. — Sapa-Reuter.

though  
eated

JOHANNESBURG. — Angola's Marxist Government claimed yesterday that it had crushed an armed revolt by radical left-wing dissidents after a shoot-out between rival factions in the heart of Luanda.

In a speech to the nation, President Agostinho Neto said there had been deaths and injuries and described the day's events as a "terrible thing".

Radio Luanda was under the control of the rebels for a period yesterday morning and they broadcast calls for the arrest of "corrupt ministers".

measure would do  
many farmers nothing less than a full scale  
Sol Plaatje maintains (65). It was clear  
by the newly formed South African Native  
by white farming interests, as opposed to  
withdraw the Bill was due in considerable  
It is thus highly probable that but  
by this time the measure had been dropped  
at the Boerebond Congress at Kroonstad  
of the Bill on the question of land pur

# Operation Cobra poised to smash Neto



Doctor Savimbi

By ANTONY TERRY

PARIS: An invasion of Angola, supported by "friendly African nations" is being planned for later this year.

Operation Cobra 77, or Christmas in Angola, is to be mounted by about 12 000 African troops and spearheaded by units of Unita, the black liberation movement led by burly, bearded Dr Jonas Savimbi.

As President Carter last week warned Cuba to stay out of Ethiopia, the secret invasion plans became known in a number of west European capitals.

Western military observers have been impressed by Unita's capacity to maintain a highly effective military guerilla campaign and to make a come-back after being overrun by the

# Angola faces invasion

West helping Unita to stage a triumphant comeback

Cubans' superiority in Soviet equipment.

Today they claim to have infiltrated and partially taken back parts of Angola where the Neto government is no longer fully in control despite its Cuban supporting forces of 16 000 men.

Now, after months of hard training and with equal weaponry and technical supplies, the Unita army is regarded as potentially capable of regaining control over most of the country.

In training camps in neighbouring states where they are reportedly re-

ceiving major logistics and financial support from friendly western nations, including France and West Germany (Unita claim that even small countries like Monaco have given generously) the Angolan invasion army claims to be "amply supplied with armaments."

The invasion plan includes an attack from Zaire and also an amphibious operation on the coastline, with Naval vessels and supply ships provided by what are called "a number of friendly African nations".

Another attack is likely

to be mounted from the north, where the Flec (the Cabinda Liberation Front in Angola's oil-rich enclave) last week announced that guerrilla forces there had started "executing" Cuban and Angolan troops. The number so far killed was given as 106.

Flec, which has support from France and Zaire and which is equipped with French, Belgian and Chinese arms, last week threatened to blow up the American Gulf Oil Company's installations on land and offshore unless the firm suspended royalty payments to the Angolan



President Neto

Government of President Netc.

The French-trained Flec announced that they were now equipped with missiles, bought with coffee and diamonds obtained locally. Like Unita and its newly-formed regular army known as the Falc (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) the Flec also has the backing of Zaire's President Joseph Mobutu who accepted French aid to repel the recent invasion of Shaba Province by Angolan troops trained by the Cubans. — London Sunday Times News Service.

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Sunday Tribune

Moscow 29/5/77

Top ~~2/7/77~~  
**Neto  
men  
burned  
alive**

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: In President Neto's third address to the nation since Friday's events in Luanda, he announced that five members of the Council of the Revolution had been assassinated.

Four were members of the FAPLA general staff and two were members of the MPLA's central committee, he told his listeners.

Some of the bodies had been burned, he said, and this recalled methods used by the FNLA. Noting that Angola's enemies had already started exploiting the situation, President Neto urged the people to make every effort to apprehend the culprits.

The Lisbon newspaper "A Capital" said two coup leaders, Mr Nito Alves and Mr Jose van Dunem, were in Luanda's Sao Paulo jail yesterday.

But the rebels were holding the Finance Minister and the officials security service man known as Ngazi and Mr Garcia Neto, of the Foreign Affairs Department in the Sambizanga area of Luanda.

Angolan radio also said that the rebels had tried to free men imprisoned for taking part in the Angolan civil war as mercenaries. But it is not yet known whether they succeeded.

The rebels also killed the security director, Mr Nito Alves, "A Capital" reported.

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The Yugoslav official news agency Tanjug reported from Luanda yesterday that the situation there was normal again and all shops were open.

Maputo Radio said President Samora Machel of Mozambique had sent President Neto, a message of congratulations on putting down the rebellion.

Anglo invasion plans  
— Page 3



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**A POSSIBILITY**

At present they must resolve the situation themselves," he said. He did not rule out the possibility of South African troops being involved in some future effort to keep back the communist threat in Africa. "I cannot say for my Government, it will not happen." The only time they had got involved, he said, was in the Angolan civil war two years ago, after they had been approached by several countries including the United States. He said it was no secret that Unita was still trying to gain control of Angola from the ruling MPLA, but South Africa was not supporting them.

**THIS YEAR**

The London Sunday Times said the plan for the invasion, which had been scheduled to take place later this year, was based on attacks from South West Africa and Zaire as well as a seaborne operation with ships supplied by what Unita described as 'a number of friendly African nations.' The newspaper quoted Unita leaders as saying that the South African Government was 'looking the other way' in allowing South West Africa to be used as a training area for the invasion force but that no direct South African participation in Cobra 77 would be accepted in order not to give the operation a wrong start in the eyes of the world and the United Nations.

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Government's unwillingness to commit itself to this debate: this to-

**Shaken**

While the coup has failed to attract any significant support among soldiers or civilians for the Alves group, it has shaken the MPLA leadership, which had gone out of its way to draw Mr Alves back into the movement's main stream from a self-appointed opposition to the leadership.

Mr Alves and Mr van Dunem, a political commissar in the Angolan People's Armed Forces, set up a network of clandestine cells within the MPLA as time went on.

They appealed on racialist and populist themes and later used discontent against food and transport shortages to present Dr Neto's Government as bourgeois with a cynical disregard for the people's needs.

Friday's coup seems to have been an 'emergency putsch.'

It had the classic trappings of a military coup using a screen of civilians demonstrating against obvious social problems and mobilised by clandestine agitators.

However, the coup leaders failed to get the military and civilian support.

**Jail attack**

On Friday, between 4 and 5 am, pro-Alves junior officers attacked Sao Paulo Prison, where some of their sympathisers were lodged.

The prison was under special guard and there was a fierce clash which woke most of the city as grenade, mortar fire and automatic weapons were used. The rebels succeeded in freeing prisoners.

Next, they moved on to take control of the radio, guarded by only a small military picket.

Just before 8 am the radio broadcast under their control and called on the people of Luanda to demonstrate. - Guardian News Service.

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# No mercy for coup chiefs, pledges Neto

ARGUS 30/5/77

LUANDA. — President Agostinho Neto has pledged that there will be no tolerance of and no pardon for leaders of the unsuccessful coup last Friday.

'We will not lose too much time with trials,' he said and confirmed that his Finance Minister, Mr Saydi Mingas, had been found burnt in a car outside the capital.

The President reported that five other senior officials of the ruling MPLA had been burnt alive in the abortive rebellion.

He estimated that another 100 people had 'just disappeared.'

Dr Neto said there were some fears over the fate of his chief advisers, including Mr Antonio Garcia Neves, Director of Economic Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

Efforts had been intensified to track the leaders of the coup, he said in a broadcast. Some arrests had been made, but Mr Niti Alves and Mr Jose van Dunem were still free.

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## SA 'not involved' in Angola invasion plan

LONDON. — A South African Embassy spokesman yesterday denied a report here that the South African Government was supporting a secret plan to invade Angola.

He was commenting on a London Sunday Times main front page story that the plan, code-named 'Cobra 77' involved troops from Unita and the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (Flec).

The report said the operation was supported by South Africa, South West Africa, Zaire and 'a number of western nations' including France and West Germany.

The South African Embassy spokesman told Sapa: 'Overtly or covertly, South Africa is not involved. We are not getting involved in any other country's internal matters. The same goes for Rhodesia and Mozambique, wherever our neighbours are having trouble, unless we are approached.'

### Curfew

There has been no further fighting in Luanda since Friday's six-hour coup fizzled out.

On Saturday Luandans put in a regular morning's work and, while army roadblocks round the city checked cars for arms, the atmosphere was normal. A curfew from 7 pm to 6 am continues.

Army and police vehicles are patrolling the city and armed Cuban soldiers, wearing white streamers from their shoulder tags, are to be seen in saloon cars.

There was a noticeable rise in tension on Saturday night after the announcement of the death of the six MPLA leaders at the hands of the rebel group.

One of the dead, Mr Mingas, had taken a particularly tough stand against Mr Alves and Mr van Dunem at a meeting of the committee last week — when the two were removed.

They reportedly walked out of the meeting and went 'underground.' They have not been seen since.

Wednesday 20/5/77

# S.A. support for 'Angola invasion plan' denied

LONDON — A South African Embassy spokesman here yesterday denied a report that the South African Government was supporting a secret plan to invade Angola.

He was commenting on a London Sunday Times main front-page story that the plan, code-named Cobra 77, involved troops from Unita and the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (Flec).

The report said the operation was supported by South Africa, South West Africa, Zaire and "a number of Western nations," including France and West Germany.

## 'Unless approached'

The South African Embassy spokesman told Sapa: "Overtly, or covertly, South Africa is not involved. We are not getting involved in any other country's internal matters. This includes Rhodesia and Mozambique, wherever our neighbours are having trouble, unless we are approached."

He said: "At present they must resolve the situation themselves."

He did not rule out the possibility of South African troops being involved in some future effort to keep back the communist threat in Africa.

"I cannot say for my Government that it will not happen," he said.

## Angolan war

The only time South Africa had got involved, he said, was in the Angolan civil war two years ago, having been approached by several countries, including the United States.

He said it was no secret that Unita was still trying to gain control of Angola from the ruling MPLA, but that South Africa was not supporting them.

The Sunday Times said the plan for the invasion, scheduled to take place later this year, would be based on attacks from South West Africa and Zaire as well as on a sea-borne operation with ships supplied by what Unita described as "a number of friendly African nations."

The newspaper quoted Unita leaders as saying that the South African Government was "looking the other way" in allowing South West Africa to be used as a training area for the invasion force, but that no direct South African participation in Cobra 77 would be accepted "in order not to give the operation a wrong start in the eyes of the world and the United Nations."

—(Sapa.)

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# Angola manhunt for coup leaders

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30/9/75

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LUSAKA. — A manhunt is on in Luanda for leaders of an abortive coup last Friday by a pro-Moscow faction of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Informed sources, foreign and Angolan, said there were fears that the death toll from the brief and apparently bloody uprising could be high.

Luanda Radio said the bodies of at least five MPLA officials killed by the insurgents — including that of the Finance Minister, Mr Saydi Mingas — have been found burned in a suburb of the capital.

A senior MPLA official said in a telephone interview that the death toll could be much higher and scores of people were believed to have been killed. President Agostinho Neto told the nation in a broadcast that many people had disappeared.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, which has a correspondent in Luanda, said strategic points in the Angolan capital were still heavily guarded and troops and police were searching people and vehicles in the streets.

Buildings under guard by tanks and armoured vehicles included the presidential palace and the radio station. Otherwise there was calm and many shops and restaurants had reopened. Luanda radio also reported calm.

The coup attempt was made by followers of the former Interior Minister Mr Nito Alves, a pro-Moscow figure purged from the MPLA central committee recently after a protracted power struggle with President Neto, whose Marxism aspires to be non-aligned.

Mr Alves, a former guerrilla commander, clashed with the Angolan leader over the role whites and mulattoes should play in running the vast, potentially wealthy country that reached independence during a bloody civil war in November, 1975.

He advocated an all-black administration and expulsion of whites, whereas President Neto practised multiracial government diplomatic sources in Luanda said.

There has been no official announcement of Mr Alves's recapture after supporters freed him and other political detainees from a Luanda prison during the coup attempt.

President Neto said the dissident was in or near Luanda, report radio monitors. MPLA officials said Mr Alves and his followers were being hunted down. The president has promised tough measures against the coup leaders.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), which lost in the civil war, is not believed to be connected with the coup attempt. — Sapa-Reuter.

EDM 10/27  
No trial  
for SA  
⑤  
7-Neto

Staff Reporter

THE seven South African soldiers being held as prisoners of war in Angola will not be tried in court, President Agostinho Neto told a mass meeting near Luanda last week.

President Neto's address, made in the town of Suarino, was reported by the Angolan news agency and monitored in Paris, France.

It was the first news in more than a year of the seven South Africans who were taken prisoner during and after the Angolan campaign.

According to the Paris reports, President Neto said there were no longer any South Africans in Angola, except those who were being held prisoner.

"They are here and they will stay here, until our problems are solved", he is reported to have said.

Mr P W Botha, South Africa's Minister of Defence, said in response to President Neto's statement that the matter is being dealt with at the highest level.

The Defence Force has requested that the names of the prisoners of war should not be published.

The first of them was taken prisoner at the end of 1975.

# Soldiers refused escape

The Star's Africa News Service

The mercenary soldiers failed by the MPLA after the Angola war are reported to have refused a chance to escape when rebels stormed the central prison in Luanda during the attempted coup on Friday.

A Luanda Radio broadcast monitored in Johannesburg said the insurgents freed a large number of political and other prisoners, but the mercenaries chose not to flee, even though they had an opportunity to do so.

The mercenaries are serving long-term sentences imposed by a court that sentenced some, including the notorious Colonel Callan, to death.

Security forces were today still hunting for the leaders of the revolt, former Interior Minister Mr Nito Alves and former army political commissar Mr Jose Van Dunem.

Also being sought are the senior government officials who were kidnapped by the rebels. The Antonio Garcia Neto, director of economic affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

Luanda Radio said the MPLA government was in full control of the situa-

tion. Nothing was said to indicate that the revolt has spread.

While a dusk-to-dawn curfew is still in effect, people were being urged to return to work. The airport, closed since the revolt, was reopened today, according to the radio.

Tanzania's president Julius Nyerere yesterday congratulated Angolan leader Dr Agostinho Neto on overcoming last week's rebellion in Luanda, and sent condolences on the deaths of five members of

the ruling revolutionary council.

President Nyerere, one of Dr Neto's staunchest allies during last year's civil war, sent sincere condolences on the deaths of the five men, and other loyal Angolans.

He said: "I have been shocked to hear about the criminal rebellion by dissident elements in Luanda and greatly relieved to learn that the attempt to overthrow your government was decisively defeated."

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# Angola war 'plan' denied by all

30/SP  
plan



LONDON — A South African Embassy spokesman has denied a report that the South African Government was supporting a secret plan to invade Angola.

He was commenting on a London Sunday Times main front page story that the plan, code named "Cobra 77," involved troops from Unita and the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (Flec).

The report said the operation was supported by South Africa, South West Africa, Zaire and "a number of Western nations" including France and West Germany.

## INVASION

The embassy spokesman said: "Overtly, or covertly, South Africa is not involved. We are not getting involved in any other country's internal matters. The same goes for Rhodesia and Mozambique, wherever our neighbours are having trouble, unless we are being approached."

He did not rule out the possibility of South African troops being involved in some future effort to check back the communist threat in Africa "I cannot say for my Government it will not happen."

The Sunday Times said the plan for the invasion, which had been scheduled to take place later this year, was based on attacks from SWA/Namibia and Zaire and a seaborne operation with ships supplied by what Unita des-

cribed as "a number of friendly African nations."

In Paris, French Foreign Ministry officials today denied the report.

In Bonn a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry also denied the report saying that West Germany was in no way involved in preparation for an invasion of Angola.

The Sunday Times said a four-pronged invasion of Angola, supported by an amphibious operation with ships supplied by "friendly African nations" was being planned for later this year.

## SUPPORT

The four-pronged invasion plan included, said The Sunday Times, an attack from the south as well as from Zaire and also an amphibious operation on the coastline.

A fourth attack was likely to be mounted from the north, where the Flec had announced that guerilla forces there had started "executing" Cuban and Angolan troops. The number so far killed was given as 106.

Like Unita and its newly formed regular army known as the Falm, Flec also had the backing of Zaire's President Joseph Mobutu who accepted French aid to repel the recent invasion of Shaba Province by Angolan troops trained by the Cubans — The Star Bureau, Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter-AP.

Star  
31/5/77

# Neto jails aides after Angola uprising

The Star's Africa News Service

Hundreds of people have been arrested in Luanda alone after the abortive coup attempt aimed at breaking Angola's ties with the socialist world, President Agostinho Neto said in a speech broadcast by Radio Luanda today. Giving details of the plot for the first time, President Neto revealed

in his speech that it was not confined to Luanda but involved at least one other important centre, the town of Malange in the interior, east of the capital.

He said the rebels included political commissars (those responsible for maintaining the party policy in the army), members of the army women's section, of the Organisa-

tion for Angolan Women, of the MPLA youth wing, of the armed forces, and of the military police.

A man with the rank of commander had been arrested and other senior officials were still being hunted.

President Neto gave no indication that the alleged leader of the coup bid, former top MPLA man Nito Alves, had been caught yet.

He accused the plotters of trying to divide the left in Angola so the right could advance.

Other reports trickling from there indicate that the rebels were militantly black nationalist African socialists who objected to President Neto's multiracial policy and to the need to use Cuban troops in the civil war.

President Neto, in his speech, defended the Cubans against criticism and said they were not involved in the plot.

He accused the plotters of forming an operational command and of robbing a bank of money for army salaries to discredit the government in the eyes of the troops.

An official said Luandans had returned to work and there had been no further shooting since Friday morning when the conspirators seized Luanda Radio and called for demonstrations of mass support.

The uprising appears to have caused many casualties. President Neto has said many people were missing and MPLA officials said scores of people had been killed.



# Neto tells of coup plot— many arrests

ARGUS 31/5/77

The Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of people have been arrested in Luanda alone after the abortive coup attempt aimed at breaking Angola's ties with the socialist world, President Agostinho Neto said in a speech broadcast by Radio Luanda today.

Giving details of the plot for the first time, President Neto disclosed in his speech that it was not confined to Luanda but involved at least one other important centre, the town of Malange in the interior east of the capital.

He said the rebels included political commissars (those responsible for

maintaining the party policy in the army), members of the army women's section, of the Organisation for Angolan Women, of the MPLA youth wing, of the armed forces, and of the military police.

#### HUNTED

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#### CUBANS

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C.T. 3/6/77

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*Coast Times*  
**FNLA controls big area, says reporter**  
*3/6/77*

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — Anti-Cuban guerillas control 300 000 sq km of northern Angola and last month ambushed and killed 60 Cubans, according to a French reporter who visited the country.

Jean Jacques Leblond said yesterday in the daily conservative Figaro that "a great hunt has started to chase away all Cubans from Angola".

He said that the FNLA, led by Holden Roberto, had re-organized itself in northern Angola and has built up a guerilla army of 70 000.

He reported that on May 7 a Cuban military convoy of three trucks and one jeep was ambushed on a jungle road.

"The convoy was ambushed. There was not one survivor out of 60 Cuban soldiers, because this is a cruel war," he reported.

The FNLA guerilla leader, Commandant Leopardo, trained by French officers in Tunisia, told Leblond, "The Cubans are greatly over-rated as soldiers. We battled with them last May and they fled from the scene, leaving behind their dead, wounded and weapons."

C.T. 3/6/77

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*Cape Times*  
**Portuguese held  
in Angola—official**

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — The Portuguese Foreign Ministry has confirmed reports of Portuguese citizens taken prisoner, in Angola accused of participating in last week's rebellion.

Angolan President Agostinho Neto, in his first broadcast since the May 27 rebellion, accused Portuguese extremists of supporting the rebellious radicals. He denied that Cubans were involved in squashing the revolt.

The official Angolan Government news agency Angop says Luanda is still under curfew from sundown to sunrise. It also says that 22 mutilated and burnt bodies were found in the Angolan capital.

In spite of an intensive manhunt, the two rebellious leaders Nito Alves and Jose van Dunem are still at large and have probably escaped from Luanda.

The rebels' victims, said to have been barbarously murdered, will be given national funerals next week. There are said to have been hundreds of deaths but no official figures are available.

● According to Sapa-Reuter, it was reported in London yesterday that the Director of Economic Affairs at the Angolan Foreign Ministry, Mr Garlia Neto, was one of several top officials assassinated during the rebellion.

Angop quoted the Political Bureau of the MPLA as saying Mr Neto was kidnapped along with Commander Eurico Goncalves, who was also killed. — Sapa-Reuter

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FOREIGN TRADE

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# Moscow

*Mercury*  
**moves**

*Letter 7-7*  
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# Havana

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON—The Russians and Cubans are now reported to be at each others' throats in Angola after the failure of the Soviet-supported coup attempt there.

According to Western intelligence sources the KGB, Moscow's secret police, encouraged Mr. Nito Alves, a Black Marxist, to attempt the overthrow of President Agostinho Neto.

Mr. Alves, one of the leaders of the ruling Popular Liberation Movement (MPLA) was dismissed as Minister of the Interior last November. He had called for closer links between the party and Moscow and for the setting up of a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in Angola.

Shortly before then he had visited Moscow, stopping over in Geneva where he is said to have established contacts with arms dealers.

The conflict between Mr. Alves and President Neto revolved around two things — one of which was Mr. Alves's Black Power aspirations which conflicted with the interests of the mixed-race ruling elite in the MPLA.

The other was his view that the anti-communist resistance movements should be dealt with through negotiation rather than crude attempts at military repression. This was supported by the KGB.

The most intriguing aspect of the Angolan conflict is that the Russian-sponsored revolt in Luanda was suppressed by Cuban troops.

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See also

HOUSING AND HOSTELS

SERVICES AND AMENITIES FOR BLACKS

# Luanda coup bid: '4 top men held'

6/6/77

The Star's Africa News Service

Four of the principal leaders of the abortive coup attempt in Angola have been captured, Radio Luanda said in a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg.

Their names were given as Pecinho, Balaneto, Galiano and Luis Quitumba.

They are said to have worked with Mr Nilo Alves, the former Interior Minister who allegedly organised the revolt.

The radio also announced the recapture of one of the prisoners freed by the rebels when they briefly held the central jail in Luanda.

Security forces have found the house in Luanda where six members of the MPLA central commit-

tee were executed by the rebels, the radio said.

The radio has referred to the rebels as "the Nitists."

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# Backstage in Angola

5/6/77

ashed his followers into a coup which he was already preparing.

Even if it did go off half-cock, it seems to have come very near to success, and Alves is said to be still at liberty. He was sprung from prison as one of the first acts of the abortive coup. While the search for him goes on propagandists are blaming the coup attempt on, among other things, "regionalism".

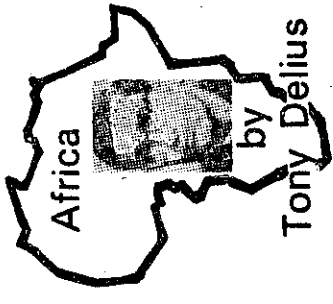
The suggestion is that Alves has played upon the regional loyalties of men from northern parts of Angola to turn economic dissatisfaction into political grievances. It was, of course, in some northern areas that the fight against Portuguese rule was most bitterly conducted, and one particular part remained a "no go" area to the end.

By these same pro-MPLA sources the material dissatisfaction in Angola is ascribed to the "economic mess in which

the Portuguese left Angola when they left. The fact is that until the Lisbon revolution and even afterwards Angola was booming as never before. The Portuguese settlers pulled out in droves because, largely, they did not trust the new pro-MPLA administration, and did not want to be caught in a civil war between three nationalist groups.

But certainly today there is a general state of economic collapse in spite of the return of American oil personnel (protected by Cuban troops) to restart the oil wells production in the Cabinda enclave. Pres Neto has been doing his level best to get as much of the country as he controls going again. He has two calls "unity" and "get down to

work", but does not appear very successful with either. Nearly a year ago Pres



Neto issued a strong appeal for hard work -- he told Angolans they would never build peoples power and socialism without it. Significantly enough he also called on Angolans to follow the Government plans and not go their own way. Particularly he did not want groups to "meet in hiding and not report their meetings to the central committee." If this went on, he said, these groups would be told "They do not belong to the MPLA."

Apparently it did go on and first Nito Alves was relieved of his ministry in February and then finally kicked out of the MPLA Central Committee along with a certain Jose van Dunen. If they had been plotting in the provinces, as some say, Alves had considerable scope to do

so as Minister of Interior, and Van Dunen (now said to have been killed) as some sort of commissar in Southern Angola. At the same time they must both have been men of some following, otherwise the president would not have taken so long to act against them.

Both men are described in the reports as "hard-line pro-Moscow and anti-white." At first sight this would have seemed something of a contradiction, the men of Moscow being white-skinned whatever else they are. But Moscow has for some time believed that the best way to start mass movements moving in Africa is by a straight old-fashioned appeal to race or skin-colour. In various ways this is seen in Uganda, Ethiopia and even

Mozambique. Already well-cultivated race feelings or differences are also regarded as useful.

Pres Neto is a difficult man to deal with, as Presidents Nyerere and Kaunda found, and the Russians may also have found him prickly and obstinate as well. He did seem more inclined to have dealings with the West than the Kremlin would have cared for. But it seems highly unlikely that the Russians would have connived with Alves and others to have him removed.

What seems more probable is that Alves and his supporters reckoned that if they did remove Neto and some of his supporters, Moscow would have been quite willing to play along with a more full-blown black nationalist ultra-left party in power. A great part of wholly black Angola is thought to be irritated

with the large number of people of mixed race in Pres Neto's Government. In addition there are lots of lard-coloured Russians around and brown Cubans as well. In the latter case, however, Alves might perhaps have thought a more wholly black Government in apparent control of such foreigners would be likely to appease the majority of Angolans.

He might also thought to have profited from the propaganda of the FLEC (in Cabinda), FNLA and UNITA guerrilla movements. FLEC say they want Cabindans in charge of Cabinda, and the other two say they want the Angolan majority -- which is not mestizo -- to have their proper share in true Angolan majority rule. The challengers to Neto in the MPLA may also have believed they had a better chance to make a deal with the guerrillas on this basis.

(5)

For remember (this our children shall know: we are too near for that knowledge)  
Not our mere astonished camps, but Council and Creed and College—  
All the obese, unchallenged old things that stife and overlie us—  
Have felt the effects of the lesson we got—an advantage no money could buy us!

*July 1902*

THE LESSON

1899-1902

(Boer War)

**L**ET us admit it fairly, as a business people should,  
We have had no end of a lesson: it will do us no end of good.

Not on a single issue, or in one direction or twain,  
But conclusively, comprehensively, and several times and again,  
Were all our most holy illusions looked higher than Gilde-

We have had a jolly good lesson  
right!

This was not bestowed us under the  
of a tent,

But swingingly, over eleven degrees  
ment.

From Lamberts to Delagoa Bay  
Sutherland,

Fell the phenomenal lesson we  
accorded no other land.

It was our fault, and our very great fault, and not the judgment of Heaven.

We made an Army in our own image, on an island nine by seven,

Which faithfully mirrored its makers' ideals, equipment, and mental attitude—

And so we got our lesson: and we ought to accept it with gratitude.

We have spent two hundred million pounds to prove the fact once more,

That horses are quicker than men afoot, since two and two make four:

And horses have four legs, and men have two legs, and two into four goes twice,

And nothing over except our lesson—and very cheap at the price.

Then let us develop this marvellous asset which we alone command,  
And which, it may subsequently transpire, will be worth as much as the Rand.

Let us approach this pivotal fact in a humble yet hopeful mood—

We have had no end of a lesson. It will do us no end of good!

Every great fault—and now we must

atone for failure, but not a single

the less we talk the better results

lesson. It may make us an Empire

13/6/02

## Policemen injured

CAPE TOWN — Six policemen were rushed to hospital here last night after they had been knocked down by a speeding car at a roadblock.

One of the policemen, Sgt. T. Kriel, was in a critical condition. He sustained multiple fractures.

The driver of the car, Mr. B. Nimrod, was also admitted to hospital with head injuries. He is under police guard. — DDC.

*Jan. 4/12*

THE ISLANDERS

1902

**N**O DOUBT but ye are the People—your throne is above the King's.

Whoso speaks in your presence must say acceptable things:  
Bowing the head in worship, bending the knee in fear—  
Bringing the word well smothered—such as a King should hear.

Fenced by your careful fathers, ringed by your leaden seas,  
Long did ye wake in quiet and long lie down at ease;

Till ye said of Strife, "What is it?" of the Sword, "It is far from our ken";

Till ye made a sport of your shrunken hosts and a toy of your armed men.

Ye stopped your ears to the warning—ye would neither look nor heed—

Ye set your leisure before their toil and your lusts above their need.

# Elfjarige moes vir MPLA veg

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

NKURENKURU.

'N ELFJARIGE seun wat saam met honderde verskrikte swartes die grens van Angola na Kavango oorgesteek het ná die verpletterende Unita-aanslag op die grensdorp Cuangar, het hier vertel hoe hy ná ses maande tronkstraf gedwing is om 'n geweer en uniform te dra en sy MPLA-bevelvoerder se klere te was.

DIE mense wat holderstebolder oor die Angolese grens gevlug het ná die verwoestende Unita-aanval op Cuangar. Volgens die vlugtelinge beheer die MPLA nog net twee dorpie langs die grens. Versterkings — Kubane ook — is glo uit Luanda en elders onderweg om Unita te troef.

Die klein agterryer was onder die talle MPLA-soldate wat die Kavangorivier saam met ander vlugtelinge oorgesteek het nadat hulle deur Unita met masjiengewere, handgranate, mortiere en vuurpyle in 'n hoek gedryf was. Baie van die soldate het ontslae geraak van hul wapens en uniforms en die rivier as burgerlikes oorgesteek.

Hoofman Kandjimi Murangi van die Kwangaliam, wat oor die rivier versprei is, het met die goedkeuring van die Kavango-regering toestemming gegee dat die 473 vlugtelinge op sy grondgebied kan bly. Hy weier egter om asiel aan MPLA-soldate te verleen.

ook geen kontak met Unita-rebelle binne Angola nie.

Die burgerlikes het holderstebolder oor die rivier padgegee terwyl vlamme aan hul hutte en oeste gelek het.

Volgens kol. Johan van der Spuy, bevelvoerder van 1 Militêre Gebied, is daar egter geen sprake dat die MPLA-soldate aangehou word nie. Hulle is afgesonder om die siftingsproses te bespoedig en word goed versorg. Oor hulle lot sal later besluit word.

Vasco Samba, assistent tot die politieke kommissaris van Cuangar, wat ook oor die grens gevlug het en nou deur ons troepe versorg word, het Vrydag aan joernaliste gesê dat Unita beslis vir die vliegtuig-voorval verantwoordelik was. Koeldrank in die hand en heeltemal op sy gemak, het hy vertel dat Unita-soldate nie skoene dra nie. „Ons het die vliegtuig-voorval ondersoek en hul voetspore oral in die omgewing gevind. Daar is geen sprake dat SA soldate verantwoordelik was nie.”

Ontwriging, pyn en verslaenheid staan op die oorlogsmoed vlugtelinge se gesigte geskryf. Vrydag het hulle steeds gelate en uitdrukkingloos na die rooksuile oorkant die Kavango gekyk. Hulle sê dat Unita hul vee ook weggevoer het.

Vlugtelinge het aan RAP-PORT gesê dat die 175 MPLA-soldate wat Cuangar beman het, in die rigting van Calais, die Angolese grensdorp oorkant Rundu, gevlug het. Volgens hulle beheer die MPLA nou net twee grensdorpe in Suid-Angola.

Kol. Van der Spuy het op sy beurt beklemtoon dat die Suid-Afrikaanse magte geen kontak met Unita het nie. „Dit is 'n rebelle-organisasie binne hul eie land en ons het gewis geen verbinding met hulle nie. Ons belangrikste taak is om die gebiedsintegriteit van Kavango te beskerm teen wie dit ook al mag skend.”

Jaime Measso sê dit het juis vanjaar so voorspoedig gegaan met die mielies en die kafferkoring.

## Geen SA rol

Klein groepe vlugtelinge het gister nog die grens oorgesteek. Baie het oor vlak dele van die rivier geloop met hul karige besittings op hul kop. Twee MPLA-drosters het die rivier ook afsonderlik aangedurf.

Nie een van die vlugtelinge kan presies vertel hoeveel mense in die verwoestende Unita-aanslag gesterf het nie. Hulle sê dat hulle so vinnig gevlug het dat hulle nie tyd gehad het om lyke te tel nie.

Joao Batista vertel: „Ons het 'n skietery van die hoofkwartier af gehoor en na 'n kraal naby die dorp gehardloop. MPLA-soldate het in die rigting van Calais gevlug. Unita-troepe het oorgeneem, hutte afgebrand en al ons kos en beeste gevat. Hulle het kinders en volwassenes die bosse in geneem, maar hulle geen kwaad aangedoen nie.”

Oor 'n paar belangrike punte was daar egter volkome duidelikheid: Suid-Afrikaanse veiligheidsmagte het niks te doen gehad met die lot van 'n Russiese AN 24-vliegtuig wat 'n week gelede met 'n verlies van twaalf lewens naby Cuangar afgeskiet is nie. SA magte het

## Ontspanne

Vasco Samba het die bewering van aggresie teen Angola heeltemal belaglik gemaak met sy ontspanne houding en beklemtonings dat die SA Weermag hom uitstekend behandel. Sy getuie is dié van 'n Marxist wat weer na sy land wil terugkeer om sy mense politiek te indoktrineer.

Hy het vertel dat hy in Luanda deur Kubane en Portugese opgelei is. „Ek glo dat Marxisme 'n goeie antwoord op Angola se probleme is. Daar sal wel probleme wees as ek terugkeer, maar ek sal dit wel oplos. Maar, nou ja, of ek hier sterf of daar, wat is die verskil? Ek sal voortgaan om my plig te doen, om die politieke idees van die MPLA te versprei. Ek is slegs hier as 'n vlugteling — daar was geen ander pad behalwe oor die rivier nie.”

Hy sê dat die moreel van die MPLA-soldate hoog is en dat hulle hewig weerstand gebied het.

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10<sup>th</sup> March, 19

opology Dept

Arts Block





STEEK uit daardie tong! Die grootste gevaar vir die vlugtelinge wat tydelik in die omgewing van Nkurenkuru gehuisves word, is dat siektes onder hulle kan uitbreek. Baie het malaria onder lede. Op die foto is dr. J. Venter van die Stadskommando van Bloemfontein besig om 'n kind te ondersoek. Talle van die kinders is na hospitale verwys. Dr. Venter is verbonde aan die mediese fakulteit van die Vrystaatse Universiteit.

# The Star

Tuesday July 12 1977

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE



PRESIDENT NETO . . . socialism Angola's way

Angola escaped a disaster five weeks ago that could have been worse than anything inflicted by the Portuguese dictatorship in 13 years of warfare.

At first, the attempted coup of May 27 looked an "inside" job. But Angola's revolutionary leaders, who were the targets, are now convinced that external hands were also at work.

Partly from the confessions of ringleaders, who are said to have talked freely, the attempted coup takes shape as part of a wider plan. Had it succeeded it would have been followed by new invasions. But mystery continues to surround the foreign origins of the coup attempt. One of the principal figures in the attempt has still to be winked out of the Dembos forests north of Luanda where they are known to be in hiding. But the unofficial guidance in Luanda is that Paris, Lisbon and Pretoria are somehow involved. Just how is not disclosed.

## Coup

Though possessing the advantage of complete surprise, the coup failed within four hours of being launched. No risings occurred anywhere else. My later travels to inland centres showed that pro-regime commanders were never in danger of losing control.

The attempted coup was mounted by a group drawn from four factions. The most dangerous of these consisted of a few former

The rulers of Angola, supported by Russians and Cubans, have recently survived an attempted coup by men who reject the leadership of Agostinho Neto. Foreign journalists are discouraged from travelling out-

side the capital, Luanda. But BASIL DAVIDSON, who befriended Neto when he was fighting against Portuguese colonialism, moved around Angola for the past seven weeks. Here is his report.

# Neto still riding high — with Cuban safety net

Leaders of Agostinho Neto's MPLA movement from the long-abandoned Dembos region, on the grounds of regionalism and Kimbundu tribalism, they believed they ought to be the country's leaders.

A second strand originated in very young men in Luanda who had come under the influence of these Dembos leaders. A third strand appeared among political prisoners in the Portuguese concentration camp of Sao Nicolau, near Luanda, early in the 1970s. Some of these also proved willing instruments. Finally, there were young Portuguese nationalists, genuine or so-called.

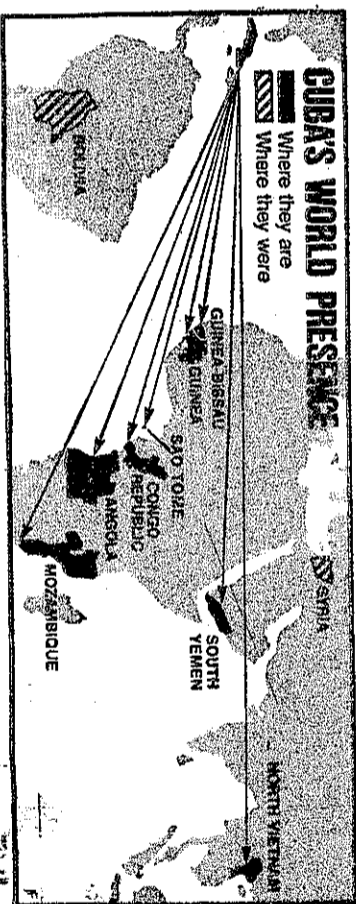
That this Luanda-based opposition was built on building itself a political power-base became known early in 1976. Yet for most of his 33-man central committee tolerated this dissidence on the grounds

that it would lead to a political confrontation which the majority must win.

Finally, last October, they deprived the chief opposition figure, Nito Alves, of his control of the two

incursion of the kind that occurred when the South Africans invaded in 1975 — a danger which Angola's leaders continue to think possible and even probable.

Cuban commanders talk the city of Bie (formerly Silva Porto, capital of the province of Bie) on the Benguela railway. Local railway officials, as well as the top management of the Lobito, all told me that this line is now fully repaired.



## CUBAN WORLD PRESENCE

Where they are

Where they were

key ministries of the interior and information. That was when, unknown to them, Alves and about six others began plotting their coup. We knew they were up to something.

one of Neto's principal ministers told me, "but we let it go. We never thought they would use violence."

freely enough when you can find them, although finding them is not easy. When they talk they make it clear that they see Angola as another Cuba: as a country which is very much a small power but one like Cuba, that is nonetheless capable of making a revolution of its own.

from the coast to the hinterland at Teixeira da Silva.

MPLA army units were in action against Unita groups north of Bailundo and Bela-Vista while I was there. MPLA strategy being to contain such bands in the hills until they exhaust the ammunition dumps left behind for them by the retreating South African

## BRIEFING



himself at having allowed the violence of May 27 to take it by surprise, and I think it will push its policies harder than before, and with a severity so far absent.

## Masters

These policies unite an intention "to socialise everything that can be socialised," as Neto put it the other day with a tough and now somewhat embittered determination to remain masters of the country.

I had three private talks with the President, and many others with his leading companions. They see two requirements as vital. One is to continue to receive as much Cuban and Soviet aid as possible, as well as any other aid which can come from any source on conditions which do not

hamper the drive towards socialism. The other run things their own way according to the 1976 constitution and in line with their own people's interests.

"Of course we tough road ahead," he said, "I had three private talks with the President, and many others with his leading companions. They see two requirements as vital. One is to continue to receive as much Cuban and Soviet aid as possible, as well as any other aid which can come from any source on conditions which do not hamper the drive towards socialism. The other run things their own way according to the 1976 constitution and in line with their own people's interests." "Of course we tough road ahead," he said, "I had three private talks with the President, and many others with his leading companions. They see two requirements as vital. One is to continue to receive as much Cuban and Soviet aid as possible, as well as any other aid which can come from any source on conditions which do not hamper the drive towards socialism. The other run things their own way according to the 1976 constitution and in line with their own people's interests."

Times, London.

# Botha invites UN man to probe Angola claim

L.D. 23/7/77

(5)

PRETORIA — The Pretoria Government has invited a United Nations representative to South West Africa to investigate the allegations that South African forces shot down an aircraft at Cuangar in South Angola and that they launched an artillery attack on Calueque Dam.

The invitation was made in a note to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim denying the allegations.

The note said the representative's safety would be ensured and he would be enabled to proceed anywhere in the area and would be assisted in his investigations.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, said in his note, to Dr Waldheim:

"My attention has been drawn to a communication made to you by the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola on July 19 in con-

nection with events on July 12 alleging that South African forces had shot down an aircraft at the village of Cuangar while it was landing and an alleged attack from heavy artillery on Calueque Dam.

"The South African Government strongly and categorically deny these allegations.

"The facts relating to these two incidents are as follows:

"On July 12 at 12h00, South African personnel at Nkurenkuru observed a plane — in their opinion an AN 24 — landing at Cuangar. At approximately 13h00 the same personnel observed a plane taking off in an easterly direction. Very shortly thereafter at about 30 m altitude, the plane turned sharply in a northerly direction. At this point they saw something resembling air bursts around the aircraft. However, because of

bushy and uneven terrain as well as the fact the plane was still very near to the ground, it disappeared out of sight. Subsequently smoke was noticed in the direction in which the plane had disappeared.

"The matter has been intensively investigated and we emphatically give the assurance that this aircraft was not fired at by South African personnel.

"Subsequently, on July 20, heavy firing lasting for a couple of hours occurred in the vicinity of and in Cuangar. In the wake of this some hundreds of Angolans fled across the border at Cuangar into South West Africa.

"With regard to the alleged attack on Calueque Dam, the South African authorities have no knowledge of this incident. A report has, however, been received about firing across the border in the vicinity

where the powerline on the South West Africa side was sabotaged by Swapo on July 10. A South African patrol was attacked on July 13, presumably by Swapo entering from the Angola side of the border, using small arms and mortars.

A skirmish started on the South West African side of the border, but being defeated, the Swapo patrol retired into Angola and occupied a base approximately 40 m inside Angola, from where they continued firing and tried to pin down the South African patrol. The South African patrol then had to continue the skirmish until the Swapo party finally fled.

The note said the UN representative would be able to interrogate the latest wave of refugees from Cuangar who would be able to throw light on the alleged events involving the aircraft. — SAPA.

CHILDREN LEFT HOME	COMMENTS	LENGTH OF STAY ON FARM	OTHER JOBS BRADWINNER HAS HELD
	Lives with grandmother	1 month	2 - on nearby farm & in Koue bokkeveld
	Does not get Perhaps a pensior	Perhaps 30 yrs	1 - on Vaal-dam
		1 year	2 - on nearby farm
		1 year	2 - on Citrusdal farms
	Sends R5 to parents on nearby farm. 4 brothers are all farm workers in the vicinity	3 weeks	2 - on nearby farms
	Lives with Uncle - sends R4-R5 to parents now & then 7 children at home, 1 married to a nearby farm worker.	6 wtns	At a Citrus-dal store.
		9 yrs	4 Citrusdal Winery

N. Mercury 25/7/77

(5)

# Angola opens up Zambian trade

Mercury Correspondent

**LUSAKA** — Zambia and Angola have signed a preliminary trade agreement which will be concluded soon at a meeting to be held here between the two countries' ministers of commerce and foreign trade.

Zambia's permanent secretary for the Commerce and Foreign Trade Ministry, Mr. Jabes Sakala, said: "I have no doubts that after the ministers of the two countries endorse the agreement everything will run smoothly."

The agreement follows week-long trade talks between a seven-man Angolan trade delegation and Zambian senior officials.

The Angolan trade delegation leader, Mr. Sebastiao Luvumbu, said the trade pact would speed up the consolidation of the existing relations between Angola and Zambia.

Under the preliminary agreement Zambia has been asked to export to Angola 40 000 tons of maize and unspecified tons of Zambian tobacco.

Angola will export to Zambia 500 tons of fish meal, 2 000 tons of coarse salt and 400 tons of cotton seed cake.

The two countries have also agreed to trade in commodities like coffee, reinforced steel, rail slippers and other building materials.

r cent

6,31  
2,17  
6,95  
2,37  
0,91  
0,65  
0,64

258 380

100,00

U.S.O., Wage Distribution of African Employees by Industrial Sector for the Month of June, 1975, L/933/60, November, 1975 (mimeo).

O. METCALE  
Arts Faculty Officer  
for REGISTRAR

# Angolan towns attacked

JOHANNESBURG — The Angolan Government has announced that several towns in the south, east and north-east of the country have been attacked by forces opposed to the ruling MPLA, it was reported here last night.

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The report said a communique issued by the Defence Ministry in Luanda had blamed attacks on towns in the north-east on Zairean troops, but observers said it was likely that the FNLA movement was responsible for the attacks.

Radio Luanda reported that the southern towns of Calueque and Santa Maria and the eastern town of Calanda had also been subjected to fierce attacks.

Authorities in Luanda said the offensive in the north-east had obviously been timed to coincide with intensified Unita operations in and around the southern border town of Cuangar.

Unita forces are in control of Cuangar after heavy fighting last week and hundreds of refugees — among them many MPLA soldiers — have fled across the border into South West Africa.

Officials of the Angolan Defence Ministry are attending an emergency session in Luanda to review the situation. — SAPA.

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Thank you for your application for admission to the University of Cape Town in 1978 to study for the above course (see Ref.). The Faculty of Arts is pleased to accept you for this course of this offer you must return the attached R50 deposit, which will be deducted from which is not refundable except in very special circumstances. The form of a crossed cheque submitted in the form of a crossed cheque Cape Town.

The University's academic year commences new students will take place during the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Luyt, will the Jameson Hall at 8.45 a.m. on Monday Registration will be announced on this 0

The University offers a mandatory "Pre-University" year Arts Faculty students. This prior to the commencement of the first year course and will be charged to your course will be forwarded to you at a later date.

Acceptance to a course of study does not depend on residence. If you have applied for admission to a course of study, you will be informed of the result of your application.

Your student number, as quoted in the a in all communications in connection with addressed to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, and the letter, as well as the "Admissions-1978"

### Notes:

1. Non-white and alien students are not permitted to register at the University of Cape Town.

2. Although you have been accepted at this University, you will be required to register at the University of Cape Town in August 1978.

Yours sincerely,

Dear

Ref. 3/Student No. /Course

# EXILE IS OVER

LISBON — Black and White refugees from Angola who fled to Portugal during the Angolan war of 1975 will soon be able to return to the former Portuguese colony, the Foreign Ministry said here yesterday.

It said Lisbon and Luanda had agreed on a project under which Angolan nationals now living in Portugal could return "in the shortest possible time."

A joint communique released simultaneously here and in Luanda said the two Governments would request technical and financial aid from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to carry out the repatriation project.

More than 700,000 refugees flooded into Portugal in 1975 after Angola and Mozambique achieved independence.—(Sapa-Reuter.)

N. Mercury 27/7/77

5

# TENSION, HUNGER, LOOTING, FEAR IN ANGOLA

**PRETORIA**—The situation in the south of Angola was still extremely tense, according to a statement issued at a Press conference at Defence Headquarters here yesterday. The food position was shocking and bordered on a famine situation.

The following incidents occurred in the operational area during the past three weeks, according to the statement:

On July 4 security forces arrested two terrorists after a brief skirmish. On July 8 an ox-wagon detonated a terrorist mine, killing an Ovambo woman and two children.

A wounded woman and child were evacuated and treated for their wounds by the security forces.

On July 10 the security forces killed one terrorist and captured three during a skirmish.

On the same day terrorists plundered a shop in northern Owambo and abducted two men and 15 teenage girls. The same group then sabotaged a power pylon which carried power to Calueque in Angola.

On July 21 terrorists abducted four children, a headman and a woman in three separate incidents.

On July 22 security forces came upon terrorists robbing a shop of food, and fired on them. The terrorists fired back and fled. Four terrorists were captured, one of whom was wounded. There were no losses to security forces.

In another incident on July 22 terrorists abducted three men in the operational area.

The statement said Swapo activities in the operational area were still of low intensity, and were characterised, as in the past, by avoiding contact with the security forces and intimidating the local population.

## Disillusioned

The latter activity was probably aimed at creating a climate of fear with the purpose of preventing spontaneous co-operation between the security forces and the local population.

"There are also signs that large numbers of Swapo members — disillusioned by the organisation's inability and the famine which is beginning to take its toll in their base camps — are planning to return to South West Africa.

"The S.A. Defence Force would like to support once again the Chief Minister of Owambo's invitation to these people to return to Owambo," the statement said.

## Propaganda

A massive propaganda onslaught against the Defence Force and Government institutions in South West Africa could be expected soon, Defence Headquarters said.

Major-General Wally Black, Director-General, Operations, appealed to the public and the Press not to lend unwitting support to the campaign but to report all allegations based on reasonable grounds would be investigated and action taken.

Nevermore 29/7/77  
(5)

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\*These a in the

...the situation in the south of Angola was still extremely tense, according to a statement issued at a Press conference at Defence Headquarters here yesterday. The food position was shocking and bordered on a famine situation.

The following incidents occurred in the operational area during the past three weeks, according to the statement:

On July 4 security forces arrested two terrorists after a brief skirmish. On July 8 an ox-wagon detonated a terrorist mine, killing an Ovambo woman and two children.

A wounded woman and child were evacuated and treated for their wounds by the security forces.

On July 10 the security forces killed one terrorist and captured three during a skirmish.

On the same day terrorists plundered a shop in northern Owambo and abducted two men and 15 teenage girls. The same group then sabotaged a power pylon which carried power to Calueque in Angola.

On July 21 terrorists abducted four children, a headman and a woman in three separate incidents.

On July 22 security forces came upon terrorists robbing a shop of food, and fired on them. The terrorists fired back and fled. Four terrorists were captured, one of whom was wounded. There were no losses to security forces.

In another incident on July 22 terrorists abducted three men in the operational area.

The statement said Swapo activities in the operational area were still of low intensity, and were characterised, as in the past, by avoiding contact with the security forces and intimidating the local population.

**Disillusioned**

The latter activity was probably aimed at creating a climate of fear with the purpose of preventing spontaneous co-operation between the security forces and the local population.

"There are also signs that large numbers of Swapo members — disillusioned by the organisation's inability and the famine which is beginning to take its toll in their base camps — are planning to return to South West Africa.

"The S.A. Defence Force would like to support once again the Chief Minister of Owambo's invitation to these people to return to Owambo," the statement said.

**Propaganda**

A massive propaganda onslaught against the Defence Force and Government institutions in South West Africa could be expected soon, Defence Headquarters said.

Major-General Wally Black, Director-General, Operations, appealed to the public and the Press not to lend unwitting support to the campaign but to report all allegations based on reasonable grounds would be investigated and action taken.

M. Mercury  
9/8/77

# ANGOLA COST TO CASTRO

(5)

Mercury Correspondent

**PARIS** — Cuban troops in Angola are suffering bigger losses than Dr. Fidel Castro wants his people to know about, judging by a remarkable new interview he gave to the Leftist weekly *Nouvel Observateur* and published yesterday.

Dr. Castro admitted he was censoring the Cuban Press and had prevented a book about Cuban troops in Angola, called *Operation Carlota*, from being published in Cuba, though author Gabriel Garcia Marquez is a friend of his.

He admitted that "extraordinary precautions" had to be taken in the difficult operation of shipping Cuban troops and their arms 10 000 km to Angola.

He said Cuba did not have the planes to do the job.

Observers here believe that the Soviet Union has withdrawn its air transport fleet, used initially to fly in troops to Angola, as the fleet is now being used to ferry arms to Ethiopia.

Dr. Castro said: "We do not want to stress Cuban intervention. The Angolan struggle must not seem to be one carried out by Cubans but by Angolans."



R.N.L.S. (deposits, Agreements with the send to who were continued operation)

# Unita soon to proclaim a republic, says official

In Nyasaland largely contract supplies W.N.L.A. level of upwards. priority pr very sma of Mines

The Argus Bureau LONDON.—Unita will shortly proclaim an independent republic in southern Angola, according to its secretary for foreign relations, Mr Jorge Sangumbe.

The current issue of the journal Africa quotes Mr Sangumbe as saying that the new republic would be known as 'The Black and African Socialist Republic of Angola.'

Its territory, he said, would be mostly south of the 11th parallel, from around the port of Novo Redondo on the Angolan coastline to Teixeira de Sousa in the east. It

would include the ports of Lobito and Benguela, the province of Huambo and most of the Benguela railway line.

This, said Mr Sangumbe, had been decided at a congress of Unita held at Sambu earlier this year.

Mr Sangumbe claimed that in the area Unita controlled it ran schools, co-operatives for food distribution, hospitals and a civil organisation.

The congress also decided that it would not refuse arms from South Africa nor the use of its expertise in transforming the Unita guerrillas into a semi-regular force.

## CONTROL

Proclaiming a republic would:

- Demonstrate 'how little control the MPLA has in southern Angola;

- Provide 'a legitimate diplomatic basis upon which we can conduct affairs with African and other states; and

- Contribute towards the long term desire to 'create a Vietnam' in Angola.

Mr Sangumbe said he meant that once the republic had been declared Unita could then ask its allies to help it drive the Angolan Government forces north of the 11th parallel.

Even aft became m W.N.L.A. However,

'free-flow' system though to a relatively high level. recruitment of 16 234 worker recession in the Federation, in Southern Rhodesia and the the Southern Rhodesian govern steadily increasing supply co systematically to be run down

Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1 .....

lives at the Associations' In addition, the W.N.L.A. (originally entered into ), whereby W.N.L.A. would suited for the mines but t. 12/ This agreement folded up and ceased

the two bureaux worked stipulated on the latter's the distribution of labour limitations on permissible to secure a growing lically re-negotiated tern of W.N.L.A. superi es from this country being operated for the Chamber

1953, whereby Nyasaland uthern Rhodesian employers, gn contract labour market. of its reliance on the d up annual recruitment in 1956 with a total the onset of economic antial labour surplus eign labour policy by contract system faced al throughput began J.N.L.A. hegemony in

By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

# MPLA fighting for survival on three fronts

13/10/77  
Aguas

The Argus Africa News Service **(3)**

**WINDHOEK.** — Though the MPLA Government of Angola is recognised internationally, it is still fighting for survival on three fronts—against Unita in the south, FNLA in the north and FLEC in oil-rich Cabinda.

And in spite of the assistance of several thousand Cuban troops, Russian, East German and Nigerian military advisers, the MPLA effectively controls only the towns, according to confidential sources.

The situation on the various fronts — according to these sources is:

- Southern Angola — from Sa da Bandeira to the South West African border. Senior MPLA and Cuban commanders met in Sa da Bandeira in July to plan a counter-offensive against Unita guerrillas, who had made sizeable gains in the area.

### MOPPING UP

The MPLA forces are still mopping up in Kunene province, north of Ovamboland.

In the Cuando Cubango province, which shares a common border with Kavango, four extra battalions were deployed to deal with Unita insurgents.

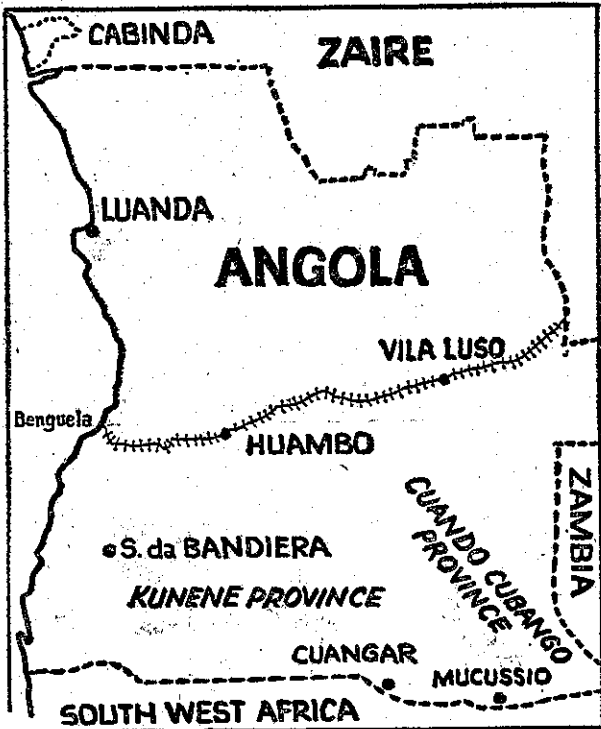
While two moved eastward to Mucussio, two came south along the Kavango River.

The latter was expected to recapture towns on the Kavango border taken by Unita earlier this year.

Early today the vanguard of 200 men was 20 km north-west of Cuangar, just over the border from Nkurenkuru in Kavango.

- Eastern Angola — from Luso to the Zambian and Zaire borders. The MPLA forces recently rebuffed an FNLA attack, the first sign of FNLA activity there in more than a year.

- Central Angola — the highlands and the capital, Luanda. A major MPLA operation is being conducted north-east of Huambo



### ZAIRE BASES

The Government forces are being led by Cuban commanders and assisted by Russian, East German and Nigerian advisers.

- Northern Angola — north of the capital Luanda. The MPLA forces are being continually harassed by FNLA guerrillas, who operate from bases in Zaire.

- Cabinda — FLEC, the Movement for the Liberation of Cabinda, is continuing its military-political offensive against the MPLA.

Cuban troops have now moved into the oil-rich province to quell the resistance.

EDM 10/27  
No trial  
for SA  
⑤  
7-Neto

Staff Reporter

THE seven South African soldiers being held as prisoners of war in Angola will not be tried in court. President Agostinho Neto told a mass meeting near Luanda last week.

President Neto's address, made in the town of Suarino, was reported by the Angolan news agency and monitored in Paris, France.

It was the first news in more than a year of the seven South Africans who were taken prisoner during and after the Angolan campaign.

According to the Paris reports, President Neto said there were no longer any South Africans in Angola, except those who were being held prisoner.

"They are here and they will stay here, until our problems are solved", he is reported to have said.

Mr P W Botha, South Africa's Minister of Defence, said in response to President Neto's statement that the matter is being dealt with at the highest level.

The Defence Force has requested that the names of the prisoners of war should not be published.

The first of them was taken prisoner at the end of 1975.

RDM 11/11/77

# Angola to receive (5) 'friendship brigades'

EAST BERLIN. — East Germany will send "brigades of friendship" to Angola consisting of economic and cultural experts, the official ADN news agency reported this week after the Angolan Prime Minister, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, had visited East Germany.

It gave no details of the number of East Germans to be sent to Angola.

Mr. Nascimento made a two-day stopover in East Berlin on his return from celebrations in Moscow of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

In his talks with the East German Prime Minister, Mr Willie Stoph, Mr Nascimento was assured of East Germany's further support for Angola, ADN said.

● Angola said on Wednesday that planes from Zaire had bombed border villages, Luanda Radio reported. — Sapa-Reuter.

STAR 17/11/77

The Star Bureau

5

London

Two unidentified South Africans being held in an Angolan prison are "completely finished," says a Danish boatbuilder who had to put into an Angolan port with engine trouble and was held in the same prison for several months.

Mr Paul Matthiessen, who had lived in SWA/Namibia, was on his way to Europe by sea when his boat developed the engine fault. He was held by the Angolans from May until his release this month and is now in a Danish clinic at Esbjerg.

Mr Matthiessen said some black South Africans, as well as white mercenaries, were also being held in the prison. "They were kept in cages — just like a zoo. Some seemed to have gone mad and sat screaming all night."

Mr Matthiessen is being treated for the effects of his imprisonment and visitors are strictly limited. He told a BBC radio interviewer: "The white South Africans were running around naked in their cells. They were finished — mental sickness."

He said conditions in the prison were "indescribable."

Seven members of the ANC liberation movement from South Africa were also among those held. They shared cells with seven British and two American mercenaries.

One of the ANC men had tried to escape and was shot dead. "Five shots were fired and three hit him."

Mr Matthiessen said 59 other men who had been captured outside Angola, 20 km. limit were also in the prison. They had been in three fishing boats.

'Terrible'

"They have been sitting there for more than a year. They were living under the same conditions as I was, and I can tell you that was very bad — it was terrible."

He had seen torture victims lying on the floor and crying — "they were absolutely finished."

One prisoner was brought into his cell and beaten with an army belt "for talking about God and the Bible."

Mr Matthiessen said he had smuggled out a list sewn into his trousers of the names of the white prisoners. But he did not want to disclose the names for fear that the Angolans would take reprisals.

Parcels from relatives were not being delivered — the Angolan soldiers took what they wanted; there was no control.

Mr Matthiessen was released when the Danish Embassy heard eventually that he was a prisoner.

The International Red Cross says it is interested in what Mr Matthiessen has to say about conditions in the prison. A spokesman in Geneva said he thought such evidence would help the IRC in its efforts to visit prisons.

John Atkinson (Chairman)  
Department of Classics,  
U.C.T., Rondebosch.  
698531 extn. 449  
(home 6927429)

Should you have any queries about these meetings the dates please contact either of us. Member suggestions and criticisms that would help to

- (iii) An illustrated talk on some topic of gene
- (iv) A dance drama enacting, for example, a Roman
- (v) Latin songs (cf. the selection in Latin for
- (vi) You might care to choose a legend or episode (e.g. Romulus and Remus), or an episode in and write your own play in simple Latin.

- (ii) Short dramatisations — perhaps from the Winnie the Po
- (i) Choral speaking — using selections from poets (e.g. Ave, Odean; — a translation of these are only suggestions. Please feel free

As this is a new venture, a few suggestions will be Springfield Convent, and the date awarded for the best item and the best one and may use this time to present one or more participants in these LUDI ROMANI will be kind of competition is planned for Sts. 6 (7.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 26th April at St

While the Latin reading competition will be details of this competition, see the attached in which the host school challenges two other Hercules (30 mins.). In addition, there will be March at 7.30 p.m. Mrs. M. Mezzabotta will As for the Schools' Meeting, this will be

of the texts prescribed for the matriculation Cape Town) will speak on Cicero, looking at the Teachers' Centre, 3 Station Road, M The Teacher's Meeting will be held on 15th

This letter is to give you a preview of so 1978.

Dear

# South African POWs well treated: Ministers

5 STAR 18/11/77

things planned for  
8 at 7.30 p.m.  
S. Bruwer (University of  
ical and  
onsidering some

South African prisoners of war in Angola have no complaints about their treatment, said the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a joint statement today.

Referring to a report in The Star yesterday that a Danish boatbuilder who was held in Angola had reported that two South Africans were being held in shocking conditions, the statement said:

"We believe these reports were not meant to be malicious but could be misinterpreted as referring to South African prisoners of war.

"According to indications from our POWs themselves they have no complaints about their treatment. Hopefully they are treated as well as Cuban POWs are treated in South Africa."

The Ministers, Mr P W Botha and Mr Pik Botha, said the question of South African POWs in Angola was a delicate matter and, up to now, the Press had handled the affair with great responsibility.

"Unfortunately a political party has drawn the matter into the political arena for its own gain.

"This is in no one's interest, least of all that of our soldiers," the ministers said.

Should you have any the dates please suggestions and cr

John Atkinson (Chairman)  
Department of Classification  
U.C.T., Rondebosch.  
698531 extn. 449  
(home 692429)

## CONDITION

The statement then dealt with the condition of the POWs and added: "We trust that the Press and responsible politicians will not say more or abuse that which we have been forced to disclose. We want to assure the public that the matter is receiving constant attention from the Government."

The issue of what has become of the captives has up to now been kept out of public discussion partly because the Defence Department has held that publicity would harm their chances of release.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party has, however, made the captives an election issue.

## LEAFLET

At a public meeting in Naboomspruit last night the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Dr Treurnicht — replying to a question from the floor — said the Cabinet was kept informed about the condition of the seven captive soldiers.

He said letters were exchanged between the soldiers and their families.

In Kempton Park an HNP election leaflet carries a picture of two of the captives with the caption: "Bring them home."

Up to now the Government has refused to discuss the matter on the rounds that a low profile required in the interests of the POWs themselves.

there will be an inter-school quiz with two other teams (c. 40 mins). For attached sheet.

will be retained for Stds. 9 and 10 at Star of the Sea Convent), a new Stds. 6, 7 and 8. Each school that will be allocated a total of 10-15 mins. or more items. Prizes will be part of the overall programme. The venue date Wednesday, 16th August at 7.00 p.m.

questions might be helpful - although feel free to use any ideas of your own.

ns from ancient or modern authors or relation of some of Ogden Nash's verse).

rom the Cambridge Latin Course or

c of general interest.

ple, a Roman myth.

a Latin for Today, Book Two).

or episode from Roman history episode in Petronius' Cena Trimalchionis: Latin.

e meetings or foresee any problems with Members of the Committee would welcome help to improve the programme.

Bernadette Keeson (Schools Secretary)  
10 Roseland Road,  
Rondebosch, 7700  
(tel. 652952)

NM 5/12/77 (5)

# Angola heads for change to Marxist rule

**LUANDA —** Angola's Left-wing rulers will take major steps next week to thrust the vast and potentially rich nation closer to Marxist rule brooking no opposition.

But, officials say, the country's shattered economy and a lack of highly politicised Angolans will make for a gradual rather than cataclysmic revolution in the former Portuguese colony which won its independence two years ago.

The changes will be made at the first full congress of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) starting today.

The mass gathering, to be attended by 300 Angolan and more than 150 foreign delegates, will transform the MPLA from a broad liberation movement into a "vanguard" party to reign supreme and guide the potentially rich nation towards the "scientific socialism" of Marx and Lenin. Mozambique took a similar step earlier this year.

No Western correspondents will be permitted to cover the congress, making it a closed gathering of the world's communist parties except those of China and Albania — foes of the MPLA and its Soviet allies.

Preparations for the congress have been under way for weeks. The streets of Luanda, an elegant city lapped by the Atlantic Ocean, have been spruced up and placards proclaim "We Are Independent. We Will Be Socialist."

The State radio exhorts Angolans to enthusiasm about the congress and the official *Jornal De Angola* has printed lengthy "theses" that explain the decisions to be taken.

One thesis describes the new "MPLA Workers' Party" as "a vanguard party of the proletariat" that will bring together the most militant Marxist workers, peasants and intellectuals to create Marxist rule.

Those who do not conform to the party line will be disciplined and no other parties will be permitted.

The size of the MPLA will be reduced and membership of the party, which will have supreme power throughout the State, will be restricted to those who fully espouse the MPLA's Marxist cause.

But, officials said, the process of paring down the MPLA will not be completed overnight and it will take years to produce a party in the classic Marxist mould. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Star 6/12/77 (5)

# No troop cuts in Angola, Havana tells Carter

HAVANA — Cuba has rejected American efforts to get Havana to reduce its forces in Angola and said the US was "uselessly wasting time with demands about this."

The rejection — the first official Cuban reaction to renewed pressure by Washington on Havana to cut its troop strength in Africa — was contained in a report by Cuba's Prensa Latina news agency, quoting the vice-president General Raul Castro.

## NOT FOR TALKING

General Castro, No. 2 in the Cuban Government and brother of President Fidel Castro, was speaking in Angola at the congress of the ruling Popular Movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The US Government has said that a troop cut was necessary if an improvement in relations between the countries this year was to continue.

Vice-President Castro said Cuba's international

relations were not a matter for negotiation.

Two US Congressmen visiting Havana were understood to be meeting President Castro last night to pass on a message from President Carter urging Cuba to reduce its forces in Angola.

The Vice-President said in Luanda that the size, composition, length of stay and mission of Cuban forces in Angola were uniquely and exclusively a matter for Angola and Cuba.

"Government sources in

the United States are uselessly wasting time and being stubborn when they try to link the improvement of State relations with our country with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola," General Castro said.

Much would now depend on how far and how strongly the US intended to pursue its stance on Cuban troop reductions, observers said. — Sapa-Reuter.



Africa ROM 8/12/77

# Cuba slams US 'hostility' in Angola

BELGRADE. — The Cuban Defence Minister, Mr Raoul Castro, told the congress of the ruling Angolan MPLA party this week that Cuban troops stationed in Angola were "entirely the expression of the 'sovereign desires' of the Angolan and Cuban peoples.

They would stay "as long as the Angolan and Cuban peoples and their parties wish," he added.

A Yugoslav news agency report from Luanda said the Cuban Minister, Dr Fidel's brother and also Cuban vice-president, denounced "American imperialism" and China and what he called "hostile efforts" to suppress the Marxist movement in Angola.

In Havana yesterday an upset Cuban president, Dr Fidel Castro, accused US President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser of creating artificial barriers between the United States and Cuba by focusing attention on Cuban troops in Africa.

He was referring to Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski's release to reporters of new intelligence studies of Cuban forces in Africa estimating that Dr Castro had 27 000 troops there, mostly in Angola, compared to only 15 000 in April.

Mr Carter has repeatedly said the Cuban presence in Africa was a block to normal diplomatic relations with Cuba after an

almost 17-year break. He told two congressmen last week before they left for a Cuban tour to tell Dr Castro to "get out of Africa".

But Mr Carter also said that he would consider it a step forward if Dr Castro would agree to discuss a withdrawal.

Dr Castro told reporters after receiving the message: "Our relations with Africa, that we cannot discuss, that we cannot negotiate.

Later, he added: "I cannot understand these people who want to create a problem artificially. It has nothing to do with Carter, it has nothing to do with the United States."

He said that the Cuban-African ties stem from the economic help that the communist and socialist nations gave the Cubans after a full US trade embargo was imposed in 1962.

"They are our friends. They asked for our help, and we came . . . our mission is to defend them against any foreign aggression," he said.

The congressmen said Dr Castro would not tell them exactly how many troops he had in Africa. One said Dr Castro claimed to have reduced the level in April to 60% below the peak, but had to send many back earlier this year when attacks were stepped up in southern Angola. — Sapa-AP.

# Massive aid for Angolan refugees

DM 8/12/77

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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE South African Red Cross Society has provided assistance worth more than R400 000 since August 1975 to thousands of refugees who fled into South West Africa after the outbreak of the civil war in Angola.

The assistance has been in the form of food, clothing, blankets and medicine, and is still continuing, the secretary to the society's national council, Mrs D D Munro, said yesterday.

She was reacting to a reader's letter, published in the Rand Daily Mail on Tuesday, which in part accused the Red Cross of refusing to help Angolan refugees.

The writer, using the *nom-de-plume* "White Power", has since written to the "Mail" acknowledging his error and apologising to the Red Cross.

Mrs Munro said: "During the 23 months of this campaign tens of thousands of refugees have received Red Cross assistance and thousands were repatriated to Portugal in the early stages."

A small number returned to Angola. "The majority were resettled with relatives or friends among the local population and as a result, the refugee camps in Owanibo were closed," Mrs Munro said.

The refugee camp at Rundu in Kavango is still in operation. About 1100 adults and 160 children are still receiving assistance from the Red Cross.

Mrs Munro said the society was able to provide relief on such a massive scale because of the generosity of the people of South Africa and South West Africa.

Star 9/12/77

# Fight against class, says Neto

Own Correspondent

LUANDA — The People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is meeting in congress to decide on the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party.

Under a bust of Lenin wearing a worker's cap about 300 delegates are debating party statutes and a new programme of economic and social development, defence and foreign affairs.

The congress is designed to lay down policy for a "democratic revolutionary dictatorship."

The Cuban delegate, Mr

Raul Castro, won a standing ovation when he told the congress that Cuba would not go back on its aid to Angola.

He said there was no chance of the United States "negotiating" Cuban aid withdrawal in exchange for improved relations between Washington and Havana.

## SWEAT, BLOOD

"Angola can count forever on our sweat and our blood," Mr Castro added.

In spite of the attempted coup earlier this year, there is every sign that the MPLA has pulled through.

But behind the red flags and the flurry of

fraternal messages from international communism, lies a sober assessment by the MPLA's leadership of the problems facing Angola two years after it fought for its sovereignty against the FNLA and Zaire and against Unita and South Africa.

The central committee said in its congress report:

"There is capitalism and there is socialism. There is no other way. For Angola the only road to development is socialism."

President Agostinho Neto stated on the eve of the conference: "If in the past our fight was against Portuguese colonialism and for our independence, which we obtained, today

our struggle is being waged on different ground.

"It is a class confrontation today, which we cannot avoid and which we must try to transform into a victory for the proletariat and peasant class in order for those classes most exploited under colonialism to take up leadership of the country."

## THE WORKERS

As the MPLA sees it, the struggle is between the vast majority of workers and peasants and the small number of urban-based petty bureaucrats, civil servants and small traders and businessmen who were on the fringe of the colonial machine.

Angela General

5/1/79

30~~4~~ / 12 / 79

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nothing in June/July. ? ? ?

✓

F.A. 5 11/79  
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# ANGOLA'S ECONOMY Facing West

A fascinating debate appears to have taken place at the recent anniversary celebrations of Angola's ruling MPLA. Quite apart from the internal shake-up in the structure of the government, the party debated its international relations. First indications are that it is keen to follow the path of pragmatic socialism adopted by its sister state, Mozambique.

In a speech to wind up the celebrations, President Agostinho Neto declared that Angola should have friendly relations with non-socialist states, since the government "realised the need for relations with other nations which could supply Angola with technology essential for her development." He went further, and said that private enterprise "does not necessarily clash with the revolutionary principles of the MPLA."

The significance of the speech is that it follows a parade of influential US visitors to the Angolan capital, as well as an announcement that the MPLA is to negotiate with international oil companies on new offshore prospecting rights.

President Neto re-emphasised the point that he is not prepared to accept preconditions for US diplomatic recognition, such as the withdrawal of Cuban troops and a reconciliation with the rival Unita movement. But American sources are hinting that such preconditions may be dropped, if only Angola remains helpful towards the Western peace initiatives in Rhodesia, and, most importantly, SWA/Namibia.

On the economic front, President Neto said the "next step" in development was exploitation of raw materials.

es' (mainly Platinum)

e going to assume that in recent years this employment is almost entirely employment on his view is based on statistics provided by man for 1970 (see Table 34, Note 3 for details). We use the identification was further back in time er whether it has uniformly continued to be so '6 period. At this stage of historical survey identification across time is not necessary.

hat employment in this category of mines must ortant for future projections. In 1976 it was employer of mining labour - taking 10,9 per cent of old mining and coal mining (12,7 per cent). Over 46 its employment growth has been more spectacular single mineral - both in terms of increased share r-force in mining (from 0,8 per cent to 10,9 per of absolute numbers (from 3 575 to 71 999, with 86 892).

of the post-war period into employment phases seems ph 4 on p.24a).

4.3.1 In the period from 1946 to 1957 employment grew with no interruption (except for 1955) from 3 575 to 19 630 - a remarkable 16,8 per cent per annum growth rate. Moreover the growth seems to have been fairly steady - except for a very considerable jump between 1951 and 1952 (from 7 882 to 13 494 workers) which suggests the opening of a new mine.

4.3.2 There is then an extremely sharp downward break in 1958 (employment fell from 19 630 to 9 675 in a year, but was back to 16 044 by 1960 - which suggests cyclical influences). In fact the years 1958 to 1964 (inclusive) show considerable fluctuations and no growth - at least in the sense that only in 1965 was the 1957 level of employment improved upon.

**Ruacana scheme: representations**

*Hansard 7 at 512 2/13/79*  
550. Mr. D. DU P. BASSON asked the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

5

Whether any representations have been made to the Angola Government by his Department since the completion of the Ruacana scheme to close the sluices of the scheme; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result.

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) There have been discussions on a number of occasions and the matter is still being considered by both Governments.



that the Secretary General, in a report issued on February 28 on the SWA/Namibia issue, appealed to all parties to exercise the greatest restraint and to refrain from action which might jeopardize a settlement.

Dr Waldheim had no immediate comment on South Africa's rejection on Monday night of important sections of the report relating to the monitoring of a ceasefire in the territory. He was conferring with his advisers on the matter, and had scheduled a meeting with Swapo's UN observer, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

● In Cape Town yesterday the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said in a statement to Sapa that the military action on Swapo terrorist bases was necessary to save the peoples of SWA/Namibia from further murderous attacks and abduction.

Mr Wiley, MP for Simons-town, said this was the time for "firm, definite, resolute action and decision. The only way to deal with terrorists is to wipe them out wherever they are based."

● From London Sapa reported last night that the British Government was studying reports of the South African Prime Minister's announcement that raids against Swapo bases had been ordered.

There has been no immediate comment from Whitehall. A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed, however, that the British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir David Scott, had reported on his talks in Windhoek with local leaders.

Sir David, with other Western ambassadors, visited Windhoek to discuss the latest UN proposals with political and other representatives. The report has not been made public, but Sir David is understood to have cited the monitoring of Swapo forces during the election run-up as an issue considered crucial by the political and other representatives he met.

● In Washington last night a State Department spokesman, Mr Hodding Carter, said he had seen reports of the South African announcement of an attack on "terrorist bases" in Angola. He had received no independent

## PRETORIA. — Elements of the South African Army and the Air Force attacked identified terrorist bases north of the SWA/Namibia border yesterday morning, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said in a statement here yesterday.

"The South African Defence Force was obliged to undertake the operation as terrorists had concentrated in the border area from where they launched an aggressive and defiant campaign of terrorism and violence directed mainly at the local population of SWA/Namibia," General Malan said in a statement to Sapa.

"A series of recent incidents gave rise to this action, which we were obliged to pursue by virtue of our undertaking to protect innocent civilians.

"Swapo violence, which is characterized by hit-and-run actions, has increased sharply since January and has become nothing less than blatant provocation resulting in bloodshed on the part of the local population.

"Further details will be furnished in due course," the statement concluded.

In the House of Assembly yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced that limited and reactive strikes at Swapo bases had been ordered. The strikes were the result of the new situation regarding the Waldheim proposals and South Africa's response to them, Mr Botha added.

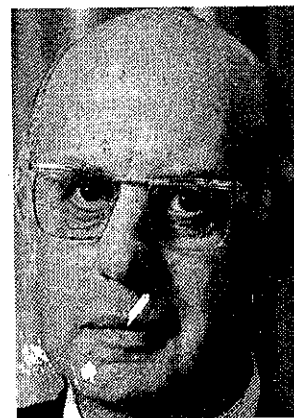
He was speaking in the Assembly after giving a lengthy and detailed explanation of the government's attitude to the new proposals contained in the Waldheim plan.

● In Windhoek last night the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday that

there was no ceasefire as yet in SWA/Namibia and military action was continuing.

Commenting on raids by South African security forces on Swapo terrorist bases in Angola, Mr Mudge said: "Until such time as a ceasefire becomes operative, one has to expect military actions."

● In New York last night a United Nations spokesman said



Mr P W Botha

the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, deplored the South African air and land attack against targets in Angola.

"The Secretary-General is deeply disturbed by, and deplores, this military action which comes at a time when efforts are being made to reach a peaceful settlement," the spokesman said.

The UN spokesman also noted



AND

# SA envoy defends strike into Angola

WASHINGTON. — South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Mr Donald Sole, has defended the Defence Force strike against Swapo bases in Angola in the shadow of the planned March 15 ceasefire plan.

Mr Sole told a news conference in Washington it was a "limited action" in retaliation for attacks on South African bases in South West Africa.

"No doubt many will contend that the timing of the operation was unhappy in view of the undertaking that South Africa is prepared (to accept) a ceasefire on March 15," he said. "But the timing can't be dictated by purely political conditions."

The possible effect on the ceasefire could only be assessed in the light of developments in the next week or so.

Mr Sole pointed to South Africa's responsibility of ensuring the life and property of its people. Swapo guerrilla forces based in Angola had attacked South African bases and carried out acts of sabotage, he said.

The action was not directed against the sovereignty of Angola, "although the government of Angola has provided terrain from which Swapo operates . . . We all regret deeply the loss of life."

Mr Sole said he could not reveal the size of the operation, whether it had al-

ready ended, or the extent of casualties.

He did not expect Cuban soldiers and Soviet advisers in Angola to become involved as a result of the action.

Although the Cubans were playing a major role in Angola, South African intelligence indicated that they were so occupied in trying to maintain law and order and the economy that there appeared to be no immediate danger of their involvement.

Mr Sole said that he did not know if Western governments had been told in advance of the retaliatory raids. He said a meeting he had on Monday with the US Secretary of State, Mr Cyrus Vance was to deliver a

response to a letter Mr Vance had written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He would not reveal the subject of the exchange.

Apart from his comments on the SADF action, Mr Sole's remarks were mainly concerned with expressing South Africa's refusal to accept a "surprise" stipulation in the UN ceasefire proposal that Swapo guerrillas inside SWA at the time of the ceasefire be permitted to remain in the territory in bases.

Mr Sole said the Government had made it clear this week that the original proposal to which South Africa agreed last year only concerned Swapo bases in Angola. — UPI.

future', has also said that the industry's future is intimately linked with détente policy. 29/

/REACTIONS

(13)

Now, it is possible to forecast labour supply for 1976-85 only by making assumptions about a) the foreign adult male net emigration rate and b) the likely trend in the Meneia outflow. Alternatively, in order to determine the scope for b), it would be possible first to assess labour supply with regard to a) - which might in the 1976-85 period be influenced profoundly by the Foreign Migratory Labour Act - and make an assessment of the potential increase in likely job creation.

For 1976-85 the inflow of men into the age groups 16-60 years will be 886 260 as may be seen in the table below. Deducting those persons who 'withdraw' through mortality (140 193) and retirement (176 630), the increase would be 569 437 adult men aged 16-60 years.

TABLE 17.

## AFRICAN ADULT MALE LABOUR SUPPLY

1976-85

1. African males reaching 16 years of age between 1976-85.	886 260
2. Less mortality	140 193
3. Less those retiring (i.e. reaching 60 years of age)	176 630
4. Net addition to labour supply before allowing for emigration of foreign men.	569 437

SOURCES: Calculated from Rhodesia, Census of Population 1969, C.S.O., Salisbury, 1976.

NOTE: 1) 1969 births (Jan-April) were adjusted on an annual basis.

2) Mortality estimates at 0.8 percent per annum as per C.A.L. Myburgh, RUE, 5,2, June 1971.

Added to the increase in the numbers who did not find formal employment in the 1962-76 period (using Hawkins' estimate of 60 000 for 1962-69), net additions to the adult African male labour supply amounted to 758 300 persons. If the net emigration of foreign African males is 70 000, 115 000 or 189 000 (positing three different possibilities), then the net /supply .....

(58)



# Napalm used — claim

SAPA 18/3/79

LISBON — The Angolan Government has accused South Africa of using napalm in its attacks on Angola's southern provinces to root out Swapo bases.

The Luanda Government issued a statement

saying South African ground forces equipped with tanks had penetrated up to 17 km into Angolan territory while Mirage bombers and Puma helicopters strafed the countryside with napalm. — Sapa-AP

# UN condemns SA raids

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United States, Britain and France all abstained when the Security Council last night condemned South Africa for "premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions" of Angola and set April 30 as a deadline for it to decide on appropriate sanctions.

The voting was 12-0. "The Western powers still wear blinkers," Ambassador Leslie Harriman of Nigeria said on behalf of the African sponsors.

In an angry note delivered just before the vote, the Foreign Minister, Mr Botha, made it clear that South Africa will not change its military posture and he hinted strongly that raiding will continue

when necessary.

The resolution had struggled through at least six scrapped drafts over the past week. It instructs Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to submit to the council a damage report on the impact of the South African raiding "in order to enable it to determine the most effective sanctions."

It also carries a request to all states urgently to supply defence aid to Angola and the other frontline states.

The intensity and timing of the South African attacks were timed to frustrate current settlement negotiations, it also bluntly asserts.

After the vote the British quickly urged the council to recall the "ex-

remely sensitive" state of current negotiations and urged against any action that threatened them.

In his strongly worded note, addressed to Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha attacked "the silence of the United Nations" over Swapo's "terrorism and intimidation" as "manifestly prejudiced".

"It strains the conscience and exceeds the bounds of tolerance to witness the United Nations giving support, respect and comfort to an organisation that publicly proclaims its dedication to violence," he warned. South West African independence had been agreed to and there was no need for any party to conduct a violent struggle, he stressed.

SA has two weeks, page 17

Angola <sup>RDM</sup>  
accuses <sup>4/4/79</sup>  
SA of <sup>(S)</sup>  
raids

LUANDA. — Angola yesterday claimed that South African troops had again attacked its territory, destroying a village and causing some casualties among its troops.

South African Defence Headquarters in Pretoria have denied the report.

In a communique issued by the Angolan Defence Ministry and broadcast by Radio Angola, the Defence Minister, Mr Henrique Carreira, accused the "South African racist troops" of destroying the village of Xarnavera, near the south-eastern border.

Puma helicopters were used in the attack and Angolan forces suffered "some" casualties, he said.

Mr Carreira said South Africa had suffered casualties in previous attacks in south-western Angola and were now changing the direction of the attacks "as a diversion and have attacked the southern region of the province of Cuando-Cubango.

A defence spokesman said in Pretoria: "We cannot comment on propaganda stories like this. It has become a full-time job just to deny these propaganda untruths." — Sapa-AP

Neto has  
lost ~~Steyn~~ ~~control~~  
control of  
Swapo <sup>9/16/79</sup> ~~5~~ ~~201~~

The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The attack on the town of Ruacana on the SWA/Namibian border with Angola showed to what extent President Agostinho Neto had lost control over Swapo forces in his country, the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, said in Windhoek.

Mr Steyn was reacting to the attack on Ruacana town soon after midnight on Saturday in which machine-gun fire, small arms fire and mortar fire were used. The security forces returned the fire and the guerillas fled back across the border.

Mr Steyn said the attack proved to what extent Swapo was obviously allowed freedom in Angola and to what extent president Neto had lost control over Swapo in southern Angola.

# East German soldiers stationed in Angola

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

Defence Reporter

THOUSANDS of Cuban troops stationed in Angola and elsewhere are being withdrawn and replaced by well-trained East German soldiers — generally regarded as the best fighting men in the Warsaw Pact forces — says military observer Peter McIntosh.

Mr McIntosh was sitting in the visitors' gallery in Parliament on Tuesday when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, acknowledged that the government knew about the presence of East

German "advisors" in the territories around South Africa.

He said yesterday that impeccable European sources had told him that 2 700 Cuban soldiers, most likely from the Cuban army in Africa, had arrived in South Yemen, accompanied by 150 Russian advisors.

Mr McIntosh said there were more and more indications that Cuban troops in Africa were being withdrawn. Their place was being taken by East Germans — and, he believes, there are now about 17 500 of these "ruthless and efficient" soldiers stationed in various

parts of Africa.

At the moment, he estimates, there are 5 000 East Germans stationed in Angola. Not all are troops, although "each and every one knows how to use an AK-47 rifle if he has to".

According to Mr McIntosh the East Germans — acknowledged experts at electronic warfare — operate at least one substantial surveillance installation at Ponto do Oro in Mozambique, just north of the Natal border, and are believed to have others operating in Angola. These installations are backed up by

the Soviet electronic-warfare ships operating in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Data collected by these stations, Mr McIntosh says, are believed to be transmitted by satellite to Moscow for evaluation, although much of the evaluation might soon be carried out at the installations themselves.

FOUNTE: At a press conference for military correspondents yesterday the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the government was aware of East German military advisers in Southern Africa, but did not elaborate.

# Terrorists flee <sup>27/4/79</sup> towards Angola

WINDHOEK. — Five terrorists who had been active in the northern districts of SWA/Namibia had probably fled north and had crossed into Angola, a spokesman for the SWA Command of the Defence Force said yesterday.

The districts of Otavi, Grootfontein, Tsumeb and Otjiwarongo had been thoroughly searched since the murder of Mr Karl Buchholz, he said.

"We now have strong indications that the five terrorists have fled north and have possibly crossed the Angolan border by now," the spokesman said.

The search for the terrorists in the northern districts had been made difficult by dense bush, rain and the inhospitable terrain.

Meanwhile, the search continued further south for three more terrorists who infiltrated SWA/Namibia south of the northern operational area.

One of the original group of four terrorists was shot dead at the weekend and another who is believed to have been wounded was yesterday reported to be fleeing west. — Sapa.

# Angola offers 'SAAF bodies'

(5) 20m 4/15/74  
GENEVA. — Angola offered yesterday to return the remains of 12 South African airmen allegedly shot down in raids over Angolan territory in March.

The International Red Cross said the South African Government had accepted the offer, reports UPI.

But a Defence Force spokesman last night dismissed as "absolutely and totally untrue" Angolan Government claims that six South African aircraft had been shot down during raids on March 13 and 14, according to a Staff Reporter.

The spokesman said one South African Air Force plane crashed in Southern Angola on March 14 and two airmen, navigator Owen Doyle and pilot Wally Marais, were killed.

He could not confirm whether South African and Angolan Government officials had been involved in talks, saying the Department of Foreign Affairs would have to comment.

Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn, Administrator-General of South West Africa said: "The first I heard of the purported Angolan offer was over the radio tonight."

Mr Arslan Humbaraci, a special envoy of the Angolan Government, said in Geneva his country would hand over the remains at Red Cross Headquarters.

Mr Humbaraci said Angola would place the remains of the airmen in a sealed coffin which would be flown to Geneva.

Mr. Humbaraci claimed three Mirage III planes and three Canberra bombers had been shot down.

The raids allegedly took place in the N'Giva zone in the province of Kunene.

**FOOTNOTE:** The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, are currently having discussions with the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and other senior officers, Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria last night.

# Brazil looks to Angola for oil

5  
RDM  
11/13/79

BRASILIA. — The Angolan Oil Minister, Mr Jorge De Moreas, arrived in Brazil last night for talks which could lead to Angolan oil sales to Brazil.

Angola turned down Brazilian requests to buy oil several months ago when diplomats were seeking new oil suppliers in the midst of the Iranian crisis.

But prospects for oil sales to Brazil are now greater, according to Brazilian diplomats.

Mr Moraes, who is a brother-in-law of Angolan President Dr Agostinho Neto, plans to meet the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Mines and Energy.

He will visit drilling companies, valve manufacturers, and petrochemical complexes in Salvador, on Brazil's coast, and in the southern industrial capital of Sao Paulo.

In Rio de Janeiro Mr Moraes will visit the headquarters of Brazil's national oil company, Petrobras, the world's 15th largest in sales, and eighth largest in profits, according to Fortune Magazine.

According to diplomatic sources here, Petrobras could provide technical assistance to Angola's still fledgling national oil company — Sonangol.

Oil exploration, extraction, refining and export has been dominated by the Gulf Oil Company in Angola. The oilfields are in Cabinda, an Angolan enclave near the mouth of the Congo river.

Sonangol now plans to look for oil in other parts of Angola. There are proven deposits. Mr Moraes's visit could lead to a deal in which Angola sells Brazil oil in exchange for technical assistance from Petrobras.

Petrobras has 42 610 employees and a wide range of subsidiaries involved in drilling and petrochemicals and research.

— Sapa-AP.



# Top FNLA man is expelled

LISBON. — The Portuguese Government has expelled an Angolan rebel leader opposed to Angola's MPLA government, reports Anop, Portugal's national news agency.

The agency quoted an unidentified government official as saying the move on Thursday night against Mr Hendrik Vaal Neto, a political bureau member of the FNLA, represented a first step by Portuguese authorities towards curbing local activities against the government of Lisbon's former colony.

The FNLA and other national groups have often used Portugal for meetings and Press conferences since their defeat by President Agostinho Neto's MPLA. His pro-Soviet party, supported by Cuban troops, came to power in a bloody civil war three-and-a-half years ago.

Mr Vaal Neto — no relation to the Angolan President — was reported to have been put on a commercial flight bound for the Zairian capital of Kinshasa.

The deportation came six days after Mr Neto called a Lisbon Press conference to claim FNLA responsibility for an April 26 attack on Angolan oil installations. Heavy damage was inflicted on three storage tanks and two oil wells in the raid on the Santo Antonio do Zaire oilfields.

The Portuguese President, Mr Antonio Ramalho Eanes, met the Angolan Head of State in June last year and agreed to discourage Portuguese tolerance of the MPLA's rival groups. — Sapa-AP.

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By PETER FABRICIUS

# THE FACE OF COURAGE

**QUOTE**

THEY said they didn't want me to go. I tried to tell them I was 64. But it was no use. They just wanted me to go.

**Forced to walk 1400 km across Angola — to prove a point to the world**



Miss Etme Cottier, a Swiss missionary who flew home to Jose Pais do Amaral, Mrs Carmelina Romao and her husband, Manual, at Jan Smuts

A 64-YEAR-OLD woman walked about 1400 kilometres on bare feet so that Unita forces could prove they had control of Southern Angola.

That is the only explanation Miss Etme Cottier can think of to explain why Unita plucked her from her viable mission station at Matala and subjected her to four months of hell.

"I worked very well with the MPLA," the Swiss missionary said this week at Jan Smuts Airport, as she prepared to fly back to Switzerland after 36 years in the Angolan bush.

Thirty-six years which took her through the major upheaval of the main Angolan war and the defeat and withdrawal of the colonial Portuguese forces and their administration.

Yet in all that time she was able to continue her work at the lonely mission station at Nondumbu near Matala in the Cuando/Cuba Province.

Even when an avowedly Marxist regime took over the running of the country.

Until on January 18 Unita forces overran Nondumbu. "Unita attacked the place. I had been the only white person there for many months.

"They came at 5am and said they would carry me to the

border. "I tried to tell them that I was 64. But it was no use. They just wanted me to go. I took very few possessions. Three blankets, two dresses and my Bible. That was the most important thing.

"And all I had for my feet was wooden clogs. I couldn't walk in them. I walked about 1400 kilometres in bare feet.

"Only when the ground was stony would I put them on. And again in the last 150 kilometres when the sand was so hot.

**Singing**

"But the worst thing was the food. There was just a little flour and meat. I was just very lucky I got salt. Many of the Unita soldiers had been in the bush many years yet they spared me some salt — to counteract the tremendous loss in perspiration.

"Every day I would sing hymns and the Unita soldiers would join in. So I had a good opportunity to have a testimony. When they could no longer hear me singing, they thought I was ill.

"The worst part was the last 27 days which we spent at the

border. We were kept there secretly. I was very sick. I had bad tummy trouble. I couldn't even stand by myself. They gave me the best of their medicine but it was not much.

"They had to carry me on one of those African sledges drawn by oxen.

"I can only say I attribute my survival to the fact that the Lord was with me. Also I was very healthy. In my 36 years in Angola I was never sick once. But I lost 12 kilos on this trip.

"We were full of lice, filthy and dressed in rags. There was no soap to clean ourselves. But when we got to South Africa we were in paradise."

Miss Cottier said that one "mustn't ask" about the details of her border crossing.

Asked why she thought she had been captured and brought to the Namibia border, Miss Cottier said: "Unita wanted the world to know they are there and that they could bring us through hundreds of kilometres of Angola without detection."

During her wanderings with Unita she saw them attack the border towns

of Calais and Cuangar — and emerge victorious both times.

She said she was able to witness that South African forces had not been involved in either attack despite the Angolan Government's claims.

None of the three Portuguese — who were repatriated to Portugal this week — could speak English

They are a shopkeeper, Mr Manual Romao, 63, his wife, Carmelina, 55, a teacher, and Mr Jose Pais do Amaral, 31, also a shopkeeper. All three were captured when Unita attacked Matala in August last year.

The three could not explain why they were held so long. They ate what the soldiers ate and were treated "as well as could be expected." They were never physically abused.

Miss Cottier said she had been very well treated in the circumstances.

"But I am never coming back. I have loved Africa with all my life. But it is now impossible. Unthinkable to go back. Perhaps one day when peace comes to Angola will return briefly."



In Luanda's once-fashionable Hotel Tropic, people who try to beg matches from guests are booted out by hotel staff.

Down the street, or almost anywhere in the Angolan capital including a hotel elevator, the game continues, needy people looking for things that used to be commonplace — bread, cooking oil, coffee, aspirin, cigarettes.

On a Sunday the central market has green pineapples but no potatoes. On almost any day there are no eggs or meat. Most of the capital's restaurants and bars are closed, their dusty tables and chairs stacked to one side. One of the few stores that still has something to put in its window offers a child's shirt for 650 Kwanzas (about R18) — a half a week's wages for a worker.

There is an abundance of plastic flight bags for those who still travel. Luanda's airport, its fighter jets guarded by dirt bunkers and soldiers with a K-47s, is out of bounds for most Angolans. Car traffic is light. Many cars have broken down or been junked.

# The agony of Angola after independence

B3 31/7/79  
5

The Benguela railroad hauling copper from Zaire and Zambia to the port of Lobito for export barely functions, and its freight cars must carry soldiers to guard it from attacks in portions of the country where anti-government guerillas still strike.

Nearly four years after independence, Marxist Angola is agonising over its economy, not its politics, hunting for ways to provide the health care, education and better life promised its 5,6 million people.

With the exodus of an estimated 400 000 Portuguese who ran the city, Luanda is drab but not despondent. Revolutionary signs are everywhere, telling those who suffer that Marxism eventually will win.

A lot of collective effort is needed to put the former Portuguese colony back on its feet.

"We have to equalise salaries... control prices... diminish speculation and inflation," said Presi-

dent Agostinho Neto in one of his many speeches. The speech has special significance, however, because it was made while UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim was at President Neto's side.

operation of the United Nations." Dr Waldheim replied while his aides worked on getting together a R60 million loan to build a National Maritime School for Angola's principal port of Lobito and backing for R23.8 million to get

## Fenton Wheeler: Luanda

The Benguela railroad hauling 96 000 tons of freight monthly, more than double the most generous estimates at present.

The railroad has largely been suspended since 1975 when President Neto's MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) army battled the conservative National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) after post-revolution Portugal gave independence to its West African colony.

The civil war inflicted severe economic wounds along with the toll of lives. UNITA still controls key areas where the rail line runs.

President Neto is said to be interested in establishing diplomatic relations with the United States, opening the possibility of more aid.

"The problem is with the United States," said deputy Foreign Minister Mr Venancia da Silva.

Moura. "It does not recognise our government." Recognition apparently is stuck on US objections to the presence of an estimated 20 000 Cuban troops who tipped the balance of the war in favour of President Neto. Besides protecting President Neto's MPLA Party Workers' government, the Cubans help in ministries, the crowded hospitals and schools.

Angola also would like to ease its problem of refugees from neighbouring South West Africa who have established camps in southern Angola and staging areas for the liberation movement South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to strike into the territory controlled by South Africa.

The fraternal ties are strong, however, with Swapo president Sam Nujoma broadcasting on Angola Radio nightly to Namibia and banners declaring "our struggle will continue in Namibia."

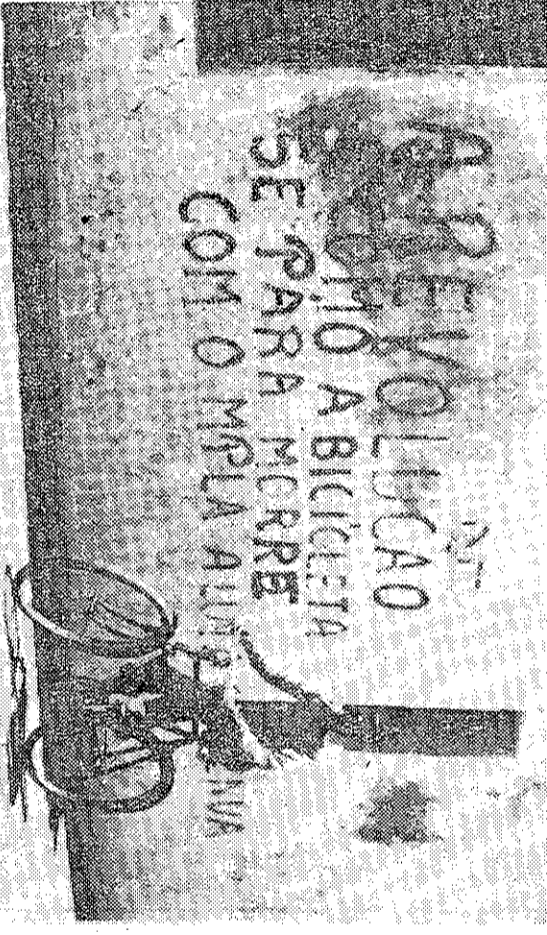
This is the year of the "organisation of the cadres" in Angola, meaning better party and worker discipline.

To battle the black market caused by shortages, the 44-member central committee recently has pushed organisation of "residents' commissions" and "popular vigilance brigades." Their job is to discourage cigarette begging, clean up streets and stop petty crime.

"Our city is very dirty. The gardens are untended," said housewife Mrs Domingas Vicente. "We have a contribution to make in combating speculation (black marketing) and banditry," said commission member Mr Avelino Manuel Miguel.

Government officials are convinced the campaign will help substitute for peeling pain, bread lines and rattling buses.

"We are finally beginning to procure the minimum conditions for the harmonious development of our country," said President Neto. — SAPA-AP



The slogan on a wall in Luanda says: "Revolution is like a bicycle... if you stop moving, you fall off."

The slope of the regression for the Kwale to Silver Leaves route was 0.003/1000 (Fig. 3.5). The expansion rate at 136 years from the origin at 9600'0

# The plight of the Angolan refugees

5  
15/8/79  
Post



Father Heinrich Schulte talks to Angolan refugees at the mission at Oshikuku.

**OSHIKUKU.** — The crate of second-hand shoes, donated by overseas benefactors, would have done much to help the Angolan refugees being cared for by the Catholic mission at this village in central Owambo. But the missionaries had reluctantly to reject the gift, for the customs duty demanded by the authorities was more than it was worth.

This is one of the problems faced by the missionaries in caring for the war refugees from Angola whose plight has failed to capture the attention of the international relief agencies.

The thousands of refugees who have crossed the border from Angola to escape the fighting between the government forces and the Unita insurgents get only initial help from the authorities on this side of the boundary.

The South African-backed Owambo Government sees to the initial wellbeing of the refugees, providing medical treatment and food at clearing camps.

But the problem of resettlement and the subsequent welfare of the refugees are left largely to church missions and other agencies.

At the Oshikuku mission, about 30 km north-west of Oshakati two priests have organised a relief programme which last year alone processed nearly 10 000 "registered" refugees who had not first cleared through control points in Owambo.

Father Heinrich Schulte, who has served at Oshikuku for over 20 years, said that in March and April this year, following renewed fighting between MPLA and Unita forces across the border, the Oshikuku mission provided refugees with five tons of maize meal.

"Much more can be done for these people. We are doing our best and are trying to teach the people to become more self-reliant with an aid programme financed exclusively by kind donations," said Father Schulte.

Last year Oshikuku

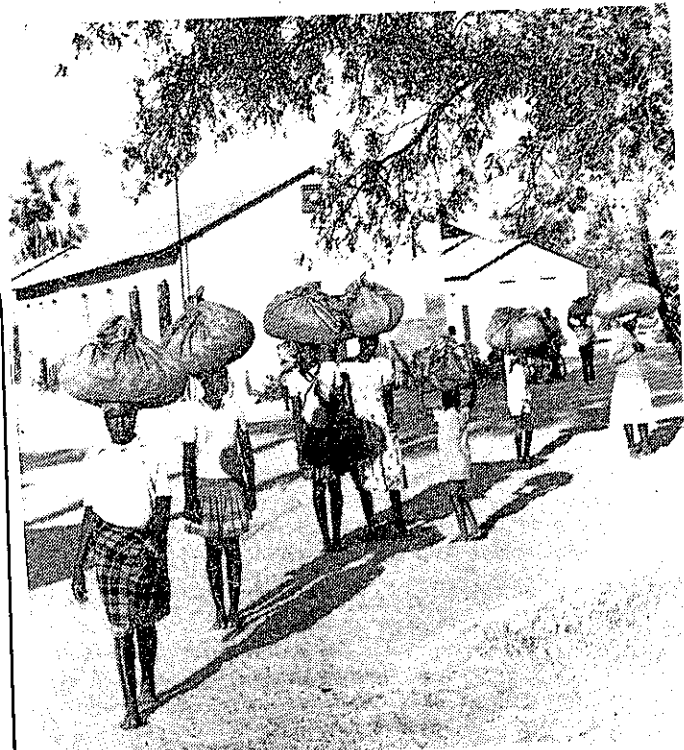
mission spent about R18 000 to buy fertilizer for distribution among local tribesmen to increase the crop yield to feed the many extra mouths of the refugees.

A tractor was donated to the mission to help plough the tribesmen's fields and the missionaries are trying to get more money to buy two more tractors.

For a 16-months period ending in April this year about R26 000 was spent on blankets for refugees, R16 000 on food and more than R11 000 on customs duties, sales tax and transport costs to get the refugee aid — most secondhand clothing — to Oshikuku.

A member of the Namibia National Assembly, Mr Hans Rohr, has asked why the mission has to pay heavy customs duties and taxes on gifts of clothing from overseas.

POST Correspondent.



The word has gone out among the refugees that clothing has come in at the mission and now refugee women return home with their family allocation wrapped in bundles on their heads.

# Detective preys on family grief

BY PETA THORNYCROFT

THE private detective who took R6 000 from grieving parents to find their sons in Angola three years ago is still preying on their heartache by telling them their sons are alive.

But the Sunday Express learnt from authoritative sources in South Africa this week that the two young men are dead.

Yet at the same time the investigator, Alberton private detective Peter van Nieuwenhuisen, insisted to me that the parents would be told "any day now" where their sons were.

Mr Nieuwenhuisen's business, the Supreme Bureau of Investigators, is not registered with the South African Council of Civil Investigators. He advertises "low tariffs" and "guaranteed results".

The missing young men, both army men, are Lieutenant Eric Thompson, 20, of Edenvale and Lieutenant Keith Williamson, 21, of Bloemfontein. With them in

the light plane which went missing over Angola in December 1975 was Captain Danie Tajaard, 29, of Voortrekkehoogte.

Captain Tajaard was officially presumed dead by a magistrate at the request of his parents shortly after the plane went missing. So was Lieutenant Thompson after his parents made a similar application after a Sunday Express article last year.

The parents of Lieutenant Williamson have not yet applied to have their son presumed dead.

They lost two other children in motor accidents shortly before Keith went missing in Angola.

The Sunday Express exposed the role of Mr Van Nieuwenhuisen in the affair in December last year after the parents of Lieutenant Thompson and Lieutenant Williamson had each paid him R3 000.

At that time he insisted the two men were still

alive, and that a contact in Luanda, the Angolan captain, would give him further information in January. But nothing happened.

This week Mr Van Nieuwenhuisen said his Angolan contact was in South Africa on a working holiday "but was difficult to get hold of."

He said the contact man would do nothing that might get him declared persona non grata in South Africa, but would telephone the parents of both men "an hour or two before he goes back to Luanda" with news about their sons.

"I still believe Williamson and Thompson are alive, and I told this to Mrs Thompson four or five weeks ago," Mr Van Nieuwenhuisen said.

But there is no doubt the two men are dead.

Mr Van Nieuwenhuisen said the military had provided no "proof" of the men's deaths. "The authori-

ties are presumptuous. I believe the parents spent their money well in hiring me," he said.

His contact had been given definite information by a third party in Angola that the men were still alive.

"He is a very reliable person and has good police contacts in Angola."

Mr Van Nieuwenhuisen said he would not ask the parents for any more money, and that he had lost money on the case, having spent it on initial investigations in 1976.

A spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday: "We can not comment on this case, except to point out that when the parents asked the court to presume their sons dead, it was done."

However a reliable source in South Africa said there was evidence that the men's bodies had been seen in Angola in 1975 after their plane went missing during the war. The wrecked fuselage of the plane had been seen near the bodies.



● Mr S Thompson holds a sad memento of his son Eric who went missing in Angola four years ago.

BELGRADE — South African troops staged 10 raids inside Angola between July 16 and August 23, killing dozens of civilians and taking others hostage, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said yesterday.

Tanjug, in a dispatch from Luanda, quoted the Defence Minister, Mr I. Carreira, as saying the raids included an attack on July 25 in which five Angolan border guards were killed and three taken prisoner.

Mr Carreira was quoted as saying South African planes, had also bombed settlements in southern Angola, hitting an elementary school in Chetequery.

There was no mention of casualties in the school attack.

The agency quoted Mr Carreira as saying the attacks were aimed at forcing the Marxist government to suspend aid to Swapo.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, reported the Defence Ministry as saying South African helicopter-borne troops attacked the southern

5 DD

# SA accused of Angola, Zambia raids

1/9/79

Angolan town of Chiede a week ago.

Angop said troops landed from helicopters in the areas of Chiede, Sohaka and Omulembra to support guerillas of Unita on August 23.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda of Zambia has said South African forces destroyed a diamond prospecting camp of the South African firm, De Beers, during a bombing raid into south-west Zambia on Tuesday.

The Zambia News Agency said yesterday that Dr Kaunda announced the attack at a news conference in Brasilia on Thursday at the end of his state visit to Brazil.

He gave no details of casualties and did not say exactly where the raid took place.

In Pretoria, a South African Defence Force spokesman said it was on record that South Africa had soldiers on the northern South West African border to combat terrorism.

"We have no intention of attacking any of our neighbours. We are there to protect the local population, for whom we are responsible, against barbaric acts of terrorism, and therefore we do not comment on any propaganda-like claims by anybody," he said. — SAPA-RNS-AP.

5 DD 5/9/79  
Neto in

# anti-Red move

LISBON — Angola's Marxist leader, President Agostinho Neto, is believed to be making determined efforts to remove strongly pro-Soviet elements from his government as part of his new policy of even-handed relations with East and West.

Reports reaching Lisbon from several independent sources in Luanda say the recent shake-up in Angola's national security set-up and the replacement of several Coloured administrative officials by blacks are part of President Neto's new approach.

The reports, which have drawn no official response, say the Marxist leader is keen to curb growing Cuban and East German influence over defence and security matters, which could prove dangerous to his personal survival if allowed to continue. The Cubans and East Germans are commonly regarded as Soviet surrogates in the country.

President Neto's strategy is reported also to embrace possible initiatives to unblock the stalemate posed by the low-intensity bushwar that pro-Western guerrillas continue to wage in southern Angola.

According to several sources, the President may be about to allow the return of a former MPLA militant, Mr Daniel Chipenda, who broke away from President Neto's party after independence and had opposed the regime until recently. — SC.

5 DD 5/9/79  
20 000

LONDON — Some 20 000 Cubans and 2 500 East Germans served with the Angolan forces and operated aircraft and heavy equipment, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said in its annual report published yesterday.

The independent London-based institute said some Portuguese also served in Angola and there were several hundred Soviet advisers and technicians there.

The report on the 1979-80 military balance said Cuba had also given

5 DD 5/9/79  
Cubans

military aid to the People's Republic of Congo, Guinea and Somalia.

The report said some 16 000 to 17 000 Cubans and about 300 Warsaw Pact technicians and advisers served with the Ethiopian forces and operated aircraft and heavy equipment.

Cubans in Angola were also training the country's armed forces and assisting with internal security.

The report, whose publication coincided with the current Non-Aligned Summit in Havana, said

5 DD 5/9/79  
still in

Cuba appeared to be withdrawing small numbers of troops from Africa, but did not give a total.

The report said Cuban advisers and technicians were also reported in Algeria, Benin, Libya, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, South Yemen and Zambia.

Cuba, with a population of 9 870 000, has armed forces totalling 189 000. Its estimated gross national product in 1978 was R10 500 million. Estimated defence expenditure in 1979 is R983 million.

5 DD 5/9/79  
in Angola

President Fidel Castro's country, which has close links with the Soviet Union, also has army reserves of 90 000 men and also para-military forces, composed of 10 000 state security troops, 3 000 border guards and 100 000 people's militia.

The report said Cuba continued to receive modern Soviet MIG-23 and AN-26 aircraft.

Cuba had also acquired two Ex-Som ET submarines, more Os2 fast missile-armed patrol craft and two hydrofoils. — SAPA-RNS.

HAVANA. — Cubans who have served in Africa return home as part of a new elite.

According to man-in-the-street Juan Fernandez, many things here were bad before Fidel and the revolution and at first we were very glad to make sacrifices for the new Cuba.

But now we are in a constant struggle to get enough to eat, to find clothes for our backs, to convince the authorities that we are good revolutionaries for the privileges there are.

### Black market

Maria Gomez, another ordinary Cuban like Fernandez, said she and most of her compatriots survive the rigid and spartan rationing system by using the black market for the necessities of life and sometimes for luxuries.

Soldiers returning from Angola are in a happier position though.

# Veterans of Angolan War are Cuban elite

Magnum 1/9/79 (5)

Fernandez said: 'No one is forced to go to Africa. But many Cubans volunteer because it is the only way they hope to leave here. They go because they believe they will be helping the Africans to get their freedom, or for adventure.

'Or they go because they are asked to go and know that they will be marked as negative to the revolution if they refuse. There is no outcry against our involvement in Africa because there is nothing in the Government newspaper or on television. There are no casualty lists. Those who die are buried in Africa and someone comes to their families and says: "He died for the revolution."

'The wounded are sent to hospitals in Africa and Russia, and we are told they had an accident or something like that. It is amazing how many accidents there have been, but not one ever talks about being shot or about those who were killed.

When a man comes back from Africa he gets special treatment in his job and in the matter of getting a house or a car.'

### New elite

Those who have served in Africa, Fernandez and Gomez said, become part of a new elite in Cuba. Other elite are the members of the Central Committee, the industry leaders, members of the Communist Party and artists and athletes.

The elite are allotted homes and cars and better jobs and salaries because they are either genuine believers in the Marxist revolution or because they have become expert at pretending revolutionary zeal. — New York Times News Service.

SPINDLES  
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(sie))

Kaapstad

Afrika

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NCS VAN DIE SENTRUM

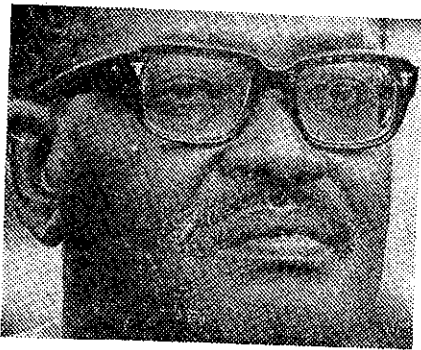
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# Neto's death jeopardises SWA talks

5  
STAR

12/9/79



President Neto . . . successor a Moscow hard-liner?

The death in Moscow of Angola's President Agostinho Neto has thrown doubts over the future of the international effort to find a peaceful solution in SWA/Namibia.

Washington believes his death will at least delay the settlement moves. Pretoria expects a more radical and Moscow-aligned man to succeed him, who will take a harder line and give firmer support to the Swapo forces attacking SWA/Namibia.

Major question-marks now hang over the internal policy of Angola, where the ruling MPLA is still locked in civil war with the southern forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita, as well as its foreign policy.

Pretoria, however, believes the new leader will be closer to Moscow, which does not want to see a peacefully negotiated settlement in SWA/Namibia.

President Neto, the Pretoria sources say, did not believe that Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, could win an election there. His successor is likely to take the same view, and therefore back Mr Nujoma to win by war.

President Neto was believed not to have been as close to Russian thinking and influence as Mr Nujoma.

Pretoria believes the Russians would have known for months that President Neto would succumb to cancer, and that Moscow would have chosen and groomed a successor well in advance.

A successor would have been chosen who was more amenable to Russia.

With Swapo's main bases situated in Angola, Angolan support for the peace initiative has always been vital.

P70

edurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het dieentrum vir Interpropeptudies gereeld n jaarverslag oory werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10deerjarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die Jaarverslag n 1977 vervang deur n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien jaar.

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Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademie Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direk tur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit (Voorstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Profes sors F. Kaplan, professor W.J.H. R. en mede-profes sors G.F.R.

- Die Sen
- Prinsip
- die Voo
- die Vise-
- Die Abe Bail
- Landman en mi
- versiteit van
- professor G.F.
- Biskop A.W. Ha
- Maatskappy.

Terwyl professo verlof is, dien op die Akademies

the West is still jug- gling with details of a proposal by President Neto for a demilitarised zone straddling the Nami- bia/Angola border. He of- fered the idea in an at- tempt to overcome South African concern about likely Swapo infiltration during elections under United Nations super- vision. — Sapa-Reuter Own Correspondent.

studie- by plaasvervanger omitee en die Raad van Beheer.

PERSONEEL

Die vaste personeel bestaan uit die Direkteur, professor Hendrik W. van der Merwe, M.A. (Stellenbosch), Ph.D. (Kalifornië), die Administratiewe Assistent, mev. H. Albertyn en 'n deeltydse sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

Gedurende die jaar is mejj. Morna Cornell en Ruth Ruther- ford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

kampus, waar gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroe. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building ( die grootte Schuur Campus aanbied.

**No word**

There was no immediate word from Luanda about who would take over the MPLA leadership, though the Portuguese news agency reported that Planning Minister Jose Eduardo Dos Santos called "Moscow's man in Angola," would assume the function of president until a definitive appointment was made.

But a more likely candi- date is Lucio Lara, the party's Secretary for Or- ganisation and Ideological Education.

There is also a chance that former Prime Minis- ter Lopo de Nascimento, fired in December by Dr Neto, will attempt a come- back. Defence Minister Iko Carreira also has a powerful following in the armed forces.

American State Depart- ment officials have pri- vately expressed concern that President Neto's death will seriously impair the Namibia negotiations.

"It's going to set them back," said one. "Neto was personally involved, and we've got to find someone new to negotiate with."

The West is still jug- gling with details of a proposal by President Neto for a demilitarised zone straddling the Nami- bia/Angola border. He of- fered the idea in an at- tempt to overcome South African concern about likely Swapo infiltration during elections under United Nations super- vision. — Sapa-Reuter Own Correspondent.

Ek... Corporation en die Algemeen reformeerde Kerken van hulle ondersteuning van die s in staat gestel het om meer publikasies en werkgroepe te weereens die ondersteuning as en trusts noem, kort Hulle hulp het dit moontlik ratis te versprei onder un 'n oop samelewing belang-

oë dat ek my verpligtings oëgsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en oor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe  
Direkteur

Desember 1978

# Agostinho Neto dies in Moscow

12/19/78 (5)

JARVERSLAG  
1978

VIR INTERGROEPSSTUDIES  
as The Abe Bailey Institute of  
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## INLEIDING

But although the Soviet state nege jaar van sy bestaan het die  
biot had been the MPLA's grootste groepstudies gereeld n jaarverslag oor  
biggest supplier of aid, Dr April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag  
Neto said he was politieure n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.  
cally non-aligned. -- AFP/

EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet  
Nr. 61 van 1973).

ANGOLIAN President Agostinho Neto died in Moscow on Monday night after undergoing surgery at a Moscow hospital. The political bureau of Angola's ruling MPLA yesterday officially announced the death of the President.

President Neto arrived in Moscow on September 6 on what was described as an "unofficial friendship visit". African diplomatic sources said he had been in a coma for 48 hours before his death.

Dr Neto became independent Angola's first President on November 11, 1975, following the civil war victory of the MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

His guerrillas, backed by Cuban soldiers and armed by the Soviet Union, defeated other pro-western liberation groups which had vied for control as the Portuguese pulled out of the country.

A campaigner for Angolan independence since

for 48 hours before his death.

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A campaigner for Angolan independence since

# POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

**THE** death of Angola President, President Agostinho Neto, whose death in Moscow was announced in Angola yesterday will come as a shock to those who saw in him a reconciliatory force in the East-West tug-of-war in Southern Africa.

There was no doubt that President Neto was a man of great courage. Indeed, soon after he took power in 1976, his efforts at peace in Southern Africa, and his move towards non-alignment in Africa, were laudible, considering he had Eastern backing when the Portuguese withdrew from the territory.

He held onto the leadership of his MPLA and an attempt to oust him was crushed. All this, despite decline in health, was indicative of the fighter Dr Neto was.

Those who have met and spoken to Dr Neto, particularly from the West, have admitted that he genuinely sought non-alignment and a reconciliation between the different Southern African states which could lead to peaceful co-existence.

His efforts at reconstruction of the Angola economy were also indicating that Dr Neto was on the right track. It is therefore, a matter for concern for all those who watched developments in the territory, what will happen now.

If the Unita forces now take this as a fresh opportunity for relaunching their offensive against the MPLA, there is no doubt that it will affect peace efforts all round — including in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The suggestion that there must be a 100 km demilitarised zone along the Angola-Namibia border is reported to have come from Dr Neto. And he has deflated the tensions in Angola's northern neighbours, Zaire, and also supported fully the Commonwealth conference.

We can only hope further good sense, in the interest of peace in troubled Africa, will prevail. We have seen enough bloodshed.

5 DD 12/9/79

# Hardliner to replace Neto?

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Lucio Lara is tipped to succeed Angola's President Agostinho Neto who died in Moscow yesterday.

Dr Neto died in hospital after undergoing surgery for cancer on Sunday.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported that he had advanced cancer of the pancreas. It was discovered that his condition was incurable.

Tass said Dr Neto had a history of chronic progressive hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver. Last month, bile-duct problems worsened his health.

Portuguese observers of the Angolan scene living in Johannesburg forecast that Mr Lara is the most likely successor as Angola's interim President.

Mr Lara, who is in his late 40s, is the MPLA government's toughest and longest serving one-time guerilla, now secretary general of the party and effectively number two in the power structure.

Lately, he has been used in various diplomatic missions overseas.

Although he has held no ministerial posts, Mr Lara was designated to deputise for President Neto by the three-day third plenary session of the MPLA central committee in December last year.

He is expected to hold the interim position until the 45-member central committee of the MPLA meets later this year to appoint a successor, based on the recommendation of the 11-man politburo.

Other possible contenders include an ex-deputy Prime Minister and present Minister of Economic Planning and president of the National Planning Commission, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Henrique Carreira.

The deep-voiced Mr Lara is regarded as a "hardliner" in Angolan politics.

The MPLA's unofficial representatives in London said yesterday that President Neto's death should not create fear on the

South West African border.

They said it would not lead to major political upheavals that could destroy Angola's fragile balance with South Africa, particularly the creation of a 50 km-wide ceasefire zone on the SWA border.

President Neto's death was seen in Western capitals yesterday as a serious blow to hopes of an early settlement in South West Africa.

For all his clear dedication to theoretical Marxism, Dr Neto had shown himself to be a man who took account of the practicalities of any situation. Because of this, he had



DR NETO . . . showed pragmatism

moved to a much more accommodating position in the long negotiations over independence for the former South African protectorate.

He showed the same pragmatism in his dealings with Russia and Cuba. Soviet guns and Cuban troops kept him in power when the Unita forces under Dr Jonas Savimbi threatened to overrun his country with South African aid.

But in recent months, Dr Neto showed time and again that he was prepared to cut down his dependence on both those countries.

He agreed to an American proposal, put by the new United States ambassador to the UN, Mr Don McHenry, that there should be a 50 km demilitarised zone along his border with South

West Africa, a plan which would clearly curb Swapo guerillas more than the highly mobile forces of South Africa.

President Neto's death spread shock and sorrow among the Patriotic Front guerillas attending the peace talks in London.

"Oh my God" was the first reaction of one senior official from Mr Robert Mugabe's wing of the alliance which has been forging close ties with Luanda.

President Neto, one of Africa's five frontline Presidents supporting the Patriotic Front, played an important role in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia by providing guerilla training bases, mainly for Mr Joshua Nkomo's side of the Patriotic Front.

Zambia's President Kaunda cut short a tour of sprawling shanty towns when he received word of the death.

During a meeting in Mandevu shanty town north of Lusaka, the Zambian leader observed a minute of silence and then drove back to State House.

In a message of condolence to the MPLA's central committee, President Kaunda said: "I have no language and no words to express the grief which has struck me, the party, government and people of Zambia."

An announcement of Dr Neto's death by the Soviet Government described him as "one of the prominent leaders of the international revolutionary movement" and "a big friend of the Soviet Union." — DDC-SAPA-AP.

Obituary, page 5.

## Soldier teachers

JOHANNESBURG — Soweto secondary schools could be short of 350 teachers next year and one way to solve the problem would be to use national servicemen if the people of Soweto wanted them.

"It is for Soweto people to decide for themselves", Johannesburg's regional director of education and training, Mr Jaap Strudom, said yesterday. — DDC.

orange sections, drained and broken in large chunks  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

----c00----

## CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London  
1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas  
French dressing/mayonnaise

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

----c00----

5 e ~~277~~ DD 12/9/79

# Neto was hailed as one of new breed

MOSCOW — Dr Agostinho Neto, whose death was announced yesterday, was a left-wing revolutionary and poet who became the first President of independent Angola.

To his supporters and sympathisers he was one of a new breed of African leaders thrusting the continent's emergent socialism closer to fully fledged Marxism.

But his opponents portrayed him as a Soviet stooge who owed his position to the thousands of Cuban soldiers in his country.

After being sworn in as Angolan president on November 11, 1975, he moulded the leadership on Marxist lines and crushed dissent within his Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Dr Neto insisted he was not the servant of any foreign ideology. He described the MPLA as "a movement that is revolutionary but indigenous, African but non-racist, radical but independent".

A campaigner for Angolan independence since the mid-1950s, Dr Neto was a trained gynaecologist who qualified in Portugal after winning a scholarship to study there.

He was arrested for links with the underground opposition to the government of the late Antonio Salazar and

held for a second time after his return.

He was jailed once more in Portugal, then placed under house arrest. But he slipped away and was smuggled back to Africa.

As leader of the MPLA, he agreed in 1975 on a coalition with the two other movements opposed to Portuguese rule, the FNLA and Unita.

The pact quickly broke down. The MPLA, backed by Cuban soldiers and armed by Moscow, emerged victorious from the ensuing civil war against the pro-Western groupings.

Dr Neto became leader of the MPLA in 1962, a year after an upsurge of anti-Portuguese resistance in Angola.

He presented himself as a firm opponent of tribalism and as a disciple of non-alignment.

His scholarly approach went back to the arduous bush campaign against the Portuguese when the MPLA prided itself on running local administrations in "liberated areas".

Then, and later as President, Dr Neto placed much stress on health and adult literacy in a country where centuries of Portuguese rule had left an adult illiteracy rate of some 85 per cent.

The concern that was felt in the West over the Cuban presence in Angola was ridiculed by Dr Neto's committed following. — SAPA-RNS.

# ANGOLA MOURNING

5  
13/9/79  
DOS

**LUANDA** — The people of the Angolan capital were this week recovering from the shock of the death in Moscow early Tuesday of President Agostinho Neto, although there were still some tear-stained faces to be seen.

Traders shut up their shops as a sign of mourning, but apart from that life went on as usual, with no extra troops to be seen on the streets.

Planning Minister Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, interim head of government, broadcast a communique calling for "discipline and militant vigilance" and ordering 45 days of official mourning, during which all public spectacles, sporting, cultural and recreational activities will be banned.

For three days after Mr Neto's body is flown back to Luanda, there will be a period of deep mourning, to allow the Angolese people to pay a last tribute to "the man who was the guide and the leading militant of the revolution," Mr Dos Santos said.

Meanwhile, messages of condolence were flowing into Luanda from heads of government and Communist Party leaders.

General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President of Portugal, expressed appreciation of "the lucidity and the value of the efforts made by President Neto to achieve greater rapprochement and soli-

arity between Portugal and Angola".

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sent a telegram of condolence to Mr Dos Santos.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said: "I have no language and no words to express the grief which has struck me, the party, government and people of Zambia."

Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, said Mr Neto's death had robbed the African continent of "one of its most gifted and heroic sons".

Zairese President General Mobutu Sese Seko and US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that during a meeting in Washington: "We both took note of the contributions that President Neto had made to peace and stability, particularly in his working together with President Mobutu to stabilise the situation and restore peace in the area which lies between the two countries."

Messages of sympathy and praise for Mr Neto's achievements were sent by Tanzania, Algeria, Senegal, Brazil, Denmark, Sweden, Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands.

Cape Verde showed particular grief by declaring 15 days of mourning. Portugal and Algeria will observe three days of mourning. Guinea, two and Tanzania will mourn for an unspecified period after the return of Mr Neto's body.

boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

43

STUFFED CABBAGE SA.

- 1 fresh green med cabbages
  - onions
  - carrots
- Cut the centre from a bowl. Wash and pineapple. Cut leaves of the cabbage, pineapple, tomatoes in a bowl adding salt and black pepper into the cabbage bowl of mayonnaise roses, cut across sliced water until the

GREEN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
  - cooked bacon
  - mayonnaise
- Cube the potatoes with the potatoes, salt and pepper. U;

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salad

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- french dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with french dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

french dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bunch of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---000---

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---000---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

- Cut eggs down.

CHICKEN

- 1 cup cooked chicken
- 4 T finely chopped French dressing
- lettuce

Marinate chicken in dressing and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing: Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---000---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---000---

Mrs Futter, East London

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce: 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---000---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in pieces (4 cups)
- 1 red apple
- 1 (1 1/3 cups) mandarin sections, drained
- 7 oz can tuna, drained
- in large chunks

- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, ts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce rice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---000---

1979  
**Angola**  
**build-up**  
**claim**

PRETORIA — Reports of a mass build-up of over 55 000 East Germans and Cubans in Angola and Mozambique have come as no surprise to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Commenting on detailed statistics published in news reports yesterday, a spokesman for the department said: "We are aware of the situation and will take any step that may be necessary.

"It is not a situation that will force us to make a radical change in our activities in any way."

The detailed statistics published for the first time are:

- There are more than 1 500 East German parabats amassing between 40 km and 70 km north of the SWA border in Angola.
- There are more than 600 instructors training the armed forces in Angola particularly in the handling of highly specialised weapons.

In Angola alone the combined estimate of Cubans and East Germans is said to be more than 33 000. — DDC.



**WITH the death of Angola's President Agostinho Neto this week, Africa loses a patriot who dedicated himself to his country's liberation 20 years before it became a reality.**

And Southern Africa loses a man whose deep sense of justice put the sub-continent's true independence needs first in any negotiations with Western countries over Namibia and Zimbabwean freedom.

Dr Neto is believed to have been at the centre of new initiatives aimed at resolving the present deadlock in negotiations for an internationally-acceptable agreement in Namibia.

According to unconfirmed diplomatic reports, the idea of a 100 km wide demilitarised zone along the Angola-Namibia border originated in Luanda, shortly after a visit by Mr Donald McHenry, then the United States' Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations.

Though the idea has been given a cool reception in Pretoria it has been seen elsewhere as offering hope for new movement in the settlement efforts.

Under Dr Neto, the MPLA Government has also given its support to the Commonwealth plan now being pursued in London for a settlement in Zimbabwe.

What happens to Angola's stance on these issues now that Dr Neto is dead is not known.

And it may be a while before it becomes clear who will take over from the veteran leader.

Combining presidential bearing with a modest approach during his public appearances, Dr Neto was widely admired.

Agostinho Neto spent 20 years of his life in a relentless struggle for the freedom of his country, Angola. It was a struggle that was won, despite tremendous odds. His death from leukemia this week is a loss not only to Angola but to all of Africa.

# The man they called 'the unforgettable'

spoke simply and directly, sprinkling his speeches with jokes to the great appreciation of his audience.

Short and somewhat stocky, with his large glasses and open-collared safari jacket, Agostinho Neto greatly impressed the people he met and was often called "unforgettable".

Born on September 17, 1922, the son of a Methodist pastor and of mixed blood, Dr Neto was considered "assimilated" to the Portuguese. He attended medical school in Portugal and was known as a poet and nationalist.

Strongly influenced by the humanist ideology of the first African liberation movements, he made contact with members of the clandestine Portuguese Communist Party. This contact radicalised his political vision of the world.

During this period, which covers his career as a medical student at Coimbra and

Lisbon Universities, Dr Neto was arrested several times by the Portuguese political police (Pide) for his underground activities with Angolan nationalist organisations.

Back in Angola in 1959, the new Dr Neto's consulting room provided the ideal "cover" for continuation of his political activities.

He joined the Peoples Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) with poet Viriato Da Cruz as its most outstanding figure of the time.

Imprisoned in 1960, then freed two years later following a world-wide campaign in his favour, Agostinho Neto took up active combat in 1963, founding a guerrilla training school in the then-Portuguese enclave of Cabinda.

His aim at that time was to see Angola independent.

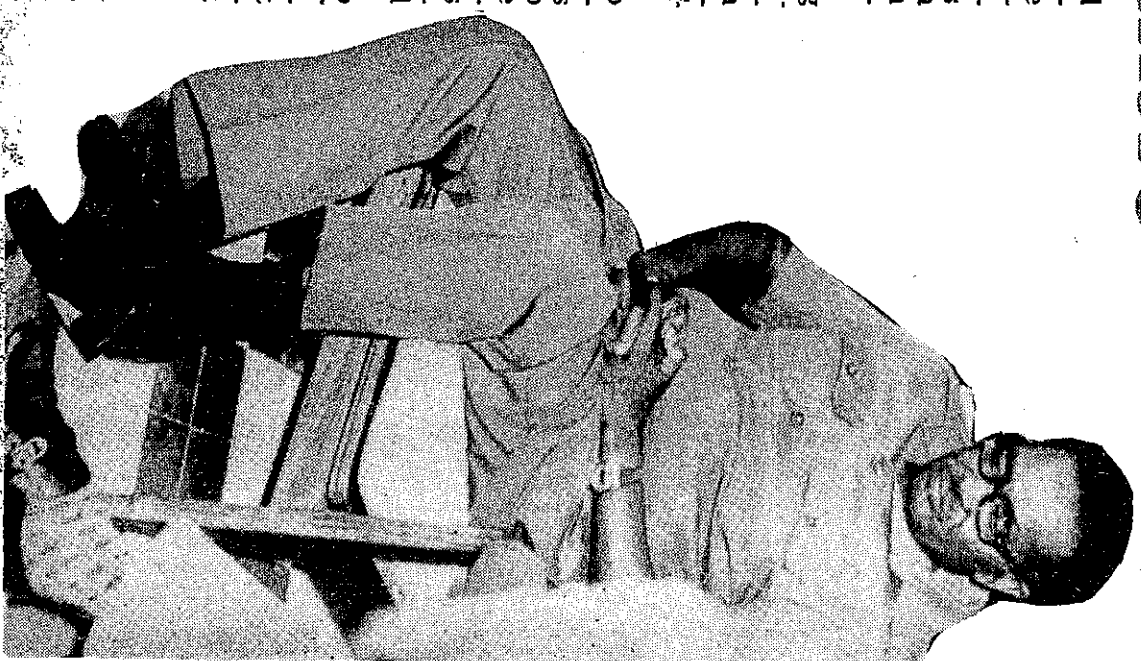
When, in 1975, independence was achieved as his Cuban backed forces defeated

the Western-backed FNLA forces of Holden Roberto and the South African-supported Unita forces of Jonas Savimbi, Dr Neto's desire was for Angola to spearhead African struggles against imperialism.

While implementing a strict socialist policy at home, President Neto chose a position of non-alignment in foreign affairs.

Often referred to by Angolans with endearing nicknames such as 'Nethinho', 'Little Neto', the Angolan President inspired respect for his determination to pursue his political ideals.

In testimony to their feelings for him, wildly enthusiastic crowds turned out to meet Agostinho Neto during his recent trip to the provinces, a fitting last tribute to the first president of post-colonial Angola. — AFP and SUNDAY POST Correspondent.



5  
Post

16/9/79

# Neto's prescient purge?

5  
STAR  
17/9/79

President Agostinho Neto may have anticipated his death by several months when he purged the ruling MPLA movement in Angola earlier this year.

His objective would have been to forestall Russian king-making attempts after he was gone and so ensure that his policy of even-handed relations with East and West bloc countries would be continued.

The terminally ill Neto had no great affection for the Soviet Government which had several times withdrawn its support for him. In fact, it is widely

The writer of this article, DAVID WILLERS, of the South African Institute of International Affairs, lived in Luanda before Angola's independence.

considered that the abortive coup against Neto organised by Nito Alves in 1977 enjoyed active Soviet sponsorship.

In his brief career as Angolan leader, President Neto faced attacks from both right and left-wing elements in the country.

Although he has always been a committed socialist, as opposed to being a dedicated communist as he is sometimes erroneously labelled, Neto was nevertheless considered by the

hard-line marxist fractionals as being too bourgeois.

At present though the MPLA Central Committee and reigning influences within the MPLA are more likely to continue to pursue the pragmatic course Neto has set for his country. But inevitably, ideological struggles, rooted in the complex history of Angola's liberation movements, will take place and must affect:

● The SWA/Namibia

negotiations. Round-table talks between Angola, South Africa and the West, which are known to have been on the cards, may be postponed.

● The position of Unita. It is quite likely that whoever becomes President at this stage would seek a reconciliation with Dr Savimbi before attempting a "final" military solution.

● Continued trade and improving relations with the West. Under somebody like Dr Lucis Lara, a moderate, the MPLA Central Committee is likely to continue with Western trade and diplomatic links.

● The extent of continued links with Cuba.

18/9/79 Part 5

# Thousannnds mourn loss of Dr Neto

ANGOLA'S President Agostinho Neto, the physician-poet marxist leader who died in Moscow last week, was mourned by thousands of Angolans who followed his funeral cortege on foot to Government headquarters in Luanda yesterday, Radio Luanda reported.

Dr Neto's death leaves the future leadership of Angola in question.

Dr Neto, who would have turned 57 yesterday, died after surgery for cancer.

Since then, Angola has come to a halt with hundreds-of-thousands of people filling past his casket in the city hall, to say farewell to the man who led the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in its 13-year guerilla struggle against the Portuguese colonial power.

Radio Luanda said there would be no church services since Dr Neto's fueral was conducted along marxist lines."

Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and three members of Lisbon's Council of the Revolution and two Secretaries of State were among the dignitaries who arrived for the Angolan leader's funeral.

Also present were Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, and delegations from the Congo, the Central African Empire, the Soviet Union, and Algeria. — Sapa AP.

CT 20/9/78

# Angola 'clears' border

LONDON. — Angola had cleared frontier areas occupied by South African and Unita forces, the Angolan news agency, Angop, said yesterday.

Angop quoted a Ministry of Defence communique as saying an offensive operation for control of the frontier of the southern Kuando-Kubango province with SWA/Namibia was completed on September 16.

The communique said South African and Unita forces had held the area for three months with the aid of artillery and airborne troops, the agency reported.

The operation had restored Angolan control and security to the villages of Cuangar, Calai, Dirico, Mucusso and Luengue along the left bank of the Kubango River, the communique said.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said: "It is now becoming impossible to react continually to such far-fetched claims." — Sapa-Reuters

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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

1978

JAARVERSLAG

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# Young President is an old hand

5  
STAR  
22/19/74

**Own Correspondent**  
LISBON — The sweating in of 37-year-old Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos as Angola's second President yesterday may have brought to power one of the world's youngest leaders but no one in the former Portuguese colony is very concerned about his ability to handle the job. The Luanda-born President has spent almost half

his life working his way up from the ranks of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). His first work for the MPLA, in 1961, was the setting up of student groups to back the fledgling movement. Next he was transferred to Kinshasa, then Leopoldville, where he was voted second-in-command of the

party's youth organisation, the JMPLA. A year later the future leader became the group's representative in the Congo Republic. With a group of MPLA youths, Mr. Dos Santos left for Moscow in November 1963 to continue his education. A 1969 degree in oil engineering and a 1970 diploma in communications followed his marriage to a Russian during

his six-year stay. After his return to Angola in 1970 Dos Santos headed the MPLA's communications in Cabinda province. But Portugal's left-wing coup in 1974 saw him appointed to oversee the transfer of power in the north. That year also saw his election to the party's central committee and political bureau.

Capping a turbulent year, Mr. Dos Santos took over the MPLA's Department of Foreign Relations and became the first Foreign Minister of independent Angola. The posts of First Deputy Prime Minister and, in November last year, Planning Minister followed. He was Neto's choice to take over the presidency.

# I'll fight on—Neto's successor

5 POST 23/9/79  
LUANDA— Angola's new President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has vowed that his country will stand by its commitment to help countries and peoples fighting for "liberation" from oppressive policies.

The pledge came at an official ceremony outside Luanda on Friday when Mr Dos Santos (37), was sworn in as President and leader of the ruling MPLA party in succession to Agostinho Neto who died in a Moscow hospital on September 10.

Foreign ambassadors posted in the Angolan capital watched as Mr Dos Santos took the oath of office before members of the central committee's political bureau.

The new President promised in an address to the nation that he would respect constitutional laws and

would continue to stand by all accords and protocols established in President Neto's rule.

The MPLA machine "will work for the protection and security of every citizen," he said.

"Angola will not renounce its world role and will grant its aid to all the oppressed countries and peoples who are fighting for their liberation from racism, imperialism and apartheid," he said.

The new President pledged solemnly to defend Angola's sovereignty, integrity and unity and said he would continue his predecessor's fight to build up popular power.

The swearing-in ceremony, which took place beneath a giant portrait of Dr Neto, was followed by one minute's silence. — AFP.

# New plea for men held in Angola

Argus Bureau

LONDON. Families of the seven mercenaries jailed in Angola, including that of South African-born Cecil Fortuin, are hoping the new Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, will be more merciful than his predecessor, the late Dr Agostinho Neto.

It is on this hope that Mr Clive Stanbrook, the barrister who advises the families, is basing a new plea for release of the men.

'There is a glimmer of hope that this may happen,' said Mr Stanbrook.

Mrs Doris Fortuin was unaware when telephoned yesterday, but her first words afterwards were, 'How wonderful - perhaps a marvellous Christmas box.'

## LETTER

She added: 'I still find it hard to sleep because I worry so much about Cecil, and I've lost lots of weight thinking about him.'

'We have not heard from Cecil since May - a much longer gap than usual. In that letter he wrote: "Mummy, please don't worry." But I can't stop worrying.'

'Let's just hope and pray now that something good comes from this new plea.'

Kantooradres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad  
Rondebosch  
Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
7700

JARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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# Angolan soldiers cross SWA border

By DAVID FORBET  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Angolan soldiers have crossed into South West Africa for the first time in one of four border violations reported by the SWA Military Command yesterday.

The MPLA troops crossed the border at Katwitwe in Kavango and abducted three bushmen. They also herded 50 head of cattle back to Angola.

Brigadier Willie Meyer, chief of staff of SWA Command, said the other border violations — two of which also took place in Kavango — occurred when Angolan soldiers opened fire across the border on South African security force patrols and a black civilian.

It is the first time in more than a year that border violations have occurred.

While this is a relatively simple matter for specific medical problems which have readily identifiable quantitative and qualitative indices, when an overall assessment of health is required, measurement becomes problematic.

The medical profession has, on the whole, tended to concentrate on diseases rather than on health. Consequently, despite the fact that efforts are being made to measure the positive aspects of health, these have tended not to be applicable for routine use at a national level, leaving health planners little alternative but to make use of measurements which concentrate on the unhealthy aspects of the community. Mortality data is one such measurement.

Information about the mortality experience of the community is routinely collected in most countries, the reliability and detail of this data showing considerable variation depending on a number of factors, not the least of which are the resources available for its collection. There are further problems associated with reliability (See Pt. II).

tions have taken place in Kavango.

The MPLA troops, who are normally stationed at small towns near the SWA/Angola border, using mortars and automatic weapons, opened fire on a security force patrol in central Owambo last Thursday.

"The patrol answered the fire and it is not known whether there were any casualties on the other side of the border. There were no losses on the side of the security forces," said Brig Meyer.

Two days after the undisclosed number of MPLA troops crossed the border another two incidents took place near Nkurenkure in Kavango. Angolan soldiers at Quanganar fired across the border at a black woman and then at another security force patrol.

"In both cases the security forces returned the fire and the MPLA troops fled. The black woman suffered a foot injury." Brig Meyer also announced that eight more insurgents had been killed in the past week.

"Seven of them were killed in small skirmishes and the eighth terrorist was stabbed to death by the owner of a small shop after he was threatened with a Russian AK-47 rifle."

Meanwhile, Mr Samuel Moshesha, a civilian, was killed and two of his passengers seriously wounded when his bakkie detonated a landmine on the road between Oshikango and Rundu on Wednesday night.

The injured victims were flown by helicopter for treatment at the Oshakati State Hospital.

Despite the problems of using mortality data as a means of assessing a community's health status, it is a measurement which has stood the test of time and, to date, is usually the only method of evaluating the health populations, albeit indirectly, since it is frequently the only data which is available. The standard analyses of routinely collected mortality data undoubtedly provide an important indication of the unhealthy problems in the community and, if their limitations are appreciated, they provide an invaluable input into the overall health profile of the community, high-lighting the predominant problems and identifying major trends.

Since is is often instructive to examine the past in order to place the present in perspective, this study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation to a more detailed analysis of the current mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa.

This paper is essentially an attempt to identify and collate published data relating to the past mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa. Extensive discussion about the data has been avoided as it is hoped that the Tables and Figures will speak for themselves, and that they will stimulate thought, comment and, where necessary, action.

### SOURCES OF DATA

From 1926\* to 1938, detailed data on deaths in South Africa were published in an annual report on vital statistics.<sup>3</sup> Intermittent reports covered the period 1938 to 1962,<sup>4</sup> since which time a regular series has been published.<sup>5</sup> The figures for whites cover the entire period 1921-1970,

\* For details of sources of deaths before 1926, see reference 3, Volume for 1938, page XVIII.



# 20 killed, bridges blown up by SA — Angola

Augus 31/10/79 (3)

**LONDON.** — Angola today accused South Africa of killing 20 people, 18 of them civilians, in a raid by helicopter-borne troops into southern Angola.

Angola Radio, monitored here, said the South African troops destroyed road bridges and a railway tunnel near towns 200 km north of the border with South West Africa.

Quoting a communique from the ruling Angolan Politburo, the radio said the raid was on Sunday by 150 South African troops brought in by 11 Puma helicopters.

It said they carried out 'sabotage' operations in the Serra da Leba area of southern Angola.

The Politburo communique followed a statement by the Angolan Ambassador in Brussels which accused the South Africans of attacking the towns of Mocamedes and Lubango in the raid on

OR 1979

## Angola

(Continued from Page 3)

munique called 'various acts of sabotage, lay mines and carrying out criminal acts against defenceless local population'.

A Defence Force spokesman, asked about the Angolan allegation, said: 'We are merely in the north South West Africa to protect the local population against atrocities by Swa

He added that 'we maintain the right to follow these terrorists to their hiding places no matter where they are.' — Sa

● The Foreign Ministers confirm or deny the Angolan charges.

'They are continuously complaining', Mr Botha said in a telephone interview from his Pretoria home, 'but they are harbouring in their territory terrorists who attack a neighbouring country all the time.'

Mr Botha said he 'naturally' was referring to the Angolan-based Swapo-

## Bus destroyed

The Ambassador, Mr Luis de Almeida, said Angola had demanded an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

The Politburo communique said the South Africans destroyed part of a railway line, including a tunnel, near Mocamedes and blew up four bridges on the road from Mocamedes to Luanango.

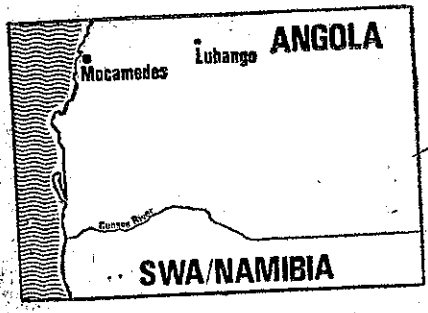
Five light vehicles and a bus were also destroyed. The South African soldiers also landed in Porto Alexandre, further south on the Atlantic coast, and in the nearby town of Virrel, the communique added.

There they committed what the Angolan confirmed on Page 3, col 7)

Peel brings and cut into enamelled and bring to the boiler

Cat

# Strike on Angola



31/col 77 KDM

Troops killed 20,  
blew up bridges,  
claims radio

London

Angola today accused South Africa of killing 20 people, 18 of them civilians, in a helicopter-borne troops into Angola.

Angola Radio, monitored the South African troops destroyed road bridges and a railway tunnel near towns 200 km north of the border with SWA/Namibia.

South African soldiers destroyed part of a railway line, including a tunnel, near the town of Mocamedes and blew up four bridges on the road from Mocamedes to Luanda.

The South African soldiers also landed in Porto Alexandre, further south on the Atlantic coast, and in the nearby town of Virei, the communique said.

There they laid mines and committed what the communique called "various acts of sabotage."

In London a diplomatic silence today surrounded the Angolan allegations. Foreign Office officials have not been able to ascertain how large an area was allegedly occupied, how many troops were involved or how many casualties there had been. — The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuters.

Quoting a communique from the ruling Angolan Politburo, the radio said the raid was carried out on Sunday by 150 South African troops brought in by 11 Puma helicopters.

It said they carried out sabotage operations in the Serra da Leba area of southern Angola.

In Pretoria, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, described the Angolan claims as "a smokescreen." "They are continuously complaining, but they are harbouring on their territory terrorists who attack a neighbouring country all the time," he said.

Asked about the Angolan allegation, a spokesman for SWA Command in Windhoek said today: "We deny it categorically. We are here at the request of the Ovambo people and are protecting them from Swapo. We are here to keep the peace."

In Pretoria, a South African Defence Force spokesman said: "South Africa had made it clear it was not looking for confrontation with neighbouring states."

"We are merely in the north of SWA/Namibia to protect the local population against atrocities by Swapo terrorists," he said. The Angolan communique said the South African

chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs and pepper. Choppe  
till 1/2 cone, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue  
till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

PLUM PUDDING

May Bennett, R.I.

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice
- 1 small cup chopped plum
- 1/2 grated beef suet
- 1/2 pt milk
- 1/2 t salt
- a little mixed peel

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This is used for Christmas dinner in 191f by my mother and grandmother. We used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs. 2 cups of flour. Very successful."

MULTON BANCHE  
**alleged**

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in the number of life expectancies, the reduction of mortality and the

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# Pik: Angolan raid claims a 'smokescreen'

kom 1/11/74 5

THE MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night described Angolan charges that South African troops raided two southern Angola towns as "a smoke-screen they are using for tactical reasons".

Angola Radio yesterday quoted a Politburo communique claiming 20 people - 18 of them civilians - were killed in a raid by 150 helicopter-borne troops into Southern Angola on Sunday.

It said the South Africans destroyed road bridges and a railway tunnel near towns 200km north of the border with South West Africa.

The radio report followed a statement in Brussels by the Angolan Ambassador alleging South African soldiers hit the towns of Mocamedes and Lubango in the raid.

In yesterday's statement, Mr Botha strongly denied an earlier report saying he had refused to confirm or deny the Angolan charges.

He said all he had told a reporter earlier was: "They are continuously complaining, but they are harbouring on their territory terrorists who attack a neighbouring country all the time."

And he said he intended to

lodge a serious complaint with the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, over Swapo acts of aggression and abductions in SWA.

Commenting on the Angolan claims, Mr Botha said: "The basic cause of the conflict is the attacks the terrorists are launching on SWA.

"Basically, Angola is harbouring terrorists who use Angola as a springboard for terrorist attacks against SWA."

He said Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, had said there was no need for continued aggression in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia because majority ruled already existed there, and this "is just as true in regard to SWA".

He added: "An agreed settlement plan for SWA exists. The reason why this plan has not been implemented is because Swapo wants power in the territory at all costs. They want to get it through force of arms.

"Their actions during the past few days speak clearly for themselves."

Earlier, a Defence Force spokesman, asked about the Angolan allegations, said South Africa had previously made it clear it was not looking for confrontation with neighbouring states.

"We are merely in the north

of SWA to protect the local population against atrocities by Swapo terrorists, and it was also stated previously that we maintain the right to follow these terrorists to their hiding places no matter where they are," the spokesman said.

The Angolan broadcast, monitored in London, said 150 South African troops carried in 11 Puma helicopters took part in the raid.

It said they carried out sabotage operations in the Serra da Leba area.

The Politburo communique said the South Africans destroyed part of a railway line, including a tunnel, near Mocamedes, and blew up four bridges on the road from Mocamedes to Lubango.

It said five light vehicles and a bus were also destroyed.

It alleged the South Africans also landed in Porto Alexandre, further south on the Atlantic coast, and in the nearby town of Virei, laying mines and "carrying out criminal acts against the defenceless local population".

Angola's Ambassador to Belgium, who first accused South Africa of the raid, said Angola had demanded an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council on the alleged attack.

- Sapa.

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# Unita losing public support

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — Guerrillas of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (Unita), are believed to be losing public support in the southern areas of Angola under their control, as the low intensity bush war against the Marxist government enters its fifth year.

Top diplomatic sources told me in an exclusive interview in Lisbon, the population's sympathy for the struggle, which has brought widespread deprivation to the country, was not necessarily being translated into support for President Eduardo dos Santos' Luanda administration.

"It seems to be more dissatisfaction and disenchantment with (Unita leader) Mr Jonas Savimbi's tactics, than any positive swing in favour of the present government," my well informed sources said.

Unita's prime target and principle card in the fight against the government, remains the vital Benguela railway, linking Zambia and Zaire to the Atlantic port of Lobito.

The guerrillas are said to be keeping up their attacks on this line, making it virtually unusable for transporting copper from the neighbouring countries.

But Unita is tribally based, lacks widespread implantation in the rest of Angola, and is also dependent on South Africa, other western countries and some African nations, for its supplies and support.

Conscious of this, Mr Savimbi is about to open a tour of the US in a bid to persuade Washington to swing some support his way and help curb Cuban activities in Africa. For Cuba, at Luanda's invitation, has 20 000 troops in Angola.

Mr Savimbi's trip coincides with a new United Nations initiative on independence for South West Africa. As my sources and others have stressed, only once this issue is resolved, will Angola's Unita problems end.

Thus, the meeting called by Dr Kurt Waldheim in Geneva next week, is of crucial importance. The Frontline African states, the five Western states negotiating SWA's independence, South Africa and Swapo have been invited to discuss an Angolan proposal for a demilitarised zone along the common border.

Method for Setting Objectives

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

## 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economists, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,<sup>11</sup> it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

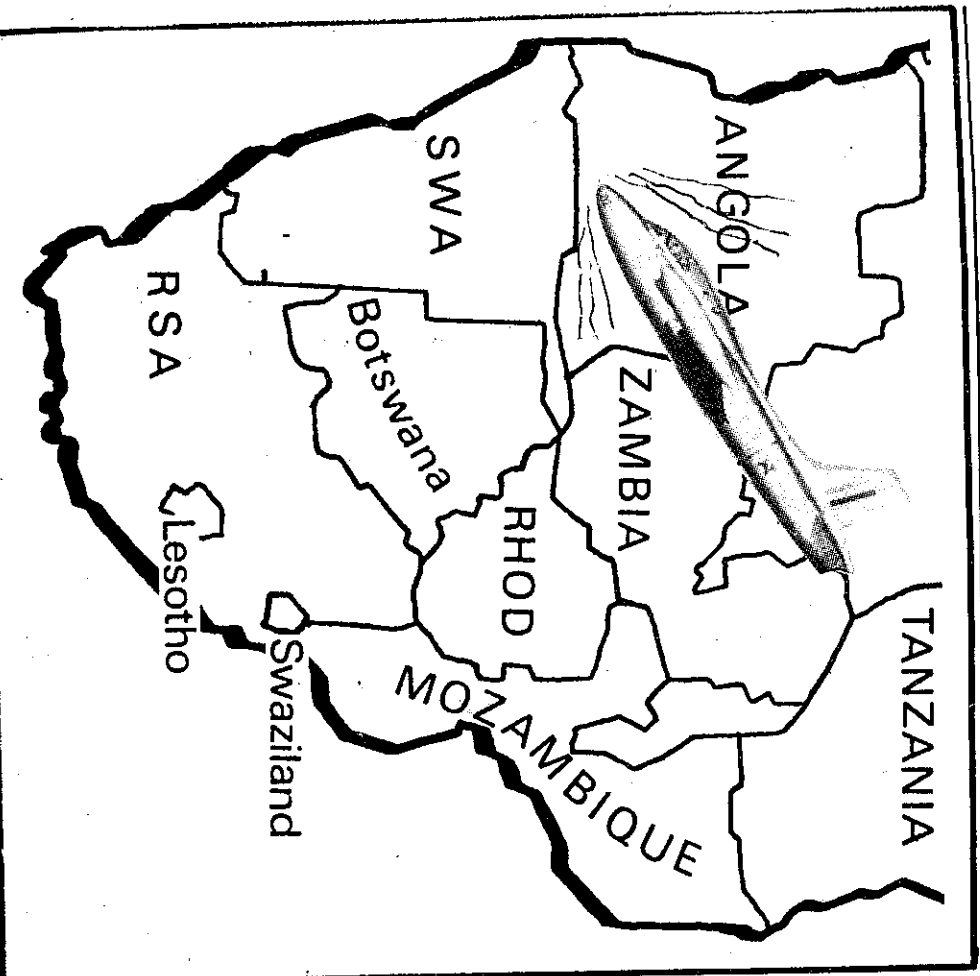
The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.<sup>12</sup> It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



A South African Airforce Impala jet of the kind Angolans say they shot down two weeks ago . . . shadow over Southern Africa?

THE allegation by Angola that South Africa sent airborne troops into Southern Angola on Sunday and Monday is at least the fifth such charge against Pretoria in the past month.

On October 20, the Angolan Defence Ministry said in a communiqué that its forces had shot down a South African Airforce Impala jet during a South African raid into Southern Angola from bases in Namibia.

Four days later a photograph of a wrecked plane, allegedly the same one, was published on the front page of the daily Journal De Angola. Pretoria has either not

reacted to the charges or refused to confirm or deny them. At the time the plane was brought down, a brief military communiqué said only that an Impala jet had crashed in its military operational Zone (northern Namibia) while on a training flight, and that the pilot had parachuted to safety.

The South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), which is fighting a guerilla war against South African forces in northern Namibia, and the Luanda administration both issued communiqués recently saying that Pretoria had deployed six army brigades with 3,000 men each along Namibia's northern border with Angola as reinforcements.

Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda said on October 23 that 600 South African troops had entered his country from Namibia's Caprivi Strip between Zambia and Botswana and were occupying his south western provinces.

Zambia and Angola have accused Pretoria of trying to disrupt their economies by blowing road and rail bridges and hitting at other communication links. Last week South African Premier P. W. Botha and this week his Foreign Minister P. K. Botha, said that South Africa did not seek confrontation with neighbouring black states in Southern Africa. "It is, however, known that South African patrols are forced from time to time to cross the northern borders of South West Africa (Namibia) in pursuit operations against terrorists who are responsible for atrocities against the local population in that territory for whom we are responsible," Premier Botha said. He added: "It is also known that we have acted against terrorist concentrations north of the border." A South African military spokesman said this week: "Allegations of raids by us are made so frequently that it is impossible to react to them on a day-to-day basis." The Western-backed United Nations independence plan for Namibia has been deadlocked for at least a year now with no indication yet as to when, or whether, it may be implemented. South Africa, which has administered Namibia since the First World War, says it is keeping its forces in the territory at the request of the local population.

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

# 5 WAR CLAIMS AGAINST SA LAST MONTH

# Aid 'led to S A raids on Angola'

By James MacManus

Increasing Western investment in Angola is one reason for the latest South African bombing raids against the country, according to the Angolan Ambassador to Belgium, Mr Luis de Almeida.

Speaking in London this week, Mr Almeida said that South Africa was trying to weaken Angola's reconstruction and frighten away potential investors by a series of air attacks which began on September 11.

He noted that this was the day after President Neto died and said that South Africa seized on the prospect of political confusion, caused by the succession, to attack a number of economic targets in three southern provinces.

The raids began with helicopter-borne commando assaults on commercial and civilian targets in the Cunene river region close to the Namibian-Angolan border. The attacks then spread north throughout September and October with the bombing of Porto Alexandre, Mocamedes,

Angola's third port, and the provincial capital Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira) which is 150 miles north of the border.

The Ambassador said that fishing schools, factories, and the important rail link between Mocamedes and the Cassinga iron ore mines inland had been destroyed.

After the attack on Lubango on September 26, in which a Canberra bomber was allegedly used to jam ground radar while Mirage fighters strafed the town, the British Ambassador to Angola, Mr Hugh Byatt, was flown to the scene.

The town, once a university centre with a population of 30,000, was reportedly badly damaged by the bombing and several factories in the industrial area were razed.

Mr de Almeida commented: "All the targets have been economic, not military, in these latest attacks. They have not hit SWAPO bases, for instance, but have chosen factories and boat yards. We know why. The South Africans are worried because hostility in the West towards Angola is

diminishing. Investors are coming in on a 49-51 per cent basis with the Government in agriculture, oil production and minerals. South Africa does not like that. They are trying to tell the West: 'Look, this is a region for our economic influence. We are the masters here.'"

The Angolan Government also believes that the bombing is designed to force expenditure away from reconstruction and towards defence.

"Their aim is to create instability and keep us poor and isolated if possible. Bombing is bad news for investors although the Western media and their Governments have scarcely mentioned the raids," said Mr Almeida.

To back his claims of rising international investment the Ambassador pointed to a recent deal with the French oil company ELF for offshore exploration; plans for a British Land-Rover assembly plant, and the interest shown by a range of European firms in the production of coffee, cotton and palm oil.

# Angola now outright tool of Reds — Savimbi

**NEW YORK** — Mr Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader now visiting the United States, says the Luanda government has become an "outright tool" of the Soviet Union since the death of President Neto.

He urged the United States to drop its attempts to reach an accommodation with the government and other pro-Soviet regimes in Africa.

"As long as there is no firm stand from the United States, the African leaders cannot take a strong position against the

Russians and Cubans because they do not know what will happen in the future," he told a Press conference.

Of his own movement, Unita, he said: "We don't need tanks and we don't want any GIs (American soldiers) to go to Angola because we are winning the war, but we do need your understanding."

Mr Savimbi, whose US trip is sponsored by the New York-based Freedom House, an organization that monitors political freedom around the world, is giving inter-

views, appearing on television, conducting news conferences, and meeting leading figures in the American foreign policy establishment.

Mr Savimbi said he would tell his audience that it would be a great mistake for the US to recognize the new Luanda Government, now headed by Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, "because it will encourage the Cubans."

"I would be giving too much without getting anything in return, without getting any guarantee that they would co-operate on

settlements in Namibia and Zimbabwe. They give you nothing in return."

He was bitterly critical of the Cuban presence and role in Angola. He said they controlled the government "from the top to the bottom" and that Cuban-Russian imperialism had replaced Portuguese imperialism in his country.

Asked by a highly critical black man who said he came from South Africa whether this was not an attempt to advance "United States corporate interests" and to intro-

duce the cold war into Africa, Savimbi shot back: "Brother, if you from South Africa gain your independence from the Boers, would you let the Cubans come in and rule you?"

Asked about alleged conflict between Unita and Swapo, Dr Savimbi said he had trained some of the first Swapo guerrillas. It was not Unita's policy to fight Swapo — "If it was our policy, there would be no Swapo."

Mr Savimbi said he expected a chilly reception from the Congressional black caucus because of his relations with South Africa, but he denied that he received arms and equipment from South Africa.

He asserted that he sold diamonds mined in areas in Angola under Unita's control to the South Africans and used the money to buy arms elsewhere.

"I am prepared to tell the black caucus," he said, "that it is inconsistent to support black rights in

the US and the Cubans people in Africa."

He also mentioned that he had received arms and equipment from South Africa.

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He also mentioned that he had received arms and equipment from South Africa.

III ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,70	3,72
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
NO.	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

067-2 A

Judy Savimbi a member of the staff of the

the US and the Cubans people in Africa."

He also mentioned that he had received arms and equipment from South Africa.

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SAWA/Namibia

Washington

Service

Washington

Washington

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

----o0o----

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise, salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

----o0o----

EGG SALAD

May Be

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad plate down. Pour over salanaise.

----o0o----

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with french dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

----o0o----

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

----o0o----

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

amous flows of liquidity in the market. The tap TB has helped to drain off some of this, although De Jongh reports that the issue was a relatively meagre R230m. Significantly, it will mature on the day in February 1980 when tax payments are due. A recent estimate of the tax payments due then runs to over R1 billion.

Dunn expects the authorities to make increasing use of TBs as an instrument of monetary policy and anticipates the second De Kock Commission report suggesting even broader applications for them. The mystery is, of course, why it has taken so long for an asset that plays such a key role in other money markets to begin to realise its potential here. For from what the Governor says, they have undoubtedly come in from the cold whichever way liquidity might swing in the future.

**INTEREST RATES**

**Now Germany**

Ethne

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise, salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

----o0o----

EGG SALAD

May Be

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad plate down. Pour over salanaise.

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French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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**ANGOLA AND OPEC Membership, please**

Will Angola be the next African nation to join Opec? American oil executives report the Luanda government has applied for membership of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the cartel's Vienna headquarters.

Although Angola is a minor exporter, fewer than 200 000 barrels a day, oil geologists have long believed the area's output could be considerably increased. The gov-

Financial Mail November 9 1979

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- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, c
- and broken in large chunk

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add oil and toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

----o0o----



Rebel leader to travel to United States to ask for aid in fighting Cubans



UNITA'S Jonas Savimbi — still hanging on in the south of Angola.

# 'Savimbi's Unita losing support' claim

Mercury Correspondent

LISBON — Guerrillas of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (Unita) are believed to be losing significant popular support in the southern areas of Angola under their control, as their low intensity bush war against the Marxist Government enters its fifth year.

Top diplomatic sources said the population's loss of sympathy for the struggle, which has brought widespread deprivation to the country, was not automatically being translated into support for President Eduardo Dos Santos's Luanda Administration.

'It seems to be more dissatisfaction and disenchantment with (Unita leader) Jonas Savimbi's tactics than any positive swing in favour of the present Government,' one said.

Unita's prime target in the fight against the Government remains the vital Benguela railway linking Zambia

and Zaire to the Atlantic port of Lobito.

The guerrillas are said to be keeping up their attacks on this line making it virtually unusable for transporting copper from the neighbouring countries.

But Unita is tribally based and lacks widespread implantation in the rest of Angola and is also dependent on South Africa, other Western countries and some African nations for its supplies and support.

Conscious of this Savimbi is about to open a tour of the United States in a bid to persuade Washington to swing some support his way and help curb Cuban activities in Africa.

For Cuba, at Luanda's invitation, has about 20 000 troops in Angola fighting the Unita guerrillas.

Dr. Savimbi's trip coincides with a new United Nations initiative on independence for South West Africa.

Thus the meeting called by Dr. Kurt Waldheim in Geneva next week is of crucial importance.

The front-line African States, the five Western States negotiating the independence, South Africa and Swaziland have been invited to discuss an Angolan proposal for a demilitarised zone along the common border.

This is a plan first suggested by Angola's Agostinho Neto, before his death in September and if successful would relieve many pressures in the country — especially those on food supplies.

An agreement signed three months ago between Angola and Brazil has, according to my sources, dramatically changed the food position in the country.

Shiploads of basic foodstuffs and canned products are now said to be pouring into Luanda, easing the shortages in the State-owned supermarkets and boosting the population's morale.

Suicide (E950-E959, E979) \*

24.6%	15.4%	12.6%	12.5%	3.9%	2.8%	4.1%	5.4%
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# SA accused of bid to destroy Angolan bridge

LISBON — Angola has accused South Africa of a series of attacks by aircraft, helicopters and infantry along the South West Africa border, including an attempt to destroy a bridge in the Cunene province.

A Defence Ministry communique, quoted by the Angop news agency in a message from Luanda, also said that three civilians were killed by mines laid by helicopter-borne South African troops.

On November 3, the communique said, the South Africans had tried to blow up the Cunene Bridge by dropping a

radio-controlled rubber boat laden with explosives into the river from a helicopter.

Prompt action by Angolan troops foiled the attempt. The communique gave no further details.

The communique also listed a series of other attacks by rocket-firing aircraft and helicopters and said a company of South African infantry violated the border near Chiendenamacunde, while planes bombed the N'Giva area.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman, while refusing specific comment on the allegations of attacks on Angola, pointed

out yesterday that it was convenient for the MPLA to seek a scapegoat for the chaos existing in its own country.

"It is generally known that a state of chaos exists in especially the southern parts of Angola, and it is therefore convenient for the MPLA to accuse South Africa of such attacks," he said.

"In this way, the MPLA tries to obscure its own inability to enforce law and order in its own territory."

He said these accusations were levelled with such regularity that comment was unnecessary. — SAPA-RNS.

The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—South Africa has held five Angolans since July 15, after taking them prisoner when their light aircraft strayed across the SWA/Namibian border with Angola.

It is believed the men include an engineer and an Angolan civil servant. Their plane landed just inside Ovambo, in the operational area of SWA/Namibia.

South African authorities are negotiating with the MPLA Government of Angola for the repatriation of the men.

They have been identified as Mr Vernando Gerald dos Santos Swart Dematos, Mr Antonion dos Santos Pinto, Mr Pedro Andre, Mr Fernando Balsa and Mr Jose Morais Palilo.

They were due to be transferred by road yesterday from the cells at the remote police station of Werda in northern SWA/Namibia to Windhoek, where they would have left for Jan Smuts Airport aboard a scheduled flight

SA holds  
Angolans  
in SWA

show 17/11/99  
221  
5

under police escort at 8 am today.

From Johannesburg, they would have flown to Zaire and from there taken another flight to the Angolan capital, Luanda.

But a last-minute hitch in the arrangements has prevented the men being sent home, for a few days at least.

The head of the International Committee of the Red Cross mission in Pretoria, Mr Roger Santschy, has been involved in the negotiations and was in SWA/Namibia about a week ago.

He refused to comment

on the matter today:

"These people have to be repatriated. I don't want to jeopardise things by giving information to the Press," he said.

He also refused to confirm or deny information that was put to him.

As far as can be established, at least four South African Government departments have been involved in the matter. But exhaustive inquiries at these departments — Foreign Affairs, Defence, Police and Interior and Immigration — have failed to draw any comment.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21						
No.	2920	252						

# Ex-CIA agent slams Savimbi

NEW YORK — A former CIA official who headed the agency's covert operations in Angola has accused Unita leader Jonas Savimbi of having "learned to lie" from the CIA.

Mr John Stockwell master-minded the secret United States involvement in Angola, and is thought to have collaborated with Savimbi's forces during their initial struggle against the MPLA.

But in a blistering attack yesterday he said: "Savimbi has no ideology. He believes in nothing beyond his own selfish ambitions and fighting has become his way of life. Over the years he has accepted aid from North Korea, China, Romania, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa and the CIA."

Mr Stockwell made his comments in support of a plea directed to the US Government to recognise the Angolan government.

NO.	U,25	U,25	C		B	
			M	F	M	F
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	1,61
No.	399	315	198	159	3792	2593

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)  
(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INEFFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

# We taught Savimbi to lie, says ex-CIA man

65 105

A FORMER CIA official who headed the agency's covert operations in Angola has accused Unita leader Jonas Savimbi of having "learned to lie" from the CIA.

The official, Mr John Stockwell, master-minded the secret US involvement in Angola and is thought to have collabor-

ated with Savimbi's forces during their initial struggle against the MPLA.

In a blistering attack he said: "Savimbi has no ideology. He believes in nothing beyond his own selfish ambitions, and fighting has become his way of life.

"Over the years he has fought against the Portuguese, the MPLA, the FLNA, Swapo and the

Cubans. He has accepted aid from North Korea, China, Burma, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa and the CIA," said Mr Stockwell.

"From his CIA friends he learned to lie easily — they call it propaganda. In 1975-76, despite massive and intimate South African aid and CIA support, he lost the Angolan civil war.

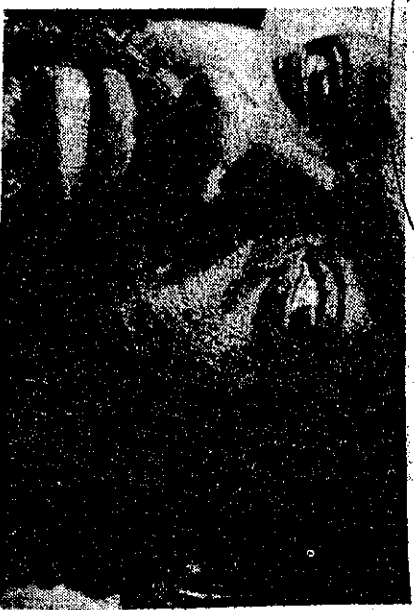
"Since then he has survived in the wastelands of central Angola, but he is unable to show his face, except to raid, in an insignificant town or hamlet, and he has so completely lost popular support that he has resorted to urban terrorism, even against his own Ovimbundu tribe.

"His movement, Unita, claims credit for bombing

Ovimbundu market places at prime time."

Mr Stockwell made his comments in support of a plea directed to the US Government to recognise the Angolan Government.

He added: "The United States has far too many problems in the Third World to go seeking new bloody involvements with the likes of Savimbi." — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.



Savimbi . . . fighting is his way of life.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15.7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15.2% to 7.1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.  
 (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

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MUNICH. — Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita movement, said yesterday his followers now commanded more than half of Angola.

"We are winning," Dr Savimbi told a news conference. "During the last three weeks alone our forces have destroyed 1 650m of rail along the Benguela and Mocamedes railway lines.

"During the same period, our forces have captured several enemy-held posts, including Caimbambo and Kassima in Benguela Province, and Mupa in Cunene Province. Fierce battles took place at Calulo and Cariango, in Cuanza Sul Province," Dr Savimbi said.

But although Unita's struggle for independence and democracy was no longer isolated, he said, "we realize the solution of the Angolan problem requires the understanding and co-operation of the international community, so as to avoid unnecessary prolongation of the tragedy of our people."

Dr Savimbi came to Germany to drum up Western sup-

port for Unita's fight against the communist MPLA and against Cuban occupation troops.

"There are now in Angola 34 000 Cubans and about 5 000 from the Warsaw Pact countries, of which about 3 000 are from East Germany," Dr Savimbi said.

"The Cubans are fully equipped with highly sophisticated Soviet weaponry," he said. They were currently replacing all white members of their forces with blacks as part of a plan to prepare for the imminent (Cuban/Angolan) intervention in Namibia and other Southern African spots."

Some 28 000 of the 34 000 Cubans were troops compared with 15 000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola 1976.

"We experienced an escalation of armed conflict, with bloody battles taking place every day on numerous fronts, especially in the centre and south of the country," Dr Savimbi said.

He described the morale of his troops as very high. — Sapa

# Unita is now on top in Angola, says Savimbi

that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28.0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

... although it is to be expected

RDM  
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## RESULTS

The infant mortality rates ( $IMR_0$ ) for whites and 'coloureds' the whites have experienced since 1929, the 'coloureds' static IMR since 1950 and

From 1941 to 1970, the white an improvement of 57.6% decreased from 164.8/1 000

This is of particular concern IMR, the more easily should improvement in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28, 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are sum is inevitable, it is to be expected that perience of younger age groups will give in mortality amongst elderly persons. that for both whites and 'coloureds' the

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Argus 13/12/79

# Savimbi denies SA link

Argus Correspondent

MUNICH. — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has denied in Bonn that his organisation is dependent on South Africa.

Dr Savimbi — speaking in the West German capital during a European campaigning tour — said Unita received support from various African, Arab and Asian countries. He did not name them, although he said his organisation did have 'very good' relations with China.

Mr Savimbi claimed that Unita's 23,000 men controlled practically the whole of southern Angola, including the Benguela rail line. He said the fact that the railway was in Unita hands was 'an important lever on the MPLA regime in Luanda.'

Dr Savimbi alleged that the MPLA remained in power only because of the support of 34,000 Cubans, 3,000 East Germans and 1,000 Russians.

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services.

Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world

in urban areas.

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# SAVIMBI DENIES SA DEPENDENCE



Savimbi . . . denies dependence on SA.

ANGOLAN Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has denied his organisation is dependent on South Africa.

Mr Savimbi this week said Unita received support from "various African, Arab and Asian countries". He did not name them, although he said his organisation did have "very good" relations with China.

Mr Savimbi claimed that Unita's "23 000 men controlled practically the whole of southern Angola".

Mr Savimbi claimed that the MPLA remained in power "only because of

the support of 34 000 Cubans, 3 000 East Germans and 1 000 Russians."

Recently the former CIA officer who headed the US agency's secret operations in Angola said Mr Savimbi has accepted aid from North Korea, China, Rumania, Kenya, South Africa and the CIA.

Since the 1975-76 Angolan war in which South African troops and Unita fought the MPLA and Cuban supporters, says Mr John Stockwell, Mr Savimbi has "so completely lost popular support he has resorted to urban terrorism." — Sunday POST Correspondent.

## Private : The Options

It has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns health care provision is most *efficient* and which best definition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, that there can be no change which will make one person t making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisatio e without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, the n is not efficient.

provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than all mote health, most of which, as we have seen, concern the of the economy and society. The arguments therefore relatively narrow, but nevertheless highly charged field

It has conventionally been accepted by the majority of ord it that some basic public provision should be made for re rising cost of medical care, particularly in the United ropean countries, has forced a reassessment of this position by health economists of all persuasions.

would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to pay equally qualified doctors the same salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to give equally qualified nurses the same pay.

Savage, however, differs considerably from Kirsch on the tractability of these problems. He attributes the misallocation of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this mis-

allocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the

behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldis-

tribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to

promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughout the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be

The free market position is argued by Rees (\*27): If a good or service can be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefits are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over to outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale, then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribu- tion can be reached.



# De Beers working <sup>5</sup> for Angola - report

LONDON: The Marxist Angolan Government is employing the South African company, De Beers, to work its diamond mines in the north east, according

to a report published here. The report, in today's London Sunday Times says the mining is being carried out "while a state of undeclared war exists" in southern Angola between the two countries.

"It has been forced on the Angolans by a shortage of foreign currency, and on the government of P. W. Botha by a need for friends in black Africa," the report says.

The report says: "Neither the Angolan nor South African public have been told of the arrangement, which would cause disbelief all round."



STAR  
18/12/79  
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# SA helping Angolan diamond industry?

The Star Bureau  
LONDON The marxist  
Angolan Government is  
employing the South Afri-  
can company, De Beers, to  
work its diamond mines  
in the north east, accord-  
ing to a report published  
in London.

The report, carried in  
the Sunday Times Busi-  
ness News, says the mi-  
ning is being carried out  
"while a state of unde-  
clared war exists" in  
southern Angola between  
the two countries.

Portuguese colony, the  
Diamang mines were  
owned and run by Mr  
Harry Oppenheimer's De  
Beers, producing more  
than two million carats a  
year throughout the  
seventies, according to  
The Sunday Times.

After the civil war the  
government of President  
Agostinho Neto acquired a  
majority holding. Produc-  
tion plummeted.

Eighteen months ago  
the Angola mining author-  
ities approached De Beers  
for help. At the time,  
unemployment in Corn-  
wall, England, was running  
high in the wake of the  
closure of the Wheal Jade  
tin mine, says The Sunday  
Times.

Advertisements for jobs  
were sent to the Redruth  
Job Centre and represen-  
tatives of Mining and  
Technical Services (Mats),  
a De Beers company, went  
to Cornwall to interview  
applicants.

At least 30 miners and  
craftsmen went out from  
Cornwall. One of them,  
Paul Blackler of Truro,  
was sent a contract by  
Mats, though he had actu-  
ally signed up with Dia-  
mang, the Angolan com-  
pany.

The letter listed the  
Mats directors who in-  
cluded Sir Philip Oppen-  
heimer, director of De  
Beers and deputy chair-  
man of charter consoli-  
dated the family's inter-  
national mining giant, Dr  
Louis Murray of Sandton,  
Transvaal (a De Beers  
geology director).

Mr Murray Hofmyer of  
Cranleigh, Surrey, chair-  
man and managing direc-  
tor of Charter, Mr John  
Mackenzie of Illovo,  
Transvaal, an engineering  
director of the Anglo  
American Corporation of  
South Africa, and Dr Jac  
de Beer, a Progressive  
Federal Party MP who is  
an alternative director.

Another man recruited  
at Redruth (he wishes to  
remain anonymous as he  
is returning to Angola)  
worked as a prospector  
for 1200 US dollars a  
month at Andrade.  
"There were dozens of  
South African mechanics,  
electricians and experts in  
direct recovery. They  
went to London and got  
British passports. I'm sure  
the Angolans know it," he  
told The Sunday Times.

In London Mr J J Haw-  
kins who recruits for Mats  
denied that it was a South  
African company.  
"We are incorporated in  
Liberia and have our of-  
fice in Liechtenstein. We  
provide technical services  
all over the world."

# FIVE FREED IN ANGOLAN SWOP

Carl van Bach, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, shakes hands with the last of five Angolans to be repatriated.



A. J. J. 23/12/79

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By ALAN DUNN  
Tribune Africa News Service

FIVE Angolans held by South Africa for five months after their light aircraft strayed into northern Namibia, have been repatriated in a secret deal.

The transaction ended yesterday when an Angolan pilot left Windhoek in his Piper Aztec for Moçamedes, a coastal town in Angola.

The other four were flown back to Angola a week ago.

## Aircraft

The Angolan pilot was accompanied yesterday by Mr Carl von Bach, of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who concluded the affair at Moçamedes yesterday.

The South African Government exchanged the five civilians and their aircraft for a light aircraft that landed at Luanda, capital of Angola, on April 22 while on a flight from Abijan in Sierra Leone to Grootfontein.

underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this pro-

The International Red Cross mission in Pretoria, headed by Mr Roger Santy, a London report said Mr Patrick told the Angolans he had navigational difficulties while heading for Namibia. The five Angolans in the deal are the pilot, Mr Fernando Gerald dos Santos Swart de Matos, Mr Antonio dos Santos Pinto, Mr Pedro Andre, Mr Fernando Balsa and Mr Jose Morais Palho. Their turbo-charged aircraft made an emergency landing in the operational area of Namibia on July 15. They were held at the remote Werda police station at the junction of the Damaraland and Kaoko land.

## Tested

Four of the men flew to Jan Smuts Airport last Saturday. They left South Africa on a scheduled flight, accompanied by a South African pilot, Mr Ed Paine, and his engineer, Mr Adrian van Zanten. Mr Paine and Mr van Zanten tested the Piper Turbo Arrow land- ing during their stay in Luanda last week. The South African aircraft in the swap was flown from Luanda to Moçamedes while Mr De Matos was flying the Piper Aztec back to Angola. Mr von Bach, who signed a receipt for the Piper Arrow at Moçamedes, took the South African aircraft, flown by Mr Paine, back to Windhoek.

The aircraft deal follows five months of negotiations between South Africa and Italian embassy in Luanda in May. Patrick, was released by Angola to the American pilot.

what is perhaps of some concern is

that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e<sub>0</sub> has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfritz, N. and Scher Death; Life Tables for National Populations, 1921-1970.
9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Ec.
10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Growth in Community Medicine, Volume 2.

# Angolans freed in aircraft swop

(5) 24/12/79  
862

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Five Angolans held by the authorities in SWA/Namibia have been swapped for a South African light aircraft in a secret deal.

The aircraft was flown from Mocamedes in Angola to Windhoek at the weekend.

On Saturday an Angolan pilot left Eros Airport at Windhoek in a Piper Aztec — the aircraft in which he and four passengers strayed into SWA/Namibia five months ago.

He was accompanied on the flight to Mocamedes by Mr Carl von Bach, an official of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The swop came after five months of negotiations between the South African authorities and the Angolan Government.

The five Angolans and their aircraft were exchanged for a light aircraft which landed at Luanda, the Angola capital, on April 22.

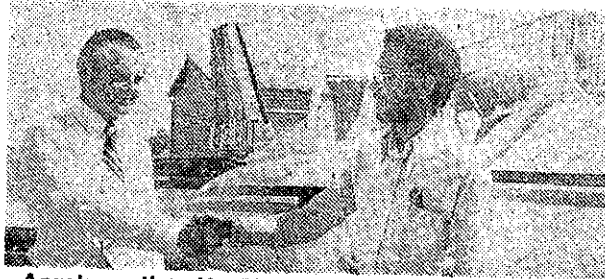
It was on a flight from Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, to Grootfontein in SWA/Namibia. The American pilot, Mr Douglas Lee Patrick, was released by the Angolan authorities to the Italian Embassy in Luanda in May.

The five Angolans in

the exchange were: Mr Vernando Gerald Dos Santos Swart Dematos (the pilot), Mr Antonio Dos Santos Pinto, Mr Pedro Andre, Mr Fernando Balsa and Mr Jose Morais

Paililo.

A Department of Foreign Affairs said that while being kept in SWA/Namibia, they had not been treated as prisoners.



Angolan pilot Mr Vernando Dematos with South African Department of Foreign Affairs official Mr Carl von Bach shortly before they left for Angola to conclude the swop.

● Picture: Stefan Sonderling.

# Red faces over Cuban losses

RDM  
24/12/77

## London Bureau

LONDON. — The deaths of hundreds of Cuban troops in recent fighting with guerrillas in Angola after earlier heavy losses in Ethiopia could force President Castro to review his policies of military intervention in Africa.

This is claimed in a report by the conservative newspaper the Sunday Telegraph.

It claims reports reaching London say the Cuban leader has been deeply embarrassed by the toll in the campaigns in Angola where more than 20 000 Cuban military instructors and troops are supporting the marxist government.

Intelligence reports say that 340 of them had to be pulled back from seven provinces because of lack of security.

Western estimates suggest hundreds of Cubans have died in Angola this year. The total since the troops arrived four years ago has probably reached at least 3 000.

The years of fighting in Ethiopia, where Dr Castro's battalions have been ranged against separate guerrilla forces in the Ogaden region and Eritrea, have cost Havana even more lives.

The casualties there are believed to be about 6 000. Despite this, 17 000 troops remain in the country.

Bodies are being shipped and flown home to Cuba as quietly as possible from the Angolan front. Dr Castro is having considerable problems explaining away the heavy cost of fighting battles for Marxist governments of Africa.

If public opinion moves against him, he may be compelled to substantially reduce the numbers not only in Angola and Ethiopia, but in Mozambique and Zambia, where Cubans have been helping Rhodesian guerrillas.

The recent reports from Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrilla army in Angola claim that they have inflicted losses on Cuban units in skirmishes in the south, where guerrillas still control wide areas of bushland, drawing, it is claimed, secret arms supplies from South Africa.

The second Angolan guerrilla movement, the National Front (FNLA), remains active across northern provinces although now cut off from bases in Zaire.

# Mystery SA-Angola diamond mining link

A. Simon 30/12/79

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**A COMPANY with strong South African connections, but mysterious parentage, is helping Angola mine its diamonds.**

This is happening despite a deep freeze in official relations between Angola and South Africa.

indications are that it is being done with the Government's knowledge and blessing and that South African engineers and technicians are among those recruited for the Angolan diamond industry.

The company concerned is Mining and Technical Services (MAVS) which is incorporated in Liberia and has its offices in Lichtenstein but whose board of directors reads like a Who's Who of all that's biggest in South African mining.

The directors are:  
● Sir Philip Oppenheimer, a director of De Beers and deputy chairman of Charter Consolidated.  
● Dr. Louis Murray, a director of De Beers and an alternate director and deputy technical director of the Anglo American Corporation.  
● Mr. John Mackenzie, an alternate director and deputy

BY KEVIN STOCKS

**Backing from the Govt?**

was of particular importance to the diamond industry with its built-in need to maintain stability in the supply and marketing of diamonds. Diamond, the sources said, had approached Mats and other international organisations (the De Beers spokesman said he did not know who the other

Person removed there-  
spect of the termina-  
ing with that of director  
exist apart from this  
*in Act*

(1) Notwithstanding a company shall not prior approval of the

ority to the directors,  
in their discretion, or  
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the allotment or issue  
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ed or incurred thereby,  
be commenced after



Dr ZAC DE BEER  
Alternate director



Mr MURRAY OPPENHEIMER  
Director

Continue

technical director of the Anglo American Corporation.

• Mr Murray Hofmeyr, chairman and managing director of Charter Consolidated.

• Dr Zac de Beer, Progressive Federal Party MP and Anglo American executive director, is an alternate director of MATS.

### Parentage

While admitting there is a strong De Beers/Anglo/Charter membership on the board, De Beers refuses to acknowledge parentage of MATS or to say what connection, if any, it has with the company.

All a spokesman for De Beers would say was:

"MATS is one of a number of international organisations involved in mining who are assisting Diamang (the Angolan diamond company) in its mining operation on a contractual basis. MATS being involved in providing recruitment and technical services."

Asked directly what connection De Beers, Anglo American and Charter had with MATS the spokesman said he had nothing to add to his previous statement.

He pointed out, however, that De Beers had never owned or run any diamond mines in Angola and that its prospecting operations in partnership with Diamang had ceased at the outbreak of the Angolan civil war in 1975 and had not been resumed.

### Expertise

Sources close to the mining industry pointed out that the Anglo/De Beers empire would find many uses for

organisations were) after Angolan diamond production had fallen catastrophically in the wake of the civil war.

From producing 2.2-million carats of diamonds in 1973 (600 000 carats more than were produced in South West Africa that year) Angolan production fell to only 400 000 carats in 1976.

"Angola needed the revenue from diamonds and approached various organisations to help return its industry to a sound footing," the source said. "This was done on a contractual basis with services being paid for."

De Beers, as the industry leader, and other diamond producers would have an obvious interest in helping the Angolan diamond industry and thus keeping Angola in the international diamond marketing set-up in which the vast bulk of the world's diamond production is marketed through the Central Selling Organisation.

### Regulated

Although the Angolan production is probably not of itself large enough to seriously disrupt world markets, if marketed independently, it has long been the industry's policy to keep as many producers as possible within the system.

Only thus can supplies to the market be regulated to keep pace with demand, and over-supply, which would result in lower prices, avoided. One major producer breaking away from the system could lead to others doing the same.

The need for a well-regulated international market overrides ideological differences -- as much for the South African

ANGOLA - General

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1-1-80 - 31-12-80



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W. Hansard: 1980

Ans. 12 (718)

12/7/80 Angola: postal articles (5)  
\*6. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the  
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

719

WEDNESDAY

- (1) Whether Angola has ceased to accept postal articles from South Africa; if so, from what date;
- (2) whether any official notice of such cessation was given; if so, when;
- (3) whether any reasons were given for such cessation; if so, what were the reasons?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, a batch of mailbags destined for Luanda was returned to Johannesburg unopened on 5 April 1980. This comprised mail despatched on 27 July 1979 and thereafter;
- (2) no; and
- (3) no.

Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, will he tell us whether South Africa is receiving postal matter from Angola and, if so, whether such postal matter is being distributed?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to reply to that question now. I therefore suggest that the hon. member puts it on the Question Paper.

# Old witchdoctor leads <sup>STAR</sup> refugees out of Angola <sup>8/2/80</sup> (5)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK**—An 84-year-old witchdoctor has led a group of about 300 refugees into Kavango, northern SWA/Namibia, out of war-torn Angola after warning of heavy fighting between Unita and MPLA Government forces in the near future.

A spokesman for the Kavango Government said today the witchdoctor was apparently renowned

in Angola and had led people into SWA/Namibia many times before.

"He comes and goes as he pleases," said the spokesman. "In October last year he also brought a group of refugees across and was then warned to stop his wandering to and fro across the border as he might be shot."

## TACITURN

The witchdoctor ignored the warning however, and went back after the situation calmed down. Earlier this week he again led a group of his people across.

"He has since gone back again, presumably to lead more across," the spokesman said.

He is described as aloof and taciturn and dislikes talking to the authorities, who do not even know his real name.

The latest group of refugees crossed the border about 60 km east of Run-

du. They were mostly women and children.

"They say the men are stopped by MPLA soldiers and taken away," the spokesman said. "They have not even brought their cattle with them this time. These are apparently also confiscated. At the MPLA camp at Calais, across the river from Rundu, there are about 2000 head of cattle at the moment."

The Kavango Government is looking after the orphans among the refugees, but most of the other people have relatives in Kavango and are staying with them.

# Newspapers claim Savimbi collaborated

SKW  
12/2/80  
5

## Own Correspondent

LISBON — Newspapers alleged to have access to files of the dismantled Portuguese secret police claim that Jonas Savimbi, chief of the pro-western Unita guerilla movement, maintained active correspondence and collaboration with Portuguese colonial authorities for five years before Angola's independence.

The independent centrist weekly Expresso and the communist daily newspaper O Diario have published a series of letters purportedly exchanged between Savimbi and Portuguese military and government officials from 1971 to 1973.

## SAFE CONDUCT

They indicate that Unita's guerillas were ready to join the colonial army in fighting the MPLA and FNLA, rival Angolan nationalist groups, in the eastern part of the colony.

The letters, signed by Savimbi, Angola's former Governor General Fernando Santos e Castro and top military officials, say the Portuguese provided Savimbi with personal medical care and his guerillas with safe conduct passes, munitions, uniforms and intelligence information on the movements of the rival, insurgent groups.

In turn Unita was to refrain from attacking Portuguese military and civilian positions and the Benguela Railway and to join the Portuguese in battling their rivals.

# Fattis & Monis Strike

With 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South Africa. They struck because five of their fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of the union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says they are "out of all proportion", and unreasonable and would lead to the closure of his firm.

The 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), say they had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It was replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of

workers dismissed were 'Coloured', more than half of the men who were on African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed in the Netherlands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered at the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all for the same purpose."

Supporters of the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, King College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to strike and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to buy Fattis & Monis products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and clubs to support a call for re-employment of the workers and to stop selling the factory's products.

Students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the

South African Council of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

The workers insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the factory is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have been going on by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

What are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wheatie Treat flour;

Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spaghetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broad, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no

name brand, Ccheckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

# Angola nationalises manganese mine

The Star's Africa News Service  
The Angolan Government has nationalised the country's largest manganese mine, according to a Radio Luanda broadcast. The directors of the Portuguese-owned mine have been accused of economic sabotage. The broadcast also said

the Government had seized more shares of the diamond mining company, Diamang, and was now holding 77 percent of the total. Diamang is also Portuguese-owned. Radio Luanda said the share seizure was part of a plan to return the country's riches to the people of Angola.

Total Circulation: 458

Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)  
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)  
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)  
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)

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	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
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If inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

# Unita may be key to Angolan DMZ

CAPL Times  
14/2/80

## Defence Reporter

WILL the UN's General Prem Chand be forced to negotiate with Angolan rebel Jonas Savimbi in order to establish the proposed 50km-wide demilitarized zone?

Reports from Windhoek yesterday claimed Dr Savimbi's Unita insurgent movement had surrounded the much-fought-over little border towns of Calai, Cuangar and Djiricho in south-eastern Angola, and planned to capture them.

These and other small towns in south-eastern Angola are well within the area of the proposed DMZ on the Angolan side.

A Sapa report quoted Unita's commander-in-chief, Dr Jonas Savimbi, as saying there was no chance of a demilitarized zone being established between SWA/Namibia and Angola if Unita was not consulted on the matter.

The report quoted Kavango Government officials as saying troops of Luanda's Cuban-assisted MPLA forces, who had been in control of the towns over the past months, were reported to be cut off from their supply lines to the north, as a result of which their food and other supplies were running low.

The officials said Unita guerrillas were poised to launch an offensive against MPLA forces, but so far there had been no reports of fighting, although more than 300 refugees, mainly women and children, had arrived in Kavango as a result of the tense situation in southern Angola.

Although strategic Angolan towns opposite the Kavango border often changed hands between the MPLA and Unita, the report added, observers in Windhoek believed the latest move by Unita might be timed to coincide with General Chand's impending visit.

The observers said Unita might try to oust MPLA from these towns before General Chand arrived in SWA/Namibia. He is said to have inspected the area just north of the Angolan border last week, and is expected in SWA/Namibia early next week to visit the operational area with a view to establishing a DMZ.

It is unlikely, however, that Unita forces would be interested in occupying the Angolan border towns for any length of time. Mobile insurgent forces learnt long ago that to concentrate or remain static anywhere in a guerilla situation invited attacks by the government forces, which usually had access to ground-strike aircraft.

What is more likely is that Unita will seek to prove, by means of ambushes, sabotage and possibly overrunning towns like Cuangar — but not remaining in them — that the MPLA is not in command of south-eastern Angola and can make no promises to the UN about operations there.

South-eastern Angola has been a Savimbi stronghold for years. On various occasions the MPLA has launched sweeps to eradicate the Unita presence, but in most cases these have petered out, often because of shortages of supplies.

# Angola claims attacks

SA  
Sapa  
27/2/68

LISBON — Angola today accused South Africa of attacking it with planes and artillery and of massing troops along its southern border with SWA/Namibia.

The Angolan News Agency quoted the Defence Ministry in Angola as saying that eight people were killed and 10 wounded when two South African Air Force Impalas shot up a non-military government lorry near the southern provincial capital of Cunene on February 22.

The agency reported that South African heavy artillery had shelled the Angolan border position of Dirico on the previous day.

The Angolan Ministry was also quoted as saying that South African troop concentrations south of Cunene Province indicated that further raids were imminent.

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria commented: "It is not the policy of the Defence Force to react to propagandistic reports from Angola or Mozambique." — Sapa-Reuter.

Hansard  
4(204)  
27/2/80

5

Ruacana scheme  
4(204) 27/2/80 (5)  
\*5. Mr. J. D. DU P. BAÏSSON asked the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs:

27/2/80  
What progress has been made in negotia-  
tions with the Angola Government in  
regard to the sluices of the Ruacana  
scheme?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Unfortunately none.



# Angola <sup>(5)</sup> claims <sup>RDM</sup> SA attack <sup>28/2/80</sup>

LISBON. — Angola yesterday accused South Africa of attacking it with planes and artillery and of massing troops along its southern border with South West Africa.

The Angolan news agency Angop, quoted the Angola Defence Ministry as saying that eight people were killed and 10 were wounded when two South African Air Force Impala fighters strafed a non-military government lorry near the southern provincial capital of Cunene on February 22.

The agency, in a telexed dispatch, reported that South African heavy artillery had shelled the Angolan border position of Dirico the previous day.

The Angolan Ministry was also quoted as saying that South African troop concentrations south of Cunene province indicated that further raids were imminent.

Mozambique accused South Africa of massing troops along its border last week and of seeking a pretext for military aggression.

Defence headquarters in Pretoria had no comment on the allegations except to say: "It is not the policy of the South African Defence Force to react to propagandistic reports emanating from Angola or Mozambique." — Sapa.

# Savimbi basks in Portuguese favour

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Five years after Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerilla armies fell before the combined might of the MPLA and its Cuban allies, the bearded insurgent chief is making a political and diplomatic comeback — at least in Portugal.

With headquarters in a royal guest villa in the Moroccan capital, Mr Savimbi, after a support-seeking tour of the United States and West Germany — has launched a highly visible and controversial publicity blitz in the centre-right Portuguese Press.

For six weeks a steady stream of reporters from media linked to Prime Minister Dr Francisco de Sa Carneiro's government has travelled to the villa in suburban Rabat — at Unita's expense — and spread "Savimbi" across the country's newspapers.

Eyes sparkling, the 46-year-old guerilla chief claims that in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Unita finds the West awakened to the need to support his struggle against the marxist regime in Luanda.

While observers here would not comment on his claims that he had received "a very encouraging response" from political forces in Washing-

ton and Bonn, they said Mr Savimbi was gaining a strong political foothold within Portugal's ruling parties.

The clearest sign that Portugal's centre-right parties, recently installed in power, were determined to break the MPLA's political monopoly here came in late January, when the youth wing of Dr Sa Carneiro's Social Democratic Party (PSD) voted overwhelmingly to seek "privileged relations" with their Unita counterparts.

"We couldn't have hoped for better news," a local Unita representative said.

Shortly afterwards a small but high-level PSD delegation made the trek to Rabat to meet Dr Savimbi. No statement was issued and the party said the delegation had journeyed in a private capacity.

Questioned publicly about his party's links with Unita, Dr Sa Carneiro skirted the issue by saying that "as Prime Minister I preoccupy myself with neither Unita nor the MPLA but with the state of Angola."

But he added: "Whoever follows international public opinion has seen that the problem of Unita increasingly appears in the Press and in political contacts with the United States and European countries."

901 21/60  
New Unita  
offensive  
looms near  
SWA border

By Jan van Ree,  
The Star's Argus  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The visit of General Prem Chand, the United Nations military commander-designate for SWA/Namibia, to the territory's border with Angola is expected to trigger off a major Unita offensive against MPLA Government troops stationed in the border towns.

General Chand arrived in Rundu yesterday afternoon for a personal look at the terrain involved in the proposed 50-km wide demilitarised zone on the SWA/Namibia-Angola border.

Accompanying the UN party of military experts were several high-ranking South African Defence Force officers, including the General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys.

General Chand was to leave on a tour of the proposed DMZ along the Kavango River between Rundu and Nkurenkuru today.

During the past week Rundu residents have had bomb shelters built in their back gardens in expectation of a renewed Unita flare-up with the MPLA.

A Unita attack on either Calais — which lies across the river from Rundu — or Cuangar — across from Nkurenkuru — during General Chand's visit would have a tremendous political effect on the negotiations to install a DMZ. To date Unita has been disregarded as a component of a final solution to the DMZ proposal.

In the past few days Unita forces have stepped up their seasonal drive against the MPLA and fighting could be heard in and around the towns of Calais and Cuangar, from across the river.

5 28/2/80 KDM  
THERE had "unfortunately" been no progress in negotiations with Angola on the sluices of the Ruacana Hydroelectric Scheme on the Cunene River between South West Africa and Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said yesterday in reply to a question by Mr Japie Basson (PFP Bezuidenhout).

• Sapa reported that some of Ruacana's sluices on the Angolan side of the border are inoperative, which leaves the turbines and power generators out of commission for part of the year.

Report by Sapa

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TONGAAT SEASONAL CON

Normal cane cutters' contracts are for a duration of 180 shifts. Once these have been completed, the worker will return to his homeland. Usually a large number of workers would return to the

**SA soldier  
was killed  
3 km inside  
Angola**

WINDHOEK — A South African soldier was killed 3 km inside Angola on Monday after security forces had launched a follow-up operation across the border, a statement issued by SWA Command said in Windhoek today.

The statement follows an Angolan claim that it was attacked by South African aircraft and artillery and that South African troops were massing on its border.

The death of Sergeant Almerindo Mourao da Costa (35) was announced by defence headquarters in Pretoria yesterday. Sergeant da Costa was in a group which went into Angola after making contact "with the enemy," according to the chief of Staff of SWA Command, Brigadier Willie Meyer.

**CHILDREN**

In the follow-up action the security forces were ambushed and Sergeant da Costa stepped on a landmine which had been primed with additional explosives.

In the contact four Swapo men were killed according to the statement.

Brigadier Meyer said that 16 Swapo terrorists had been killed in the past week, bringing the total death rate for February to 111.

Brigadier Meyer also announced that two Ovambo children were injured on Friday.

The children found a discarded Swapo hand-grenade which exploded blowing off the arm of one of them. The other child had shrapnel wounds.

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see Appendix 1)

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3/3/80 (5)

TEXT OF A TELEGRAM DATED 3 MARCH 1980 ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT OF UNITA AND COPIED TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA

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"We have always hoped that all the parties concerned with the project of the creation of a demilitarized zone in South of Angola would take up contact with UNITA which effectively controls the population in that zone.

As we have learnt by radio that a delegation of the UNO was in the region in connection with this subject, we have decided to send this telegram to you to state the following:

- (a) We demand to become a party to take part in putting into effect the plan for the creation of the zone in question.
- (b) We call for a guarantee of freedom of movement for our populations which live from cattle.
- (c) If the UNO forces which will establish themselves north of Namibia try to intervene in the life of the peaceful populations under our authority, UNITA will take all the appropriate measures.
- (d) After having fought Portuguese colonialism for fifteen years and after four years of resistance against Russian-Cuban neo-colonialism, we consider that a new intervention by foreign forces in the South of Angola, on the side of Cuban forces will not be tolerated by our people and by our UNITA movement.

Our foreign representative, Mr Jeremias Chitunda, who is in New York at this moment is authorized to discuss this problem with your representative if you consider this useful."

## Angola-Botswana links <sup>5</sup>

LISBON. — Angola announced yesterday it had established diplomatic relations with Botswana. RDM 7/3/80

The Angolan News Agency, Angop, in a telexed dispatch from Luanda, quoted the Ango-

lan Foreign Ministry as saying relations between the two countries would be based on the principles of respect for a national sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. — Sapa-Reuter.

(5)

RDM 29/2/80.

2011M

CIA

# SA soldier is killed during Angola fight

WINDHOEK. — A Defence Force sergeant was killed 3km inside Angolan territory during a follow-up operation this week in which four terrorists died.

This was announced in Windhoek yesterday by the Chief of Staff of the SWA Command, Brigadier Willie Meyer.

Brig Meyer said the security forces made contact with terrorists near the Angolan border on Monday afternoon and were caught in an ambush when they launched the follow-up into Angola.

Staff Sergeant Almerindo da Costa was killed when he stepped on a landmine during the fighting.

Brig Meyer disclosed that five terrorists involved in a recent Swapo infiltration of white farming areas of northern South West Africa have been killed so far and the hunt for the others is continuing.

Two members of the security forces and two civilians also died.

In the latest incidents, two terrorists were killed by security forces in the Grootfontein-Tsumeb area.

Two of the terrorists were shot dead by 15-year-old Sonja Dressel after her father, Mr Eberhard Dressek, was killed in a terrorist attack on his home.

Brig Meyer said security forces had the situation in the area under control, and the search, although hampered by rain, was continuing.

At least three terrorists had been wounded in incidents in the northern districts, possibly more — the fleeing terrorists had taken their wounded with them.

A vehicle exploded a home-made landmine in the Mangetti bloc north of Tsumeb this week. There were no casualties.

Brig Meyer said a total of 16 terrorists were killed in the past week in the operational area and the northern white farming districts.

He gave this summary of incidents in the past week:

● On Thursday last week, security forces discovered a Swapo ambush just south of the Angolan border and immediately launched an attack. In the ensu-

ing exchange of fire one Swapo terrorist was killed.

● On the same day, security forces walked into a terrorist ambush in northern Owambo. A skirmish ensued and two terrorists were killed. The remaining terrorist fled across the Angolan border.

● Last Friday, security forces were following terrorist tracks in the northern border area of Owambo when they came across a fleeing terrorist at a water hole. He was shot dead.

● Then came last Monday's follow-up incident.

● Last Tuesday, two terrorists and one member of the security forces were killed in a skirmish.

Two Owambo children were wounded when a handgrenade exploded after they picked it up.

They were taken to hospital in Oshakati.

One lost an arm and the other had shrapnel wounds.

A heavy lorry caught fire when it was shot up in a Swapo ambush in the operational area. One black civilian was killed and five injured. — Sapa.



# Savimbi threatens the UN on plan for Angolan DMZ

STAR 7/3/80

(5)

~~227~~

LONDON — The Angolan guerilla movement Unita yesterday threatened to turn its guns on United Nations troops if the world body pressed ahead with plans to establish a demilitarised zone across the SWA/Namibian border with Angola without consulting the guerillas Sapa-Reuter reports.

The UN is attempting to set up a DMZ stretching 50 km on each side of the frontier, including territory in southern Angola that Unita claims to control.

Unita's external representative, Mr Jeremias Chitunda, issued a statement in Paris saying that unless the movement was consulted about the DMZ plan the UN proposed peace-keeping force would be regarded as "allies of the Cuban invaders and treated as such."

Unita is waging guerilla warfare to topple Angola's marxist MPLA administration, which is backed by about 20 000 Cuban troops.

Mr Chitunda said a meeting of Unita's central

committee under its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in the "liberated zones" of Angola's southern Cubango province had sent messages to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Dr Savimbi asked Dr Waldheim to pass on the contents to the five Western states involved in the search for an internationally acceptable settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Our political correspondent writes that the latest round of talks between UN negotiators and the South African Government on SWA/Namibia ended in Cape Town today with little progress having been made.

# Savimbi may be awkward factor in DMZ

CAPE TIMES  
10/3/80

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi is the rock on which the proposed United Nations demilitarized zone will founder — unless he acquiesces to it.

Information from reliable sources indicates that Dr Savimbi was not making an idle threat when he promised Mr P W Botha this week that he would implement "appropriate measures" if the UN tried to impose a DMZ without Unita's co-operation.

Much of southern Angola, I was told, is dominated by Unita insurgents, with the government forces virtually confined to a number of heavily-defended enclaves.

Many roads are virtually impassable because of neglect, mines, or the possibility of Unita attack, and most supplies are ferried in by big Cuban-piloted transport helicopters.

So difficult is the situation, in fact, that substantial doubt exists whether Lieutenant-General Prem Chand's DMZ fact-finding mission actually carried out much on-the-spot inspection of the 50 km-wide strip of border territory which will be covered by the DMZ if it ever takes concrete form.

One of the sources said yesterday that at no time during General Chand's meetings with journalists in Windhoek had he said he had actually visited the scene of the proposed DMZ. At most he said he had been shown around and the Angolan officials had been very helpful.

"It is likely he visited some of the government strongholds," the source said yesterday. "But I wonder if he really saw anything."

In mid-February, around the time of General Chand's visit to Angola, it was reported that Unita insurgents had overrun several small towns in south-eastern Angola, which has long been Dr Savimbi's stamping-grounds.

It was believed at the time that Unita had mounted a special effort to show General Chand that without its participation, a UN-supervised DMZ could not be established successfully.

South African officials have long had doubts whether the 7 500-man UN supervisory force, Untag, would be able to ensure that the DMZ was kept free of either Swapo or South African forces. It is difficult territory where Unita and Swapo members have operated for years in spite of exhaustive efforts by the Angolan and SWA/Namibian governments to wipe them out.

1017 29/3/80  
**Angolan warning** (5)

MADRID. — Angola might break off relations with Portugal if Lisbon continued to meddle in its internal affairs, the Angolan Commerce Minister, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, was quoted as saying yesterday.

Mr do Nascimento, in Madrid for talks with the Spanish Government, told the newspaper El Pais:

"The Lisbon Government's political dealings with our country amount to meddling in our internal affairs. Its attitude

makes us suspect it has no interest in maintaining relations with Angola."

He accused Portugal of maintaining contacts with Unita, the guerrilla movement which opposes the Government.

Mr do Nascimento said Unita was an "arm" of South Africa and that Angola's main aim was to strengthen its grip on the south of the country to ensure the viable independence of neighbouring South West Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 4

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

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# Armascor grabbed

NW 12/3/80 (5)

# Nujomma's tank corps

Military Correspondent

**RUSSIAN tanks and ammunition destined for use by Swapo against South Africa were confiscated from a ship in Durban last year, it was confirmed yesterday.**

A spokesman for Armascor said yesterday that they had offloaded the armaments in April after receiving information that the shipment was destined for Angola.

Ten tanks and 150 tons of ammunition were originally intended for former Ugandan President Idi Amin, but his regime was toppled before they arrived.

The ship, the Astor, had taken the armaments to a Kenyan port, but that country would not allow them to be taken across its territory to Uganda. The ship then sailed — ostensibly for Libya.

### Offloaded

But when the ship called at Durban to refuel, Armascor confirmed yesterday, they had offloaded the armaments after receiving information that the shipment was destined for Angola.

An Armascor spokesman said the tanks were offloaded after arrangements had been made with the captain.

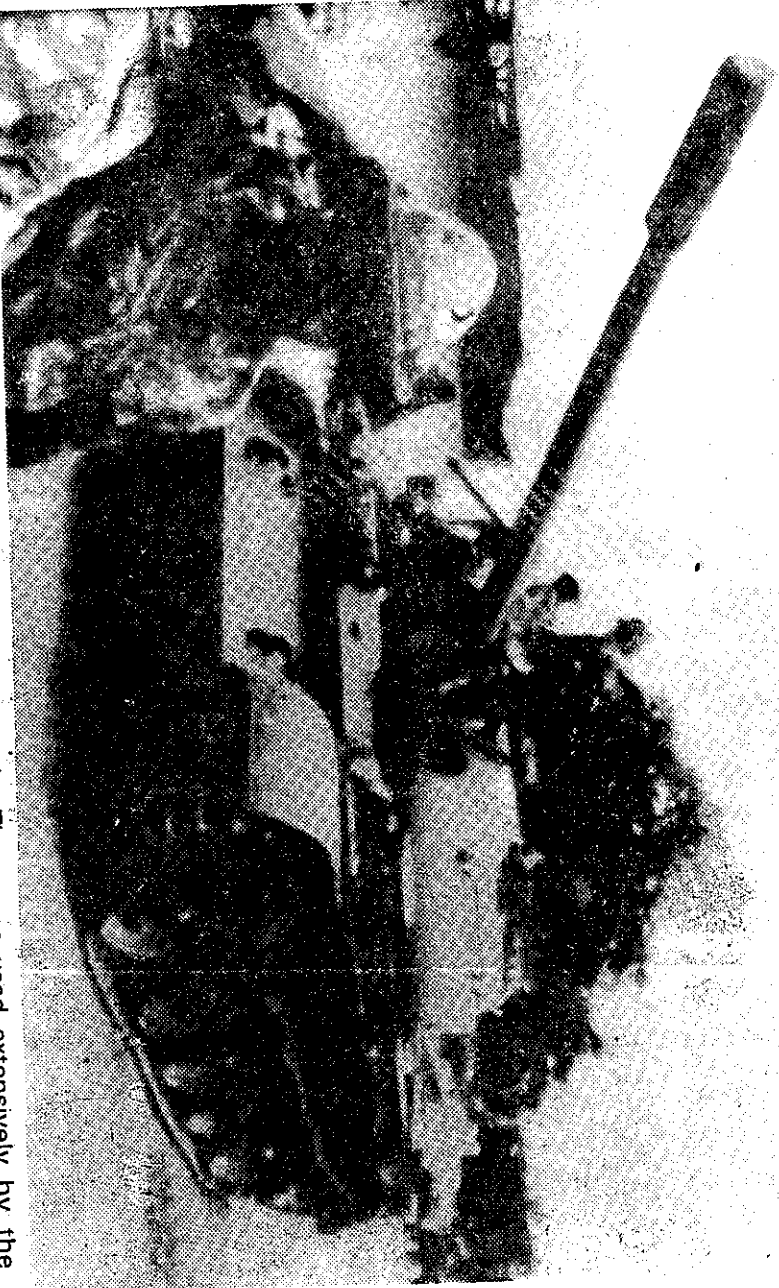
Steps taken were not extraordinary but common practice in view of the prevailing situation such as the terrorist threat in South West Africa.

The spokesman refused to say what had happened to the armaments since they had been confiscated.

Neither would he confirm overseas reports that a legal tangle has now developed involving Armascor, a French shipping company, and Libya.

It is understood that Armascor made out a receipt and undertook to pay for the arms, but the Libyan Government claimed the South Africans refused to pay as much as the tanks were worth.

It was reported from London last night by Sapa-AP that a French cargo vessel was being held hostage in a Libyan port while damages were sought from the South African Government.



THIS is a Russian-made T-54 tank in action in Angola. They were used extensively by the MPLA during the civil war.

80	PAGE	1
13100	SYMBOL	
1623211	LOWE/ARMS	3
	REGISTER (AGENTS)	

Last October, Le Hove, another ship owned by the French company, Marselle Fret, was seized in Benghazi because the Libyan Government said Armascor was not paying enough, the report continued.

The five officers on board continued to wait while Marselle Fret tried to persuade South Africa to pay more, the report said.

# Silence on reported flight across border

WINDHOEK — The head of the SWA Electricity and Water Corporation has declined to comment on reports about an alleged daring flight by a local pilot across the Namibian border to close the sluice gates on the Angolan side.

The gates are on the giant Ruacana Hydro-Electric Scheme along the Cunene River.

The Kunene forms the border in part between Angola and Northern Namibia.

According to some reports reaching here, a Windhoek pilot, Mr Jacques Migoette, had suc-

ceeded single-handedly in lowering the sluice gates on the Angolan side of the R261-million power scheme, causing millions of litres of "lifeblood" water to be diverted to Namibia.

Other reports stated that the pilot had been assisted by four young soldiers in his daring venture.

Mr Brand said yesterday afternoon he could neither confirm nor deny that the alleged flight had ever taken place.

"All I can say is that one man alone could not close the gates and, if it did happen, it was not on instructions," he said.

The incident allegedly took place on January 9.

Meanwhile a spokesman for SWANEC has confirmed to newsmen that the sluices on the Angolan side of the hydro plant had been opened. He declined, however, to elaborate.

Mr Migoette who allegedly flew a helicopter across the border and closed the sluice gates, refused to comment on the matter when approached yesterday afternoon.

## DELICATE

Political observers said yesterday the Ruacana scheme was a very delicate issue and, if the incident had taken place, it could further damage South Africa's already delicate relations with the

Angolan MPLA administration.

The MPLA has resolutely refused to close the gates with the result that the millions of litres of life giving water which should be diverted to the extremely arid Namibia are lost — most of it spilling into the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Cunene.

Namibia is able only to operate the Ruacana plant at full capacity for about six months out of each year, during the rain the Cunene is in full flow.

During these periods, Ruacana is able to supply all or most of Namibia's power needs. — Sapa.

# Unita <sup>S-1AR</sup> in bloody <sup>16/4/80</sup> bush battle <sup>(5)</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Unita forces who took the Angolan border town of Cuangar from MPLA government troops earlier this week are apparently now busy with "mopping-up" operations in the area. Reports of bloody bush fighting are reaching here.

The Unita forces took Cuangar on Monday. The battle started at 6 am with rockets and mortars being fired into the town. A few hours later, Unita forces entered and after about an hour of hand-to-hand fighting the MPLA forces were driven from the town.

Unita is now sending patrols into the surrounding bush to track down the fleeing MPLA troops and heavy fighting is reported to be going on near the border in the Musese area.

Two of the saga of our fishing society boat-discoverer has been given en-

Before drawing conclusions, continue average quality), how many should be ch present student's learning (that is, could earn income. If extra students can shore is the rest of the economy ing earning power from knowledge and of a boat yielding fish, imagine a col- mbers.

ter professions admit new members mission (through certifying boards) of nicians, doctors, lawyers, and a vast unions and professions; longshoremen, electri- This is also a common danger in many labor mitted only by permission of the existing group. the net income equally, and newcomers are ad- firms; "workers" control the enterprise and share This is a characteristic problem of socialist

by all from 8 to 7.5. another person reduces the average to be shared first three would not admit any more, because come on board, the outcome is the same. The to decide whether any more will be allowed to the rules and allowed all those who are on board vents a larger social catch. Indeed, if we changed The self-interest of the boat controller here pre- total if that fourth person had stayed on shore. more fish for a net social gain of two over the total would increase. The fourth would enable six he would have less fish—even though the social each gets) on board would fall from 8 to 7.5 and himself) on board because the average (which shore. He will not tolerate four men (counting eight fish, four more than each could catch on

and each other person gets, is at the n for then the average catch on board, cover will allow only one or two othe board will share alike in the total catch. persons can be on board, and all t boat discoverer is entitled to decide h In our first scene of this fishing saga, as:

Share and Share Alike  
with Controlled Entry

the increased output? people will be allowed on the boat and Now we come to the point of interest: H

Rights, and Incentives  
Control, Property

product bars. areas of plus signs in the first four marginal- Figure 9-1 the marginal social gains are the sun. Only fish are produced and consumed.) In fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the decreases to that on shore. (When people aren't boat crew until the marginal product on board social-maximum output rule is to enlarge the equivalent double possibility.) The no-waste the larger crew size whenever there is this arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrarily take marginal product, four fish, from the shore. For member on the boat would exactly offset the lost the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth crew- boat is four or five. (There could be five, since criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the On a social maximum output (no-waste) see.

of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we shall

STAR 17/4/80 5

# 300 Angolans flee to SWA

WINDHOEK — At least 300 Angolan refugees had crossed the border into SWA/Namibia in the past two days and more were coming, the Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, said today.

He said, the refugees, who were entering the territory at Eenhana in eastern Owambo, were claiming they were being driven south by the famine in southern Angola.

"They say their livestock is being killed by MPLA troops and Swapo," Pastor Ndjoba said.

It is understood that about 70 refugees have

also crossed the Kavango River into the Kavango area because of renewed fighting between the MPLA and the rebel Unita movement which recently re-occupied the southern Angolan town of Cuangar.

A spokesman for the Owambo Government said an exact count of the number of refugees at Eenhana would probably be made today.

The Owambo Government has started reinforcing security at the kraal of Owambo's Minister of Agriculture, Mr Josiah Taapopi, following a second Swapo attack on

his home within five days.

The home, at Tsandi in the Ikualuuthi tribal area in western Owambo, was attacked with mortars and small arms fire on Tuesday night and last Friday. Special constables of the Owambo homeguard repelled the insurgents in both cases.

Mr Taapopi was not hurt.

An Owambo Government spokesman said today arrangements were being made to increase the guard at Mr Taapopi's kraal and extra materials for bomb shelters were being provided.

By choosing not to own certain goods, you avoid the hazards of changing values (profits and losses) of those goods. With a private-property system, risks can be transferred to the most willing, optimistic people—the new owners. People can exchange ownership entitlements to goods and the risks to bear on them on a selective, discretionary, personally preferred basis. By renting a house monthly instead of owning one, you avoid having so much of your wealth depend on the future service potential of that house. By renting goods, a person can select his ownership of

the buyer bears the loss, not you; if it lasts longer he gets the profit. People expect is there. If the oil well does dry up, will get the present value of that oil that other to someone else. Just sell the well to him. You well's unexpectedly drying up can be transferred against these risks, yet you can insure for some or marital infidelity. You can't buy insurance from your services, or divorce, or dull children, other people's tastes and demands shift away dry, or not finding gold on your land, or having can't buy insurance against your oil well going other methods are used to escape the risks. You Though many hazards are not formally insurable,

Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insurers.

Some accidental losses are not insurable because they are not accidental enough. Insurance against bad business or loss of customers would entice a retailer to be less productive while relying on the insurance to indemnify him for his increased shirking. He could too easily and covertly "influence the chances of the loss." This "moral hazard diminishes the feasibility of insurance.

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Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general, insurance trades each person's small chance of a large loss for the certainty of a small loss—the insurance premium.

Insurance: Pooling Risks

GENERAL NEWS

'Unita forces take Cuanger once again'

5  
ADM  
17/4/80

WINDHOEK. — Unita resistance forces captured the southern Angolan border town of Cuanger earlier this week and are poised to launch an attack on the neighbouring town of Calais, according to reports reaching Windhoek.

Both towns are situated along the banks of the Kavango River, which forms the border between Angola and South West Africa.

The reports quoted eyewitnesses at Nkurenkuru on the SWA side of the river as saying Unita forces had attacked the MPLA-held Cuanger with rockets before sending in ground

troops to take the town.

It had taken the resistance movement more than an hour of fierce fighting to capture the town and several surviving MPLA soldiers had been taken captive, while others had fled into the bush, the reports said.

Unita, which captured both Cuanger and Calais several times in the past four years but lost them again in fierce battles with MPLA government forces, has been launching sporadic attacks on the two towns for several months.

Political observers in Windhoek reiterated yesterday that the see-saw affair could seri-

ously hamper the proposed establishment of a 100km wide demilitarised zone (DMZ) on the Angolan border during SWA's run-up to independence.

Unita has stated that it will not allow the establishment of the United Nations' proposed DMZ unless it is included in talks with the UN.

Meanwhile, sources in Windhoek said yesterday a small group of refugees had arrived at Eenhana in Owambo, northern SWA, from southern Angola.

It was not immediately known why they had fled. — Sapa.

"But if the depreciation of money is a course of gain to the business man it is also the occasion of a depreciation of the

Forward economy. However, in the short run this is by no means always so. cover is the obvious form of insurance for such an eventuality. It has been argued above that as actual inflation may prove higher or lower than expected real profits generally may increase or decrease over phases of inflationary periods. Moreover, because of inflation proof contracts and competition would make it very unlikely that profits in some sectors will rise permanently relative to other sectors. Unless of course these higher permanent profits reflect the uncertainty generated by inflation. The fate of what at one time were, so called, inflation proof investments in land or fixed property or indeed equities confirms this proposition for South Africa. However, because relative prices may fluctuate substantially inflation does generate large windfall profits for some, particularly perhaps in the initial stages, but also after inflation has become well established. The effect of conspicuous windfall profits and even more so of course the resentment of higher prices charged by business inevitably calls into question the legitimacy of business profits. We could do no better than to quote Keynes on the anti-business syndrome.



SAAF plane

shot down, BERLIN. - The Marxist regime in Angola has claimed it has shot down a South African fighter-bomber in the southern province of Cunene, the official East German news agency, ADN, reported yesterday. In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman described the report as a "flight of fantasy". - Sapa-AP.

In the limit as N tends to infinity, the variance of the proportion of N exposures which are positive remains positive and finite.

$\frac{\sigma^2}{N} = \frac{\sigma^2}{N}$

suffering losses is:

hold if  $r \geq 0$ , the variance  $\sigma^2$  of the proportion of N exposures

tween all pairs of risks equal some common  $r$  (which can only

In our special case above, assuming that the correlations be-

dual risks are on average uncorrelated [Markovitz 1959, p. 111].

this error will not tend toward zero unless the separate indivi-

away the "social-risk" problem tends to diminish. Nevertheless,

tering losses falls -- so that the error committed by assuming

ance pool grows, the variance of the proportion of members suf-

constant over states. As the number of members N in the insur-

assumption that the social totals of income are approximately

it is usual to call upon the Law of Large Numbers to justify the

In the standard insurance discussions in the literature,

"fully insure."

In consequence, the individual will (as we have seen) never

p/(1-p) that any particular individual will suffer a loss. And,

That is, the premium/indemnity ratio must exceed the "odds"

the price of conventional insurance must be higher than "fair."

social-loss states) are particularly valuable, it follows that

claims to income in state  $i$  (more generally, to income in high-

of "incomplete-markets" situation. Since, as we have seen,

persons in the insurance pool. This therefore is another kind

of the social total of losses imposed upon the aggregate of

began to arrive from India in 1860. Although these workers were brought on the basis that they would be returned to India after their contract expired they were allowed to bring their families with them and many chose to stay in South Africa but not on the farms to which they had first come.

Half way between Cape Town and Durban farmers also hired migrant labourers although not to the same extent. Teams of sheep shearers who lived in the Ciskei, moved each year through the farms of the Eastern Cape oscillating each year between the areas round Alice and Graaff Reinet. Further inland there is little evidence as to the extent of migrant labour, but as sheep farming expanded into the Free State it is likely that the teams of shearers followed. In the Transvaal where, before the discovery of minerals and the subsequent penetration of the railways, agriculture was mainly for subsistence it would appear, from the reports of travellers, that most of the labour required by white farmers lived on the farms.

The first diamond was discovered near Hopetown in 1866. By 1874, as were 8 years later, there were 10,000 Blacks employed in Kimberley. Most of these diggers were oscillating migrants in that they came to the diamond fields for a limited period of time before returning home to Damaraland, Swaziland, the Transkei or wherever they had left their families.

# More refugees flee from Angola

WINDHOEK. — Hungry and bedraggled Angolan refugees — including babies — some clad only in animal skins, were still arriving in Owambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, the Owambo Chief Minister, said at Ondangwa yesterday.

There were now 143 refugees from southern Angola at Enhana in north-eastern Owambo and another 60 had crossed the border and were on their way. Many were reported to be still hiding in the bush.

Pastor Ndjoba said refugees at Enhana had told him Swapo terrorists had forced them to flee their homes.

They were hungry and all their possessions had been taken or destroyed.

The terrorists had slaughtered all their cattle and taken their grain. Grain which could not be transported, had been burnt.

Pastor Ndjoba confirmed that a number of Bushmen had also crossed the border into Owambo.

They would be allowed to settle in predetermined areas, but they would have to undertake not to take part in terrorist activities and to immediately report the presence of a terrorist to the security forces.

Pastor Ndjoba said the latest action by Swapo against the people of southern Angola was further proof of that organisation's callousness.

"Swapo says it will bring peace and independence, but in the process they rob the people and destroy their food," he added.

Pastor Ndjoba said an Owambo civilian, Mr Titus Kahansenwa, was killed by Swapo terrorists south of Tsandi in western Owambo on Sunday. — Sapa.

of the diggings became more rounds where, to prevent aled off from all contact the mines. The pattern thus eas but left their families they has continued to the present by removing the temporarily because wages at the use the closed compounds have Kimberley have never had to go out and recruit despite this fact and despite the good reasons for

made it easy for diamond mines had tations of city day. Indeed it for several mon established whe with the outside illicit diamond centralised as Soon after

CT 28/4/80 (5)

# After five years, Savimbi is still in there fighting

LONDON. — News recently of Swapo sabotage of power-lines running from the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on Cunene River, which forms part of the SWA/Namibia-Angola border, has heightened interest again in one of the uneasiest and obscurer areas of Africa. This is the ground covered by northernmost Namibia, south-east Angola, and far-west Zambia. The name of the man most associated with this part of the world is Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, one of Africa's best-known survivors.

## Arms-collecting

Attention has been of late concentrated on this leader of the guerillas and of the party of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (Unita) for a number of reasons. Earlier this year he went on an arms-collecting tour of the USA and Europe, and was met by American notables like Dr Kissinger and the Speaker of Congress, in Britain by leading Conservatives, and by prominent men in other EEC countries. And now he has returned to Africa to face a potentially new situation in his region brought about by the rise of Robert Mugabe to power in Zimbabwe and an expansion of hopes among the followers of Swapo.

In many quarters there is an anxiety to get a more accurate assessment of this man than seems at the moment available. Those anxious to support him and get him support talk of his being in virtual "control of two-thirds of Angola". Those who want to write him off and reduce his prospects of support talk of him — in the words of one — as "a man with less potential for success than even Bishop Muzorewa".

From  
**ANTHONY  
DELIUS**



From sources in what are called "African progressive countries" come reports that Savimbi's bitterest enemies, the men of the MPLA government of Angola, believe he is trying to sell the West an idea for destabilizing Angola and shaking out the Russian, East German and Cuban advisers and military people who help to maintain the regime. It is admitted that the guerilla presence in southern Angola has markedly increased since Agostinho Neto, the first president of independent Angola, died last year. But, it is said, so has South African raiding into and across southern Angola to frustrate Swapo.

Following this nervousness of the new Angolan government has come an article in the Guardian by that long-time friend of the MPLA, Basil Davidson, warning the West not to make "an ass of itself" by backing the "portly, 50-year-old" Savimbi, once described by an American CIA man in Africa as "a perennial loser".

According to Davidson, Savimbi founded a minor guerilla movement in 1965, became a "colonial stooge" by doing a deal with the Portuguese authorities while the war was still on, and then became a major "sell-out" by allying himself with the South Africans in their ill-advised invasion of Angola.

Certainly Savimbi has made himself suspect throughout Africa by fighting alongside the

South Africans in a fairly obvious attempt to get a Unita government quickly installed in Luanda. This was at a time when Kenneth Kaunda and others were co-operating with South Africa in an attempt to bring about majority government in Rhodesia. Indeed the South Africans had pressed the Smith government to release the black nationalist leaders of the country, including Nkomo and Mugabe, from jail to have them take part in negotiations for a new deal — something which Mr Vorster never offered to do for Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki.

Remember, it was a time when some black leaders were prepared to take risks in association with the South Africans. At the same time even Tanzania for a while was persuaded that Unita was worth backing to become the government of Angola. Admittedly, soon afterwards Tanzanian dislike of the South African connections of Unita made President Nyerere change his mind and block a shipment of Chinese arms in Dar-es-Salaam from reaching Savimbi's men.

But supporters of radical views throughout Africa do maintain grave suspicions of Savimbi's motives, regardless of the confused loyalties of the times, as well as the desperate struggle in Angola. Since then Savimbi has had to sustain a guerilla struggle inside Angola against well-equipped Cuban and MPLA forces, and South Africa has been about Unita's only major arms supplier, no doubt for Pretoria's purposes. But there is a suggestion that Savimbi does want to shake himself free of this dependence on South Africa — and his tour of the West is partly because of this desire.



Jonas Savimbi... a "colonial stooge"?

The first time I saw Jonas Savimbi was on a house-boat on the Nile, where he had called a press conference to announce his breakaway from the deplorable Holden Roberto. I found him impressive, direct and self-confident — he reminded me strongly of Eduardo Mondlane, then the leader of the Mozambique Frelimo guerillas. I would have said at the time that he seemed most unlikely material out of which to mould a "colonial stooge".

Nothing in his career, so far as I have been able to follow it, bears out such a simple and crude analysis of his character. Like most patriots in a desperate situation, he has been prepared to be devious and attack his opponents with any weapons to hand, no matter what their origin. Whether or not his hit-and-run tactics will finally lead him to turn a widespread presence into control of southern Angola is yet to be seen. But the fact that he is still in there fighting after five years must mean fairly substantial popular support in the south-east, and extraordinary determination among his guerillas.

## From the Bible

"Come near to God, and he will come near to you."

(James 4:8)

76,5 + 33 = 109,5 SECTION A  
= 5570

3

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has answered); leave columns (2) and

SA denies it holds Angola raid 'refugees'

PDM 5/5/80

221

5

254

Internal	External
(2)	(3)
1a) 15	
2b)	
3b) 12	

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday denied Swapo allegations that South Africa was illegally holding SWA refugees captured during a raid into Angola.

But Dr Viljoen said security forces in the territory were holding Swapo guerrillas captured in military operations.

He was speaking in Windhoek after being asked to comment on a statement by Swapo in London last week in which it said it had approached the International Red Cross and other international humanitarian organisations to investigate allegations that "South Africa had illegally detained 200 Namibian refugees during a raid into Angola".

The Swapo statement listed the names of 127 alleged refugees whom, it said, were being held at Mariental in southern SWA under "concentration camp conditions".

The statement claimed that during his recent visit to Britain Dr Viljoen had "admitted that South Africa was holding the refugees".

Dr Viljoen said the only refu-

gees in the territory he knew of were a large number of Angolans, who crossed from Angola and Zambia into SWA.

These refugees were fleeing hunger, harassment by Swapo and the civil war raging between the Angolan Government forces and the Unita guerrilla movement in Angola.

"These refugees are welcome in SWA and have settled among the local population," Dr Viljoen said. "This has been a continuous process in the past four years.

"Security forces keep in detention a number of (formerly) armed terrorists who have been captured during operations.

"Such captives are unlikely to be released while Sapper Johann van der Mescht of the South African Defence Force is still being held in Angolan prisons."

A few years ago, Sapper Van der Mescht was captured by Swapo in northern SWA and taken across the Angolan border.

Dr Viljoen said the latest Swapo statement was "merely propaganda, aimed at covering up its embarrassment about the

growing pressure on Swapo and the Frontline States, such as Zambia, Angola and Tanzania, to release Swapo dissidents from imprisonment."

It was generally known, he said, that a large number of disillusioned and dissident Swapo members and leaders had been imprisoned without trial by these states.

"Some of these imprisoned Swapo members are known to have been returned to Swapo to be dealt with and it is not known whether they are still alive," Dr Viljoen said.

He appealed to the Frontline States to release Swapo detainees to enable them to return to SWA to participate in the political process towards internationally-recognised independence, if they wished to do so.

Observers in Windhoek said the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, had asked Dr Viljoen during his British trip about SWA "refugees" in detention.

In reply to a question in the House of Lords later, Lord Carrington had said he had obtained "full and satisfactory" answers from Dr Viljoen. — Sapa.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

(5) ~~2/3/88~~  
Govt is  
RDM.  
working  
22/5/88.  
for POW,  
says Pik

CAPE TOWN — South Africa had recently launched a new initiative to secure the release from Angola of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, who has been held a prisoner-of-war since 1978, according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha has made known the contents of a letter he wrote on May 6 to the young POW's father-in-law, Mr W J Ford, who died last week. Mr Ford had been dealing with the Government on behalf of the Van der Mescht family.

Mr Botha released the letter following Press reports that Sapper van der Mescht's father, Mr J J van der Mescht, alleged the Government was not doing enough to secure his son's release and had treated the family shamefully.

In the letter to Mr Ford, Mr Botha gave the assurance that the Government was still doing everything possible to get Sapper Van der Mescht released.

In a separate statement, Mr Botha referred to "unfortunate statements" by Mr Van der Mescht. He said that as a parent he could sympathise with the anguish the family must be suffering, but he did not intend entering into public debate.

Mr Van der Mescht should be aware of the Government's continuous efforts to secure the POW's safe return to his family and the fact that Mr Botha's door had always been open to the family. -- Sapa.

SA troops  
killed 200  
in raid, <sup>STAR</sup> 26/5/80  
says Angola

LONDON — South African troops in helicopter gunships, armoured vehicles and with artillery support had killed more than 200 Angolans in a raid from across the SWA/Namibian border on Wednesday, Launda Radio has said.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, quoted an Angolan Defence Ministry statement which said the attack was the second by South African forces this month.

Commenting on the report, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria: "We have no comment to make as it is such obvious propaganda."

The Angolan Ministry statement said in the first raid on May 12 South African helicopter-borne troops occupied a commune for some hours in Cunene province about 25 km from the SWA/Namibia border, killing 60 Angolan civilians and wounding 19.

ATTACK

A larger force, consisting of 14 helicopters, 11 armoured cars and artillery, made an attack on May 21 into Cuando Cubango province about 60 km from the SWA/Namibia border, it said.

The statement said Angolan troops engaged the enemy but were forced to retreat with over 200 dead and an unknown number wounded. The casualties were both military and civilian.

In Paris, Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organisation, said he strongly condemned the reported military action.

"Swapo denounces the racist Pretoria fascist regime and its acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, which killed 200 people, mostly civilians," he told reporters. — Sapa-  
Reuter.

5  
254  
Angola  
claims  
RDM  
two SA  
26/5/80  
attacks

LONDON. — South African troops in helicopter gunships, armoured vehicles and with artillery support had killed more than 200 Angolans in a raid from across the South West African border on Wednesday, Kwanda Radio claimed yesterday.

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The statement said Angolan troops engaged the enemy but were forced to retreat with over 200 dead and an unknown number of wounded. The casualties were both military and civilian. — Sapa-Reuter.

## The 'Ultimate nightmare

BRIEFING

It is hard to believe now, but only a few years ago Luanda was known as the Rio de Janeiro of Africa, and Angola was a country of prosperity and abundance.

Luanda had 170 nightclubs and restaurants. The sidewalks were paved with mosaic tile, the streets were wide and lined with trees. There were parks everywhere, neatly clipped and ablaze with flowers.

As recently as 1972, Angola grew 90 percent of its own food and was the world's fourth largest coffee producer. It had oil, iron and diamonds, and its annual industrial output topped R32-million. It had 17 radio stations, 16 newspapers and 15 magazines.

But all that was before the Portuguese empire — and Angola — collapsed, leaving in its wake here a Marxist revolutionary state.

### Technical Skills

More than any European power in Africa, Portugal had pursued a policy that guaranteed eventual disaster, not only for an empire but also for the future of its colonies. Places like Angola were the exclusive domain of white men who would stay on forever.

When independence came in 1975 after 15 years of rebellion, 98 percent of Angolans were illiterate. There were few with any technical skills and virtually none with university degrees.

Luanda Bay, with the old Portuguese fortress on the bluff in the foreground and the city centre behind.

Most of the 750 000 Portuguese fled. They took with them everything they could carry or ship — vehicles, telephones, typewriters, coins to be melted down for silver, even the bathroom taps.

Today you can still stand on the patio of the Panorama Hotel and gaze out across the bay at Africa's most beautiful skyline. But not much else is the same.

The mosaic sidewalks have cracked and buckled. Rubbish fills the streets, and the luxury flats are occupied by squatters. The odour of urine fills the corridors. Rats scurry through abandoned restaurants, parks are overgrown, and the rusting frames of wrecked cars litter the streets.

A visitor is struck by the eerie notion that he has entered a ghost town.

Block after block of stores is closed, windows broken and boarded up. Lifts don't work. Cargo rots at the port. At the airport there are no taxis to meet passengers arriving from Lisbon, Moscow and Havana.

In a R32-a-day Luanda hotel, guests find a notice advising: "The great difficulty we are finding in replacing lost or deteriorated objects forces us to make this special request — should you need a towel, please request same at porter's desk." But the hotel has no porter's desk — and no running water or air-conditioning.

Indeed, after five centuries of Portuguese domination and five years of Marxist revolution

**A visitor is struck by the eerie notion that he has entered a ghost town, writes DAVID LAMB from Luanda.**

guided by the Soviet Union, Angola is in a state of utter deterioration.

A trip through four Angolan provinces produced little evidence of anything save decay and stagnation, incompetence and inefficiency. Most of the people appeared bored and obedient.

### Coffee crop

The Angolans, victims of both the past and the present, are a kind and proud people, and their country has the potential for considerable economic growth. Income from Gulf Oil Corporation production in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda is in the neighbourhood of R4-million a day.

But, according to Western economic sources, 60 cents of every dollar earned goes either to the military or towards repaying Angola's debt to the Soviet Union. The coffee crop, now negligible, goes to Cuba, the fish to Russia.

Angola has not published a budget since 1977. The once flourishing Press has dwindled to two government newspapers and a single radio station, and

Angolans learn only what the ruling party thinks they should know.

An estimated 2 000 people who have dared to speak or act independently are in prison. All decisions are made at the top, and the people, whose opinions are never sought, take part in the democratic process only to the extent of following orders.

### Impossible battle

But unlike many African governments, Angola has never wasted money on flashy prestige projects, and corruption is virtually non-existent.

The Government has encouraged the emergence of an egalitarian society where black and white, rich and poor, enjoy no special privileges. Cabinet Ministers live modestly on salaries of R640 a

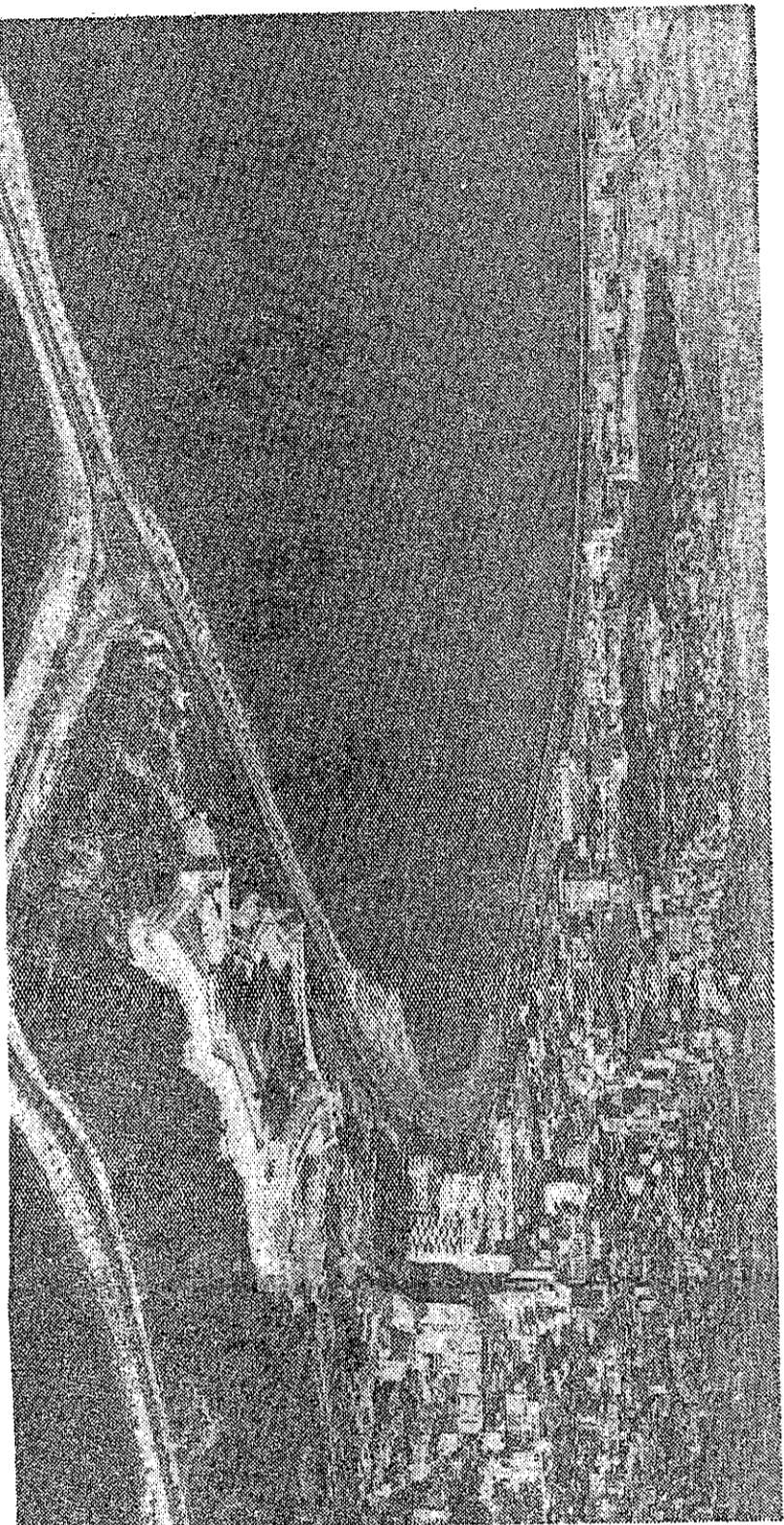
month, although they have access to a car and food not available to most Angolans.

But the handful of revolutionary zealots who served in hotels other than História Government is fighting what appears to be an impossible battle.

Angolans can buy food at Government prices only if they have a card showing they are poor. They need permission to change address.

For the visiting businessman, Angola is a nightmare African nightmare. Rarely seen in hotels other than História. Absenteeism in industry runs at 50 per cent.

"Angola, Angola, Angola," said a man, throwing up his hands in exasperation, most of his men failed to show up for work. "What is this thing we have here?" Los Angeles Times News Service.





Own Correspondent

CAMP LICUA (Angola) — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has denied that accepting support from white South Africa has weakened his position in the rest of Africa.

In interviews with eight international journalists invited to visit Unita's base camps and frontline guerillas, he said:

"Look at the Mozambicans who are supposed to be marxist. Those are the people who are dealing with the South Africans, too.

"And President Machel would not survive a month without South African trade.

"He is considered a revolutionary and he is getting everything from South Africa.

"Of course, a black man like me will not say that apartheid is a good thing.

"How are we going to get rid of the mistreatment of blacks in South Africa? I don't know, because I'm busy with my own problems."

Savimbi's problems include the fact that he is still fighting large numbers of Cuban troops — he puts them at 30 000 — and he claims they are being supported by East Germans and Russian "advisers."

"They are using Angola as a starting position for further conquest in southern Africa," he told the correspondents.



Unita president Dr Jonas Savimbi (right) and Unita secretary-general commander Nzau Puna.

# Savimbi not ashamed of SA aid

Savimbi was forthcoming about his reasons for inviting the newsmen to Unita territory.

"When (the government) learns that journalists have been here, they will make an extra effort to destroy what we have been building.

"It is bad for them to have the world know that journalists came here safely, that you drove with us in cars."

He was less forthright

about Unita's chances in the continuing struggle. But, he said, "We are on our way".

"United has a guerilla presence in 12 of Angola's 16 provinces.

"We are stronger than a year ago. We are beginning to take towns like Cuangar and hold them.

"They (the communist government) tried twice to retake Cuangar and we have repulsed them.

"It is a new dimension in our struggle."

# Angolans allege 260 killed

Own Correspondent

LUANDA — More than 260 people dead, dozens wounded and an unknown number of Angolan hostages kidnapped and taken into SWA/Namibia is the toll in a new series of South African cross-border raids into Angola, according to sources in Luanda.

The figures, released by Angolan chief of staff, Commander Xietu, are the highest since the alleged 1978 attacks on SWA/Namibian refugee camps. This time, Commander Xietu said, the targets have been Angolan country towns 72 km inside Angola.

The increased South African military action against Angola began earlier this month, according to Commander Xietu. However, since the new year, local officials in Kunene province bordering on SWA/Namibia have repeatedly spoken of intense South African bombing and shelling of major roads "hitting at all moving vehicles."

Commander Xietu said the latest raids were aimed at capturing key spots inside the proposed UN demilitarised zone, ultimately to install members of Unita which, the Angolans say, is receiving South African military training and support in SWA/Namibia.

Commander Xietu said one attack was against the country town of Chiede, 19 km north of the border in Kunene province.

Sixty Angolans, including troops, were said to have been killed, dozens wounded and many more kidnapped in the attack involving eight helicopter gunships.

In a second larger attack in southwestern Kwando Kubango province 70 km north of the border at Savate, 200 Angolans were said to have been killed in 15 hours of fighting against a column of South African armoured cars with infantry, heavy artillery and three helicopter gunships.

# Angola in sales deal with CSO

RDM  
30/5/80  
(5)

London Bureau

ANGOLA'S Minister of Mines, Mr Alberto Ribeiro, has negotiating secret arrangements in London with De Beers Central Selling Organisation for marketing his country's rising diamond output.

British authorities, confirmed this after disclosing that a special envoy of Angola's President Dos Santos has delivered a message to the British Prime Minister; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, calling attention to what Mr Dos Santos says is mounting South African military pressure against Angola.

The envoy, Angola's Ambassador to Belgium, Mr Fernando

van Dunem, saw Mrs Thatcher to hand over the Dos Santos letter which also urges Britain to support United Nations proposals for a swift settlement of Namibia's disputed future.

The Foreign Office has spread word that Britain considers South Africa's latest reply to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on Namibia to be negotiable — even if it is also being described as equivocal.

In that reply South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha reaffirmed South Africa's wish for an international settlement in Namibia, but he also attached a series of condi-

tions which Dr Waldheim is known to think will be difficult — if not impossible — to meet.

Dr Waldheim met Mrs Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, in London last week and Namibia was a major topic of discussion.

The Ribeiro mission to London was a hush-hush affair. Angola's socialist-oriented rulers have no wish to advertise their increasing trade, technological and other business with countries of the capitalist West, and particularly with the South African-based De Beers group.

Equally, the Central Selling Organisation tries in the interest of effective diamond-pricing policy to keep its buying and selling operations as confidential as possible.

Nonetheless, authorities in London disclosed that Diamang, Angola's State-controlled diamond mining company, was gradually approaching its pre-civil war output of 2-million carats a year. In 1979 alone Britain bought about R85-million Angolan diamonds.

Diplomatic and political activity over Namibia has been intensifying, with Dr Waldheim preparing a new report for UN Security Council consideration.

His report will take account of Mr Botha's qualified acceptance of the idea of a 96 km demilitarised zone along Namibia's frontiers with Angola and Zambia.

Dr Waldheim is conferring with governments representing the five "front-line" states — Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana), Zimbabwe and the "contact group" of five nations seeking a peaceful settlement of Namibia's future. The contact states are Britain, the US, France, West Germany and Canada.

Lord Carrington, who will meet Swapo leader Sam Nujoma in London on Monday, hopes to be able to play a more active role in the search for a Namibia compromise than some of his predecessors.

Flushed with the success of the Zimbabwe settlement, Lord Carrington thinks he may be able to find a basis of negotiation that would bring the United Nations, Swapo, South Africa, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Angola together.

The British have no high hopes, however, that Mr Botha's suggestion will be adopted for a seat at any conference table for Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement which claims to control much of southern Angola and which is still fighting the MPLA Government.

# British mercenaries in appalling prison in Angola

London Bureau

LONDON. — The father of a British mercenary serving a 30-year sentence in an Angolan jail has told of his joy at getting the first smuggled letter in two years from his son — and his anger after reading it.

"We were beginning to fear he was dead, so we were really glad to get the letter," said Mr Percy Wiseman.

His 31-year-old son, Michael, is in the jail with six other British mercenaries who fought in the Angolan war.

"He told us not to worry. But after reading the letter we can't help but worry. The prison conditions are obviously appalling. Now Mr Wiseman, of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, wants to use the letter to try to persuade the Foreign Office to intervene on his son's behalf.

"The British Government just doesn't seem to want to know at all," he said.

"It's about time they got off their backs and did something.

"The prison is obviously filthy. Michael says in his letter that he and one of the others — he doesn't mention names — got into the kitchen and found 49 rats around the cooker."

The main complaint was about food, said Mr Wiseman, a 54-year-old building worker.

"In the morning they have a cup of coffee and a slice of bread. Later they get something that seems to be mainly rice and fish.

Apparently, the Portuguese people there have so much food they can't carry it all at once — because it's paid for by their government.

The British government won't pay," Michael says.

"Some of the Angolans are very decent and give them occasional tidbits. But the situation is pathetic — and disgraceful."

British diplomats in Luanda have only irregular access to the British mercenaries. Their last visit was in May and before that in March and July last year.

Families of the mercenaries provide money for the British diplomats to buy food and vitamin pills for the prisoners and the families receive a letter from the Foreign Office after each visit.

"The difficulty is there is no consular convention with Angola," the Foreign Office said. "We have not received as regular access to the prisoners as we would like."

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An American and a Soviet journalist were walking together through the garbage - strewn streets of central Luanda the other day.

When they passed beneath an effigy of President Jimmy Carter hanging above an abandoned store, the Russian paused, looked up and said with relish, "Imperialist."

The American smiled and shrugged. The Russian seemed disappointed that he had not drawn a more emotional response and walked on in silence.

But in this destitute and dispirited land, there is very little to get emotional about, and neither Moscow nor Washington can take much pride in what it has done or is doing here.

Once a prosperous Portuguese colony, Angola has gone into rapid economic decline under Soviet guidance. It has been rebuffed out of the colonialists only to find a new foreign master.

Some of its leaders may be dedicated marxists, but the great majority of the people have no ideology. They merely follow orders.

### Suspicious

Much of Angola's meagre energies are devoted to politics. The often-heard slogans and jargon seem irrelevant to the country's complex economic and social problems.

# Destitute, dispirited, land that needs aid

It should not surprise Washington that Angola maintains its close ties with Moscow. At every turn, the United States has taken positions that have reconfirmed Angolan suspicions — and, in some cases, hatred — of the West. US attitudes have served only to push the West African country further into the Soviet sphere.

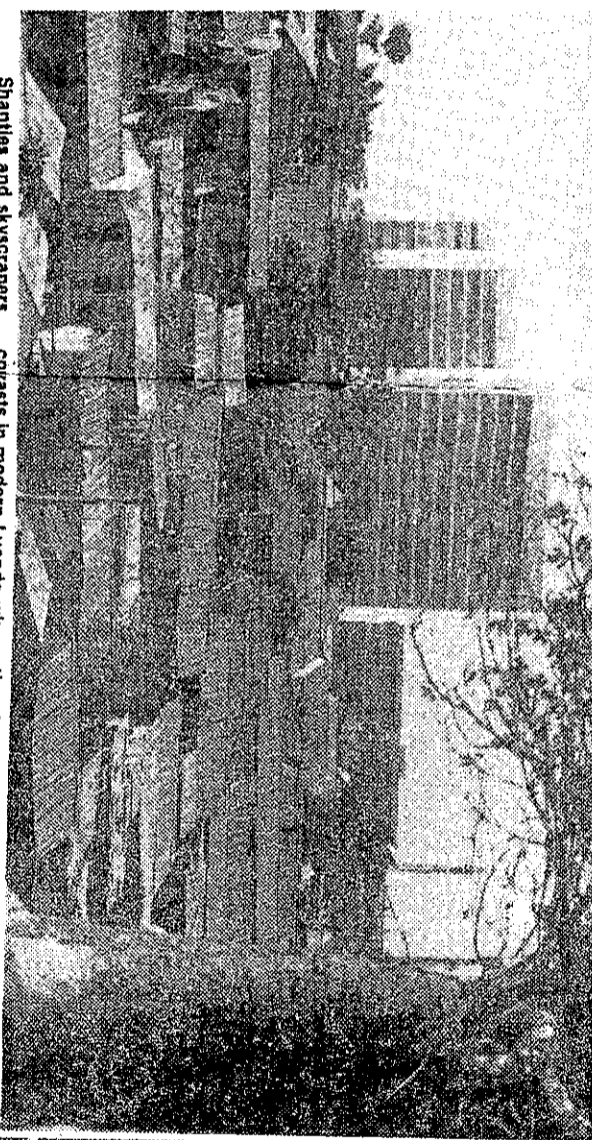
### Cubans

In 1975, on the eve of independence, the United States was supporting two tribally based but pro-Western guerrilla groups fighting Neto's Soviet-equipped and Cuban-led army.

President Gerald Ford tried to convince the American public that US interests were threatened by communism in Angola, but he failed. In December 1975 the US Senate voted to end

That same year, the United States voted for a UN resolution criticising Portugal's colonial rule

DAVID LAMB, the Los Angeles Times bureau chief in Nairobi, was admitted to Angola recently and was allowed to travel extensively. It was the first time in more than four years that any American journalist had been permitted such freedom of movement in Angola. His impressions are recorded below.



Shanties and skyscrapers... contrasts in modern Luanda where the streets are strewn with garbage.



The wide-flung arms of an MPLA soldier symbolised the jubilation of the population when "liberation" came to Angola in 1975. But five years after independence the mood is very different.

## Economy in tatters

Its social services, however inadequate, extend throughout the country. Its power bases is multiracial and national, not tribal.

Despite a bloody attempted coup in May 1978 the MPLA achieved something last September that few African governments have managed — a smooth transfer of power after the death of a president.

### Initiatives

Neto's death in Moscow of cancer did not usher in a new era in Angola. It only ensured the continuation of his policies. In his final months, Neto had been moving toward negotiations with the UNITA guerrillas and seeking closer contact with the West.

The United States has been unwilling or unable to respond to those initiatives. But if Washington does eventually recognise the MPLA and play a role in ending the military conflicts in Angola and in neighbouring Namibia, the Soviet Union is bound to find its influence diminished in southern Africa.

At the time of independence in 1975, Angola produced 90 per cent of its own food. By 1977, after most of the Portuguese had pulled out, that figure had fallen to 50 percent.

Today, although the Government publishes virtually no statistics, it is believed that Angola produces less than 20 per cent of its food.

Coffee production has tumbled from 240 000 tons in 1974 to an estimated 30 000 tons a year—a quarter of pre-independence levels.

Though many of Angola's problems were inherited with independence, at least one was self-induced: the State renounced virtually all economic incentives. The result is that the largely untrained, largely uneducated people care little about keeping a job.

Until the 1960s, Portugal held back Angola's industrial growth to protect its own industries. But in the last decade of colonialism small, consumer-oriented manufacturing and processing plants began to grow outside the cities. By 1972, three years before independence, Angola's industrial output was worth R33-million, more than

four times what it is now. Most factories are closed today.

The only part of the economy that has escaped unscathed is oil, which is run by foreigners. Extraction began in 1956 and Angola has managed to maintain levels of about 150 000 barrels a day, three-quarters of which is produced by Gulf Oil. Angola owns 51 percent of its oil industry.

Even though the Government's fiscal policies are conservative and large sums have not been wasted on prestige projects, most economists believe the economy will have to be restructured if Angola is to get back on a firm financial footing. But that is a luxury that Angola probably cannot afford until it can reduce its military spending and its financial commitments to the Soviet Union, the country can escape about 60c of every dollar

Angola earns. "Angola has paid a high price for ideology," a French businessman said. "All this stuff they're getting from the Eastern bloc would cost them about half as much if they bought it in the West. Unless they alter course, I can't see how the country can escape total economic disaster."

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# Into the bush with UN

### At the invitation of Unita's president, Jonas Savimbi, eight newsmen were flown into southern Angola to see his guerillas in action. JACK FOISIE gives his impressions of the trip.

Our two vehicles, a Land-Rover and a high-wheeled truck, had been crashing through thornbush and riding over saplings for hours, following a sluggish river downstream.

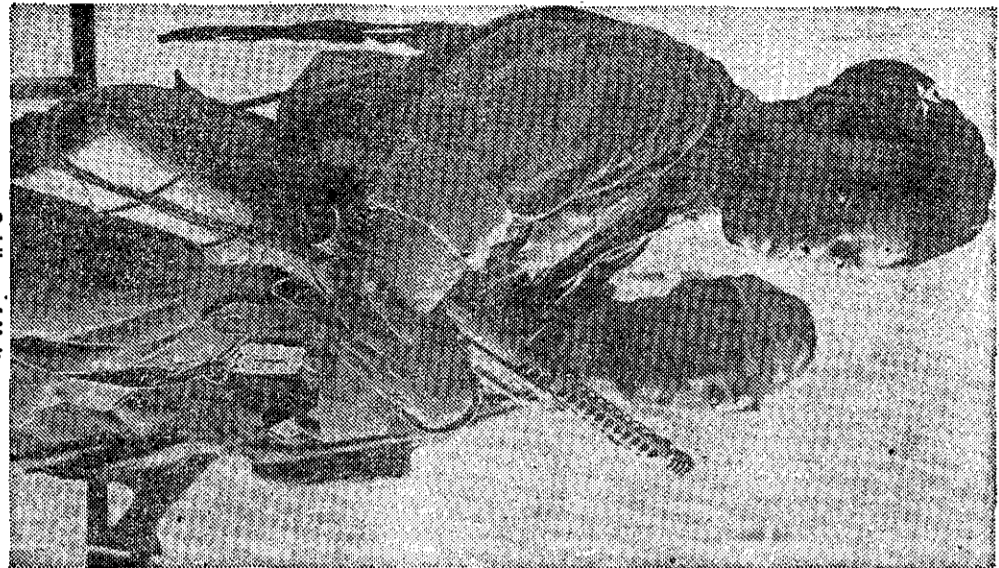
Rounding a bend, we sighted armed men in the distance. We stopped, and a guerilla major with the *nom de guerre* of Rino and his 20 armed men quickly climbed out, spread out in a skirmish line and trotted forward.

They had to see if the unknown men were friendly or members of the Government army which, with Russian, Cuban and East German support, is trying to crush Unita. Ten minutes later Rino fired off a white rocket flare to signal that the strangers were friendly — members of Unita on a hunting expedition. That night we ate buffalo meat.

For 18 days I travelled with guerillas of Unita — an acronym for the Portuguese name of the anti-communist group pitted against the ruling MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), a marxist organisation.

**Dedicated**  
At the invitation of Unita's president, Jonas Savimbi, a robust 45-year-old Angolan, eight newsmen were flown in from a nearby African country to see the guerillas in action.

The journey showed the guerillas to be disciplined and dedicated but without the support that would seem necessary to defeat the Government forces. The rebels' only open supporter in Africa is Senegal, which is far to the north and unable to provide much assistance. Their major source of weapons is the enemy from whom they capture them.



Soldiers of Unita



Jonas Savimbi

that his troops in central Angola are so aggressive that the Government's forces and their Cuban allies are unable to venture out of their garrisons in the towns without being ambushed.

#### 'Offensive'

Besides attempting to embarrass and weaken the Soviet-backed regime with his creeping 'offensive' into central areas still controlled by the Government, Savimbi has intensified his effort to take and hold towns along the Angola border with SWA/Namibia in the south.

He has a political motive for doing so. The current UN proposal for bringing about independence and representative rule in SWA/Namibia, which is administered by South Africa, includes the establishment of a demilitarised zone along the 2 400 km Angola-Namibia frontier as a way of preventing infiltration of insurgents into the territory.

Savimbi sees he is all in favour of it — so long as he is consulted about his status in the DMZ. This is the guerilla chief's way of seeking to obtain a degree of recognition from the United Nations, which until now has not acknowledged his presence.

#### Journey

Intent on publicising his victories long the border, Savimbi invited — it was not a command — his newsmen guests to undertake the 480 km journey from his headquarters to see Cuangar, the border town his troops plucked on April 14. Three of the newsmen, already seagore from day and night, took rides from one town to another in Savimbi's string of bases, decelerated. The

other five of us went on the trip to Cuangar and back — a trip that Savimbi said could be done in 2½ days.

In fact, it took 10 days as the vehicles frequently broke down, overreared or suffered flat tyres as they struggled through the sandy waste or plunged into deep brush to hide when the drone of aircraft was heard.

Another problem was that while most of the guerillas have intimate knowledge of the countryside they travel through, our Unita guide lost his way several times.

But if Savimbi's attempt to demonstrate his new-found mobility through the use of trucks captured from the enemy was a failure, the time we spent with the Unita guerillas showed off their remarkable endurance, patience, self-reliance, humour, dedication, discipline and ability to improvise.

#### Racial

In one 10-hour stop due to an engine breakdown, the driver and the cook chopped out the top of an empty 50-gallon drum and pounded the metal into a radiator fan to replace the broken one.

Virtually all Unita members are black, but the fight against the Government has no racial basis. One of Savimbi's bodyguards is a white youth from Savimbi's home town of Munhangou.

Savimbi claims that his guerilla army has 15 000 regulars in its striking force and 8 000 militiamen who stay in Unita-occupied areas to guard the bases and the villages of loyal civilians.

#### Other impressions:

It is an army that travels mainly on its feet,

and operations must be planned months in advance, for it takes troops that long to get into place. Savimbi disclosed that South Africa is Unita's main supplier of food and fuel, but the guerillas also grow their own millet — the only grain that will flourish in the dry south-east.

● The Unita army makes do with one doctor, who was captured from the MPLA. He says he would serve more happily if Unita also captures his wife, also a doctor.

● The army's weaponry consists mainly of captured Soviet-bloc rifles, machine-guns, mortars and Bazookas. Recruits expended plenty of rounds in training while the visiting reporters observed, but the ammunition reserve in the fighting areas seemed scanty.

● There are dozens of established Unita camps but the only number available is scrounged from captured villages. Most of the guerillas' buildings are made of logs, branches and elephant grass.

● During our stay, the only equipment that worked consistently were the radios that the army together. Most are backpack-sets powered by hand-cranked generators.

● It is an army where neither generals nor privates are paid. Unita's only promise is that it will provide food and

80, 5 + 38 = 118, 5 = 59% See Book 6 for continuation of Section A - 1 case 2(a)



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

SECTION A

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank. with Micro Answer

All answer books must be numbered

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# How SA fought border battle

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Pretoria

Swapo fighters died at their guns as their nerve centre was overrun by South African infantrymen this week. Dead Swapo gunners were surrounded by spent cartridges when they were found by South Africans in mopping up operations at the "smokeshell" in southern Angola this week.

Mopping up operations are still continuing and the estimated Swapo casualty figure of 200 is believed to be far lower than the real number of casualties.

Many bodies hidden deep in the bush will never be found. There were also signs that Swapo removed some of the bodies in the night.

At a Press conference today, two military correspondents, Mr Willem Steenkamp from the Cape Times and Mr Jan van Niekerk of the SABC, gave eyewitness assessments of the battle.

It began at 2.25 pm on an undisclosed day this week and carried on sporadically into the night. Mopping up operations continued into the next morning.

Swapo forces appeared to expect an attack to come from the direction of

each page and in column (1) cover the number of the numbering. must be used for written a ball point pen is acceptable ink may be used only for diagrams, for to be used. ed on each separate sheet where sheets additional to are used. ft hand margin.

**WARNING**

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Under the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Swapo forces appeared to expect an attack to come from the direction of the road which runs through the highly camouflaged camp.

But the South Africans swung east and avoided the road which was heavily mined.

The South Africans attacked in a three-pronged formation with three separate groups overrunning the huge base. It was about 5 km by 13 km in extent.

The attack caught Swapo by surprise and resistance began only as the South Africans swept back after their initial burst through the base.

#### Invisible

The base was invisible from the air and was difficult to detect from the ground, with only the small openings of underground bunkers visible.

The Swapo men must have known they were facing superior South African forces and in a conventional situation Swapo would have retreated.

But their stubborn resistance indicated that they were defending the nerve centre of their operations and not an isolated base.

Signs that at least one "political commissar" was based in the camp were found in the form of communist literature, maps of Russia and large posters of Lenin.

Swapo had learnt the lesson not to have a base made up of huts visible from the air which was the case in 1978 when the South Africans overran the Moscow and Vietnam bases at Cassinga.

# STRIKE INTO ANGOLA

RDH 14/6/82

RDH 14/6/82

## Political Staff

SIXTEEN South African soldiers were killed and 200 guerrillas died in a second major raid on Swapo military headquarters in Angola, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

The first raid was in August 1978, when South African forces killed more than 1 000 guerrillas in an attack on Cassinga. Swapo's operational headquarters at Moscow Base were destroyed.

Later new headquarters were established at another location. This was the target for the latest attack.

Yesterday Mr Botha told a hushed Parliament that the army had conducted a successful ground operation against Swapo concentrations in Angola.

"The operation was executed with speed and as a surprise action," he said.

"The target was spread over about 65 sq km, with different concentrations which had to be destroyed."

The original attack lasted over six hours and was continued the following morning. A considerable amount of ammunition, according to estimates more than 100 tons, was confiscated.

The Prime Minister associated himself with the condolences expressed by military headquarters to the relatives of the men killed in the action.

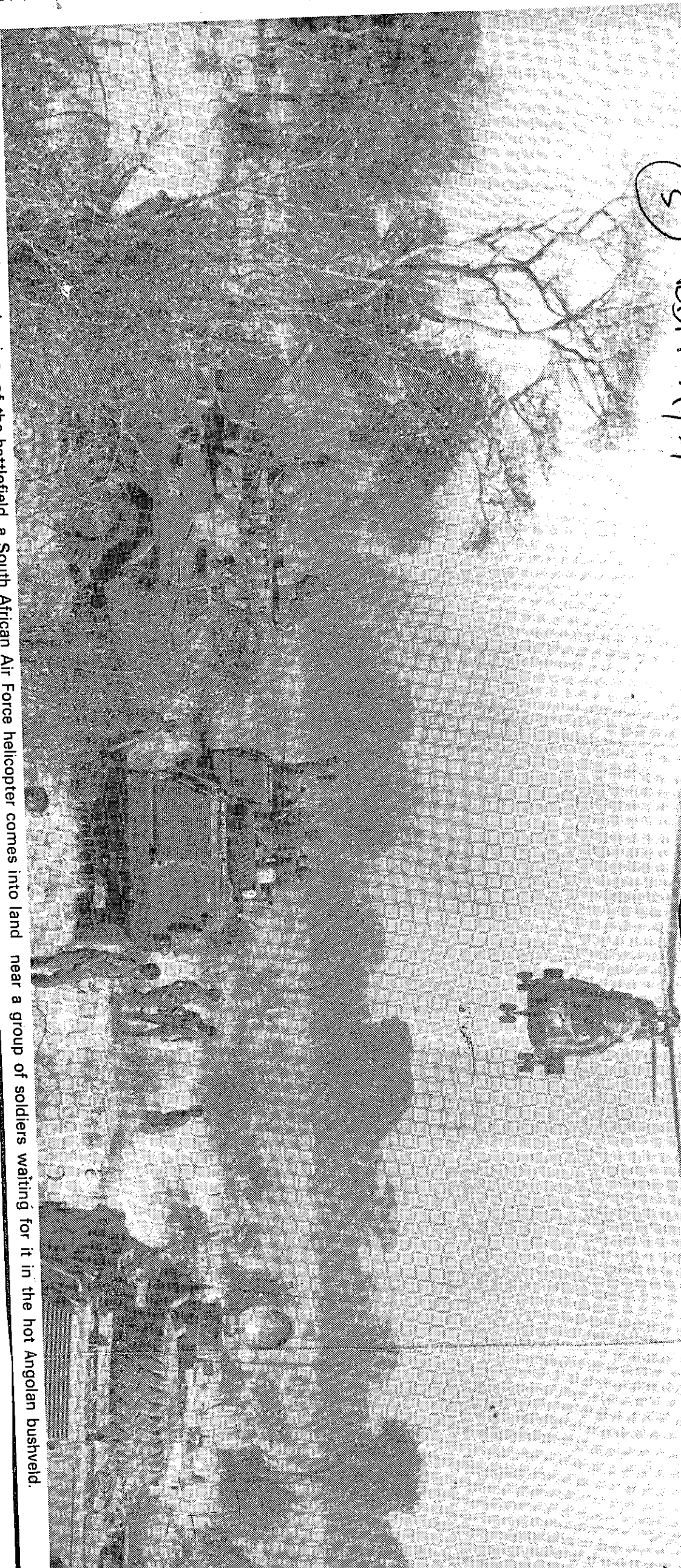
"They made the greatest sacrifice to help fight communism and terrorism in southern Africa, and our nation, as well as their closest relatives, can honour their memory with pride."

Mr Botha gave a strong warning to the leaders of Swapo that, wherever they established bases, "we will track them down again and destroy them again".

He said: "We will not allow that terrorists can operate from across the borders against us and innocent people for whose safety we are responsible."

The Government was also aware that there were joint MPLA/Swapo bases, and the MPLA should be aware that it was endangering itself by doing so, he said.

However, the Government had taken notice, with approval,



Amid the smoke and noise of the battlefield, a South African Air Force helicopter comes into land near a group of soldiers waiting for it in the hot Angolan bushveld.

clation, of the fact that the Angolan armed forces had so far withheld support from Swapo in the present operations.

"Seeing that it is my Government's declared policy that we want to live in peace and harmony with our neighbours, I wish to express the confidence that the MPLA will maintain that approach."

Speaking after the Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, associated himself with Mr Botha's tribute to the army, and expressed his condolences to the relatives. So

did the New Republic Party speaker, Mr Nigel Wood, MP for Berea (Durban).

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said:

"These young men died in the service of the Republic, and all of us hope that their sacrifice will contribute towards the safety of our people, and for the preservation of peace in our land."

The soldiers killed were: Lieutenant Johannes Jacobs du Toit, 20, of 20 Cheryl Street, Beaufort West; Corporal Paul Kruger, 20, Annadale, Thomas River; Captain Lello, 19, of 15 Riffmann French, Northern Park, Maritzburg; and Rifleman Petrus Johannes Joubert, of

Riffmann Elias Hemmery, 24, of Ovenshield; Rifleman Jacobus Hendrik Faurie, 20, of the Farm Kinophontem, Alma, Trawants; Rifleman Peter William Vermeulen, 19, 6 Day Avenue, Gordon's Bay; Rifleman Stephen Bantzi, 19, of Riffmann Cretz, Athlone, Maritzburg; Rifleman Andreas Paulus, 22, of Ovenshield; Rifleman Roberto Nicols de Vito, 19, of Riffmann Street, Portofino, Beaufort West; Rifleman Frans Louwer, 19, 10 Second Street, Johannes Venter, 25, 38 Riffmann Street, Van der Walt Park, Durban; Rifleman Tobias Hloeng, 21, of Ovenshield; Rifleman Hermanus Johannes Kemp, 19, 32 Bautes Street, Warden, OFS; Rifleman Michael Claresa Luyt, 19, 31 Riffmann Street, Cambridge West, East London; Rifleman Andrew John Madson, 19, 83 6th Street, Northmead, Benoni; Rifleman Petrus Johannes Joubert, of

Matieland Canal, Jozini.

United Press International reports from Lisbon that Angola claims its forces recently shot down three South African Mirage fighter bombers.

It quoted the Portuguese ANOP news agency as saying from Luanda that a Defence Ministry statement claimed anti-aircraft gunners downed the Mirages near Lubango on June 7. It said the planes were attacking a Namibian "refugee camp."

Sapa-Reuters reports that the Lisbon weekly, Expresso, said yesterday that an Angolan airliner which crashed on a domestic flight last Sunday, killing all 29 people aboard, was shot down in error by government forces.

It said the Soviet-built Yak 40 jet was flying over southern Angola and mistaken for a South African plane.

In Paris, the Angolan opposition movement, Unita, said yesterday that its forces had shot down a Soviet-built Antonov-26 transport aircraft in south-western Angola, killing 22 East German soldiers and seven other people on board.

More pictures, story — Page 3

**What's new in the 'Mail'**

HERE is how much more you are getting in today's new, bigger Rand Daily Mail compared with last Saturday's 15c issue:

- Eight more pages and 60 more columns of news of all kinds;
- Three times the amount of space for world news;
- A new highly topical World News Spotlight feature;
- Double the amount of space for business news, other than Stock Exchange prices and statistics;
- New capital market and stock market reviews;
- A new Saturday Opinion page with special articles on current affairs;
- More sports news, plus a special wraparound supplement on today's rugby Test.



# Before attack — a smoke.

Saturday

## chat and bully beef

(5) ~~21~~ ~~22~~ RDM 14/6/80.

### Old school pals died together

Staff Reporters.

TWO old schoolfriends from the East Rand were among the 16 South African soldiers killed in the operational area.

They were Rifleman Andrew Maddon, 19, of 6th Street, Northmead, Benoni, and Rifleman Robert de Vito, 19, of Heldzingen Street, Parkdene, Boksburg.

Yesterday, their parents said the two had known each other for years, went to the same school, and to the border together in January last year.

They were to have come home at the end of the year.

Before being called up, Robert de Vito was studying aircraft maintenance at the Kempton Park Technical College, and intended becoming a draughtsman.

His parents, Mr Jimmy de Vito, a mine shift boss, and Mrs Ailsa de Vito, said Robert and his two sisters had dual nationality — South African and Italian — and that he could have done his military service in Italy.

"But he felt that because he was born here, he would serve in South Africa," said Mrs De Vito said.

Their eldest daughter Paola is cutting short an overseas trip to be with her parents.

Rfn Maddon, one of five children, and the son of Mr Pat Maddon, a senior technical officer at an electrical engineering firm, and

Mrs Sal Maddon, was to join his father's firm as a commercial trainee at the end of the year.

He matriculated at Nigel High School before going to the border, and was vice-headboy.

Mr Maddon said yesterday that South Africans were caught in a "web of hatred and grief caused by apartheid".

"I know my son was doing his duty, but I cannot condemn the other side," he said.

Rfn Jacobus Hendrik Fourie, of Nylstroom, died a week after his 20th birthday.

One of seven children, he went to Hans Strydom High School in Naboomspruit as a boarder until 1978.

He would have completed his military training at the end of the year, and was then going to Iscor, where he had hoped to become an instrument mechanic.

His parents are Mr Francois and

Mrs Anna Fourie, of Alma, near Nylstroom.

Rifleman Gerhardus Johannes Kemp, 19, of Warden in the Orange Free State, was also one of seven children. His parents are Mr John and Mrs Joey Kemp.

Rfn Kemp completed his schooling at Hoerskool Warden in 1978.

His father said he had wanted to become a technician after finishing his military training at the end of the year.

Rfn Gert Johannes Venter, 25, of Silberblaar Street, Wentworth, Durban, leaves his wife Joyce, and a two-year-old daughter, Yolanda.

Mr Venter's mother, Mrs H C Kruger, said he was to have ended his military service in December.

Rfn Venter had been a Railways technician in Burgersdorp, Cape, before going into the Army.

Two of the killed came from Maritzburg. They were Rfn Stephen Maritz Cronje, of Lexden Circle, Athlone, and Rfn Francis John

Lello, of Clydesdale Avenue.

Rfn Cronje's father, Mr N Cronje, said yesterday that his son matriculated at Gert Maritz High School in 1978. He was the head-boy.

Rfn Cronje, who began his military training in 1979, was a member of the Defence Force's Free State Bisley team.

Rfn Lello had six months military training to complete, his mother, Mrs Noreen Lello, said yesterday.

He matriculated from Alexandra High School in 1978, and immediately went into the army.

He leaves his mother, two brothers and five sisters.

Signalman Francois Johan Loubser, 19, of Paarl, was home on leave only three weeks ago. His parents are Mr and Mrs J Loubser, of 10 Second Avenue, Paarl.

Signalman Loubser matriculated in 1978 at Paarl Boys High.

His father, Mr Johan Loubser, said yesterday that Francois had wanted to go to university to study electrical engineering, but could not make up his mind.

Rfn Peter Willaim Warrenner, 19, of Day Avenue, Gordon's Bay, had been in the army since shortly after leaving school in 1978. He matriculated at Rondebosch Boys' High School.

He leaves his stepmother, Mrs M Warrenner, and two sisters.



A close-up of some of the Russian-made weapons found on Smokeshell — an AK-47 rifle and ammunition, and a RPG-7 launcher with some of its rockets.



Some of the attacking force's key personnel have a meeting in the bush to sort out last-minute details before crossing the Angolan border.



ANDREW MADDON, 19 ... killed in action

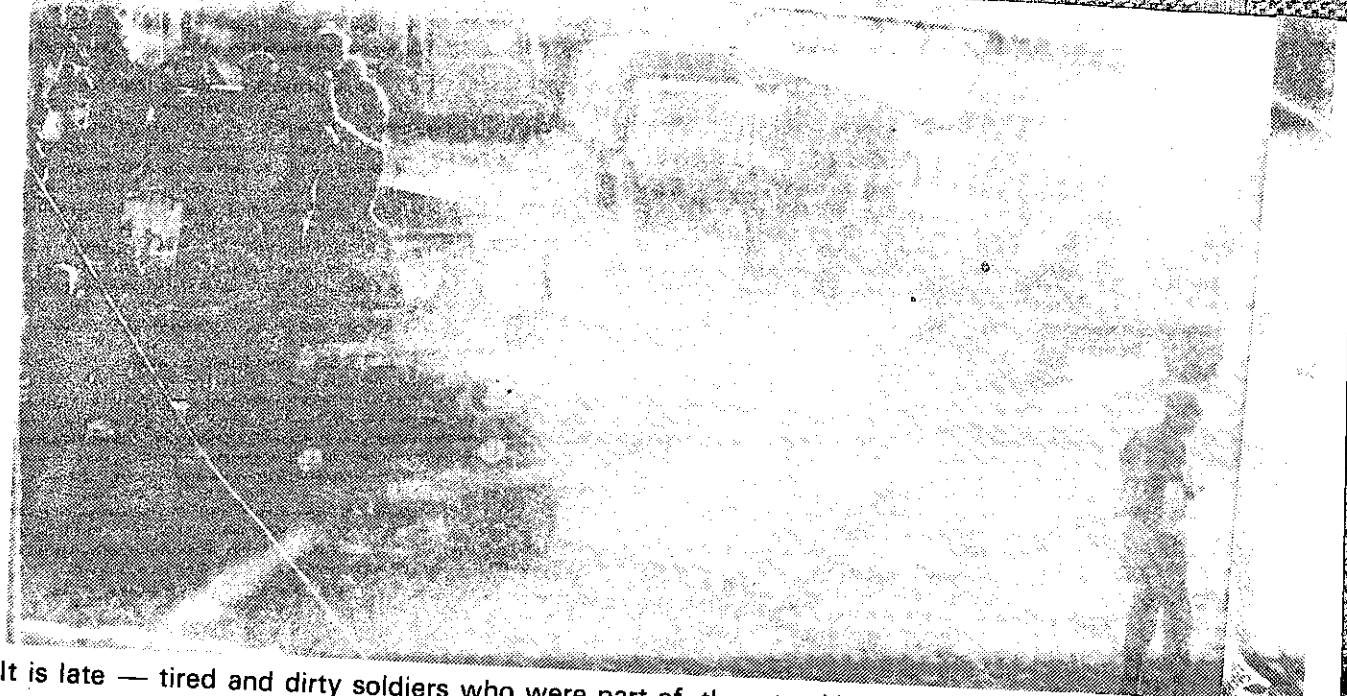


ROBERT DE VITO, 19 ... killed in action

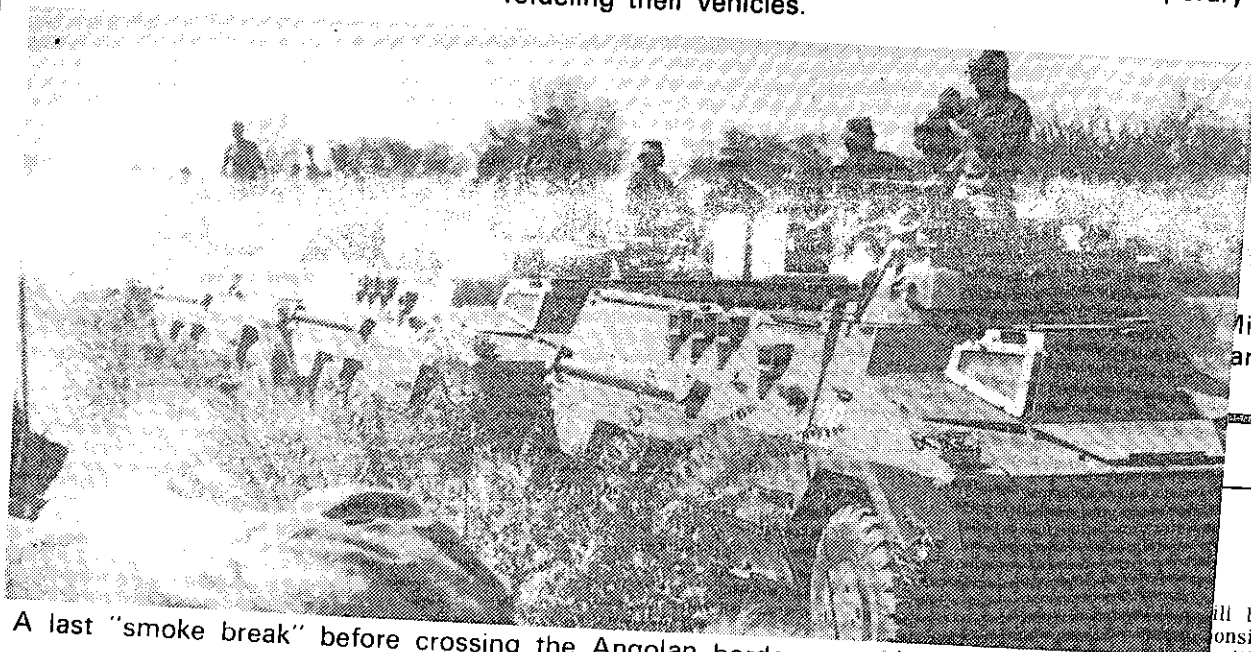


GERT VENTER, 25 ... killed in action

By IRENE SILBER  
Mining days



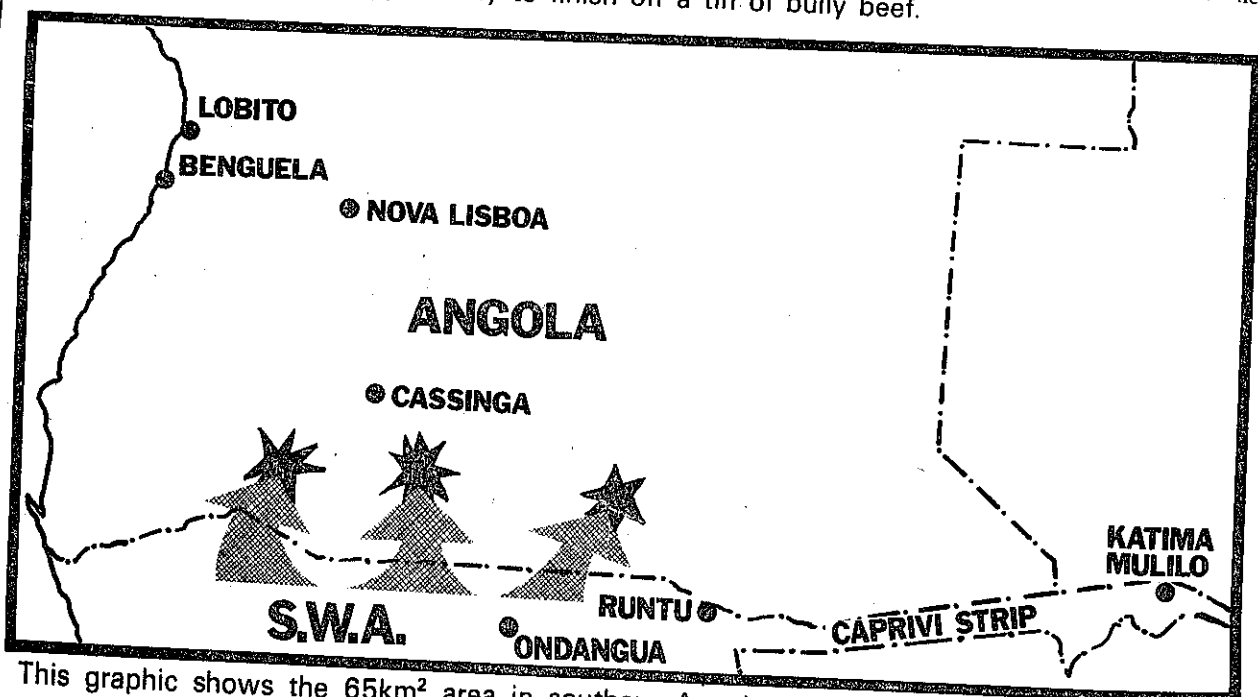
It is late — tired and dirty soldiers who were part of the attacking force form a temporary refueling their vehicles.



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A last "smoke break" before crossing the Angolan border — and a Ratel commander, opportunity to finish off a tin of bully beef.

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This graphic shows the 65km<sup>2</sup> area in southern Angola where the South African Defence Force attacked Swapo bases.

# More raids if needed - Botha

S-AR  
14/6/80

The Star's Africa News Service and Political Staff

In the worst six-week period in the history of the 14-year low intensity bushwar on the SWA/Namibia - Angola border, security forces have lost 34 men including those killed in this week's operations.

The recent action brings the number of Swapo men killed in the same period to about 371 - including 200 this week - and a total of about 630 since January 1.

Security force losses reported this year total 65, nine of them in non-operational accidents, and 16 this week.

The Prime Minister has warned Swapo that South Africa will again attack their sanctuaries in Angola should it be necessary.

Announcing in the Assembly yesterday the carrying out of the full-scale attack, Mr Botha declared determination to track down and destroy any new Swapo bases.

"We will not tolerate terrorists acting from across our borders against us and innocent people whose security is

our responsibility," the Prime Minister said.

He was aware that joint MPLA / Swapo bases existed and the MPLA should note what they were laying themselves open to.

Mr Botha said that the operation, involving ground-and-air assault, was carried out with speed and surprise. The target was spread over about 65 square kilometres with various strongpoints.

The initial attack was over difficult ground and took about six hours. It was resumed the following morning when more than 100 tons of equipment was seized.

The following members of the Defence Force were killed: Lieutenant Johannes Jacobus du Toit (20) of Clergy Street, Bethal. Corporal Paul Kruger (20) of Annandale, Thomas River.

Rfn Francis John Lello (19) of 15 Clydesdale Avenue, Northern Park, Maritzburg. Rfn Elias Hamutenyi (24) of Ovambo.

Rfn Jacobus Hendrik Fourie (20) of the farm Knopfontein, Alma. Rfn Peter William Warrener (19) of 5 Day

Avenue, Gordons Bay.

Rfn Stephen Maritz Cronje (19) of Lexdon Circle, Athlone, Maritzburg.

Rfn Andreas Paulus (22) of Ovambo.

Rfn Roberto Nicola de Vito (19) of 13 Helzdungen Street, Pardene, Boksburg.

Rfn Francois Johan Louber (19) of 10 Second Avenue, Paarl. Rfn Gert Johannes Venter (25) of 38 Silwerblaar Street, Vander Walt Park, Durban.

Rfn Tobias Halpengi (21) of Ovambo.

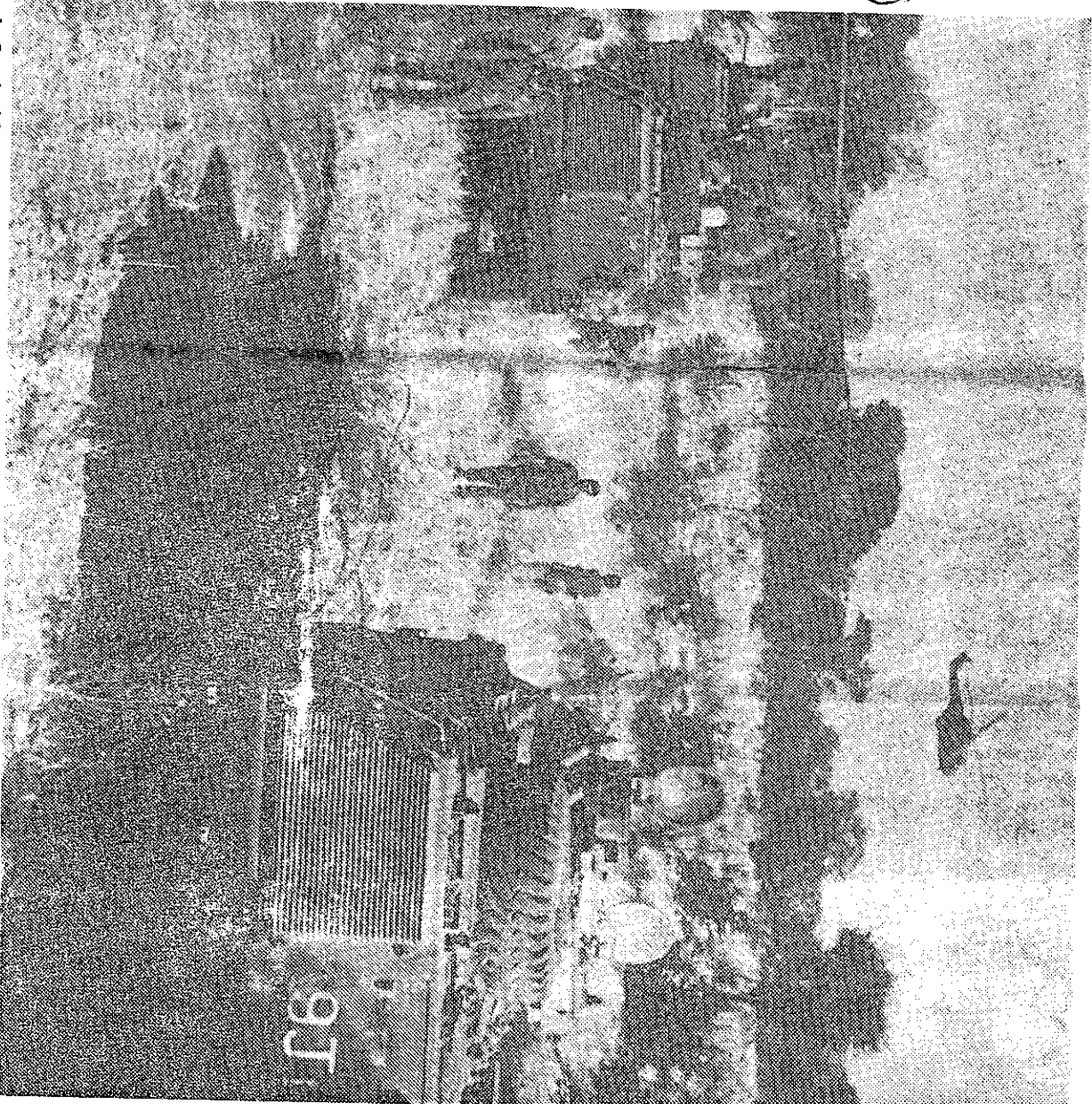
Rfn Gerhardus Johannes Kemp (19) of 33 Benkes Street, Warden.

Rfn Michael Clarens Luyt (19) of 31 Harrison Street, Cambridge West, East London.

Rfn Andrew John Madden (19) of 83 Sixth Street, Northmead, Benoni.

Rfn Petrus Johannes Joubert (20) of Makatini Canals, Josini.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, expresses his deepest sympathy - also on behalf of the Defence Command Council - to the next of kin.



A South African Air Force helicopter comes in to land near a group of soldiers waiting for it in the Angolan bushveld.

## Two border dead: friends since Reef schooldays

The parents of the two 19-year-old East Rand national servicemen killed on Thursday on the SWA/Namibia border will remember yesterday as a tragic Friday the 13th.

They learnt of the deaths of their sons, Riflemen Andrew John Madden and Roberto Nicola De Vito, at about 9.30 am yesterday.

The men had been schoolfriends and continued to be close

friends during their basic training in the B company of the 1st South African Infantry.

Mr and Mrs R Madden, the shocked parents of Andrew, told The Star, from their home in 6th Street, Northmead, Benoni, that their son had been prepared to meet death.

"I know he had a premonition that something was going to go wrong this time and

he took a Bible with him," said his mother. Andrew is survived by his parents, a 17-year-old sister, Bonafette, and two brothers, Douglas (20) and Hugh (18), who is joining the army next month.

Mrs Alisa de Vito of Helzdungen Street, Pardene, Boksburg, described Robert as a serious boy, with a "lovely sense of humour".

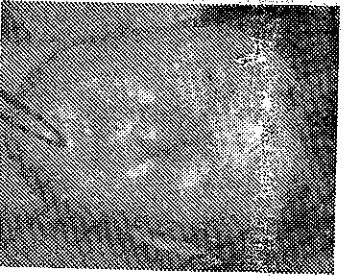
Robert leaves his mother and father and

two sisters, Paola (21) and Antonette (12).

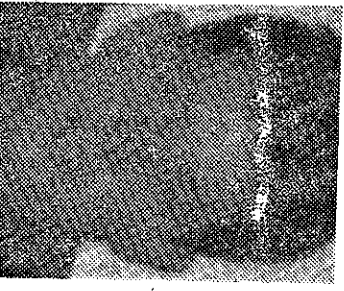
Riflesman Jacobus Hendrik Fourie of the Alma District near Nyabiroon was due to return home shortly on a 14-day pass.

A former headboy of Alma Primary School and Na-rosenspur High School, he was to complete his service in December.

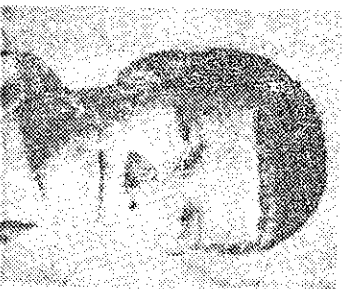
He leaves his parents, four brothers and a sister.



Friends from their boyhood... Andrew Madden and Robert de Vito, both 19, who were killed on the border on Thursday.



Jacobus Fourie, looked forward to going home.



Jacobus Fourie, looked forward to going home.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to

# Unita claims town on SWA border

STAR  
10/6/80  
5

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The guerilla movement Unita claims it has captured the town of Savate in southern Angola in a move apparently aimed at blocking United Nations attempts to create a demilitarised zone along the SWA/Namibia border.

A Unita communique released in Lisbon yesterday said the town in the Cuando-Cubango province was seized on May 21 after a four-hour battle in which 200 Government troops — including 10 Cubans — were killed and two MI-8 helicopters shot down.

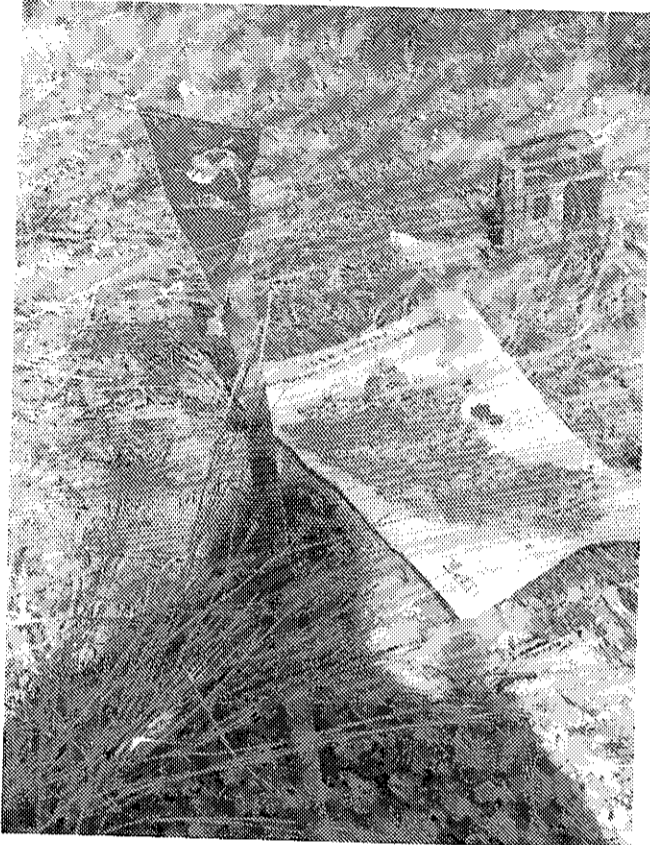
The guerillas said 19 of

their soldiers were killed and "several wounded" in the battle for the "strategic and important" town.

Western journalists with Unita in Angola have confirmed that the guerillas captured the southern town of Cuangar on April 14 in an offensive designed to seize and hold populated areas along the SWA/Namibia border.

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has reportedly told the journalists that his new strategy was aimed at forcing the UN to recognise his movement before it could establish the proposed DMZ.

# After the big battle comes the big mop-up



● A political commissar's bunker with flag and map of Russia. The radio was still on after the battle.

## Choppers braved anti-aircraft fire

Military Correspondent

SAAF helicopters braved heavy anti-aircraft fire to bring out wounded South African troops while the battle was at its fiercest, according to Mr Willem Steenkamp and Mr Jan van Niekerk, two reporters who saw the battle.

Mr Steenkamp said he watched as a helicopter landed to take away a wounded trooper.

"There were about six anti-aircraft guns in the battle, and one kept firing at the helicopter and the shells were going close.

"My heart was in my mouth, but the pilot seemed unconcerned. He landed near the wounded soldiers and the medics picked up the stretcher and without thought of danger to themselves rushed to the aircraft.

"Then the walking wounded, helped by their mates, made their way to the aircraft."

He said the South African wounded were taken out as quickly as possible.

"Even a man who strained his ankle was taken out in the thick of a battle. The wounded were given priority treatment."

He said that when the helicopter took off the anti-aircraft gun once again tried to bring the aircraft down, "but the pilot flew away as if he was on pleasure trip".

He said this was only one brave incident he saw.

A spokesman for the Defence Force said that none of the wounded was in a critical condition.

SOUTH AFRICAN troops are still mopping up the remnants of the Swapo guerrillas in Angola after the biggest neo-conventional battle in which SA troops have been involved since World War 2.

South Africa lost 16 men and Swapo lost at least 200 in the initial battle and yesterday two reporters who were there told myself and other military correspondents what happened in the battle across the Border — or as much as they were allowed to by Defence authorities.

The two reporters are Mr Willem Steenkamp, military correspondent of the Cape Times, and Mr Jan van Niekerk, of SABC-TV.

They told of how they went into action in a Ratel — an armoured vehicle — with the top fighters.

"All you could hear was the poof-poof of exploding shells and all you could see was tracer bullets — and occasionally men leaving other Ratels to deploy into the bush," said Mr Steenkamp.

He said until recently the greatest fear among the South African troops was landmines — "but now it was the RPG7 anti-tank gun which could blow us to hell".

"You don't see the man you are fighting. You fire into a bush or a bunker or a foxhole and a man falls out dead.

"I was completely disorientated, but fortunately those conducting the battle knew better than I and most of the troops, because to us it was all noise and confusion."

He said that in the evening the fighting died down because troops could not tell who was friend or foe. The South African troops dug in.

"My group dug in and fell asleep, despite the fact that during the night we were fired on with 82mm mortars, but in the morning we found we had camped in the middle of a Swapo stronghold with bunkers and enemy bodies all around.

"Fortunately, those of Swapo who survived had fled, except for one man hiding in a foxhole. He must have had the greatest guts or been scared to death all night."

Some of the guerrillas pretended to be dead, still clutching their RPG7s.

"On one occasion," said Mr Steenkamp, "my Ratel passed a man who appeared to be dead.

"After we had passed, the

By DESMOND BLOW  
Military Correspondent

rear turret trooper happened to look back and saw the dead man had risen and was aiming his RPG7 at us. The trooper shot him three times before he could fire. If he had not been alert, we would have had serious troubles."

Mr Steenkamp said the change in the young troops at the time they rode into battle and when the battle was over had been dramatic.

"They went into battle as boys — most had left school only last year — laughing and joking. Twenty-four hours later they were men, serious with sadness."

The two reporters said the guerrilla base camp had been spread over 65km<sup>2</sup> to make it virtually impregnable to a surprise attack, but the South Africans had succeeded in surprising them because they:

- Attacked the camp from the flank.
- Attacked during their mid-day meal.

But although the raid into the nerve centre of the camp was a shock to the guerrillas, they were able to recover quickly because of the vast layout of the camp. They fought back tenaciously.

The reporters said yesterday: "The terrorists fought back stronger than ever before. Many stayed at their posts and died there."

"This was because this camp is the nerve centre of all their operations. Unlike the other two camps wiped out in earlier raids, this camp was brilliantly laid out to prevent it being wiped out in a surprise raid and to prevent it being attacked from the air."

The major battle lasted about six hours and went on into the night. Since then it had been going on intermittently.

They told of how the South African troops, supported by the SAAF, surprised the Swapo camp.

Swapo and its East German and Cuban instructors had laid out the complex over an enormous area so well that nobody passing would have noticed it.

Mr Steenkamp said: "Swapo had prepared for a frontal attack along a road. They had even laid mines on the sides of the road because they expected the South Africans would avoid the road because of possible landmines there, but the attack came from the flank."

Uneaten plates of mealie meal were on one table to serve the senior officers.

"The camp was unlike any conventional camp. There were no signs, pathways or markings.

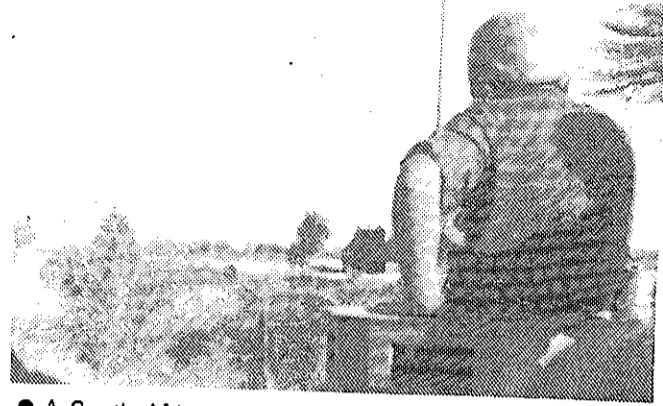
"All tracks were erased and the men did not have any canteens. The cooks went from bunker to bunker to serve the food. There were no halls or buildings."

He said there were telephone wires linking the senior officers' bunkers and that radios were used.

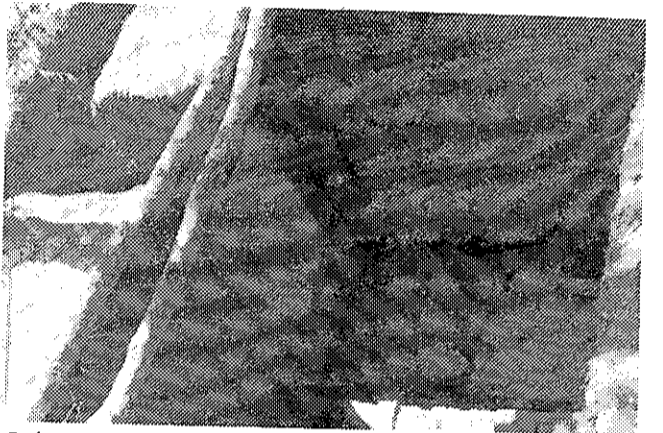
Previous battles in Angola, including the Angolan war, were described as "child's play" in comparison with this week's battle.

Most of the bodies found at the camp wore green-grey uniforms, with a few in khaki.

"There was one dead woman. She also wore a green-grey uniform and appeared to be armed with an Ilzi. She was



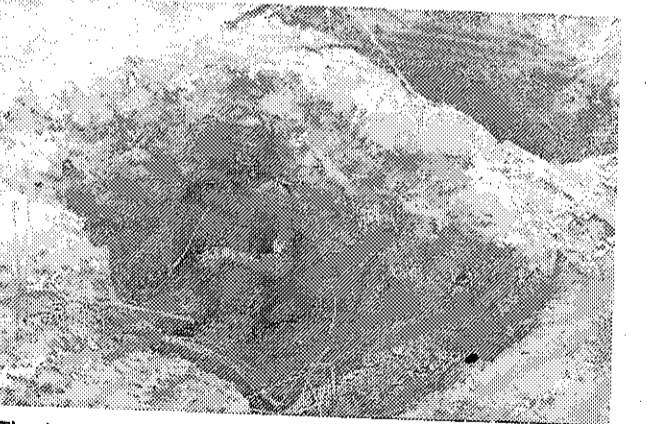
● A South African soldier leans out of an armoured car's turret with SA troops on the move.



● A close-up of one of the many typical Swapo foxholes found by South African troops.



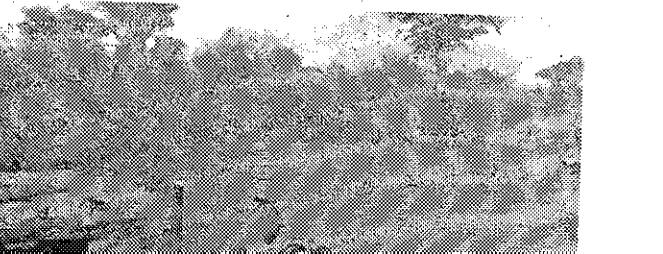
● A tin mug catches the sunlight as South African troops take a break during the operation.



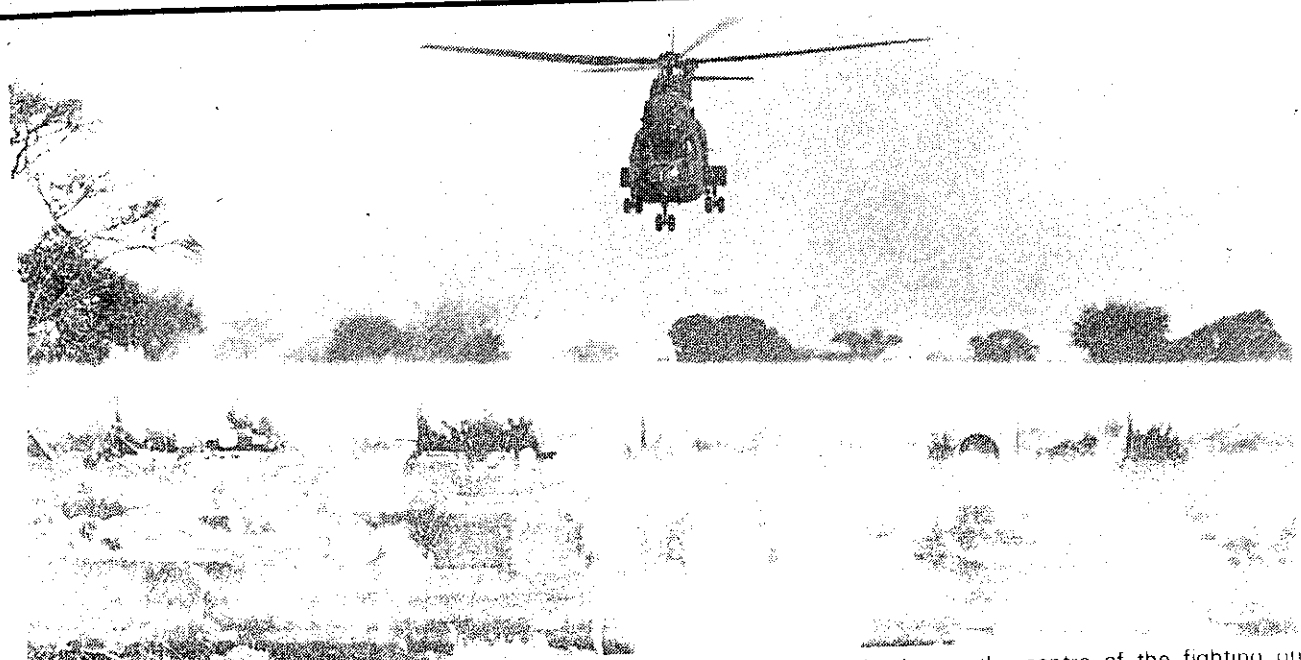
● The body of a Swapo guerrilla lies in a foxhole after the South African attack in Angola.



● A brave attempt at a smile for the camera by a wounded SA soldier.



Ta



A helicopter drops through a smoky, lethal sky to land on a makeshift helipad near the centre of the fighting on Smokeshell. SAAF pilots braved anti-aircraft fire and fatigue to provide almost continuous air support for the ground troops.

CAPE TIMES  
16/6/1980

# Planning Angola raid — simplicity, surprise and vigour

THE RAID last week on the main Swapo operational base, code-named "Smokeshell", was based on four classic military factors: Careful planning, simplicity and surprise — and utmost vigour in execution.

In every sense the raid was a conventional military operation, far removed from the usual counter-insurgency activities practised by border soldiers battling groups of Swapo insurgents.

There was no place for such border-war specialists as horse infantry, motor-cyclists, trackers or ethnologists. The force that hurled itself on Smokeshell consisted of infantry and armoured soldiers with artillery and air support.

● **Planning** started in earnest many weeks before the first vehicle's wheels rolled over the border. Targets were identified and evaluated on a running basis in an attempt to ensure that the information did not become outdated. Routes and timings were worked out: supplies and fuel consumption calculated so that the raiders would not find

small, square room tall enough for a small man to stand upright inside. Its roof consisted of a series of logs covered with a low mound of earth on which grasses had been planted. Usually it was constructed under a tree.

Strong track discipline was apparently observed to prevent easily-visible paths from being trodden open. A field kitchen consisted of a bunker in which the staple ration of mahangu (maize) porridge was prepared. The porridge would be packed into an ammunition box and taken from one bunker to the next, so that large groups of men never assembled.

Scattered at intervals were gun positions, trenches and

difficult, Smokeshell consisted of a confusing tangle of woods and clearings singularly devoid of any landmarks except a mahangu field or two.

● **Simplicity** was the keynote of the raiding plan. The raiding group consisted of three semi-independent teams, each of which was assigned certain primary and secondary objectives.

At a given time it would leave its base in northern South West Africa/Namibia, head northwards by a carefully circuitous route, refuel for the last time and then plunge over the border in a bush-bashing thrust that would not end till the target area had been reached.

**Text, pictures:  
Defence Reporter**

● **Surprise** was striven for by a variety of means. To prevent leaks of information, participants were told only what they needed to know and sometimes were under the impression that they were involved in something else altogether. The raiding force's base camp was segregated from outside contact and entry and exit were equally rigorously controlled.

There was no certainty, of course, that the element of surprise would be achieved, since secrecy of purpose is difficult to maintain in the modern technological age. But it was, and the indications are that it was a double surprise for the residents of Smokeshell.

Uneaten plates of food found after the battle indicated that the resident insurgents were either unaware that an attack was in the offing, or expected it much later.

In addition, Smokeshell's defensive plan was thrown out of joint by the fact that when the three attacking teams roared out of the bush halfway through one day last week as



operation might be called off because of political and diplomatic factors far removed from any military considerations.

At the same time, the planners were painfully aware of the magnitude of their task. Except for those removed from the dangerous southern zone, Swapo bases in the conventional sense ceased to exist after the South Africans' airborne swoop on Kassinga in 1978.

As a result, Smokeshell did not resemble a normal base in any way, in spite of the fact that it was the nerve-centre of Swapo operations for the whole of the operational area.

The lessons learnt at Kassinga had been applied with care and great expertise. Smokeshell was as nearly invisible as it is possible for a large-sized human habitation to be.

Unlike Kassinga, it had no permanent buildings — or indeed buildings of any sort. There was no parade-ground, vehicle park, tents or anything else.

It sprawled over about 65 square km, and consisted of about 13 inter-connected sub-bases housing headquarters, training, logistic and similar elements. In each of these bases there were scattered scores of small underground bunkers and dumps, so carefully constructed and camouflaged that from the air they were totally invisible in most cases, and even from ground-level could not readily be spotted unless the observer saw the entrance.

A typical bunker of the larger type consisted of a



The Cape Times Defence Reporter, Willem Steenkamp, in front of the Ratel in which he went through the battle for Smokeshell.

weapons pits, carefully organized into a co-ordinated defence system that would allow a concerted storm of fire to be brought on air or ground attackers by a variety of weapons ranging from 23 mm and 14.5 mm dual-purpose anti-aircraft guns to light machine-guns and RPG-7 anti-tank rockets.

The people who worked out Smokeshell's defence plan calculated that any attack was likely to come up a dried "chana" (area which is covered by water in the rainy season) which ran south-to-north along the complex like a dusty backbone. Consequently, they sowed parts of the chana with anti-vehicle and anti-personnel mines and sited their heavy weapons so as to be able to bring maximum fire to bear on it.

To make everything more

pronged attack, they did so from the east and not from the south.

But for the element of surprise there is no doubt that the fighting would have been even harder than it was. Many of the lightly-armed insurgents fled during or soon after the pitched-battle phase, but others, particularly the RPG-7 marksmen and the anti-aircraft gunners, stayed at their posts and fought till they were killed, even though it must soon have been obvious to them that they were in a "no-win" situation.

The attack soon became a series of a miniature struggles, sometimes independent and at other times merging with the ones raging nearby. Sometimes they would involve groups of infantry, fighting with rifle, grenade and light machine-gun. Every so often vehicles would concentrate on wiping out a 14.5 mm gun, which would pour round after round at the attackers till it was silenced.

One RPG-7 marksman played dead while a Ratel infantry fighting vehicle roared past him, then took aim at it with his lethal rocket-launcher. His finger was on the trigger when a troopie peered out of a rear hatch and gunned him down with three quick shots.

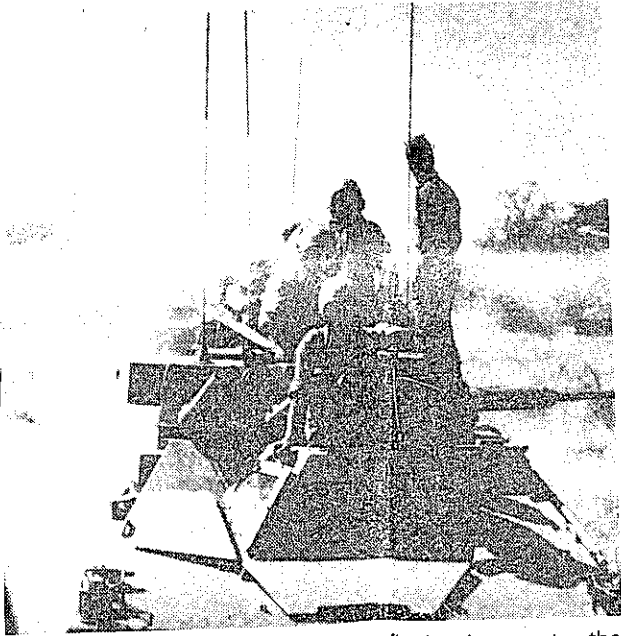
Eventually, many of the participants became totally disorientated. They would go through an area, wheel around after being involved elsewhere, and then find themselves back where they started. Usually only the officers commanding the various units and sub-units knew where they were.

Fighting continued sporadically into the night. Finally, it died down altogether. Exhausted officers and men snatched a few hours' sleep and then began the long and arduous process of mopping up.

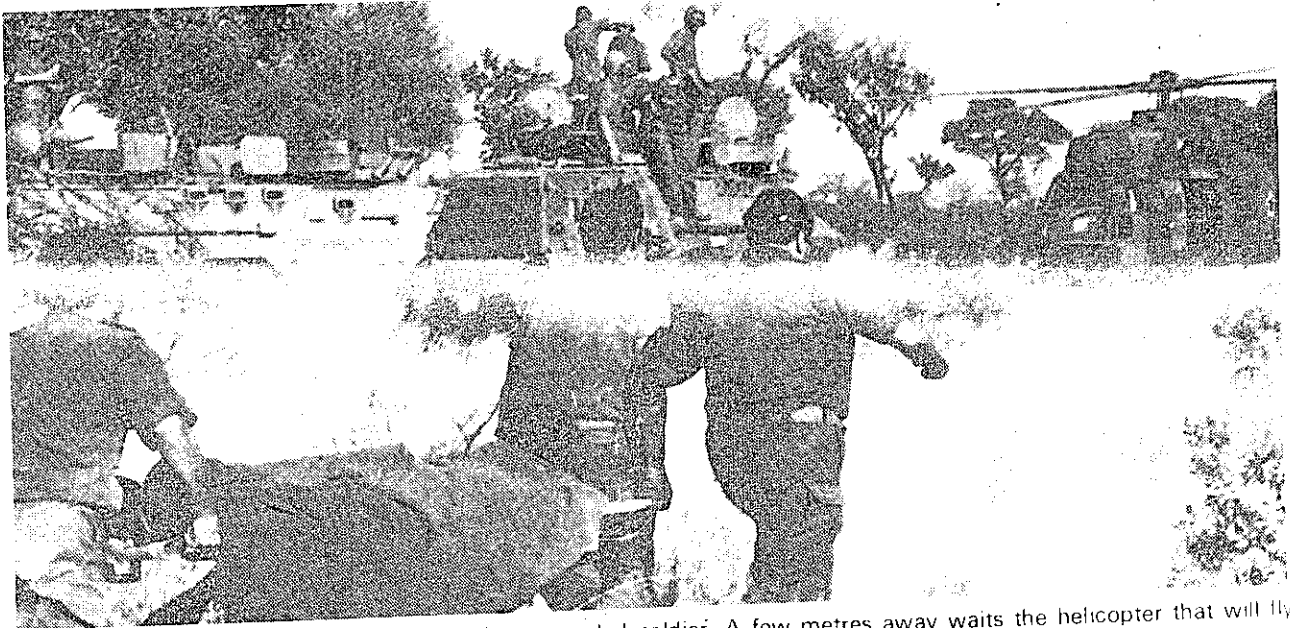


In a scraggly maize field a Swapo gunman lies dead on the seat of his 14.5mm anti-aircraft gun, his clothes stripped from his body by the blast of the explosive shells that finally silenced him. Just before this photograph was taken the gun's barrel was removed by security forces soldiers.

One of the piles of clothing things there are items of



A column pauses briefly on the final advance to the Angolan border.



Stretcher-bearers run through the grass with a wounded soldier. A few metres away waits the helicopter that will fly him to hospital. It must go through a curtain of hostile fire first — but there is no time to think of that.





He has seen death and wounds, known fear and exhaustion and smelt the choking smoky scent of the battlefield, and as he waits in the early-morning chill for his Ratel to be refuelled this soldier's eyes say that he will never be a boy again.

# Carefully planned pre-emptive strike

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

THE overall code-name of last week's thrust at the main Swapo operational base in southern Angola is still classified — but it might well be called "Operation Credibility".

Its immediate aim was to deal a massive crippling blow to Swapo military activities in the entire operational area. The wider object, however, was to damage or destroy the credibility which the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, enjoys from his main arms-suppliers.

The course of both political and military events in SWA/Namibia might well be dras-

tically altered by the raid on the sprawling base code-named "Smokeshell".

According to SADF intelligence analysts, Smokeshell was the nerve-centre from which all Swapo operations in SWA/Namibia were planned, co-ordinated and supplied.

A strictly unofficial but graphic comment I heard from one officer was: "Our organizations are slightly different, but this is more or less equivalent of a Swapo force wiping out both Grootfontein and Windhoek."

The raid was not a simple "hot pursuit" operation arising from a chase after a gang of Swapo insurgents. It was a carefully planned pre-emptive strike which verged on a conven-

tional land battle.

This joint politico-military effort took into account not only purely military considerations but also the likely effect on world opinion, the Republic's neighbours and the inevitable United Nations reaction.

In the end the planners decided it was worth it, and unleashed their ground and air forces in one of the biggest South African combined operations since World War II, comparable only to the Cassinga raid in 1978 and the Angolan intervention in 1975/6.

If the raid on Smokeshell achieved its stated purpose, it must be accounted a devastating blow to Mr Nujoma.

After more than a decade of "armed struggle" he has achieved so little in real military terms that the communist powers who have supplied him with large amounts of arms and equipment in that time are losing faith in his abilities.

This is why the border war is being prosecuted with intensified vigour by the security forces.

Even when the ultimate solution to a given situation is political, the preceding military stage is a crucial one — and a campaign is only as good as its leadership.

That was why South African soldiers and Swapo members fought it out to the death in the thick, dusty bushland of southern Angola last week.



g, ammunition and equipment taken from bunkers and dumps at Smokeshell. Among other items are uniform, communist-made steel helmets, AK-47 rifles, 82mm mortar-bombs and RPG rockets.

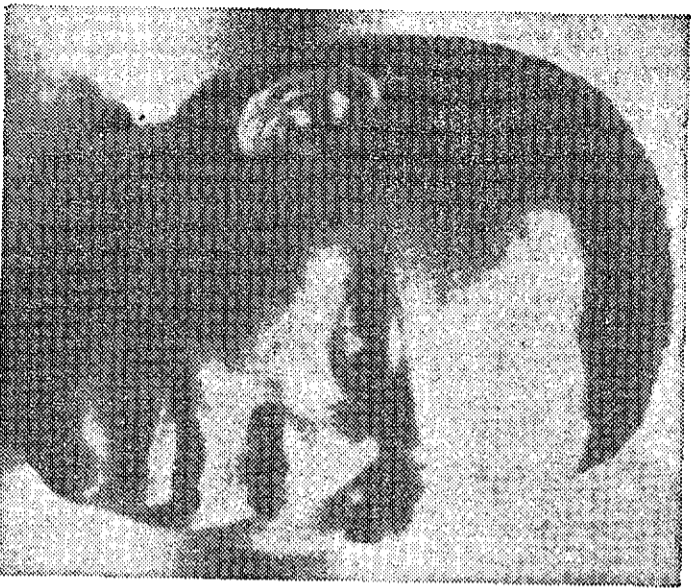


A Swapo girl soldier in uniform lies dead where she was shot down a few feet from the trench in which she had lain during the first day's fighting.

Monday June 16 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

## Angolan officials complain that the massive communist presence has not prevented steady economic deterioration, writes DAVID LAMB from Luanda.



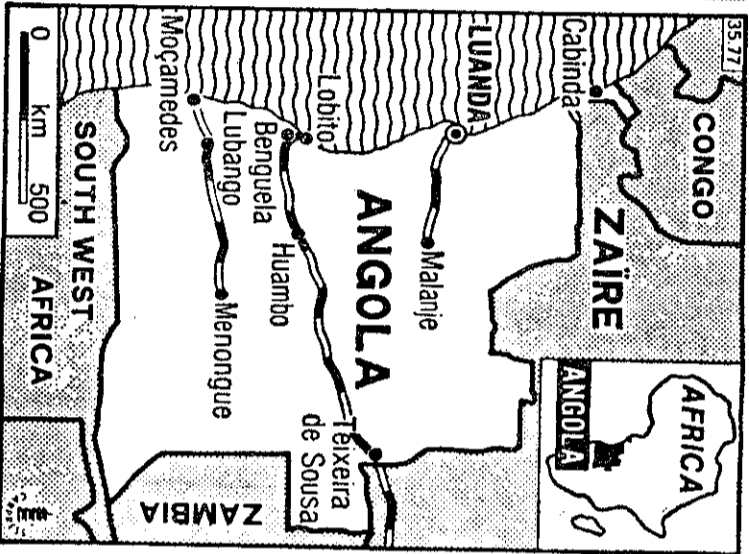
President Eduardo dos Santos

Officials are reluctant to discuss it publicly, but there is growing dissatisfaction in government circles with the Soviet Union's role in Angola and its meagre assistance to the country's faltering economy.

### Alloof

It's difficult to find a single government official who is happy with the Russians, the ambassador said. Everyone knows the country is going to hell in a hand basket and they are all looking at each other and wondering how to get out of this. The Russians are doing it by handing out guns and pictures of Marx and Lenin.

Privately, many officials confirm the ambassador's assessment. A top adviser to President Eduardo dos Santos, who would neither elaborate nor be identified, said: "I don't think our future is with the Russians." These officials complain that the massive communist presence has not prevented steady economic deterioration. They grumble that the Russians are aloof and isolated from the Angolan community — the Russians have their own beach in Luanda and do not mix socially — and many Angolans wonder aloud whether they are really interested in promoting regional stability and economic development.



The reason these countries keep harping about the Soviets and Cubans must be simply that they don't like our politics, which are Marxist."

### Springboard

The ruling party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, is divided into three distinct groups, intelligence sources said. The first and smallest is hard-line pro-Moscow; the second is unhappy with Moscow's grip on Angola and would like to see the emergence of a purely African system that favours neither East nor West; the third and largest group, which includes President Dos Santos, flows with the

frontation. Angola supported the West's plan to end the civil war in Zimbabwe and also has backed the West's proposal on S.W.A./Namibia.

### Victory

Last month Swapo said for the first time that it would be willing to negotiate directly with South Africa and, as one Western ambassador here put it, "You could feel the ice start to break in Angola."

The diplomats said that the peaceful transition to majority rule in Zimbabwe represented, among other things, a significant victory for the moderates in Angola's Central Committee. The Moscow hard-liners, the diplomats said, had wanted to yield to Soviet pressure and revert to a policy of confrontation.

The inadequacy of Moscow's assistance to Angola is strikingly obvious. Despite substantial military investment here, the economy is headed toward disaster.

The cities are turning into slums, medical care is lacking, some of the schools are closed because there are no books, agricultural production has fallen 75 percent since independence from Portugal in 1975, meat is rationed and there are long food queues for even essential commodities.

### Necessity

The East bloc has not been very successful in solving those problems. Czechoslovakia recently sold Angola 1,500 cars but no spare parts. The Cubans have taken over programmes they knew nothing about — petrol distribution, for example — and have been forced to hand them over to Western experts.

Angola gets nothing free from the East. It pays the rent and utilities for the Russians' housing.

### Dialogue

The Angolan Government is recognised by all black African governments except Senegal's and by most Western governments except the US. Although the daily newspapers are full of virulent attacks on the

United States, dialogue with Washington continues and, Angola is eager to win recognition from the Carter administration.

Earlier this month Angola announced that the US Export-Import Bank had granted it an \$80-million loan for oil exploration. At about the same time, a member of Angola's Central Committee visited the United States. He was the first high official of his

government ever to be received by the Department of State, Angola said.

Washington, before granting recognition, wants Angola to make at least a token reduction in the number of Cubans here and wants the ruling party to reach a conciliation with Jonas Savimbi, the pro-Western leader of the anti-government guerrilla group, Unita. Two years ago, President Carter said he was thinking of renewing US military assistance to Savimbi.

"State Department officials come through here and they keep talking about the Cubans and Savimbi," a Western ambassador said. "The Angolans want to talk about other things, like the economy, and when the Americans leave, the Angolans say, 'What terrible people. They're not interested in our problems.'"

"Why should I want to suicide?" — Times News

Two of his mates help a lightly-wounded South African soldier to the helicopter that is waiting to evacuate him to hospital during the raid into Angola last week.

## Cape Times man reports:

# I was in the <sup>5</sup> dusty din of Smokeshell

WE ROAR out of the thick Angolan bush. "Driver, halt!" snaps the young major in whose vehicle I am riding. His driver steps heavily on the brakes and we stop in a cloud of dust, right on the edge of a clearing. It's a little after midday and the attack on the Swapo base code-named "Smokeshell" has begun.

Whoof! Whoof! Two dull explosions off to the left shake the Ratel. I peer through the thick armoured glass of the vision-port, but see nothing except more dust, trees and two other Ratels.

That's the fog of war — both figuratively and literally. Here I am in the middle of a full-scale battle and I can't see a thing. I do not, however, lift my hatch for a good look around. Curiosity doesn't only kill cats.

### Mobile sandstorm

Whoof! Whoof! The Ratel shakes again. I lick my lips and get a mouthful of dust and dried sweat for my pains. It is stinking hot with all hatches battened down, and I turn my individual fan so that it plays on my face. It will add more layers of dust to my face, but what the hell, I look like a mobile sandstorm already.

A rattle of words comes over the radio's command net, and the major says: "Go". We move on. Suddenly the major snaps: "Stop, stop, stop!" The driver does his best to stand the Ratel on its sharp nose and says belatedly: "Bunker sharp left, major".

"I saw it", the major says drily. He examines the bunker carefully and says: "Go". We head in the general direction of a thick column of black smoke rising above the treeline some distance away. I risk a quick peep out of the hatch and the first thing I see is what used to be a bunker and is now a smoking crater, the edges of which are littered with bits of broken wood.

That was how the battle for

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

Smokeshell started for me. I remember it in snatches that will never be forgotten. Going into battle you are flying like a kite on a double dose of adrenaline — your eyes are sharper, colours are brighter. You are probably more vibrantly alive than ever before — a sadly ironic thing when you think that the soldier's stock-in-trade is death.

These are some of the things I remember:

● The valiant helicopter pilot

**NEW YORK.** — It was reported last night that a spokesman for the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, said that Dr Waldheim was "deeply concerned" at the South African raid into Angola and had condemned the use of violence by any party to settle the SWA/Namibian issue. — Sapa-Reuter

who came into to "casevac" some wounded while nearby a Swapo anti-aircraft gunner sent streams of tracer bullets at the helicopter as it circled the clearing where the wounded lay.

The pilot ignored the fire and slammed his big chopper to the ground. With rough care the wounded were shoved into the chopper, and immediately the hump-backed machine lifted off with another stream of tracer following it. I felt like cheering, but there was so much noise no-one would have heard me — the clatter and roar of shots, the shrieking of engines, the fading whup-whup-whup of the chopper as it headed south, going like the clappers.

● The Swapo AA gunner who obviously believed in bucking

the odds. My vehicle's commander and his small entourage of vehicles had stopped during a lull in the battle in order to exchange words with the group commander.

The words were fewer than expected, because all of a sudden the Swapo gunner let fly with bursts from his 14.5mm gun. Tracer zipped over our heads, cutting down twigs which fell on us. I took cover so fast that I smashed the tip of one finger in the hatch and broke the rear support of my seat.

● The girl who lay sprawled blood-stained and dead outside her bunker. She was in full uniform and during the battle she had leapt from her trench at the wrong moment and some trooper had gunned her down. Maybe he would have held his fire if he had known she was a woman. But it was dusk and she was in uniform...

● The 82 mm mortar-bombs bursting a little way beyond us that first night. The battle had petered out and we had laagered for the night. Then came the explosions like a terrible drum-roll, and we ducked into our vehicle and lay there all night, waiting for more explosions that did not come.

As we lay, the crew of the vehicle despondently discussed the day's events. Had all the casualties been for nothing? As far as they knew it was only their mates who had been killed and wounded. Then when dawn came we found the ground around us littered with Swapo dead. The troops grinned then, and for a moment looked a little more like the carefree youngsters who had set off so gaily over the border a little more than 16 hours earlier.

I looked at the pathetic crumpled bodies, and thought back to the grim and heart-rending scenes of the previous day, and recalled the Duke of Wellington's remark after Waterloo that the only sadder sight than a battlefield lost was a battlefield won.

Full reports, pictures, page 7



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered) and leave columns (2) and

The new SWA strategy ~~221~~

RDM 16/6/80.

IT WAS NOT by chance that the army's big raid against Swapo bases in Angola coincided with the proclamation in Windhoek of a Council of Ministers headed by Mr Dirk Mudge to take over executive powers in South West Africa.

The two obviously go together as a combined political-military strategy.

It has been apparent for some time that Swapo was gaining ground politically. This was largely due to the tremendous psychological boost of Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe; but it was also due in part to a steady increase in guerrilla infiltrations into SWA and the influence this was having on the local population.

This has put the South African Government in a quandary. If it goes through with a UN election deal while Swapo is politically dominant, then Swapo will win — and it is doubtful whether Mr P W Botha could survive the reaction within the National Party if he were to end up having to hand SWA over to Mr Sam Nujoma.

Faced with this, the Government seems to have decided on the following strategy: first, stall for time on an international settlement; second, inflict as much of a military reverse as possible on Swapo in the hope that this will set it back politically too; and simultaneously give the DTA as

much political impetus as possible in the hope that this will enable it to gain the political initiative from Swapo.

Hence the raid; and hence the appointment of the Council of Ministers which virtually sets up the DTA as an internal government with Mr Dirk Mudge as Prime Minister. In effect Mr Mudge is taking over power from the South African Government as represented by the Administrator-General (as we speculate elsewhere, Dr Gerrit Viljoen will probably return soon, perhaps to become Vice-State-President and chairman of the President's Council).

A shrewd-looking strategy — on paper. In practice, however, these spectacular raids have not had the desired effect in the past. The Cassinga raid two years ago didn't knock out Swapo, even though 1 000 guerrillas were killed for a much smaller South African loss than was suffered this time. And the repeated Rhodesian raids into Mozambique and Zambia failed to take the political impetus out of Messrs Mugabe and Nkomo. On top of which, as a white man, Dirk Mudge makes a poor "Muzorewa" in what is essentially an exercise in black politics.

Isn't it time we stopped trying to manipulate the situation there — and expending precious young South African lives — and let the South West Africans decide for themselves what they want?

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1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# SA raid highlights new ZBC slant

STAR 16/6/80

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**SALISBURY** — The new anti-South African position of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation has been sharply underlined in reports about South Africa's raid on Swapo bases in southern Angola last week.

There has been no official reaction here to the raids but the treatments of them by the Press and radio differ radically.

Zimbabwe's national daily, the Herald, and Salisbury's Sunday Mail carried versions released by official South African sources.

ZBC on the other hand stressed the fact that 16 South African troops were killed and the Angolan government's claims, denied by Pretoria, that three SAAF Mirages were shot down.

This is in keeping with ZBC's new policy which, in a written instruction to news staff last week, states: "Whenever reporting on any incident in South Africa or Namibia concerning the ongoing clashes between the peoples of the two countries and the regime in Pretoria, the part played by the people comes first and that played by the regime second or never at all where practicable.

"Statements issued by South African and Namibian movements on success by their fighters should never be referred to as claims."

The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has told Parliament that radical staff changes on the basis of race were planned for the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation.

His pledge of more changes was made in reply to criticism by Rhodesian Front MPs of the changes which have already taken place.

"My policy is that there will be radical changes in radio and television programmes and that there will be promotions and demotions in the staff to redress the entirely racial structure we have in radio and television at the moment," Dr Shamuyarira said.

Already the corporation's board of management had a majority of black Zimbabweans including the position of deputy director general.

Referring to criticism of radio commentaries Dr Shamuyarira pointed out that the main purpose of these was to counteract the "negative, distorted facts put out in former commentaries under the previous regime."

# 'Nujoma could lose face over Angola raid'

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RDM 16/6/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The code-name of the South African attack on the main Swapo operational base in southern Angola last week is still classified — but it might well be called "Operation Credibility".

The prime aim was to deal a massive crippling blow to Swapo military activities in the operational area. The wider object, however, was to damage or destroy the credibility which Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma enjoys among his main arms suppliers.

The course of political and military events in South West Africa might well be altered drastically by the raid on the sprawling base codenamed "Smokeshall".

According to South African Defence Force intelligence analysts, Smokeshall was the nerve centre from which all Swapo operations in SWA were planned and supplied.

An unofficial but graphic comment I heard from one officer was: "Our organisations are slightly different, but this is more or less the equivalent of a Swapo force wiping out Grootfontein and Windhoek."

The raid was not a simple hot-pursuit operation. It was a carefully planned pre-emptive strike which was almost a con-

ventional land battle.

This joint political-military effort took into account not only purely military considerations, but also the likely effect on world opinion, South Africa's neighbours, and the inevitable United Nations reaction.

In the end, the planners decided it was worth it, and unleashed their ground and air forces in one of the biggest South African combined operations since the Second World War, comparable only to the 1978 Cassinga raid and intervention in Angola in 1975/6.

If the raid on Smokeshall achieved its stated purpose, it must be considered a devastating blow to Mr Nujoma.

After more than a decade of "armed struggle", he has achieved so little in real military terms that the communist powers which have been supplying him with arms and equipment are losing faith in his abilities.

This is why the border war is being prosecuted with intensified vigour by the security forces.

Even when the ultimate solution to a given situation is political, the preceding military stage is a crucial one — and a campaign is only as good as its leadership.

That is why South African

soldiers and Swapo members fought it out to the death in the thick, dusty bushland of southern Angola last week.

Sapa-Associated Press reports from the United Nations in New York that Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim is "deeply concerned" over the raid, and condemns the use of violence by any party to settle the SWA issue, one of his spokesmen has said.

A statement issued for Dr Waldheim by Mr Rudolf Stajduhar did not mention Swapo. It said: "The Secretary-General was deeply concerned to learn of the recent raid into Angola, and of continuing armed action in that country by units of the South African armed forces.

"The Secretary-General has always condemned use of force by any of the parties to resolve the Namibian question. The South African raid constitutes not only a grave violation of Angola's territorial integrity, but a serious heightening of tension and an escalation of violence.

"The Secretary-General urges the parties concerned to refrain from further acts of violence and to create the necessary climate in which the Namibian issue can be resolved speedily and peacefully."

# Why we struck into Angola

By DAVID WILLEMS  
Formerly of the  
Department of  
Foreign Affairs

IT is an enduring theme of South African foreign policy, a pervasive belief that military and economic power generally outweigh other factors circumscribing South Africa's relations with the African continent.

And vice versa. There is a view that in the final analysis realpolitik counts for more than moral considerations of apartheid and other ideologies, even Marxism.

There is much to be said for this view. Realpolitik is the name of the game and perhaps this is the reason why it is so difficult to escape the impression that a climate of acceptance in South Africa for a possible eventual Swapo election victory in SWA/Namibia and a South African withdrawal from the territory is being generated at present.

This is the pragmatic construction which can be placed on the recent security force raid into Angola which destroyed the PLAN operation headquarters and which went long way towards answering the question of whether Mr P W Botha's Cabinet would ever countenance a Swapo government.

The answer of course is yes, it would. Pretoria has never said it would not accept the democratic choice of the Namibian people in a free and fair election. Power through the barrel of a gun? No, with a capital N. But through elections — why not?

Mr Botha's problem is how to extricate himself, his Government and South Africa from the whole costly Namibian saga as politically painlessly as he can. International pressures are piling up on all sides and the end of the Namibian road for South Africa is in sight. It has now become a question of cutting one's losses as honourably as possible. No doubt Mr

danger for South Africa inherent in the situation and his definition of an honourable retreat therefore must be one that he can sell to his Rightwing.

The Rightwing in turn can only be placated if the settlement in sight is orchestrated in such a way that it appears to be the handiwork of all the people of Namibia — not only Swapo and the UN. South Africa has always maintained that it is the people of the territory themselves who must determine their own destiny and if the consistency of this approach is maintained the Rightwing will have little option but to fall into step and accept the outcome of UN-supervised elections — even if Swapo should win.

Hence the raid, which appears to have been designed to accomplish a multiplicity of military, diplomatic and political objectives. Intended to restore the sagging credibility of the DTA-dominated assembly, it may at the same time have been a device to persuade Mr Sam Nujoma to embark on round-table Lancaster House type talks with South Africa and the "internal" parties. Mr Nujoma has already said he is prepared to have round-table talks with Pretoria. One must even assume that the two camps are already talking through intermediaries. But this is not the central problem. The real fly in the diplomatic ointment is that Swapo will insist any "internal" Namibian delegation to such talks must be part of the South African delegation. This would of course be unacceptable to Mr Botha. The situation is entirely analogous to Lancaster House where the Patriotic Front only eventually agreed to accept Bishop Muzorewa's and other delegations as separate from the British negotiating team. Mr Nujoma however is under

Pretoria's latest attempts to bolster the internal forces in Namibia, a thankless task from say the least. Quite apart from the absolute failure of two successive Administrator-Generals to reconcile the white political factions, South African attempts to encourage a certain accommodation with the DTA have been undercut by the hostility of both the NNF and Swapo-D to the recently announced moves to give the National Assembly power over security matters. Namibia's 32 political parties are falling out among themselves as well, with all the explosive force of a fragmentation bomb.

Pretoria probably hopes that the military muscle deployed in Angola last week will emphasise the new potential of the DTA-dominated National Assembly to wound Mr Nujoma and thereby impress fence-sitting Ovambos.

As a result of the events in Rhodesia, the DTA has come to the conclusion that nice guys don't win elections in Africa... therefore they have not only got to show that they be as tough as their opponents but more importantly they must have the power to get things done... a member of the Administrator-General's office is quoted as saying. The DTA, which has not exactly fulfilled the electoral promises it made during the 1978 general election, badly needs to win greater credibility.

Participation in international negotiations on an equal footing with Swapo could give the DTA some kudos, even though similar advantages didn't help Bishop Muzorewa overmuch when it came to winning elections. However this may largely be immaterial because negotiating parity will satisfy Mr Botha that the fairness and impartiality which Pretoria has always sought in the negotiations will

may bend over backwards to try to accommodate Mr Botha's apprehensions about the linkage between Swapo and the UN.

Although many people doubt whether Pretoria is prepared to agree to UN-supervised elections as long as there is a chance that Swapo might win, the costs of continued involvement in Namibia may outweigh this risk. Quite apart from international sanctions, the South African "Spanish ulcer" — the steady haemorrhage of young South African lives on a distant and hostile frontier for an uncertain cause — could become politically damaging to the National Party. And despite the traditional strategy of the military to meet the enemy as far away as possible there can be not a few tacticians at DHO who feel it would be more militarily expedient to do so on the banks of the Orange River. Besides, the boys are needed at home to guard "key points".

With Zimbabwe gone unexpectedly to Robert Mugabe, Namibia is South Africa's last "external option". But the constellation of states ideal is simply not viable with one of its two most important regional props missing: from being a valuable buffer state, Namibia has become a liability for South Africa.

The one thing the USSR has always welcomed is the South African delay in Namibia because it gives the Soviets the pretext they need to really dig in.

The MPLA moderates desperately want a Namibian settlement in order to mop up a then logistically weakened UNITA, reduce the Russian presence, stabilise the country, attract Western investments and get the Benguela line working again.

Perhaps the realpolitician in Mr Botha recognises this as

# Swapo denies SA raid claims

LONDON. — Swapo yesterday denied that South African forces had destroyed its operational headquarters and killed 200 guerrillas in last week's raid into southern Angola.

"South Africa's claim is completely untrue," said Mr Peter Manning, Swapo's information officer for Western Europe.

In a statement, he said: "South Africa's present gross exaggerations regarding Swapo's losses are reminiscent of the claim in 1978 to have destroyed Swapo militarily, followed by complaints three months later that the activities of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia had escalated sharply.

"The regime's pretentious statements are indicative of its need to make its own losses of men and armaments acceptable to its supporters and to boost the waning morale of its armed forces illegally occupying Namibia." — Sapa-Reuter.

● A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria last night it was not SADF policy to "comment on Swapo propaganda", but pointed out that two members of the South African news media accompanied the troops on the raid and that statements made at a Press conference on their return corroborated information released by the SADF.



# Angola worries Senators

STAR 25/6/80

(5)

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Liberal forces here are working hard to kill a Senate amendment they fear might damage America's relations with Angola — and prejudice a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Last week conservative Republican Senator Jesse Helms proposed an

amendment to the 1981 Foreign Assistance Act which would have repealed an earlier ban on the United States giving any kind of aid to Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel forces in southern Angola.

In terms of a compromise negotiated by liberal Senator Paul Tsongas the President could extend aid

to Angolan rebels if this was in America's interest and he privately told the House and Senate foreign relations committees of his intention.

Liberals fear this could damage US status in Angolan and other African eyes, and make Angola reluctant to co-operate on the SWA/Namibia issue.



DR SAVIMBI

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# SA blamed for bomb campaign in Angola

STAR 26/6/80 (5)

HE LUANDA — More than 120 Angolans have been arrested for alleged involvement in bomb blasts of explosives in public places in Angola over the past 18 months.  
\* The Angolan Interior Ministry has accused South Africa of infiltrating the country and supplying the explosives. No mention was made of Unita.  
\* Six alleged leaders of

the bomb squads were presented at a Press conference here this week. They were aged between 25 and 49 and included two trained nurses, a schoolteacher and a Finance Ministry official.  
Those arrested are being described as counter-revolutionaries and reactionaries "in league with South Africa." Their purpose was said to be to "destabilise" the

country and discourage Angola from supporting Swapo and the African National Congress.  
Investigations which led to the arrests and the seizure of a considerable quantity of explosives began last November.  
The explosives include six bombs said to be South African, a French-made timing device, 31 bars of C3 and C4 explosives, three explosive

charges and a delayed action timing device. — The Guardian News Service.  
● Swapo has criticised a US Congress move to kill legal restrictions against covert United States activity in Angola.  
Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the organisation's Chief UN Representative, said it would "surely destroy the basis of US/African relations and co-operation."

# Angolans down SA helicopter



Sergeant J D Cilliers.

STAR  
26/6/80

5

A South African helicopter was shot down by Angolan troops in the operational area and the flight engineer was later killed when he and the pilot were attacked by a company of Angolan soldiers, the SA Defence Force announced in Pretoria today.

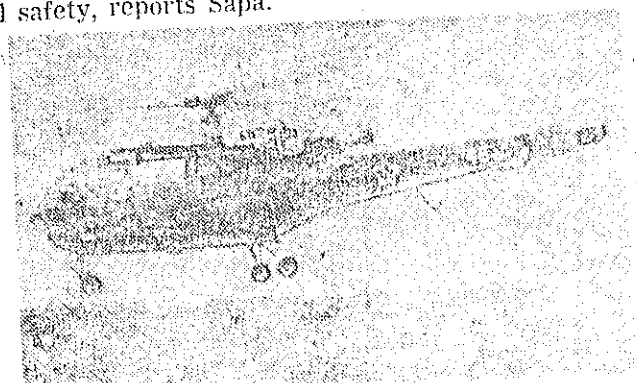
The crew escaped unhurt from the helicopter, the Defence Force said, but were later attacked by Angolan soldiers "of approximately company strength."

The Pretoria announcement said the pilot fought his way through the attackers and reached safety, reports Sapa.

The flight engineer, Sergeant Jacobus Daniel Cilliers (23), was fatally wounded during the attack. Sergeant Cilliers is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D H S Cilliers of Zeerust.

The helicopter was taking part in an attack against southern Angolan positions north of the SWA/Namibia border, the Angolan news agency Angop said today.

Angop said one crew member of the Alouette had been killed and his body, dressed in South African army uniform, had been shown on Angolan television.



An Alouette helicopter similar to the one the Angolan news agency claims was shot down by Angolan forces this week.

## Troops

A Defence Ministry statement released in Luanda said the helicopter had been shot down last Monday as it landed troops near the town of Kangongo in the southern Kunene province.

Angop did not say what troops were being landed.

The Guardian News Service reports that more than 120 Angolans have been arrested for alleged involvement in bomb blasts in Angola over the past 18 months.

The Angolan Interior Ministry has accused South Africa of infiltrating the country and sup-

5 MAR 27/6/80

# UN meets on SA Angolan strike (5)

▶▶ From page 1

children, had been killed and that seven soldiers had died.

The number of wounded was put at over 250. More than 30 vehicles had been destroyed, it said.

The Defence Ministry said the South African force was still in southern Angola.

Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, the chief Angolan delegate, told the Security Council a South African motorised brigade entered his country on Tuesday.

The action was South Africa's response to the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim's latest proposals for a SWA/Namibia settlement, delivered last Friday, Mr de Figueiredo said.

During the debate, in which a number of speakers called for sanctions against South Africa, a resolution was introduced under the sponsorship of Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mexico, Niger, the Philippines, Tunisia and Zambia.

The proposed resolution strongly condemns South

Africa but does not set immediate sanctions.

Instead, it would have the council decide to meet again in the event of further attacks on Angola to consider then "more effective measures" under that part of the UN Charter providing for sanctions.

The council adjourned its debate after three hours and announced it would meet on the issue later today.

According to Angop, the Angola Defence Ministry said that one infantry battalion had taken over the southern town of Evale and another was across the Mui River at Mongua.

A third infantry battalion was entrenched north of Cuamato, a small town south of Mongua.

Angop said on June 19, South African forces ambushed an Angolan army column near Evale, killing seven soldiers and capturing seven anti-aircraft guns and three GAZ-66 armoured cars, which were later driven across to SWA/Namibia.

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# Angola: Did SA forces go on?

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

IF last night's "invasion" accusations from Luanda — as yet unsubstantiated — are to be believed, this would be the largest and most serious South African incursion into Angola since the 1975-1976 intervention.

From such information as is available, it would appear possible that the force which raided the Swapo operational headquarters complex code-named Smokeshell a fortnight ago did not return to its base south of the border, but simply carried on to other objectives in the west.

If, in fact, a more or less on-the-spot decision to carry on was taken, it might be that this was done on the basis of information obtained from documents or the prisoners captured at Smokeshell or elsewhere in the previous fortnight.

It is possible that in such an event, if the stakes were thought to be high enough, the South African Government might decide to throw caution to the winds and inflict as much damage as possible on Swapo's Angolan operation — even though the original Smokeshell operation was nearly cancelled on at least one occasion for fear of political and overseas diplomatic repercussions.

Till now South Africa has been careful to avoid inflicting casualties on Angolan soldiers and installations. If the Luanda figures are to be believed, however, it would appear the South Africans are not allowing themselves to be deterred by the presence of Angolan soldiers in or near Swapo positions.

While the Angolan allegations and estimates of the men and weaponry involved have yet to be confirmed, there is no doubt South West Africa Command has the resources and infrastructure to mount an operation of this size.

From a military point of view this is the best time for campaigning in Angola. It is now the middle of the dry weather, which means that vehicles are not road-bound by marshes and vast sheets of water — in the 1975-1976 intervention, which spanned the rainy season, much of the hardest fighting took place at bridges and various crossroads.

● The Angolan Government is probably overstating the case in describing the affair as an invasion. Invasions are usually aimed at permanent or semi-permanent occupation of foreign territory — as in Afghanistan — whereas a pre-emptive "shoot-and-scoot" strike into another country is strictly temporary in nature and would be more accurately described as a raid or incursion, even when it involves fairly large forces.

# SA force of 3 000 in Angola — report

*Cape Times 27/6/80 (5)*

LISBON. — Angola said yesterday a 3 000-strong South African force had invaded the south of the country, occupied several towns and killed more than 300 civilians.

And late last night it was reported from New York that the United Nations Security Council was called into session to consider Angola's invasion charge.

The Angolan News Agency, Angop, quoted a Defence Ministry communique issued in Luanda, the capital, as saying the force had moved into Angola on June 7 by crossing

The Defence Ministry said the South African force was still in southern Angola.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said last night he had nothing to add, except to refer to the statement by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament on June 13.

In the statement, Mr Botha said South African forces had smashed Swapo concentrations in southern Angola.

Sixteen South African soldiers were killed in the action. More than 200 Swapo soldiers

## On page 4 Angola: Did SA forces go on?

the border with SWA/Namibia.

Angop said the South African force consisted of three infantry battalions and one unit of paratroopers. They were backed by three squadrons of Mirage fighters, two Hercules C-130 transport planes, 20 Puma helicopters, 32 pieces of artillery and 40 AML-90 armoured cars, it added.

The agency said more than 300 civilians, including old men, women and children, had been killed and seven soldiers had died. The number of wounded was put at more than 250 and more than 30 vehicles had been destroyed.

were killed.

According to Angop, the Angolan Defence Ministry said one infantry battalion had taken over the southern town of Evalé and was at Mogua. A third infantry battalion was entrenched north of Cuamato, south of Mongua. Mongua and Cuamato are on the main road to the southern Angolan town of Pereira de Eca.

The communique said the South Africans' aim was to "spread terror and death among the defenceless population of the southern part of our country".

According to Angop, Angola said the South African operation was aimed at infiltrating

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To page 2

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Q 27/6/80

# Secrecy Over SA Pilot's Escape

CAPE TIMES 27/6/80

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

are contained in a short Defence Ministry statement released in Pretoria yesterday and an even shorter item released by Angop in Luanda.

The Pretoria statement said Angolan ground troops fired at and hit the helicopter. The pilot crash-landed and he and Sergeant Cilliers emerged unhurt, only to be attacked by a company-sized group of Angolan soldiers.

Sergeant Cilliers was fatally

wounded in the shooting that followed, but the pilot fought his way through the attackers and reached safety.

The Angop statement identified the helicopter as an Alouette and said it had been hit as it landed troops near the town of Cangongo during an attack on southern Angolan positions.

A number of questions raised by the two statements remain unanswered:

Q Where exactly is Cangongo?

If it is in the southern part of the relatively small Cunene province, it is comparatively close to the border — certainly not more than 150km, and probably a good deal less.

Q If the helicopter was attacking a base, as Angop alleges, what sort of establishment was it?

Since it is no secret that in its pre-emptive raids into

Angola and Zambia the South African Government has long been at pains to attack Swapo and avoid inflicting damage on the host country's forces, installations or infrastructure, it must be assumed that the base, if there was one, was a Swapo concentration which also happened to have Angolan troops in or near it.

Q Were there soldiers in the helicopter, as Angop claimed?

If the helicopter involved

was, in fact, an Alouette, Angop's statement is of doubtful value. Alouettes are the smallest helicopters in SAAR service, and at most can carry only three passengers apart from the crew — hardly a unit of any tactical significance. An attack force would be more likely to use larger helicopters capable of carrying a section or platoon of troops each.

Q If, in fact, there were soldiers in the helicopter, what

part did they play in the ensuing shoot-out with the Angolan troops?

Angop's statement — the only one of the two to say the helicopter had other occupants — makes no further mention of their activities after the crash.

Q How exactly did the pilot reach safety?

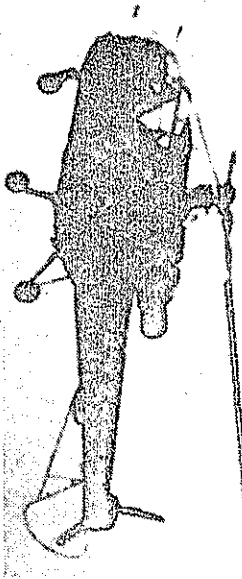
Presumably he was picked up by members of a rescue force sent to the scene, or friendly troops who happened

to be in the vicinity. Here again there is no clarity about the events after the crash.

Q What sort of ground fire brought the helicopter down?

Quite likely it was an automatic weapon of some sort and not a rocket, since the latter would have inflicted severe damage on the helicopter or even destroyed it, while the evidence available makes it clear that both the pilot and Sergeant Cilliers were unhurt till the ground shoot-out began.

It is possible the helicopter crash-landed because a few stray bullets had damaged fuel or hydraulic lines without seriously damaging the machine itself.



An Alouette helicopter

# Pilot killed MPLA men to flee Angola

STAR 28/6/80 (5)

## Pretoria Bureau

The as yet unnamed South African Air Force helicopter pilot who fought his way out of Angola this week killed several MPLA soldiers.

This was said yesterday in a letter to the President of the United Nations Security Council by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

He also said that any civilian deaths — as claimed by Angola this week — could have resulted from the raging civil war in the country's southern provinces.

Mr Botha described as ludicrous the allegation that South Africa used "force-levels of several brigades" in the strike.

The letter said a small combat team with some air support was involved. Angola claimed in the UN that South Africa had used several brigades of soldiers backed by squad-

rons of Mirages and Puma helicopters in an attack in Angola.

The combat team had started returning to SWA/Namibia and the first elements had crossed the border yesterday. Withdrawal would be completed in the next day or two.

At no time had South Africa acted against the MPLA except on June 23 when, in action against Swapo, a SAAF helicopter was fired on and damaged by MPLA troops. It had force landed and MPLA forces had attacked, killing the flight engineer, Sergeant Jacobus Daniel Cilliers. The pilot killed several MPLA men in self-defence.

The UN Security Council last night condemned South Africa for "premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions" of Angola, warning of "more effective" measures against future attacks.

Twelve of the 15 coun-

cil members supported a resolution which demanded immediate withdrawal, urged "all necessary assistance" to strengthen Angolan defences and demanded compensation from South Africa for damage and casualties.

The United States, Britain and France, unhappy about some of the resolution's wording, nevertheless criticised South Africa's action.

US delegate William van den Heuvel told the council South Africa's recent raid "can only serve to endanger our hopes" for settlement in SWA/Namibia.

"By its behaviour, South Africa is simply reinforcing the doubts of those who are truly sceptical about whether a negotiated solution is truly possible."

He said a cycle of violence "rooted in South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia" had to end, "and it must end now."



# SA denies aggression in Angola

CAPL TIMES  
 (5) 28/6/80

**PRETORIA. — South Africa last night emphatically denied the accusation that it had committed aggression against Angola, and said that it harboured no aggressive intentions against that country and its people.**

In a letter to the president of the United Nations Security Council, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the problems on the border were, as in the past, the direct result of Swapo activity.

The text of the letter was released here last night. It was in response to a meeting of the UN Security Council called to deal with the Angolan Government's allegations that a South African force of 3 000 had invaded the south of the country, occupying several towns and killing hundreds of civilians.

"The allegations that South Africa employed force-levels of several brigades are ludicrous," the letter said. "In fact, a small combat team with some air support was involved in action against Swapo."

The allegations of civilian casualties and destruction of property and livestock by South African forces were unfounded, the letter added. Such casualties as had resulted involved only Swapo personnel or persons involved with Swapo activities.

idents of terrorist activity by Swapo.

"The secretary-general has, over a period of two years, been kept informed of these incidents, which include the wil-

ful murder of civilians, abduction of schoolchildren, the laying of landmines and other wanton acts of sabotage and destruction.

"As recently as yesterday,

the South African Government once again had cause to draw the secretary-general's atten-

the heading on the Examination Paper)

From page 1

tion to Swapo's terrorist activities involving the death of 46 civilians, the abduction of 71 schoolchildren and the wounding of a further 35 civilians during the period March to May 1980," Mr Botha said.

"Furthermore, in the southern part of Angola conditions of civil war and instability have prevailed for a period of some five years. This is evident from the large number of refugees which periodically flock to SWA/Namibia from this ravaged area. South Africa has, at great cost to itself, always received these refugees without international assistance of any sort.

"South Africa is responsible for the security and protection of the people of SWA/Namibia and their property. In the exercise of this responsibility, South Africa cannot stand idly by while Swapo seeks to impose its will on the people of the territory by force of arms, murder and abductions.

"South Africa's commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the creation of peace and stability in Southern Africa is further demonstrated by its acceptance, more than two years ago, of a plan for the constitutional settlement of the SWA situation.

"The Security Council is at present engaged in a debate on allegations of 'aggression' by South Africa against Angola. South Africa emphatically rejects this accusation. South Africa harbours no aggressive intentions against Angola and

use of a ball point pen is acceptable. green ink may be used only for emphasis or for diagrams, may also be used. be printed on each separate sheet (paper) where sheets additional book(s) are used.

candidates or with any person except the invi-

its people. "The problems on the border are, as in the past, the direct result of Swapo activity. The Angolan authorities are also aware that any action on the part of the South African security forces is aimed solely at Swapo, and not at Angola and its people. "South Africa wishes to live in peace with all its neighbours and to contribute to the development of the region as a whole. However, this cannot be achieved as long as Swapo is allowed to continue its armed violence against the people of SWA/Namibia. "South Africa has no choice but to continue to eradicate threats from countries which openly harbour terrorists and make their territories available for attacks against SWA/Namibia. It is Swapo who should be condemned." — Sapa

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## Helicopter

At no time had South Africa directed operations against civilians. If there were any civilian casualties, they presumably resulted from the civil war which was raging in the area.

Mr Botha said that South Africa had at no time acted against Angolan Government troops, except on June 23, when in the course of action against Swapo, a South African helicopter had been fired on and damaged by government forces in the vicinity.

After the helicopter had force-landed, the government forces had attacked the two-man crew, killing the flight engineer. The pilot, in defending himself and fighting his way out, killed several Angolan soldiers.

The combat team engaged in the operation against Swapo had commenced its return to base some days ago and advance elements had crossed the border of SWA/Namibia on the afternoon of Thursday, June 26.

The withdrawal would be completed within the next day or two, Mr Botha said in the letter.

"South Africa has always been and remains in favour of dialogue as a means of resolving differences. In the case of Angola, this aim has been severely hampered by the continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by Swapo. The border area between SWA/Namibia and Angola has been, and still is, the centre of recurring in-

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Mr Botha said: "At no time has South Africa directed operations against civilians. If there were any civilian casualties they presumably resulted from the civil war which is continuously raging in the area."

The only casualties involved were Swapo personnel or people involved in Swapo activities.

He said only a small combat group with some air support was involved.

The combat team started its return to base some days ago and the withdrawal would be completed within the next day or two.

Mr Botha said that at no time did South Africa act against MPLA (Angolan Government) forces, except on June 23 when, in the action against Swapo, a South African helicopter was fired on and damaged by MPLA forces.

He said South Africa had always been and remained in favour of dialogue in resolving differences. In the case of Angola this aim had been severely hampered by the continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by Swapo.

Mr Botha said South Africa was responsible for the security and protection of the people of South West Africa and their property. In the exercise of this responsibility South Africa could not stand idly by while Swapo sought to impose its will on the people of the territory by force of arms, murder and abduction.

He reiterated South Africa's commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the creation of peace and stability in Southern Africa.

"The Security Council is now engaged in a debate on allegations of 'aggression' by South Africa against Angola. South Africa emphatically rejects this accusation. South Africa harbours no aggressive intentions against Angola and its people."

Mr Botha said it was Swapo which should be condemned.

"I also urge you, Mr President, and the Security Council, to prevail on Swapo to cease its campaign of violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia."

Richard Walker reports from the UN that the Angolan Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said yesterday that South African forces were in Angola to establish Unita power in the south and force a direct role for Unita in UN negotiations over SWA.

The council was last night edging towards a vote on a draft resolution which condemns "the racist regime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions" of Angola and the use of SWA as a springboard for attack.

Mr De Figueiredo warned that if the "massive" occupation force remained, Angola would "definitely" seek outside help.

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# SA rejects Angola invasion claims

EDM 28/6/80.

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By GERALD RILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night rejected Angolan claims that South Africa had deployed several brigades in the raid on Swapo bases in southern Angola.

In a letter sent to the president of the United Nations Security Council, Mr Botha said allegations that about 3 000 South African troops with air, armour and artillery support had invaded Angola were ludicrous.

At the UN yesterday, Angola's ambassador charged "this is war" and asserted his country would call for outside military help if its forces were unable to repulse a "massive invasion" by South African troops.

The Angolan Government claimed on Thursday that hundreds of civilians were killed or wounded and several villages occupied in the action. Mr Botha said: "At no time has South Africa directed

CONTINUE



# WE WE SADf silent on Angola operations since big strike

# WOMEN TEL

Military correspondent

THE South African Defence Force is maintaining silence on the nature of operations in Angola following the massive strike against Swapo more than a fortnight ago.

A Defence spokesman referred to Minister of Foreign Affairs Pk Botha's rejection of allegations that about 3 000 South African troops, with air, armour and artillery support, had invaded Angola.

In a letter sent to the President of the United Nations Security Council on Friday, Mr Botha said action against Angolan forces was limited to a single clash on Monday. Then an Air Force helicopter pilot had

single-handedly taken on MPLA troops and killed several of them after he force-landed.

The flight engineer was killed, bringing to 18 the number of defence personnel known to have died in contacts since the start of the strike into southern Angola.

Mr Botha's letter said that combat teams engaged against Swapo began their return to base some days ago, with advance elements crossing the SWA/Namibian border on Thursday afternoon.

The withdrawal would be completed within a day or two, he said. The letter arrived at the UN as the Security Council edged towards a

vote on a resolution condemning South Africa for "sustained armed invasions."

Angola's Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said his country would call for outside military help if its forces were unable to repulse a "massive invasion" by South African troops.

Mr Botha said: "The allegations that South Africa employed force levels of several brigades are ludicrous. In fact, a small combat team with some air support was involved in action against Swapo."

Responding to Angolan claims that more than 620 civilians were killed and several villages occupied, he said:

"At no time has South Africa directed operations against civilians. If there were any civilian casualties they presumably resulted from the civil war which is raging in the area.

"Such casualties as resulted involved only Swapo personnel or persons involved in Swapo actions."

He maintained that South Africa had always been open and remained in favour of dialogue resolving differences, but said this aim had been severely hampered by "continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by Swapo."

On June 13 the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, told Parliament that a South African raid had smashed the main

Swapo base in Angola and that Swapo bases would continue to be destroyed.

In the raid security forces destroyed an intricate network of underground bunkers stretching across an area the size of central Johannesburg.

South Africa lost 16 men but more than 200 Swapo members were killed in what is seen as the most successful action since the August 1978 destruction of Swapo headquarters at Cassinga.

Since then the Defence Force has announced a death of the helicopter flight engineer on Monday and the death of a member of SWA/Namibias multi-ethnic 41 Battalion in a contract.

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# Invasion goes on claims Angola

STAR 30/6/80

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LUANDA — South Africa's invasion of southern Angola is now in its 23rd day with a series of positions in Kunene province, bordering SWA/Namibia, in South African hands. The Kunene provincial capital of Ngiva is cut off by land from the rest of the country.

More than 300 civilians have been killed so far and more than 250 troops wounded, said the Angolan Defence Ministry in its first statement on the invasion which began on June 8.

A South African Defence Force spokesman told Sapa in Pretoria he had no comment to make on the allegation that South African troops were still in Angola.

He said the matter was

being dealt with by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs.

In a flat contradiction of South African claims that the attack was aimed at Swapo camps, Angola says the targets are towns and villages inside or close to the demilitarised zone proposed in the UN plan for SWA/Namibia's independence.

The aim, says Angola, is to occupy the area and settle Unita in it, preparatory to further bargaining on SWA/Namibia's future.

Angola also stressed that Pretoria was intent on pressurising the country into suspending all aid to Swapo and to the African National Congress.

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# Invasion continues: Angola

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▶ From page 1

However, MPLA central committee spokesmen emphasised that aid would continue to both movements despite the present attack.

From Angolan Defence Ministry estimates, it is clear that the invasion involves the largest number of South African troops in any attack against a frontline country since the 1975-76 invasion of Angola in support of Unita. More than 2 000 white troops are inside Angola, divided into two infantry and two parachute battalions. The

airborne force totals about 500 men.

They are supported by three squadrons of Mirage fighter bombers providing air cover.

Also backing the South African troops are more than 40 AML90 armoured personnel carriers, 32 field guns, two C-130 Hercules planes for the paratroopers and 20 French-made Puma helicopters.

One Alouette helicopter has been shot down and a photograph of the white pilot's body appeared in today's paper.

An earlier Defence Ministry communique gave details of the shooting

down of three Mirage fighters during a bombing raid on a SWA/Namibian refugee camp 16 km from Lubango, in early June.

During the early part of the invasion South African air reconnaissance was so intense that it led to anti-aircraft batteries mistakenly shooting down an Angolan civilian airliner. The 29 people aboard were killed, Angola said.

Apparently still in Angolan hands is the key Kunene River crossing point of Xangongo, which came under air attack on June 23. — The Guardian, London.

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# Top SA fighting aircraft in raid, claims Angola

BY WILLEM STEENKAMA  
Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICANS might not know it, but for a few perilous days last week the Republic's aerial defence depended on subsonic ground-attack aircraft, a handful of bombers, some venerable old Harvard trainers and the Air Force Museum's restored Spitfire.

Why? Because every first-line jet-fighter possessed by the Republic was busy shooting up the Southern Angolan countryside in support of the "invasion".

This is the conclusion which can be drawn from figures quoted this week by the Angolan news agency Angop after its latest 'disclosures' of SADF activities in the Pereira d'Eca area.

To make matters even worse, the SAAF deployed

more Puma helicopters in southern Angola than it actually possesses, according to the Angop figures.

Angop said last week that air support for the incursion was provided by three squadrons of Mirages, 20 Puma helicopters and two Hercules transport aircraft.

Curiously enough, none of the South African Air Force's Impala aircraft — the type of machine best suited to ground support in an operation of this type — was to be seen, to go by the Angop claims.

In the light of circumstances, some of these figures appear — as Mark Twain said on hearing he had died — to be slightly exaggerated.

As it happens, the SAAF operates precisely three Mirage squadrons and the only way to send them all into action in

Angola would be to leave the Republic's vital northern air defence sector unable to mount any sort of deterrent to supersonic aerial attack from outside — a state of affairs which is distinctly unlikely.

Angop's figure for the Puma contingent is also open to doubt. For one thing, the Puma helicopter is a SAAF workhorse, in daily use from the Cape to the Cunene. It is in constant employment because of its handy size, midway between the small Alouette and the large Super Frelon.

In addition, the SAAF has only 19 Pumas, according to the authoritative annual "The Military Balance, 1979/80", published by the Institute for Strategic Studies. This means that not only is the SAAF extremely good at keeping all its Pumas airworthy at all times, but also appears to have succeeded in building another from scratch.

CAPE TIMES 30/6/80

## All SA troops have left Angola, UN is told

CAP 1078  
5/17/80

NEW YORK. — South Africa had withdrawn all its troops from Angola, the United Nations Security Council was informed last night.

A spokesman for the South African mission said the information was conveyed to the president of the council, Norway's Mr Ole Algaard, shortly before council members met behind closed doors to consider developments in the area.

After the meeting, Mr Algaard said the Angolan delegate, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, had informed him that yesterday morning there were still South African soldiers inside

Angola.

Mr Algaard said that in view of the latest information, members felt there was no need to resume debate on the situation. A resolution was approved on Friday censuring South Africa for its military incursion into Angola.

During the debate, Mr De Figueiredo said 370 Angolans had been killed and 255 wounded during the South African attack.

South Africa denied his charge that it was a massive invasion, but acknowledged that its troops had crossed the border. — Sapa-Reuter

# Pik hits STAR 2/7/80 Angola's (5) 'slanted image'

Own Correspondent

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Botha, today accused United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim of placing a major stumbling block in the path of progress towards a solution of the SWA/Namibia question.

Reacting to Dr Waldheim's condemnation of South Africa's military intrusion in Angola in an address to the OAU summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, yesterday, Mr Botha said the Secretary-General had given a "slanted image" of what had happened.

Mr Botha said he was surprised that Dr Waldheim had made the remarks despite his recent letter to the president of the UN Security Council.

And, he added, they did nothing to promote Dr Waldheim's impartiality in the SWA/Namibia question.

"In fact, with these remarks. He has placed a major stumbling block in the path of progress towards an international solution.

"He will have to carry the full responsibility for this himself," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said Dr Waldheim's attack on South Africa was nothing new.

"He does it regularly when he visits Africa to, among other things, conceal the UN'S inability to do something substantial about the development of Africa.

"I appeal to Dr Waldheim to explain to the leaders of Africa what he plans to do about the famine, poverty and escalation of diseases prevalent in most African countries today."

Dr Waldheim would have to learn that it was not necessary for him to point a finger at South Africa.



## 51 killed by SA troops <sup>APL Times</sup> in past week <sup>27/80</sup> claim <sup>5</sup>

LISBON. — The Angolan Government claimed last night that South African troops had killed 30 Angolan soldiers and 21 civilians in southern Angola during the past week.

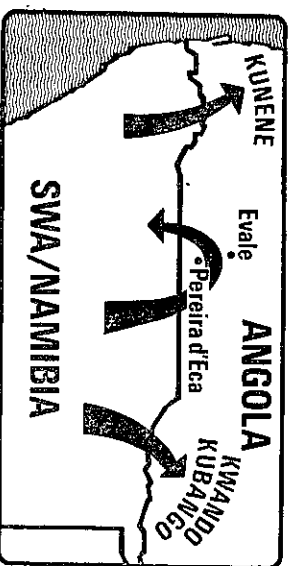
The Angolan news agency, Angop, quoting a Defence Ministry communique issued in Luanda, said the figures raised the death toll to more than 400 since South African units invaded its territory on June 7.

South Africa told the United Nations Security Council this week that it had withdrawn all its troops from Angola, but Angop reported that fighting between South African and Angolan troops was continuing. It did not mention a South African withdrawal, but said Angolan forces had recaptured positions along the border with SWA/Namibia.

● A SADF spokesman said in Pretoria last night that Angop was obviously confusing Unita troops with South African troops.

# Downed SAAF helicopter pilot tells of his 40-km dash to safety

The central arrow shows where South African forces struck into Angola and withdrew. South Africa has denied Angolan claims, shown by arrows, of strikes in the east and west. Unita guerrillas are very active in those areas.



ONDANGWA — Sheer courage and his love of reading saved the life of a 28-year-old South African Air Force helicopter pilot after his aircraft had been shot down during South African military operations against Swapo in southern Angola.

The pilot, Captain Imus van Rensburg, and his flight engineer, Sergeant Jacobus Daniel (Kooos) Ciliers (23) were miraculously flung free of their helicopter when it exploded after being hit by Angolan fire.

Both started running for cover while under fire from Angolan soldiers. Sergeant Ciliers was killed by the automatic rifle fire.

But Captain van Rensburg was hit in one of the leg-pockets of his overalls where he kept a thick paperback edition of "Death of a Fox" by George Garret.

The 511-page book was sliced in half, but Captain van Rensburg's leg was unscathed and he ran on. Captain van Rensburg was interviewed shortly after he had stumbled into a southern Angolan village where South African troops had taken up a temporary position.

Exhausted and with an injured back, he was lying on a stretcher. He told how he had stormed an Angolan soldier, taken his automatic weapon from him and shot him dead.

"After we had been hit the helicopter caught fire while we were about 5 m from the ground," he said. His aircraft was with

# Angolan battles

## Invasion

is 'widening'

LISBON — The Angolan Government has claimed South African troops have killed 30 Angolan soldiers and 21 civilians in southern Angola during the past week.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, quoting a Defence Ministry communique issued in Luanda, said the figures raised the death toll to more than 400 since South African units invaded its territory on June 7.

The communique said the South Africans had widened their attack since a Security Council resolution last Friday, condemning the presence of South African troops on Angolan soil.

South African troops are continuing to pour into the Kunene and Kwando-Kubango provinces with large quantities of heavy weapons, tanks, armoured cars and long-range artillery units, according to a leading Angolan politician member.

Mr Lacio Lara told British journalists in Luanda yesterday that Angola was holding back Cuban troops and engaging the South Africans only with Angolan troops.

The latest South African operation mentioned in the communique was a thrust by a column, supported by 40 armoured cars, towards the important southern centre of Nsiva (formerly Pereira D'Eca) on Sunday. The communique said



A Russian-made armoured car captured by South African troops in mopping up operations against SWAPO bases in Angola recently.



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S-MAR 2/7/80

The Swapo military structure in central south Angola has been all but destroyed in military operations by the South African and SWA/Namibian defence forces, a South African military spokesman said today.

These operations continued after the destruction of Swapo's operational headquarters announced originally on June 13.

The second phase of the operation was now complete and all South African and SWA/Namibian forces had been withdrawn from Angola, he said.

During the second phase at least 250 tons of Soviet and other Eastern-bloc military hardware — including military vehicles captured — had been flown out of southern Angola where they had been found in underground bunkers.

More than 300 Swapo men had been killed in the entire operation. More than 40 Swapo military storage depots in six areas in Angola had been destroyed in the second phase of the operation. One of the areas knocked out was Swapo's main logistical base.

This meant that the two main nerve-centres in Angola of Swapo operations in the SWA/Namibian bush war had been knocked out in past weeks, the spokesman said.

The South African and SWA/Namibian defence forces, with trooping and logistical support by the South African Air Force, continuously operated against newly discovered Swapo bases every day during the past weeks.

I was shown neatly constructed underground bunkers in the Angolan bush where tons of war material were removed or blown up by the Defence Force.

A large portion of an encampment at the Air Force base at Ondangwa

## Ondangwa

By Con Crous who visited Angola during SADF operations.

The spoils of the attack were today shown to South African newsmen, foreign military attaches, a large contingent of international newsmen, and members of the SWA-Namibia Council of Ministers.

The officer commanding S W A Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, told a Press conference here that towards the middle of the year it became known that there was a big Swapo build-up on the other side of the border.

## 'Big Swapo build-up thwarted'

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's Africa News Service

ONDANGWA (Owambo) — The South African attack into southern Angola forestalled a concerted military campaign Swapo planned to launch later this year in SWA/Namibia.

The spoils of the attack were today shown to South African newsmen, foreign military attaches, a large contingent of international newsmen, and members of the SWA-Namibia Council of Ministers.

The officer commanding S W A Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, told a Press conference here that towards the middle of the year it became known that there was a big Swapo build-up on the other side of the border.



A South African trooper with a SAM-7 ground-to-air missile launcher, which was among the spoils captured during the mopping up operations.

To Page 3, Col 4

►► From page 1

hundreds of crates of Eastern-bloc and Soviet military hardware is being displayed.

The Officer Commanding the SWA Command of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said that during the Angolan operation the People's Liberation Army of Namibia — the military arm of Swapo — had been dealt such an operational and logistical blow that it would take months to recover.

General Geldenhuys emphasised that the main objectives of the second phase of the operation had been the destruction of the command structure of PLAN, the destruction of its logistical system in southern Angola and capturing military hardware PLAN had stockpiled for action against SWA/Namibia.

The destruction of PLAN cadres since "Operation Smoke-shell" — the first stage of which was announced on June 13 — had been only the fourth priority, the spokesman said. South African military

commanders said Swapo about the Angolan bush personnel were wandering singly or in small groups of two and three in search of water and food.

They were leaderless and disorientated, commanders said. It was possible that many Swapo insurgents might now cross the border into Ovambo, northern SWA/Namibia, where they could shed their bush-gear and mingle with the local population in civilian clothes.

The destruction of Swapo's "military infrastructure" in central south Angola did not mean that terrorism against SWA/Namibia had been eliminated, military spokesmen said during the operation.

"On the contrary, Swapo military elements might stage an operation in SWA/Namibia in an effort to regain lost prestige," they said.

It was clear from literature found in the underground bunkers that political commissars had been extremely active in the areas where Swapo had had their bases. A great deal of Soviet literature, explaining the Russian way of life and

its political structure, was found.

Among the titles of books found in the underground bunkers were: "The Constitution of the USSR," "The Communist Party and the Armed Forces," "The USSR — 100 Questions and Answers" and "The Marxist-Doctrine is Omnipotent because it is true."

Speculation that the South African National Congress was to some extent co-operating with Swapo was borne out during the operation by the discovery of ANC pamphlets in Swapo bunkers.

Throughout the operation, the South African and SWA/Namibian armed forces avoided contact, at all cost, with Angolan civilians, the Angolan armed forces and Angolan administrative personnel, a military spokesman said. Leaflets were continuously dropped over southern Angola by SAAF aircraft assuring the MPLA Government and civilians that the operation was not aimed against them but against Swapo.

During the second

phase of the operation, Swapo mounted what was probably its first conventional military operation against South African and SWA/Namibian forces.

The Swapo contingent, consisting of about 300 men, moved towards South African Defence Force elements with a convoy of trucks, cannon and anti-aircraft guns.

Military spokesmen said there had been 35 three-ton Soviet GAZ and ZIL military trucks with Swapo insurgents, three Soviet armoured personnel carriers, two land-cruisers, two or three 23 mm cannon, 76 mm cannon and four 28 mm mortars.

The convoy turned back before reaching the point where it would have met the South African forces, military spokesmen said.

It was noticed by South African spotter groups and it was attacked by SAAF aircraft, pinning it down.

A ground attack was then launched which lasted for about three-quarters of an hour before darkness fell.

The next day Swapo personnel in the convoy were found to have fled, leaving the equipment behind.

It was not known how many Swapo personnel had been killed in the fighting because there was not time to count bodies afterwards, military spokesmen said shortly after the incident.

Twenty-four of the original 35 Swapo vehicles were destroyed or captured.

A large amount of arms and ammunition, SAM7 missiles, cannon and B-10 recoilless guns was captured.

Among the military hardware captured originally during the operation in central south Angola were about 94 100 rounds of ammunition of various kinds, including 7.62 mm, 14.5 mm and 23 mm.

There were about 1266 mortar bombs (60 mm and 82 mm), 520 rounds of 57 mm and 82 mm recoilless rifle ammunition, and 791 RPG-7 and 122 mm rockets.

Fifteen anti-aircraft guns (14.5 mm and ZPU1), three Chinese 57 mm recoilless cannon, ten M20 (88 mm) United States-built rocket launchers, SAM heat-seeking missiles and launchers and a variety of Eastern-bloc mortar guns were also found. — Sapa.

## Copter pilot's safety dash

►► From page 1

vehicle standing nearby and ran towards it. He ducked under the vehicle but saw Sergeant Cilliers fall.

"I went back to him... They were still shooting at us. I felt his pulse and spoke to him but soon realised he was dead," he said.

It was while hiding under the truck that the bullet hit his leg pocket.

The officer said the book had probably saved his life because, had his leg been wounded, he

would have been unable to escape.

He ran over a small hill and started firing pencil flares to attract the attention of the leading helicopter, but to no avail.

"The leader was drawing fire on his aircraft to give me the opportunity to get away," he said.

He knew he had to move in a southerly direction to join up with a South African unit.

"It was then that I saw a kind of shelter in the bush with a cow-hide over it," he said.

"I saw a man in uni-

form in the shelter. He tried to turn around to shoot at me, but he was so hampered by the restricted space in the shelter that he could not take proper aim.

"I went straight for him and he must have thought I was going to stab him or something because he held his rifle up protectively.

"I grabbed the rifle and, with a bit of luck, managed to wrest it from him," he said.

He then shot the man twice and continued running.

"I then walked on and soon found a road-sign saying I was 28 km from my destination."

He had severe pain in his back and had to rest continuously, but he walked and jogged about 40 km for 16 hours before he reached safety.

"I have never been so relieved to see my own people," he said. "I felt like crying."

Captain van Rensburg was later flown out of Angola for medical treatment. — Sapa.

## Invasion widening

►► From page 1

the South Africans were 23 km from the town. Six Angolan militiamen were wounded when a landmine blew up their lorry south of Ngiva.

A column of Angolan troops moving to reinforce the small town of Moggua was attacked by South African aircraft on Sunday and one Angolan

soldier died and 12 were wounded, the communiqué said.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria last night referred to a statement by Mr Riaan Eksteen, South African Ambassador to the United Nations, in which he stated that all South African troops had been withdrawn from Angola. — Sapa and Sapa-Reuter.

8/9 1188

Dion's Price special campaign

# Another 160 die in raid mop-up

By Arnold Kirby, Pretoria Bureau

South African troops killed another 160 Swapo insurgents in mop-up operations in Angola last month, bringing the death toll to more than 380, plus an unknown number of MPLA troops.

General J Geldenhuis, Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, told a news conference in Ondangwa yesterday that no civilians were killed in the operation.

More than 150 tons of weaponry were seized, he said, and an equal amount was destroyed at the base areas used by Swapo. This did not include several Russian and East German vehicles.

### TRACKS

General Geldenhuis said that, after the initial attack, tracks from strategic groups of insurgents led the South Africans to further bases and supply dumps.

This resulted in the mopping up operations which took place over rough terrain, covered with dense bush, and thus hampered the South Africans.

The General praised the work of the Air Force which gave air support and pinned down two motorised Swapo columns long enough for the ground forces to deal with them.

By Alan Dunn

The Stars Africa News Service

The southern Angolan coastal town of Mocimboa do Congo has been the scene of a month's buzz with activity if the backers of Swapo's People's Liberation Army of Namibia are not by now fed-up with South Africa's dogged seizures and destruction of their supplies.

It will certainly take more than a few shiploads landing at the port, a known link in the weapons route for Swapo in southern Angola, to replace the arms, ammunition and equipment it lost to SA forces in operations which ended some days ago.

## Angola disenchanted with playing host?

Exactly how much weaponry Swapo lost cannot be accurately estimated, but military authorities have said that Security Forces captured more than 250 tons in the two phases — attack and mop-up — of the June action into Angola.

This did not include a number of three-ton vehicles brought back from the Swapo "base areas" across the border.

### DESTROYED

Then there was the equipment which Security Forces destroyed as they

found it in the 18-day mop-up, because it would have been impractical and even more costly for them to have flown all the spoils back to SWA/Namibia.

But Swapo's bloodied nose apart from the staggering loss of hardware worth millions of rands of years of allegiance to the suppliers, does not end there.

Not only could Swapo Soviet and Eastern Bloc suppliers be growing impatient at the military hardware regularly landing in South African hands

but Angola could also at this stage be disenchanted.

Playing host to Swapo is costing Angola's MPLA government too dearly. Just how many Swapo base areas were attacked and how deep South African and SWA/Namibian forces went into that country is classified information.

### 18 DAYS

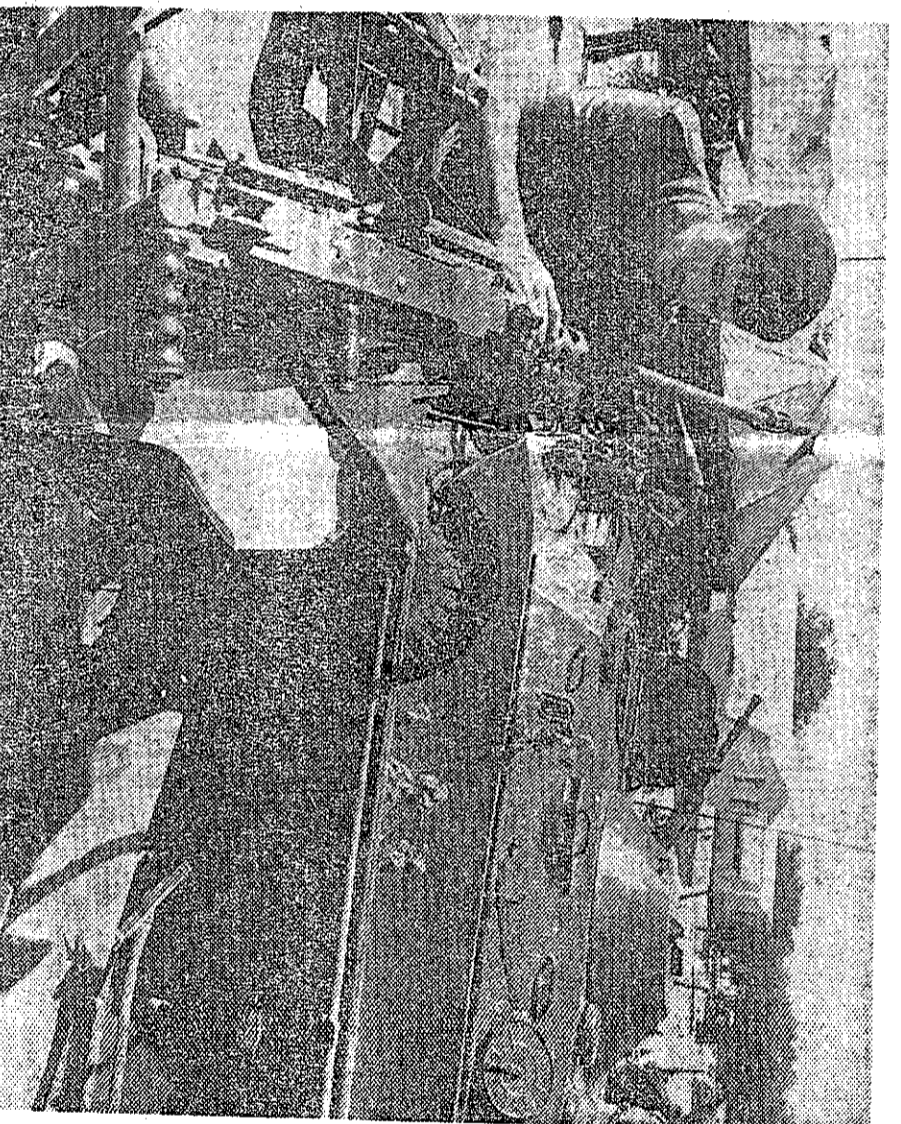
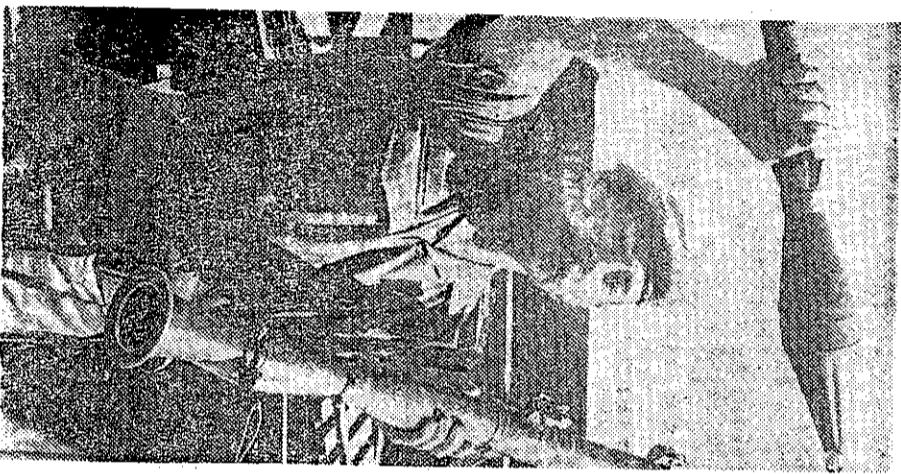
It was for instance officially admitted yesterday that Security Forces had been in southern Angola continuously for 18 days

since June 10. In that time, Security Forces tangled twice with Angolan government forces.

While it was South Africa's stated intention not to make hostile contact with the Angolans — a force aircraft dropped a million pamphlets in the country saying so — it did happen.

While General Janne Geldenhuis said he was convinced no Angolan women or children were killed in the operations, Angola has been pounded from the air and penetrated on the ground yet again because Swapo is its guest.

The question is, how much longer is Angola prepared to have spells of SWA/Namibia's war fought on its soil?



A 50-mm American Browning machine-gun atop a Russian armoured personnel carrier. It was said that Hungary is manufacturing the rounds for the American machine-gun which is bought in large quantities on the black market.

Picture by Graham Galinsford.



Lieutenant Sjaan van der Merwe, 14.5-mm anti-aircraft gun crew.

## Damara POW says he was used as a servant

Pretoria Bureau

A 17-year-old youth captured by South African troops during the "Smoke Shell" operation against Swapo last month said he was glad to be out of the organisation because it practised discrimination.

Seasoned Swapo commander and SA/Namibia Press laught and suggested when this was disclosed at a Press conference at Ondangwa in the operational area yesterday.

The youth said he was told to run away by his commanding officer when

waited for the South African soldiers to arrive. He moved once and was shot in the ribs. The wound was not severe.

He gave himself up and called him their servant. He was forced to do

Because he was a Damara he told the newsmen that the other members in his group — who were mainly Ovambos —

"Smoke Shell" — a better education in Angola, my brother said. Instead he was forced to undergo three months of training in Angola with about 500 others. He said his instructors gave their identities as being Russian

**LONDON** — Believe it or not, the state United States sent the Swapo into King's. They are increasing rapidly what South Africa. The negotiations said the repetitive. It was used early unanimity and the

# Another 160 die in raid mop-up

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

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The question is, how much longer is Angola prepared to have spells of SWA/Namibia's war fought on its soil?

## SA 'stalling' SWA accord'

The Star Bureau  
LONDON — Diplomatic and strategic observers believe the South African military operation in southern Angola is a deliberate move to further stall United Nations attempts at a political settlement in SWA/Namibia.

They are viewing the heavy troop movements into Kunene and Kwando Kubango provinces with increasing concern because they say it will "inevitably lead to a setback in negotiations — exactly what South Africa wants."

The diplomatic sources involved in the Big Five negotiations with the South African Government said the military operation was "predictable and repetitive."

It was the same stalling tactics which had been used earlier when it appeared that some form of unanimity was being reached between South Africa and the Western negotiators.

## Nato gave nuclear capacity

GENEVA — I MacBride, for Commissioner for claims that it Nato policy weapons.

He made the at a conference governmental South Africa which he preside

Mr MacBride South Africa's a of nuclear weapons discussed in 19 meeting in Lu between former P nister, Mr John and former US of State, Dr Hem ger.

"There is not that they have weapons," said Bride, "but there test explosions, a is sound circum evidence that test nuclear weapon

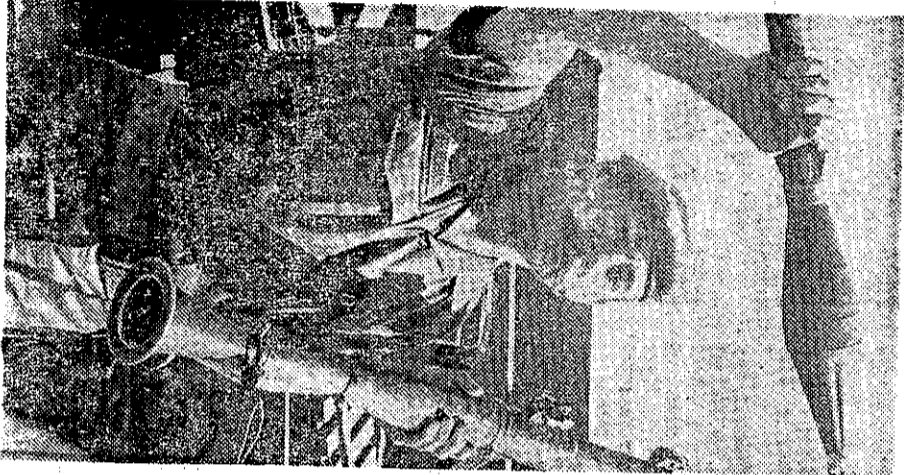
"This capacity quired with the d laboration of some powers, in partlen Germany which technology and equipment."

Mr MacBride deplored the fa South African fro invaded Angola killed 460 men, and children."

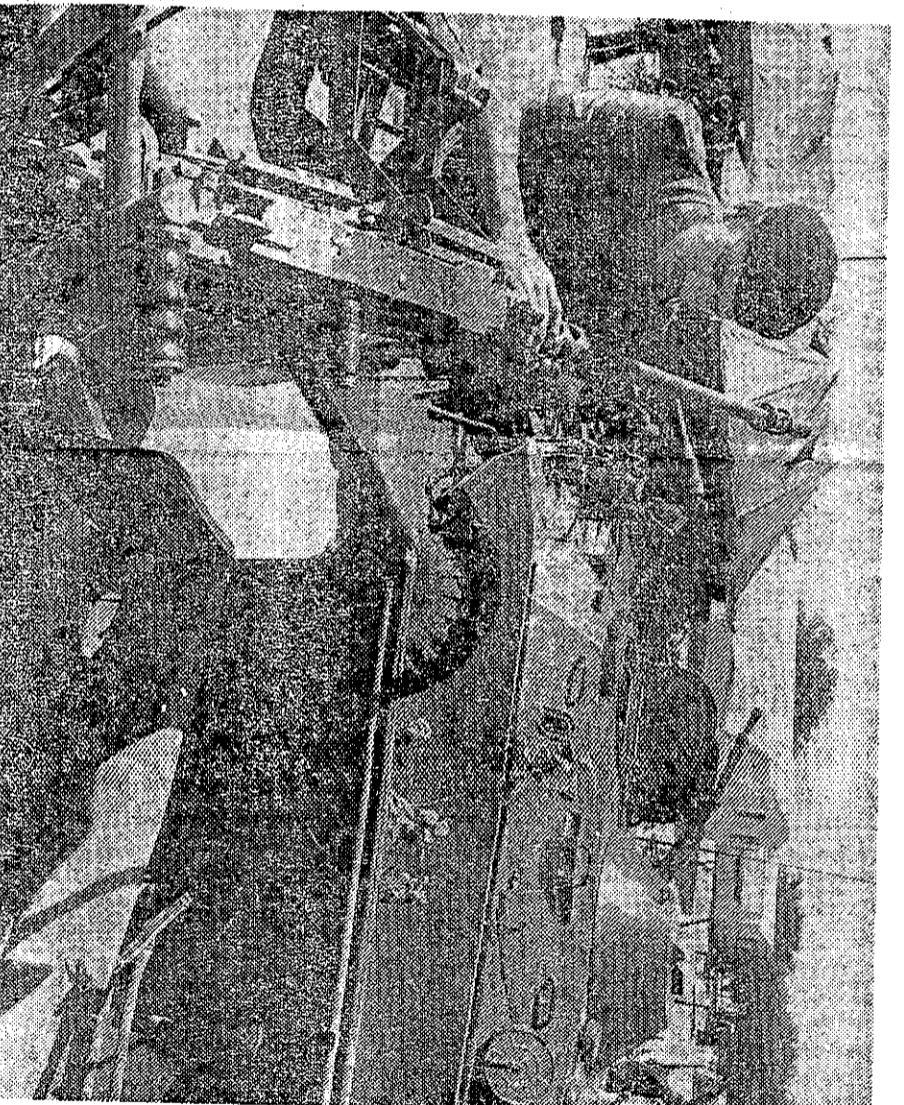
He also said "v stantial evidence" been presented meeting about sh and Norwegian sh rying arms to Africa. Own (9) dent and Sapa Ap

## Demos out in force

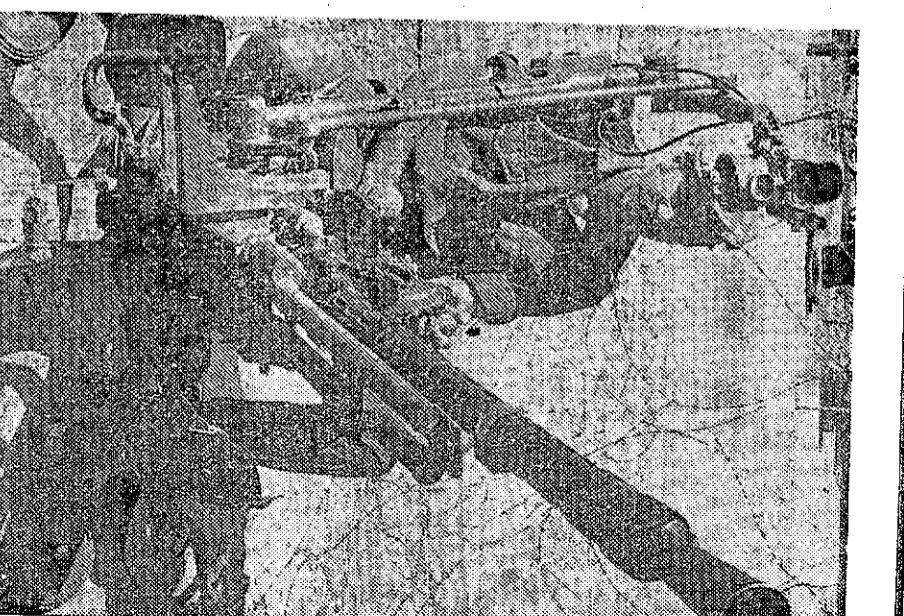
LUANDA — Trucki singing workers' banners have pr here against South military operations south of Angola border with SWA/Namibia. The demonstrators along the diff



Commandant Des Radmore displays a RPG-7 rocket and launcher, one of four captured from the Swapo bases.



A 50-mm American Browning machine-gun atop a Russian armoured personnel carrier. It was said that Hungary is manufacturing the rounds for the American machine-gun which is bought in large quantities on the black market.



Lieutenant Shamus O'Rielly behind a Russian-made 14.5-mm anti-aircraft gun which can be adapted for use against armour and ground forces.

# Damara POW says he was used as a servant

Pretoria Bureau  
A 17-year-old youth captured by South African troops during the "Smoke Shell" operation against Swapo last month said he was glad to be out of the organisation because it practised discrimination. Seasoned overseas corra-

and SWA/Namibia Press laughed and sniggered when this was disclosed at a Press conference at Ondangwa in the operational area yesterday.

The youth said he was told to run away by his commanding officer when

Because he was a Damara he told the newsmen that the other members in his group — who were mainly Ovambos —

called him their servant. He was forced to do mental tasks for them.

"Smoke Shell" base were armed for their own protection the youth said, but they mainly did cooking for the commanders.

They all dressed in MPLA uniforms and when

sets were confiscated, that they could not bear further reports. Major General Janne Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding, South West Africa command said

# SA forces kill 360 guerrillas in Angolan attack

JOHANNESBURG. — The 1980 Swapo offensive — aimed at ultimate victory over SWA/Namibia and the South African security forces — has been crushed in a massive three-week attack and mop-up operation in which more than 350 Swapo and 17 South African soldiers died.

Latest figures released by the South African Defence Force indicate that about 360 Swapo guerrillas died in the operation, 162 of them in the second clearing-up operation, which ended this week.

At least 300 tons of military hardware was captured, of which 50 tons was destroyed in Angola. This does not include military vehicles used by Swapo in an attack on South African forces.

The officer commanding the SWA Command, Major-General Jamie Geldenhuys, said yesterday that South African forces had had only two encounters with the Angolan armed forces during their operation.

General Geldenhuys was speaking to a large group of foreign correspondents, South African military correspondents and SWA/Namibian-based journalists in Ordungwa in Ovambo.

The newsmen, the SWA/Namibian Ministers' Council and military attaches from at least three countries were yesterday shown tons of military hardware and vehicles captured from Swapo in Southern Angola after Operation Smokeshell.

General Geldenhuys said at the press conference that the Angolan armed forces had showed aggression towards the South Africans on only two occasions. The first was when a South African helicopter was shot down. The second came right at the end of the operation, when almost all South African troops had been withdrawn from Angola.

One group was still making its way to the SWA/Namibian border when the Angolan forces attacked it.

The South Africans were forced to retreat, General Geldenhuys said, and the group was able to leave Angola without casualties.

General Geldenhuys yesterday reiterated that the South African forces "tried their utmost not to bother Angolan civilians" and to steer clear of Angolan troops.

He said the South African forces had lost only one man in the second phase of the operation after the initial attack. He was



Some of the weapons captured by the South African forces in Angola.

Sergeant Kees Cilliers, who died in a hail of machinegun fire after his helicopter had been shot down.

General Geldenhuys said the second phase mopping-up operation was made extremely difficult by the fitness of the terrain and dense bush in which South African and SWA/Namibian soldiers had to operate.

The commander of the Air Force in SWA/Namibia, Colonel Theo de Manville, said the Air Force had directly supported ground troops during the Angolan operation.

The Air Force had provided extra fire-support, evacuated casualties and maintained a generally favourable air situation in the area of operations.

The Air Force was also able to pin down Swapo guerrillas because of its mobility, allowing the ground forces to move swiftly from one Swapo base area to another.

The Air Force also dropped more than a million pamphlets over Southern Angola, stating that it had no fight with the Angolan Government or with Angolan civilians.

General Geldenhuys said it was decided to pre-empt Swapo action after it had become clear the Swapo forces were building

up in Angola "for a renewed effort against civilian SWA/Namibia."

After the initial Smokeshell operation, it had become clear there were still groups of Swapo guerrillas moving around in Angola.

It was decided to continue with a second-phase operation which tons more of military hardware had been captured and destroyed.

He said there was nothing on record of women and children having been killed in the operation in Angola.

Replying to another question, General Geldenhuys said there were an estimated 3 000 active Swapo guerrillas operating in SWA/Namibia two years ago.

Current figures were not available, but Swapo had suffered losses during the past months that they were unable to replace their forces by recruitment.

He said South African and SWA/Namibian troops did not search for their personal belongings had been found. — Own Correspondent, Sapa © More reports, page 2

221 5 134 RDM 3/7/50

SADF HELICOPTERS  
LANDING TROOPS IN  
ANGOLA

HELICOPTER SHOT 5m ABOVE GROUND  
-EXPLODES ON IMPACT. VAN RENSBURG  
AND CILLIERS FLUNG CLEAR - RUN  
FOR COVER

CILLIERS KILLED. VAN RENSBURG  
TAKES COVER UNDER ANGOLAN  
TRUCK. BULLET RICOCHETS OFF  
PAPERBACK IN OVERALL POCKET  
ESCAPES OVER HILL  
FIRING PENCIL FLAMES

VAN RENSBURG SHOOTS  
SOLDIER IN SHELTER  
AFTER GRABBING AK 47  
RIFLE FROM HIM

VAN RENSBURG HANGS RIFLE ON TREE AND  
CRAWLS THROUGH VILLAGE UNDETECTED  
BY SOLDIERS. HE FOLLOWS ROAD-SIGN  
TO THE SOUTH

AFTER 40km  
HE REACHES  
HELD BY SOUT  
FORCES

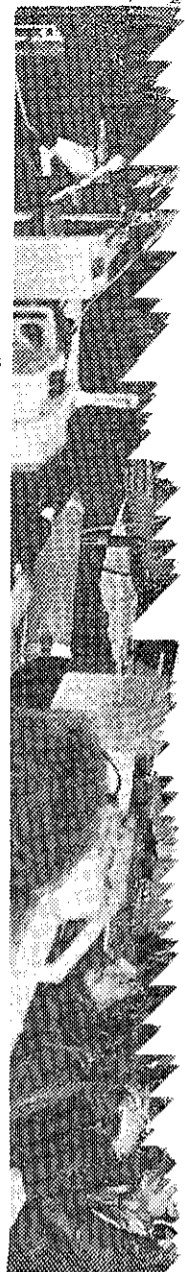
Twenty-eight-year-old SA Air Force pilot, captain Tinus van Rensburg, made a breathtaking escape after his helicopter was shot down by Angolan troops. Unarmed, he fought his way to safety past ar



The deadly SAM-7 missile launcher — one of many taken from Swapo last month.

New Russian trucks captured from Swapo by security forces last m

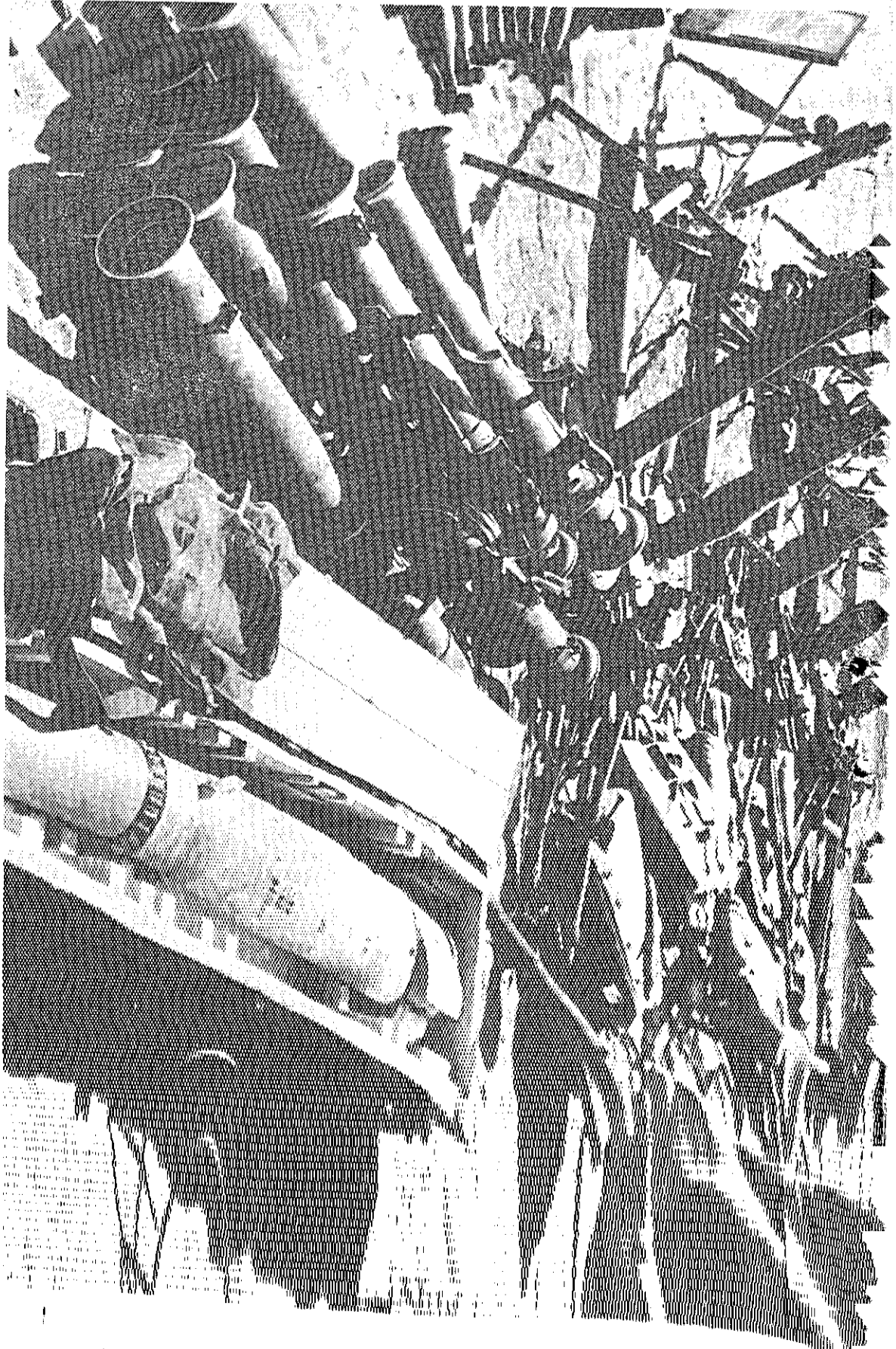




The Press conference at Ondangwa yesterday.



Two Swapo propaganda posters among the documents seized during the Defence Force raid into Angola.



Mortars and bazookas captured from Swapo.

**GOSFORTH PARK RACECOURSE GERMISTON**  
**Saturday — 5th July**

*By kind permission of the South African Broadcasting Corporation the*

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will be televised at this Race meeting.  
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 The **ROTHMANS JULY** will be the first leg of the Jackpot.

**COME AND HAVE A RELAXING AND EXCITING DAY ON SATURDAY — THE ATMOSPHERE AND FACILITIES ARE HERE AND YOU JUST HAVE GOT TO BE THERE !!!**




Major-General Jennie Geldenhuys (right) of SWA Command with captured Russian armoured vehicles in the background.



# Carrington deplores SA raids into <sup>STAR</sup> Angola <sup>3/7/80</sup> (5)

LONDON — South Africa's incursion into Angola would only complicate SWA/Namibian settlement prospects, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington says.

Giving evidence before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, Lord Carrington said he regretted the incursion.

All parties in SWA/Namibia should agree to the proposals for United Nations-supervised elections.

He hoped the recent reply of the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa would answer some of its concerns about the proposals and South Africa would come to accept the plan.

## "BLOODY NOSE"

The bloody nose suffered by Swapo in the South African raid into Angola will lead to the United Nations pressing for an early solution in SWA/Namibia, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek today.

He was speaking after a visit to the operational area where tons of captured Swapo equipment were shown to members of the council, military attaches and foreign, local and South African journalists.

Mr Mudge said he had gained the impression that Swapo's position was weakening, rather than being strengthened.

He said he realised action such as the raid would elicit strong international reaction and could even cause problems in the negotiating process.

"But I cannot accept that when we react as we have done we are endangering the settlement plan. When we say that the UN and Swapo's actions are also not in the spirit of the agreement, then we get no reaction. Swapo is fighting across a border, but when we do the same, then it is wrong," he said.

Mr Mudge said the DTA and the Council of Ministers felt unhappy at the delays and at being relegated to spectator status in the settlement process.

"We cannot only react

to messages and statements. We want to again become directly involved in the matter," he said.

● Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, today issued a statement in which he congratulated the Defence Force on the operations just completed against Swapo bases in Angola.— Sapa, The Star's Africa News Service, Own Correspondent.

● Page 23: Reports on the raids.

everyday use of economic channels, but to the ability to shape the form of those channels and in particular the prevailing exchange rates<sup>65</sup>; thus it does not refer, for example, to the manufacture of machinery, but it does refer to setting the price of that machinery. Again, we have not included here a specific category called 'social power': the reason for this is that on the one hand we have already included, under 'indirect power' and 'persuasive power', large segments of what might be called 'social power'; on the other hand we have not included the direct application of social controls (dominance by ridicule, gossip, opprobrium, and so on, cf. p. 71 of [53]) because these constitute part of the stuff of social interaction and cannot be separated from the ordinary use of the 'social' channel. We are rather concerned with the setting of the norms which decide the limits on the method that may be used. The use of social and economic means will be implicit in many uses of power, as a means to that end.

1) Direct Political Power. We consider here access to the officially recognised and sanctioned institutions for controlling power - parliament,

market forces to fix prices may be regarded as exchange activity rather than an exercise of power, if accepted limits are not transgressed (cf. footnote 20); whether particular activity is regarded as a 'power' activity or not is partly a question of the degree of aggregation involved in the description used.

He attached a detailed account of military events in his country from June 24 to 29. It ended stating that "according to your verification, for the period June 23 to 30, 1980, the belligerent and adventurist Pretoria authorities did not withdraw their troops from our country.

"On the contrary... the racist South Africans increased the number of invading troops. In addition, they have enlarged their area of operations, penetrating into the province of Kuando-Kubango where they attacked the village of M'pupa, 60km inside the People's Republic of Angola."

The exact date of this operation was not given, however.

Mr De Figueiredo also denounced the creation of the Ministerial Council in South West Africa. He said it "is nothing but an insult to the international negotiating process on Namibian independence and an insult to the UN itself".

Similarly, the New York representative of Swapo, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, said the "bogus Ministerial Council" was aimed at paving the way for an internal settlement. South Africa, he said in a statement, had clearly opted to "go it alone".

He said Swapo strongly condemned the council as "yet another unscrupulous manoeuvre... aimed at undermining the UN's authority over Namibia".

- UPI.

FOOTNOTE: An SADF spokesman said last night that the only comment on their part was: "The Angolan Government is evidently having a tough time from the Unita forces."

its own intrinsic merit (as evidenced in the major public debates of the past decades, and see also Chapter 2 of [62], and [63]), but it may also be claimed to be a basic condition for full human development<sup>27</sup>; if it is prescribed, pathologies may be expected to follow ([36]).

4.3 Thirdly, it then follows that such freedom to act is a *basic condition for community development*, and indeed this realisation is a basic feature of the concept of 'community development as a process' (see [37], particularly the quotes on pages 19 to 21). This feature is emphasized in many discussions of particular areas of development, for example it is widely realised in recent discussions of housing policy (see e.g. [38], and paragraphs 427 to 432 of [18]). It is expressed in statements such as<sup>28</sup>:

"When dwellers control the major decisions and are free to make their own contributions in the design, construction, or management of their housing, both this process and the environment produced stimulate individual and social well-being. When people have no control over nor responsibility for key decisions in the housing process, on the other hand, dwelling

# Angola still under attack, UN told

5  
124  
236

NEW YORK. — Angolan Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, told the United Nations on Wednesday that his country was still "under attack".

In a new note to Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, Mr De Figueiredo charged South Africa with ignoring the UN Security Council's resolution of last Friday asking South Africa to withdraw from Angola and pay compensation for the recent major military operation in Angolan territory.

South African Ambassador, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, had informed the council on Tuesday "that all South African troops have completed their withdrawal and there are, therefore, no South African troops present in Angola".

In his note, Mr De Figueiredo said his government was "still waiting for the implementation... of the resolution".

He attached a detailed account of military events in his country from June 24 to 29. It ended stating that "according to your verification, for the period June 23 to 30, 1980, the belligerent and adventurist Pretoria authorities did not withdraw their troops from our country.

"On the contrary... the racist South Africans increased the number of invading troops. In addition, they have enlarged their area of operations, penetrating into the province of Kuando-Kubango where they attacked the village of M'pupa, 60km inside the People's Republic of Angola."

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- UPI.

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29: For example, see Illich [39] for a discussion of the need to place in the hands of the population concerned, the power to deal with their own medical problems; and see Agee [40] for a powerful statement on the need to provide education which enables people to themselves deal with the problems they will encounter in their lives.

KDM 4/2/88

# Mobutu backs Angola against SA

LISBON. — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who once openly supported the opponents of Angola's Marxist regime, arrived in Luanda yesterday on an official visit to express support for Angola's stand against South Africa.

The Angolan news agency Angop reported that when

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos greeted President Mobutu, he said the visit of Zaire's head of state was an act of solidarity between neighbours.

Your visit is asked to the moment when the Angolan people stand united around the (ruling) MPLA party to defend its country's territorial integri-

ty," the Angolan President said, referring to the South African military raid into southern Angola which began last month.

The Angolan President said President Mobutu's visit would lead to increased co-operation between the two countries.

President Mobutu brought

with him the State Commissioner for Transport and Communications. Mr Mushobewka Kalimba Wa Katana, indicating that the future of Angola's troubled Benguela railway, once the main outlet for Zaire's copper and cobalt exports, would feature high in official talks. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Strong SA force still in Angola<sup>5</sup> — envoy

LISBON. — Eight South African battalions have remained in Angola in spite of Pretoria's claim that it has withdrawn all its forces, the Angolan Ambassador to Portugal said yesterday.

Mr Adriano Sebastiao told a news conference the South Africans had withdrawn from Mongua, about 60 km north of the SWA/Namibian border in Kunene province, but they still remained on Angolan territory.

He said Angolan Government forces had now retaken Mongua but South African military aircraft continued to violate Angolan air space. On Monday South Africa told the UN Security Council that all the country's forces in Angola had been withdrawn.

Mr Sebastiao said Cuban troops stationed in Angola had so far been withheld from combating the South African incursion but warned that they or "any others" might be invited to intervene if the invasion continued.

## No request for aid

He said Angola had not yet asked for military aid from other countries.

"But it might well do so," he said. "The Peoples' Republic of Angola will use all means available to defend its territorial integrity."

Mr Sebastiao criticized certain Western countries, which he did not name, for remaining silent over the South African action in Angola.

Mr Sebastiao said unless these countries defined their stand on the South African incursion, Angola would be obliged to review its relations of co-operation with them.

The United States, Britain and France abstained from a UN Security Council resolution on June 27 which condemned the South African incursion and called on Pretoria to withdraw all its forces from Angola immediately.

Mr Sebastiao complained that Portugal, from which Angola gained independence five years ago, had made no approach to the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon to inquire about the incursion or to express solidarity with the country's Marxist government. — Sapa-Reuter

# Angola sinks into decay and stagnation

APR 14 1978 5/7/80

LUANDA — It's hard to believe now, but only a few years ago Luanda was known as the Rio de Janeiro of Africa.

And Angola was full of prosperity and abundance. Ask a Portuguese what life was like here then and he will smile, close his eyes and blow a kiss.

When Angola was a Portuguese colony, he will say, it was a far better place to live in than Lisbon, with weekends spent on the beach eating fresh lobsters and prawns, shops stuffed with gourmet foods and the latest European fashions, luxury high-rise apartments overlooking the bay, summer homes at Lobito and Luanda — Ah, Luanda....

## Nightclubs

Luanda had 170 nightclubs and restaurants. It was built on hills that rose gently from the bay, the pavements were paved with mosaic tile, and the streets were wide and lined with trees. There were parks everywhere, neatly clipped and abhaze with flowers. The skyline, from the 25-storey President Hotel to the 17th century Dutch fort a few miles away, was like nothing anywhere else in Africa. There was no more striking urban view on the entire continent.

As recently as 1972, Angola grew 90 percent of its own food and was the world's fourth-largest coffee producer. It had oil, diamonds and iron, and its annual industrial production topped 40 million dollars. It had 17 radio stations, 16 newspapers and 15 magazines.

But all that was before the Portuguese empire — and Angola — collapsed, leaving in its wake here a marxist revolutionary state.

More than any European power in Africa, Portugal, the poorest nation in Western Europe, had pursued a policy that guaranteed eventual disaster, not only for the em-

pire but for the future of its colonies. Places like Angola were the exclusive domain of white men who would stay on forever.

When independence came in 1975, after 15 years of rebellion, 98 percent of the Angolans were illiterate. There were few with any technical skills and virtually none with university degrees. The barbers, the taxi drivers, even the barmen were Portuguese in this colony that did not abolish the legal distinction between 'civilised' and 'non-civilised' Angolans until 1961.

Most of the 750,000 Portuguese fled Angola — the whitest colony in black Africa — at the time of independence. They took with them everything they could carry or ship — vehicles, telephones, typewriters, coins to be melted down for the silver in them, even the taps from bathrooms.

In the course of a single week, 95 percent of the employees of the Bank of Angola departed, leaving the caretakers to run the bank. By the time the exodus ended Angola had been stripped — only a skeleton remained.

## Red ships

Today you can still stand on the patio of the Panorama Hotel and gaze out across the bay at Africa's most beautiful skyline. But not much else is the same. The hotel entrance is guarded by a young woman wearing fatigues and double-buckle Soviet combat boots and carrying an AK-47 assault rifle. The harbour is full of Soviet ships, two of which were unloading tanks and weapons the other day.

The mosaic pavements have cracked and buckled, and rubbish fills the streets. The luxury flats are occupied by squatters, and laundry flaps on the balconies. The odour of urine fills the corridors, rats scurry through the abandoned restaurants, torn and filthy awnings

hang limply in the stifling afternoon heat. The parks are overgrown, the rusting frames of wrecked cars litter the streets. At 5 am when the curfew ends, women start lining up for a loaf of bread or a can of powered milk from Brazil.

A visitor is struck down by the eerie notion that he has entered a ghost town. Block after block of stores is closed, their windows broken and boarded. Lifts don't work. Cargo stands rotting at the port. Neon signs flash above showrooms that have been empty for five years. At the airport there are no taxis to meet passengers arriving from Lisbon, Moscow and Havana.

In a 40-dollar-a-day Luanda hotel guests find a notice advising: 'The

This report by DAVID LAMB appeared in the Los Angeles Times. The story was accompanied by an editor's note that said: 'Lamb, the Times Bureau Chief in Nairobi, was admitted to Angola recently and allowed to travel extensively. It was the first time in more than four years that any American journalist had been permitted such freedom of movement in Angola. (Copyright (CCC) 1980, Los Angeles Times. Printed by permission.'

great difficulty we are finding in replacing lost or deteriorated objects forces us to make this special request: Should you need a towel, please request same at porter's desk.' But the hotel has no porter's desk — and no running water and no air-conditioning.

The other day, along the road from Huambo to Kuito, in central Angola, an American sped up behind what appeared to be a slow-moving car. As he passed, he saw that the owner had cut off the top, removed the inside and attached a yoke to the front axle. The car had been turned into a cart and was being pulled by oxen.

'We're not in a very happy state of affairs,' a senior police official in Luanda said. 'I wouldn't suggest for a minute that

anyone would want colonialism and the Portuguese back, but certainly unless you're a top party official, we were a lot better off and living better than in 1970.'

Indeed, after five centuries of Portuguese domination and five years of marxist revolution guided by the Soviet Union, Angola is a fragile and wounded country in a state of utter deterioration.

It is a country that has put ideology ahead of development and is governed by a bewildered group of people who seem to think the nation's problems will go away if they recite enough slogans.

'Most Angolans feel their country is like a ship caught in a storm, and un-

is?' he asked the American visitor. Then, after a lengthy pause, he said: 'Is your Government communist?'

The Angolans, victims of both the past and the present, are a kind and proud people. And their country, twice the size of Texas, has the potential for considerable economic growth. Income from Gulf Oil Corporation enclave in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda is in the neighbourhood of 4 million dollars a day.

But, according to Western economic sources, 60 cents of every dollar earned goes either to the military or towards repaying Angola's debt to the Soviet Union. The coffee crop, now negligible, goes to Cuba, and the fish to

Russia. There are more than 40,000 Eastern bloc soldiers and civilians here and none of them came for free. For every Cuban teacher, for example, the Angolan Government reportedly pays Havana 600 dollars a month.

'I don't think our future is with Russia,' a presidential adviser said, but he refused to elaborate. It was a remarkably candid statement in a country where politics is discussed only in whispers, if at all, and where the affairs of state are conducted in almost total secrecy.

Angola has not published a budget since 1977. The same applies to its year-to-year development plan. The once-flourishing Press has dwindled to two Government newspapers and a single radio station.

'Who did you say that

and Angolans learn only what the ruling party thinks they should know.

An estimated 2,000 people who have dared to speak or act independently are in prison. All decisions are made at the top, and the people, whose opinions are never sought, take part in the democratic process only to the extent of following orders.

'Maybe you can't understand this in the West,' a party official said. 'The people's political consciousness must be raised. Everyone must learn to work for the common good. This means that the party controls every aspect of life — social, economic, political and cultural.'

The marxist party that runs Angola was once a guerrilla movement, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which fought the Portuguese and came to power with the help of Cuban troops. It has a 45-member central committee presided over by the country's President, Eduardo Dos Santos, 38, who succeeded Agostinho Neto when Neto died in September.

Unlike many African governments, Angola has never wasted money on flashy prestige projects, and corruption is virtually non-existent. The Government has encouraged the emergence of an egalitarian society where black and white, rich and poor, enjoy no special privileges. Cabinet ministers live modestly on 800 dollars a month — although they do have access to whisky, cars and food not available to most Angolans.

## Red tape

But the handful of revolutionary zealots in the Government are fighting what appears to be an impossible battle. Not only is Angola virtually without people who can fix a carburettor or repair a leaking tap — it also has no government organisation. The simplest

task requires mountains of official authorisation, often an insurmountable obstacle.

Angolans can buy food at Government shops, but only if they have a card that shows they are employed. They need permission to change addresses or to travel. They are allowed to leave Angola once every three years.

For the visiting businessman Angola is the ultimate African nightmare. Rarely is any food served in the hotels other than fish and rice. Local beer is rationed to one bottle a meal, when available. A glass of soft drink is considered a special treat, and buying a plane ticket requires a solid two days' work. Taxis will not pick up foreigners, and there are no telephone directories.

Drivers show up three hours late and sheepishly apologise for oversleeping. 'We're producing 600 tons a day, but God knows how we're doing it,' said an executive at a tyre and rubber company — the only US manufacturer operating here. 'The workers come in the morning and push the buttons and if everything works, fine. If it doesn't, they just go home.'

## Absenteeism

Absenteeism, he said, runs at 50 percent a day, and a worker who puts in four hours a day is considered extremely diligent.

For most Angolans, ideology is just something they must live with — and they cannot escape. The book stores are among the few shops still open, but they sell only communist literature. The newspapers are filled not with news, but with propaganda.

'Angola, Angola, Angola,' a Navy lieutenant said, throwing up his hands in exasperation when most of his men failed to show up the other day for a training exercise. 'What is this thing we have created?'

## Silence on request for body

### Pretoria Bureau

Angola has not yet reacted to a request by the South African authorities through the International Red Cross for the return of the body of a helicopter flight engineer killed by MPLA forces nearly two weeks ago.

A Red Cross representative in Pretoria said yesterday that he had made the request through Geneva headquarters to be put to the Angolan authorities. Their representative in Luanda.

Sergeant Jacobus Daniel Cilliers (23), was killed after his Alouette helicopter was hit by groundfire in southern Angola. He and the pilot, Captain Tinus Janse van Rensburg, were thrown free when the aircraft came down tail first. The pilot escaped.

While running for cover, Sergeant Cilliers was fatally wounded.

# Savimbi ⑤ faces UK demo mob

CDM 8/7/80

LONDON. — Chanting demonstrators yesterday staged a protest against the Angolan guerrilla leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, who was in London to address a private meeting of the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Placards saying "Savimbi, Botha's Puppet", and "Go home traitor", were carried by about 50 members of Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement, African National Congress, the Namibia Support Committee, and Angolans living in London.

A statement by the Anti-Apartheid Movement said Dr Savimbi was visiting Britain at the invitation of the former Labour Government Minister, Lord Chalfont, "in a clear bid to win support from the enemies of African freedom in Britain." — Sapa-Reuter.

# Britain's reception of Savimbi attacked

## The Star Bureau

LONDON — Dr Jonas Savimbi leader of Unita in Angola, has arrived in Britain to the usual officially cold reception.

"It is a private visit. As before we give Dr Savimbi no recognition or support," said a Foreign Office spokesman.

The attitude was attacked yesterday by Lord Chalfont in an article in the Times.

"In the United States and Britain, he is something of an embarrassment," he writes.

"As one American article commented after Dr Savimbi's visit to Washington, it is a curious irony of the late 20th Century — and a symbol of our moral and political disarray — that 'the only freedom fighters we will not wine and dine are those who profess our own values'."

### FRIENDS

But there will be some contact. When a spokesman for Dr Savimbi was asked whether he would be meeting any British

Government representatives, he replied: "Yes — unofficially."

He said Dr Savimbi had been invited to Britain by friends, but he would not specify who they were.

Yesterday Dr Savimbi briefed members of the Institute of Strategic Studies on the situation in Angola. The meeting was a closed one and an official said no report on it would be made public.

Some 20 demonstrators from the Anti-Apartheid Movement waited in the

rain outside chanting anti-Savimbi slogans and lauding the ruling MPLA.

Dr Savimbi's spokesman said he would be staying in London for another three days before moving on in response to invitations from Europe and Africa.

Which countries there? He would not say.

Lord Chalfont says in his article: "Other countries are less prepared to allow diplomatic susceptibilities to stand in the way of their perceived

interests.

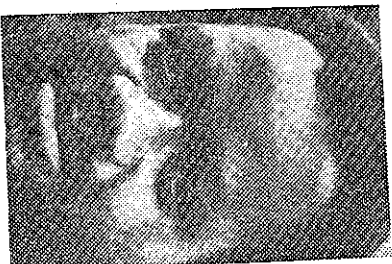
"Within Africa Dr Savimbi has the support, directly but unmistakably, of 10 or a dozen moderate states, including Morocco, Senegal, Kenya and the Ivory Coast. France and China are his principal friends outside Africa."

Lord Chalfont says the timing of Dr Savimbi's visit could hardly be more significant.

"South African troops have been in hot pursuit of Swapo forces operating from the south of Angola,

while from the north, Angolan Government forces, after three years on the defensive have been engaged in a large-scale offensive against Unita.

He concludes: "The very least the United States and its Western allies should now do is to make unequivocally clear their moral political support for Dr Savimbi's cause. The very best they could do would be to supply him with some of the assistance and resources which he needs to win the war."



Jonas Savimbi.



# Unita has no need of SA aid

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Unita did not need South African aid in its struggle with the Cuban and Russian-supported MPLA government in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, said in London.

Speaking on Independent Television News yesterday Dr Savimbi said Unita received enough aid from other sources.

Earlier he had said Unita could not carry on without outside help. It also needed understanding — "that is why I am here."

Would he accept aid from anyone, say, South

Africa?

"The South African problem is a touchy one," Dr Savimbi replied, "and everyone talks about it."

"We are not receiving such aid from South Africa. But it is true, too, that the South Africans are sympathetic to our struggle because they don't want the Cubans in Namibia. But they are not supplying us with weapons and money."

"We don't need their aid. We get it from our friends in Asia, Africa and the Gulf States."

But he added that he could not deny that Unita could, if necessary, ask South Africa for logistical aid.

## Benguela railway reopens

LISBON — Angola's troubled Benguela railway has reopened and resumed carrying Zaire exports to the southern Angolan port of Lobito, Angolan officials have said in Lisbon.

They said traffic was flowing regularly on the railway, but declined to say whether trains were moving daily along the line, which had been the target of frequent attacks by guerillas opposed to Angola's marxist Government.

The Benguela railway was one of the main outlets for copper exports from Zaire and Zambia.

Troubles on the line and the closure of the rail link between Mozambique and white-ruled Rhodesia after 1975, forced Zaire and Zambia to move most of their copper exports through South Africa because of problems with the alternative route through Tanzania.

# Unita wants part in DMZ

(5) RDM 8/7/80

LONDON. — Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita guerrilla leader, said yesterday he would co-operate in the establishment of a demilitarised zone on the Angolan border under the United Nations settlement plan for South Aest Africa — but the UN and the Western Governments would have to talk to him about it.

"We don't want to wreck that agreement, and we don't want to become an obstacle," said Dr Savimbi, who has guerrilla forces in the border area.

"But if they don't talk to us, how are they going to implement it? We insist that if we are to have a DMZ, they have to talk to us. We want to co-operate."

Dr Savimbi told a Press conference in London that he had not received any official replies to the letter about the DMZ proposal which he had sent to the UN and the Western five. "But I think they are giving a thought to it — because they have to," he added.

Dr Savimbi is visiting London privately at the invitation of Lord Chalfont, an independent peer who supports the Unita cause. He has been to West

Germany, and returns to his bush base in Angola on Friday.

"I came here to explain developments in Angola. After the invasion of Afghanistan we feel the West can understand the message the Russians want to send them," he said.

"The attitude of the Russians in Afghanistan is the same as their attitude to our people in 1976."

He was optimistic about the guerrilla war against the Luanda Government and denied reports that the Benguela railway had been reopened.

"We have taken four important posts which we are still holding. The morale of our men is high," he said.

Dr Savimbi put Cuban forces in Angola at 34 000 men. He said he had 15 000 of his own guerrillas.

He again denied that he was receiving arms from South Africa, and said his supplies came from the Gulf states and China.

Dr Savimbi said the Luanda government could not wipe out his guerrilla forces, and he conceded that he could not overrun its forces. — Sapa.



Figure 2.3 :

loading; b) axial loading.

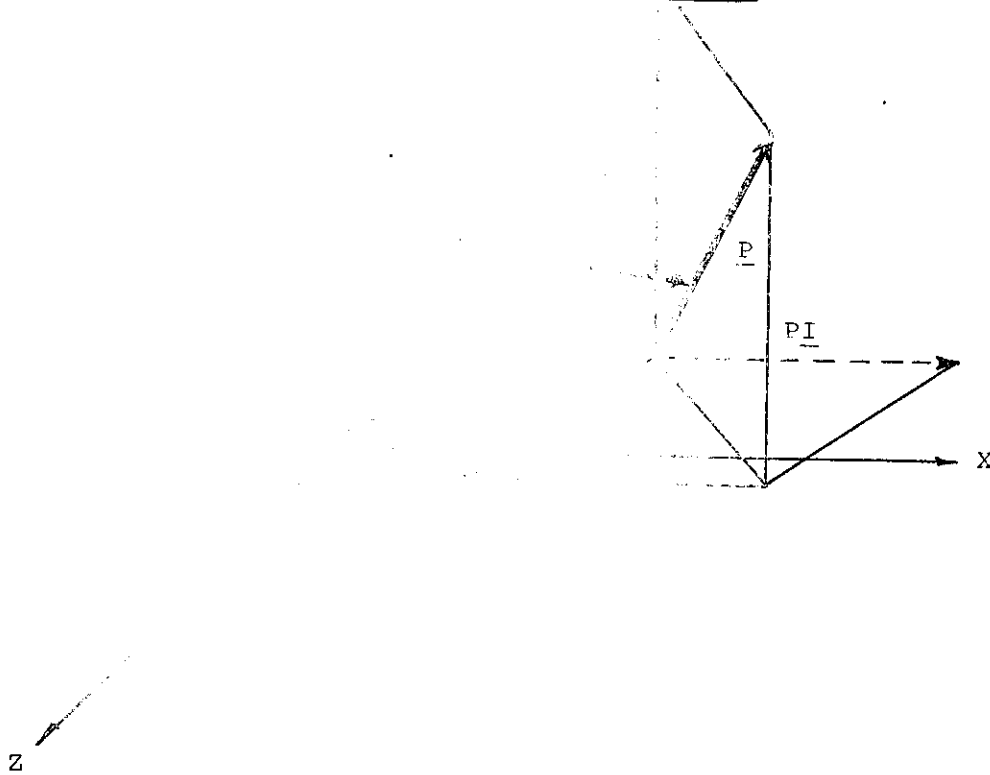


Figure 2.4 :

# Savimbi denies Angolan claim

The Star Bureau and  
Own Correspondent

LONDON — Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader in Angola, has hotly denied claims that the vital Benguela railway line has been reopened.

In an interview yesterday, Dr Savimbi laughed at the claim saying: "How can it be open? That's our part of the country. We know that it is not, it will never be reopened."

The claim was made in Lisbon by Angolan officials who said traffic was flowing regularly on the line again and that exports from Zaire were now reaching the southern Angolan port of Lobito.

Dr Savimbi said the fact that Zaire has signed long-term contracts to use the port of Beira for exports was proof enough that the line was not operative.

In the interview Dr Savimbi also reiterated the need for the United Nations and the Western Five to consult with Unita over the implementation of the proposed demilitarised zone in SWA/Namibia.

"We don't want to wreck the DMZ, but how are they ever going to implement it if they don't consult us?" he asked.

The tireless Unita leader returns to the Angolan bush today apparently unmoved by the official cold-shouldering he was given in both West Germany and Britain.

An unprecedented Angolan ultimatum has forced Portugal into a reiteration of its condemnation of South Africa's recent incursion into the former Portuguese colony.

An Angolan threat to "review" relations with Lisbon unless Portugal renewed its criticism of Pretoria led the Portuguese Foreign Ministry to issue a new denunciation of the South African operation.

Portugal recently condemned the South African incursion at the United Nations.

The new statement followed the Angolan ultimatum at the weekend. At a Press conference on Friday Angolan ambassador Mr Adriano Sebastiao expressed his country's "preoccupation with Portugal's silence" over the incursion.

# Unita losing support, claims Angola

STAR  
15/7/80 (5)

Own Correspondent and The Guardian

LUANDA — Angolan officials claim that more than 800 000 peasants have emerged from the country's bushland this year saying they were disenchanted with Mr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

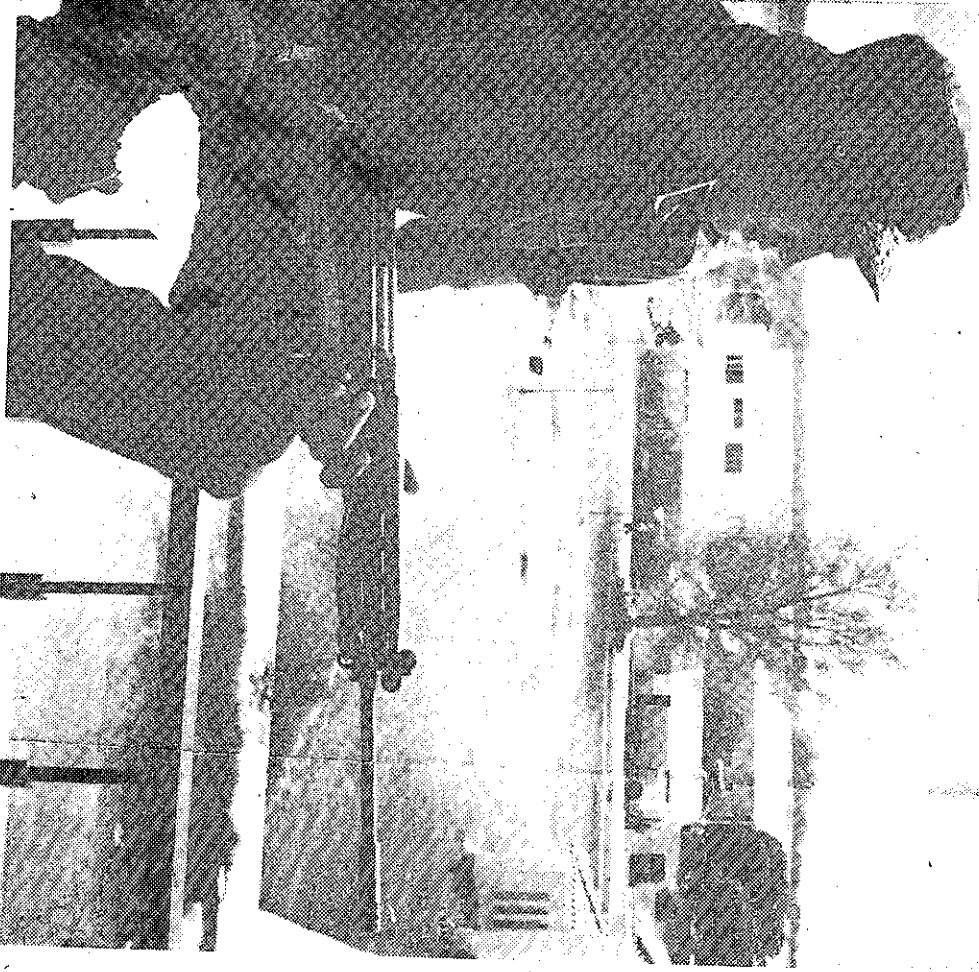
Commissars of central Huambo and Bie provinces — considered Unita strongholds in 1975 — told a party of British Pressmen that there was a serious shortage of food to feed these thousands of people.

Unless officials in Luanda organised relief supplies of food, the effort to resettle destitute peasants would founder, the commissars said.

Commissar Petrov, an MPLA guerilla leader now head of local government in Huambo, said the Angolan national army continued to score against Unita military groups operating in the area. More than 150 Unita officers had been captured so far this year, he said.

In Bie province, said Commissar Jamba Ya Mina, another guerilla war leader, more than a thousand rank-and-file Unita soldiers had given themselves up and come into the villages.

Mopping-up operations are still in progress in the area, but a marked decline is claimed in attacks against the Benguela railway line.



Military presence in Angola... Senators Javits, Clark and Tsongas

A STRONG lobbying move is under way in Washington to repeal a recent United States Senate vote which would open the way to covert CIA action in Angola.

The issue has strong echoes of the South African 1976 incursion into Angola and could have repercussions on a settlement in South West Africa.

It dates back to January 1975 when the CIA began funneling money and arms to the FNLA in Angola in a bid to stop the MPLA from gaining power.

As the MPLA fought off FNLA attacks it called for help from other countries. At that point, according to a memorandum drawn up by the Washington Office on Africa, a church-sponsored lobbying group, the CIA tipped the ante by pouring aid into Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

The WOA said South Africa intervened in October that year with CIA collaboration. When the story of CIA intervention leaked out the US Congress was angry it had not been informed and feared the US was entering another internationalised civil war as in Vietnam with no clear US security interest at stake.

The then chairman of the Senate Africa subcommittee, Senator Dick Clark, moved to prohibit US aid to any movement or group involved in Angola "unless and until Congress expressly authorises it".

If the President believed it in the national security interest to give such aid he had to report to Congress his recommendation, giving his reasons in "unclassified" form. That forced an open debate on why the US should get into a war in Angola.

The Senate and the House of Representatives passed the Clark amendment overwhelmingly.

# The fight (5)

## to keep

## the CIA

## out of

## Angola

**The CIA are accused of military intervention in Angola. ANTHONY RIDER reports from Washington on the issue that has seen the power of the American President to intervene, sway one way, then the other.**

Since then, says the Washington Office on Africa, the Republican Rightwing led by Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the CIA and elements of the National Security Council have been pursuing the matter.

Shortly before the current Senate recess Senator Helms moved to repeal the Clark amendment.

The WOA says that because of the pro-CIA mood on Capitol Hill two senators, a liberal Democrat and a moderate Republican, Senator Paul Tsongas and Senator Jacob Javits, tried to avoid an outright repeal by putting forward a hasty compromise which was passed on a voice vote.

Much of the Clark amendment language was kept, but its essence was reversed. Responsibility for deciding whether to authorise covert action in Angola was shifted back from the Congress to the President.

And the President can now report to the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees after the decision, not before.

Senator Helms had little difficulty in accepting the compromise.

The WOA says the new amendment will have disastrous implications for US policy toward Angola and for negotiations on Namibia.

"It will put us squarely on the side of South Africa in a war to de-stabilise Angola whose government only the US, China and Senegal have refused to recognise.

ADN  
23/7/80

there was a strong possibility he would determine it in the US national security interest to give covert assistance to Unita.

The WOA says Angola has been the most important frontline state in the Namibia talks and has played a major constructive role in what progress has been made.

It notes that it was a proposal by the late President Neto for a demilitarised zone along the Angola-Namibia border which brought a deadlock in the talks on how to implement and monitor the ceasefire between the forces.

"South Africa has continually stalled these talks, so that it can militarily attack Swapo and also put in place an 'internal settlement' similar to the Mazorewa-Smith government defeated in Zimbabwe without having achieved any popular support.

"Swapo, on the other hand, has agreed to participate in U/N-supervised elections, while South Africa has refused to go along with the plan.

Lifting the ban on CIA activity in Angola is almost certain to create a chill in relations with the frontline states and Swapo, further stalling the talks.

Another argument the WOA is using is that lifting the ban on CIA activity in Angola now would identify the US with the SA Government.

It says South Africa openly invaded Angola in support of the Unita movement.

"The CIA shared intelligence with South Africa and collaborated with South Africa in its invasion.

"This open identification with South Africa was very damaging to US relations with all of Africa and was one of the main reasons for the Clark amendment."

The WOA says that in the last month South Africa has significantly expanded its military and diplomatic support for Jonas Savimbi.

"Congressional action lifting the ban now would be seen as a renewed collaboration with South Africa on Angola."

The WOA claims that in addition to escalating its attacks on southern Angola, South Africa has continued to provide weapons and logistical backing for Savimbi's forces.

It argues, too, that overriding the Clark amendment will set back what it calls the important steps taken toward normalising relations between the US and Angola.

It adds that if Mr Reagan were to become President

# Angolan death call for Unita sabotage network accused

SKW  
25/79/80  
5

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Angola has asked its Revolutionary Tribunal to condemn to death by firing squad 21 men accused of belonging to a nation-wide Unita urban sabotage network, the official Angolan news agency Angop has reported.

The agency said Attorney-General Samuel Manuel ("Kafuxi") asked the Luanda court for the death sentence on Wednesday at the close of a week-long trial of 28 anti-communist Unita urban guerillas.

Defence lawyers reportedly asked for the acquittal of five defendants, but the agency did not mention what sentences the Marxist Government sought for the remaining seven men.

Angop said the Re-

volutionary Tribunal was expected to pass sentence on Monday.

## FIRST

If the firing squad death sentences are imposed and carried out as expected, the executions would be the first in Angola since the Cuban-garrisoned regime sent an American and three British subjects to their deaths on charges of being "mercenaries" in July, 1976, observers here said.

The 28 defendants, accused of involvement in at least 10 bombing attacks in Luanda, were the first of 124 people awaiting trial on charges of sabotage to go before the Tribunal in show trials.

The urban guerilla network allegedly was divided into six cells.

CA

# Angola condemns Unita saboteurs

(5) SJW  
20/1/76

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Ignoring a Unita threat to escalate urban terrorism, the Angolan regime has condemned 16 Unita saboteurs to death and handed out heavy prison sentences to seven others.

In a dispatch from Luanda yesterday, the official Angolan news agency said the marxist regime's Popular Revolutionary Tribunal sentenced 16 Unita urban guerillas to the firing squad, five to 24 years in prison and two others to jail terms of 12 and 16 years.

Four of the 28 defendants, who went on trial on July 17 for a series of nation-wide city bombings — at least 10 of them in the capital — were acquitted and another remanded to prison to await further investigations.



Jonas Savimbi . . .  
Unita leader.

Unita representatives in Lisbon said last week that the anti-communist movement would explode 10 bombs for each man condemned in the Luanda show trial.

The Angolan agency did not say when the executions would be carried out

and gave no date for the trials of 96 other people charged with belonging to Unita guerilla cells.

Unita has claimed responsibility for scores of bombings in Angolan cities and towns.

Many of the blasts, which have claimed dozens of lives, were aimed at Soviet, East German and Cuban diplomatic and commercial installations.

Sapa-Reuter quotes the news agency as saying the explosive devices used in the bombing campaign were of South African, British, French and American origin.

Complicity between Unita and South Africa and the Western countries named has been established during the trial, the agency added.

# 16 Angolans to die: Unita vows revenge

5  
UDM 30/7/80.  
LISBON. — An Angolan court yesterday sentenced 16 people to death for their part in a bombing campaign waged for the past two years by an opposition guerrilla movement.

In a report from Luanda the Angolan news agency Angop said security services had arrested 124 people allegedly involved in the campaign, 96 of whom were still awaiting trial.

In Lisbon, a statement from the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (Unita) accepted responsibility for the bombings and said it would explode 16 more bombs to avenge each of those sentenced to death.

Angop said seven other accused before the people's revolutionary court in Luanda were given prison sentences ranging from 12 to 24 years. Four others were freed and judgment on one was suspended pending further inquiries.

The prosecutor in the 13-day trial had demanded the death sentence for 21 of the 28 accused, to "guarantee the survival of our revolution".

Angop said the bombings began in 1978 and caused loss of human life and considerable material damage. A security operation in November had broken up six groups responsi-

ble for the bombing campaign.

The bombers' final action was the planting of explosives around the port of Luanda on December 10, with the aim of blowing up fuel dumps, said Angop.

Previous targets had included the East German Embassy and offices of the Soviet and Bulgarian Airlines.

Since independence from Portugal in 1975 and the subsequent civil war, Angola has been ruled by the Marxist MPLA-Labour Party with the backing of several thousand Cuban troops.

Last month the government accused Unita, which is active in southern Angola, of joining forces with South African forces in major incursions across the southern frontier from South West Africa.

Angop said the explosive devices used were of South African, British, French and American origin.

It said the bombers' mission was to reactivate Unita cells in the capital and recruit new members, spread propaganda, and then carry out sabotage.

Complicity between Unita and South Africa and the Western countries named was established during the trial, Angop added. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Two hours of fury in Angola as SA strikes <sup>Slaw</sup> <sub>3/17/80</sub> (5)

By Alan Dunn, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The surprise raid by security forces into Angola yesterday successfully pinched off a major Swapo infiltration route into SWA/Namibia's Kaokoland which was opened last year to establish a new front in the guerilla war.

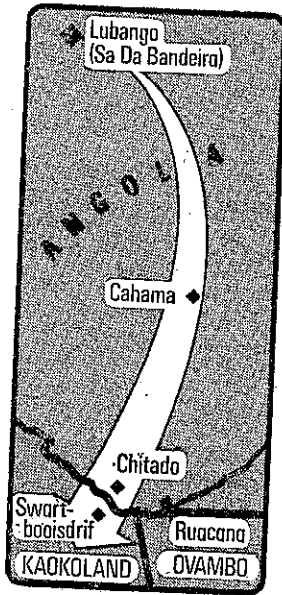
A total of 27 Swapo and MPLA men were killed in the attack, but security force spokesmen said it was difficult to discern which was which — their uniforms were very similar. Security forces suffered no losses.

The blitz on a Swapo transit camp at the Angolan town of Chitado, 5 km north of the Kunene River, was in response to the bombardment of Ruacana town at the weekend.

At 8 am yesterday, the elite security force raiding party landed by helicopter at Chitado, 5 km north of the Angola border.

The assault group immediately attacked two large Swapo storerooms in the southern end of the town. MPLA forces joined in the exchange of fire from their headquarters and barracks a few hundred metres away.

A 8.30 am, the fury of the battle was over. Swapo and MPLA forces



started running from their positions into the bush. Chitado was virtually in security force hands.

The mop-up group then moved to the east of the town in pursuit of the fleeing Swapo men. MPLA forces, who fled northwards, were not chased.

Most of the losses inflicted on Swapo occurred outside the town. Ten Swapo men were killed in a dry riverbed to the south-east. They were apparently heading for high ground nearby when cut down.

At 10 am, the resistance had become sporadic and

To Page 3, Col 10

## Swapo base blasted in two hours of fury

► from page 1

fighting was virtually over. Groups of South African soldiers pursued Swapo men up to about 3.5 km from Chitado and scouted around a gravel airstrip in search of anti-aircraft guns. They found none.

Troops then cleared Chitado's buildings, collecting documents, arms, ammunition and equipment. They found a number of 82 mm recoilless missiles buried in the riverbed.

A sapper contingent later wired-up explosives in both Swapo storerooms and flattened them.

Two South African Air Force jets provided constant air cover for the raiders during the 10-hour occupation of the town.

A group of newsmen and correspondents from Windhoek arrived shortly after 2 pm. They were briefed on the raid and shown the damage.

### "YEAR OF ACTION"

The Kaokoland route is the second major infiltration channel Swapo has opened in recent months in its bid to step up its military activity in northern SWA/Namibia in what it has labelled a "year of action."

Plans for this escalation were mentioned in documents seized during the widespread South African raid, codenamed "Smoke-shell," into Angola last month on Swapo's main operational headquarters.

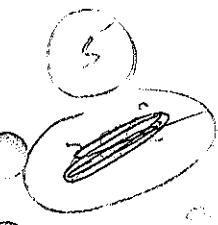
Up until last year Kaokoland was considered a "quiet zone" for guerilla activity, but since Swapo activated the Chitado route there have been several landmine incidents, the blowing up of power lines and attacks on civilians in Kaokoland.

In the past, Swapo has used eastern Ovambo and the sparsely-populated western Kavango to infiltrate the white farming areas to the south.

● Page 9—Blitzed town long used by Swapo.

# SA raids Angolan village: 27 killed

CAP-TIMES  
3/17/80



From PETER KENNY

**WINDHOEK.** — A small elite force of about 89 South African troops yesterday captured the Angolan town of Chitado near the SWA/Namibian border, destroying a Swapo transit base there.

Helicopters dropped the crack force near Chitado, 35 km west of Ruacana and 5 km inside Angola near the border of Kaokoland, soon after first light yesterday.

In the battle to capture the town, 27 Swapo and MPLA men were killed.

There were no South African

or SWA/Namibian security-force casualties.

Only hours after the town was seized, South African and SWA/Namibian journalists were flown there by helicopter from Ruacana.

Speaking from Chitado, the second in command of SWA/Namibia Command,

Brigadier Dietfr Bosman, emphasized that the raid was not aimed against Angola but against Swapo.

Shortly before the South African raiders struck the town, 20,000 leaflets were dropped from the air explaining the motives of the raiders.

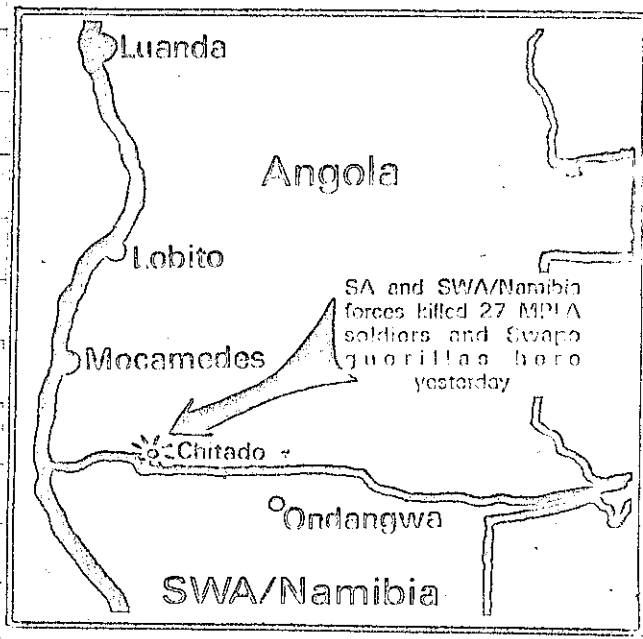
The pamphlets, in Portuguese and English, said: "South African and South West African security forces are fighting Swapo terrorists. We have no fight with Angolans."

"No Angolans will be hurt provided they do not fire at security forces or assist Swapo terrorists in any way. We will destroy Swapo bases and buildings wherever they are as long as terrorists attack innocent civilians in Namibia."

The Cape Times defence reporter, William Steenkamp, writes: "The attack on Chitado marks the second occasion on which South African or SWA/Namibian security forces are known to have clashed with Angolan troops this year."

During the mop-up of Swapo bases after the Smoke Shell raid, soldiers of the MPLA were also involved in a clash with security forces at the tail end of the incursion.

The raid on Chitado — which many veterans of the 1975/6 Angolan intervention will remember as a dilapidated little town, crowded with refugees



Picture,  
page 2

Black soldiers and civilians — witness a lesson learned during the night of 17/18/80: To a Swapo member, the MPLA camp was not much more than a target.

For the past, security forces taking over an occasional locality went to great lengths to avoid contact with the host country's troops, guessing the best by means of pamphlets or verbal declarations that they had no quarrel with the local civilians or soldiers but were only seeking members of Swapo.

Yesterday's raid was a sequel to the earlier bombing by Swapo guerrillas of the town of Ruacana in the early hours of Sunday.

In the earlier attack, nine civilian buildings and three barracks inside the army camp were hit.

A military spokesman said the mortars were fired from a distance of 2.5 km and it is believed four mortar pipes were used.

He said the Swapo infiltrators had moved east and the security forces were hot on their trail.

The security forces were unable to give an exact account of how many of the dead were Swapo and how many were MPLA because they wear the same uniform.

Brigadier Bosman said he would be treated at Oshakati Hospital and allowed to return freely to Angola.

He said MPLA buildings had also been destroyed because MPLA forces had assisted Swapo.

As the journalists flew out of the captured town, the MPLA headquarters and barracks were blown up.

# Helicopter raiders hit Swapo

By PETER KENNY  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A small, elite, force of South African troops yesterday captured the Angolan town of Chitado near the South West African border, destroying a Swapo transit base there.

Helicopters dropped the force near Chitado, 35km west of Ruacana and 5km inside Angola near the border with Kaokoland soon after first light yesterday.

In the battle to capture the town 27 Swapo and MPLA men were killed.

There were no South African or SWA Security Force casualties.

Hours after the town was seized South African and South West African journalists were flown there by helicopter from Ruacana.

Speaking from Chitado the second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, emphasised that the raid was not aimed against Angola but against Swapo.

Shortly before the South African raiders struck the town thousands of leaflets were dropped from the air explaining the motives of the raiders.

The pamphlets, in Portuguese and English, said: "South African and South West African security forces are fighting Swapo terrorists. We have no fight with Angolans.

"No Angolans will be hurt provided they do not fire at security forces or assist Swapo terrorists in any way. We will destroy Swapo bases and buildings wherever they are as long as terrorists attack innocent civilians in Namibia."

Yesterday's raid was a sequel to the mortar bombing, by Swapo, of Ruacana early on Sunday morning.

In the mortar attack nine civilian buildings and three

buildings inside the army camp were hit.

The decision to capture Chitado came after observations that Swapo incursions into Kaokoland were often preceded by considerable activity in the town.

One of the people who accompanied the journalists to the captured Angolan town was one of the Van der Merwe brothers, of the Himba tribe in Kaokoland.

Two of his brothers had been killed earlier this year in Swapo raids.

The captain who led the raid told the "Mail" Africa Bureau it had taken about 25 minutes to gain control of the town.

"We met some initial resistance from the area near the Swapo base. Later we also encountered fire from the area near the MPLA headquarters.

"Some of the terrorists fled towards the Cunene River, and we killed 10 of them near the river bank," he said.

The security forces were unable to give an exact count of how many of the dead were Swapo and how many were MPLA because they wore the same uniforms.

Only one civilian, a teenage boy, was wounded in the raid, he said.

Brig Bosman said he would be treated at Oshakati Hospital and allowed to return to Angola. MPLA buildings had also been destroyed because MPLA forces had assisted Swapo.

Only armed men who assisted the attack were shot at, he said.

As the journalists flew out of the captured town the MPLA headquarters and barracks were blown up.

About an hour later the strike force was flown back to their SWA base.

# SWA Ministers back raid on Swapo base

224 (5) 2 (3) RDM 1/8/80

WINDHOEK. — The SWA Ministers' Council said in Windhoek yesterday that it associated itself fully with the attack on Wednesday by South African and SWA forces on the southern Angolan town of Chitido.

It warned that it would support any action against Swapo — "wherever it might take place" — adding that running away and hiding would not save the terrorist organisation from vengeance "for its murderous attacks on innocent people".

Twenty-seven Angolan soldiers and Swapo terrorists were killed in the attack on the town, which is understood to have been used by Swapo forces as a transit camp for incursions into Kaokoland in north-western SWA, and at-

tacks on the border town of Ruacana.

Referring to Swapo as "petty racists" who could not even maintain peace and order in their own ranks, the Ministers' Council said in a statement that by its "cowardly" attack on Ruacana a few days ago, the organisation had once again shown that its "bloodthirsty attacks are aimed at the common citizens of this country".

It seems the ineffectiveness of Swapo's mortar attack on Ruacana was because the terrorists tried to beat a hasty retreat immediately it was launched.

The statement said Swapo had also displayed this tendency when confronted in its "hiding places" by South African and SWA security forces during

recent attacks on its bases in Angola.

"At no stage did they attempt anything to prove that they are the brave fighters they give out to be."

The Ministers' Council said that it trusted that the United Nations — which supplies Swapo with most expensive military equipment — would condemn the organisation's "deeds of provocation".

"It is also trusted that Mr Don McHenry, the American Ambassador to the UN — while he accuses others of delaying negotiations (on the independence of SWA) — will reprimand Swapo for actions like these which bedevil the chances of a peaceful settlement being reached." — Sapa.



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# 16 saboteurs executed — Unita reprisals likely

*STAR 8/8/80*

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Own Correspondent

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LISBON — In a move likely to provoke Unita counter-executions and renewed urban terrorism, the Angolan Government has carried out the firing squad executions of 16 Unita urban saboteurs, the official Angolan news agency Angop has reported.

Sentenced to death by Luanda's Revolutionary Peoples' Tribunal on July 29 for a wave of city bombings that took about 100 lives, the 16 men were shot to death on Tuesday, the agency said.

Angop gave no details of the executions, which observers here said were the first to be carried out

since the five-year-old Marxist regime sent three Britons and an American to firing squad deaths in July 1976 on charges of fighting as mercenaries with the Zaire-based FNLA during the 1975-76 independence civil war.

Claiming to have about 20 000 men under arms, Unita has threatened to intensify urban sabotage and kill captives in reprisal for the executions.

### 10 BOMBS

In communiques released in Lisbon, Paris and Bonn since the death sentences were handed down, the anti-communist insurgent movement pledged to explode 10 bombs for each of its

executed comrades and to send 45 Angolan and five foreign prisoners before firing squads in revenge.

The communique did not specify the nationalities of the five foreigners but other Unita statements have claimed the insurgents hold "100 military and civilian political prisoners," including about 20 Portuguese.

Several right-wing Portuguese newspapers have bitterly criticized the centre-right Government in Lisbon for its apparent inaction despite the Unita threats that could affect the lives of the captive Portuguese.

Besides the 16 death sentences, the Luanda tribunal also gave seven

other defendants heavy prison sentences remanded another to prison to await further investigation and acquitted four others.

The Angolan news agency reported earlier that 96 other suspected Unita militants were awaiting trial on charges of belonging to urban sabotage cells.

The men executed were charged with carrying out at least 10 bombings in the capital that took about 100 lives, including those of an unspecified number of children and women.

During the trial, the prosecution charged that the sabotage campaign was carried out on South African orders and frequently with explosives of South African origin.

## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

## WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Unita calls off reprisal killings of 50 prisoners

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Unita guerilla has disclosed that it has rescinded a decision to execute 50 prisoners in reprisal for the firing squad deaths of 16 of its comrades and was ready to negotiate the release of a score of Portuguese captives with the Portuguese Government.

In a dispatch from Bonn, the Portuguese news agency Anop quoted Unita's foreign affairs secretary, Jaka Jampa, as saying the movement's political bureau had cancelled an order to execute 45 Angolan prisoners and five foreigners of unspecified nationalities in revenge for the deaths of 16 Unita saboteurs, who were shot to death in Luanda last Tuesday.

Mr Jampa also reportedly said that the anti-communist insurgent group was willing to open negotiations with Lisbon for the release of 20 Portuguese prisoners held captive in southern Angolan bush camps.

The Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs was not immediately available for comment on the reported offer of negotiations.

Mr Jampa said that Unita decided not to carry out its reprisal execution threat because of clemency pleas from international humanitarian organisations, which he did not name.

Since Unita made its execution threat last week, several pro-Government newspapers have criticised the centre-right Cabinet of Prime Minister Francisco Sa Carneiro for not taking any public position on the threat that could have cost the lives of Portuguese citizens.

The Government has not released official figures for the number of Portuguese held captive by the rebel movement.

Observers in Lisbon doubt that the Government, which is seriously concerned about normalising its ties to the Marxist regime in Luanda, would accept any negotiation offer with Unita.

# Angola quick to blame SA for Lobito inferno

5 STAR 13/8/80

## Own Correspondent

LISBON — With unusual speed, the Angolan regime has confirmed Unita claims of a massive sabotage attack against Lobito's oil storage depot and harbour facilities and has blamed South Africa for the "criminal act."

In a dispatch received here, the official Angolan Angop News Agency said a fire broke out at the Sonangol storage depot early on Monday, but it did not say what damage was caused nor whether

the fierce blaze had been brought under control.

In announcing the attack in Paris, Unita claimed its saboteurs had "totally destroyed" the depot and harbour installations in the 2 am raid.

Unita said the attack was carried out as a reprisal for the executions in Luanda last Tuesday of 16 Unita urban guerillas found guilty of bomb attacks that claimed scores of lives.

Quoting a Department of Political Education,

Propaganda and Information communique, the Angolan agency said: "The velocity with which the imperialist (news) agencies reported the news leads us to believe it was one more criminal act of sabotage carried out by South Africa through its Angolan puppets."

"Using as a pretext the support of the MPLA-Labour Party and Angolan Government to Swapo, the racist South African attacks and sabotage seek

to strike the Angolan economy and sacrifice its people," the communique said.

When Luanda's Revolutionary Peoples Tribunal sentenced the 16 Unita militants to death two weeks ago, the anti-communist guerilla movement threatened to explode "ten bombs for each executed comrade."

Observers here underlined the fact that Luanda took less than 24 hours to confirm Unita's attack on Lobito.

# Angolans flee Swapo terrorists

EDM 14/8/80

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221

WINDHOEK. — Angolan refugees crossing into Owambo in South West Africa claim conditions in southern Angola had become unbearable over the past two months as a result of a terror campaign by Swapo members against the local populace.

According to a statement released by the South West African Ministers' Council, the refugees had charged that food supplies were being confiscated and destroyed by Swapo forces and that local inhabitants were assaulted or executed.

Local inhabitants were also being abducted by terrorists and forced to undergo military training, to serve with either Swapo or government MPLA forces, the statement said.

The refugees also claimed that essential foodstuffs were almost impossible to buy at local shops in southern Angola and that the town of Jandavale had been taken over by MPLA forces and was now occupied by Swapo elements.

The Ministers' Council charged that the situation in southern Angola was worsening and called on the United Nations and "other responsible members" of the international community to condemn Swapo's terror deeds in the strongest possible terms.

Because Swapo's logistical supplies had been destroyed during recent Security Force raids into Angola, the organisation was now making the local Angolan population pay for its losses, it said.

While South West had succeeded in providing all of its inhabitants with food, Angola's own people were having to pay the price because of the "Swapo parasites in their presence".

"We wish to live in peace with our neighbours for the sake of the advancement of the citizens of both countries, but this is made impossible by the harbouring of Swapo murder gangs in Angola," the council stated. — Sapa.



# Angolan bomb trial

LISBON. — Angola yesterday announced that the trial of 22 alleged members of a bombing network had begun on Wednesday before a People's Revolutionary Court in the central city of Huambo.

The official news agency Angop described the 22 as "counter revolutionaries" and said they were members of a group organised by the South African-backed Unita guerrilla movement opposed to Angola's Marxist regime.

Earlier this month Angola executed 16 people in Luanda after they had been convicted

of orchestrating a bombing campaign in the Angolan capital.

In June, Angolan authorities said 124 people had been arrested throughout the country in connection with a bombing campaign dating back to 1978.

Yesterday's report said the 22 were charged with planting bombs in public places, giving logistic support to bombers and of subversive activities against the Angolan revolution.

They were assisted by three defence lawyers at the trial, which is taking place in a Huambo cinema.

# Death demand likely to prompt Unita reprisals

STATE  
2/15/80  
5

## Own Correspondent

LISBON — In a move almost certain to prompt Unita reprisal attacks, Angola's State prosecutor has asked a revolutionary tribunal to hand death sentences to 13 of 22 urban guerrillas standing trial for terrorist bombings, Portuguese newspapers reported yesterday.

The Lisbon dailies *Diario de Noticias* and *O Dia* said the marxist regime's Popular Revolutionary Tribunal was expected to pass sentence on the 22 alleged Unita saboteurs, aged 16 to 71 today.

The trial was the second capital punishment move against the anti-communist insurgent movement in a month.

The defendants, charged with "multiple (terrorist) attacks" that caused a "high number" of civilian casualties in the provincial capital of Huambo and outlying areas, went on trial in the

central plateau city a week ago.

The newspapers said that State prosecuting attorney Samuel Manuel asked for 13 firing squad death sentences, and the court had remanded a 16-year-old defendant to a juvenile court.

There was no word on the fate of the remaining eight defendants.

Last month, Unita threatened to explode "10 bombs" for each of its estimated 124 militants awaiting trial in Angolan prisons on charges of urban terror and sabotage attacks.

The Popular Revolutionary Tribunal sent 16 Unita men before firing squads in Luanda, on August 5.

On August 10 Unita commandos attacked petrol storage facilities at the port of Lobito and according to government reports, the raid caused damage to three oil storage tanks and set off a huge blaze.

# FNLA chief ousted by own staff

com  
6/15/60

## Own Correspondent

PARIS. — Mr Holden Roberto, leader of the pro-West FNLA for the past 15 years, has been overthrown by his military leaders, it was reported in Paris yesterday.

Mr Roberto operated for many years from Kinshasa until he was expelled last year by President Mobutu Sese Seko for accusing the Zaire leader of embezzling several million dollars intended for the FNLA. Western news sources often claimed that he and Gen Mobutu were brothers-in-law, but Mr Roberto publicly denied this.

In the past year he has been reported living in Paris and Brussels, with news items from Kinshasa reporting that the FNLA had practically fallen apart.

The weekly news letter "Lettre d'Afrique", which has scored some notable scoops in the past, yesterday reported exclusively that the FNLA had been replaced by "The Military Council for Angolan Resistance" (Comira). "All FNLA organs and institutions have been abolished in a clean sweep," the newsletter commented.

It added: "We can guarantee the authenticity of this news 100%."

At one time the FNLA, backed by some Zairese troops, was the northern prong of a pincer movement which involved SA troops and Unita in the south to occupy Luanda just before Angola's independence.

But the FNLA was unable to fight. In addition, its reputation was harmed by the execution of white mercenaries by Mr Roberto's combat commander Greek Cypriot Colonel Callan.

Callan and four white mercenaries were later tried and executed and half a dozen are still in a Luanda prison. All fought for Mr Roberto.

# Planes hit Angola day and night

STAR 1/19/80  
5

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An American academic claimed yesterday that South African bombers flew over southern Angola "almost every day and night."

Professor Gerald J Bender, of the School of International Affairs at the University of Southern California, made this claim during evidence before the House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Africa.

He made a vigorous plea for American diplomatic recognition of Angola — recognition which America is withholding because of the presence of large numbers of Cuban troops.

Mr Bender made it clear he believed Cuban troops would leave Angola once the external threat to Angolan security — largely posed by South Africa — was eliminated.

He told the sub-committee that he had travelled extensively in Angola during the past five years and, less than two months ago, he and his wife had been within 10 km of the SWA/Namibian border.

"My wife and I saw continual evidence of South African air and ground attacks against the country."

● An SADF spokesman today told The Star's Pretoria Bureau that Professor Bender's comments were "obviously politically inspired and aimed at discrediting the Defence Force and the South African Government internationally."

## Ratepayers' candidates wanted

Municipal Reporter

The campaign to nominate ratepayers' candidates in Johannesburg's 1982 municipal election spread to the western suburbs last night.

Mr Koos Sadie, chairman of the Federation of Southern Ratepayers' Associations, told members of the Homestead Park Ratepayers' Association that ratepayers had not benefited from the introduction of politics to the Johannesburg City Council.

He appealed to residents to nominate their own "truly independent" candidate for the 1982 elections. He also asked them to support his federation's drive to petition the Administrator for a full public probe into the running of the city council.

The federation plans to nominate at least three ratepayers' candidates in the far south in 1982 and has already started raising funds.

19/7/80 RDM  
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# US call for diplomatic ties with Marxist Angola

WASHINGTON. — There are important economic reasons why the United States should set up diplomatic relations with Angola's Marxist government, officials of the US Export-Import Bank and an oil company told Congress yesterday.

"Despite the difficult political and economic aspects of Angola's current situation, we have a reasonably optimistic view of the country's long-term future," bank vice-president John Duff told an African affairs subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

The US Government has not sought to establish relations with Luanda while more than 25 000 Cuban troops and a sizable number of Soviet military advisers remain in the mineral-rich former Portuguese colony.

But Mr Duff, breaking with administration policy, told the

subcommittee: "The establishment of formal relations will have an impact on our future business in Angola which will be considerably more important in the long run.

"An American diplomatic mission in Luanda could certainly help to facilitate our task."

Mr Duff was supported by Mr Melvin Hill, president of a Gulf Oil subsidiary that now is the largest US firm operating in Angola. The company produces about 36-million barrels a year at Cabinda fields guarded by Angolan Army units supported by Cuban troops.

Gulf and other American companies "would benefit by US recognition," said Mr Hill, "and to the extent that US and Western economic interests enter the country, its heavy de-

pendence on the Soviet Union, the Eastern bloc and Cuba would be diminished."

Mr Hill said only the US, Senegal and China have failed to recognise Angola since it became independent in 1975.

Professor Gerald Bender, of the University of Southern California, criticised President Carter's "do-nothing" policy on Angola.

"Clearly, the time has come for the US to demonstrate more imagination, courage and self-interest in Southern Africa — starting with a new, positive policy toward Angola," Prof Bender testified.

In addition to oil and iron ore, Angola has potentially exploitable deposits of zinc, manganese, lead, phosphates, gold, copper, gypsum, bauxite and diamonds. — UPI.

LDN 25/9/80. (5) 2/10/80

# SAAF accused of bomb raids deep into Angola

LONDON. — A Luanda Radio broadcast monitored by the BBC yesterday said South African aircraft bombed an area of Cunene province in southern Angola on two days last week, killing four people and wounding 17.

The report said the bombing took place around N'Giva, near the South West African border.

Quoting a Defence Ministry communique, the report said a civilian was killed and nine wounded on August 19.

On August 20, South African Air Force planes bombed troop positions near N'Giva at

9.30am, causing no damage, the broadcast said.

About 8pm the same day, three people were killed and eight injured, including civilians and soldiers, in further bombing around N'Giva.

The radio said South African aircraft had also increased high-altitude reconnaissance flights over Angola, penetrating more than 200km.

The radio said the flight showed South Africa was planning to hit strategic and economic targets in the provinces of Mocamedes and Huila in sur-

prise air raids.

It added that South Africa was continuing its policy of trying to stop Angola from backing Swapo.

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said there had been numerous unfounded accusations of this kind against South Africa in the past. The likely reason for such claims by the Angola Government was to explain away to the local population regular attacks on southern Angolan towns by the dissident Unita forces led by Dr Jonas Savimbi. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Torture claim: Rukoro is guilty

# US fears of Angola-Soviet friendship

WINDHOEK. — The Information and Publicity Secretary of the Namibian National Front, Reinhardt Rukoro, was convicted in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday on a charge in terms of the Police Act (No 7 of 1958) and sentenced to R600 or six months' jail.

The charge arose from a Press conference on July 22, convened by Rukoro, at which he stated that the NNF Youth Secretary, Mr Adolphus Kangootuije, had been assaulted by members of the security police while in detention.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze, said in judgment that the court had found that Mr Kangootuije had not been "brutally assaulted" and he had not been paralysed as alleged at the Press conference.

"The court finds the statement that Mr Kangootuije's interrogators were 'professionals in the art of torture' is false and untrue."

The State had proved beyond reasonable doubt the charges that Rukoro had caused publication of untruths about the police.

Even if Mr Kangootuije had fabricated the allegations of torture, it still did not excuse Rukoro.

Rukoro had neglected to wait for the report of a specialist surgeon, Dr Walter Birkenstock, who had independently examined Mr Kangootuije at the request of Rukoro.

Dr Birkenstock had testified that he had found no evidence of assault or traces of electric shocks when he examined Mr Kangootuije.

The magistrate said it had been suggested during the trial that medical evidence was unsatisfactory at the inquest of the Black Consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, who had died in detention in South Africa.

But to suggest that all medical evidence would be unsatisfactory was taking matters too far.

Mr Colin du Preez, for Rukoro, argued in mitigation that Rukoro was not standing trial in his personal capacity, but as an office-bearer of the NNF.

The allegations which eventually appeared in print had not been initiated by Rukoro.

Mr Du Preez said Rukoro was a first offender and had not gained personally from the offence. He was a layman not versed in newspaper law and the Press also had a duty to exercise care before publicising the Press conference. — Sapa.

Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON. — The United States Government is concerned that the failure of the Western contact group to resolve the South West African dispute could push Angola closer to the Soviet Union.

Angola is trying to strengthen its nonalignment policy by deliberately promoting contacts with the West. Mr Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, told the congressional subcommittee on Africa yesterday.

"Elements within the MPLA point out that after three years of negotiations, the West is unable or unwilling to deliver to the South Africans on the Namibian issue," he said.

"They maintain that an enlarged armed struggle is the only way to realise an independent Namibia."

In a written assessment for Congress which he elaborated on at a subcommittee hearing, Mr Moose rejected the theory that Unita could be installed as the government in Angola, to replace the Marxist MPLA government.

## Luce: UK wants rapid SWA deal

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Southern Africa Bureau  
THE high-powered United Nations delegation that will visit Pretoria later this month will further bridge the "rapidly narrowing" gap between the South African Government and the West over South West Africa.

This is the view of the British Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, Mr Richard Luce.

Addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday, Mr Luce said that during his tour of Southern African states he had found a "very strong desire" for a peaceful settlement in SWA.

Britain, as a member of the Western Five, was anxious to help towards a settlement.

Mr Luce said that at his recent meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, he had put across as strongly as he could Britain's view that it was in the interest of all concerned that a "rapid and early" settlement be reached on SWA.

He said the road to agree-

ment.

From what Mr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, had told the US Government on a recent visit, the economic policy of his government would be very little different from the MPLA if he came to power in Luanda.

The MPLA government was accepting greater private enterprise.

The US had not recognised the Luanda government because 15 000 to 21 000 Cuban troops are still in Angola.

Among the reasons for continued Cuban presence in Angola, the primary one was that "Unita is seen to be and is allied with South Africa".

"It appears the presence of Cuban combat forces intended primarily to play a deterrent role against the threat of a large-scale South African invasion such as that of 1975, which was designed to bring about or contribute to the fall of the MPLA government."

Neither the US nor its major Western allies see the MPLA government as unpopular with

the people, or maintained in place by Cuban force, Mr Moose said.

The US and Angola had interests in common. Two large US oil companies were active there, and the US received oil from Angola.

"And we couldn't have expected a more constructive collaborative relationship over Zaire and the Shaba province tension, or over Namibia, than we have had from Luanda," Mr Moose said.

Besides the Cuban role in deterring South Africa from large-scale invasion, the Cuban force was probably also there to protect the leadership against a coup attempt. In 1977, the Cubans played an important part in putting down a coup attempt by an MPLA faction.

The Angolans claimed the Cuban role was changing from combat to support and advice to the Angolan armed forces.

But the likelihood is that there would be substantial reductions in the number of Cubans in the event of a SWA settlement, Mr Moose said.

PDM 24/10/80

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# UN cool on Angolan raid

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Dr Kurt Waldheim ordered a low-key reaction to South Africa's raid into Angola this week.

He instructed his spokesman only to repeat a month-old general appeal to end "the cycle of violence" with a United Na-

tions backed ceasefire and settlement.

Initial Angolan reaction at the United Nations was silence. Angola's ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueredo, said simply that he had no instructions.

Dr Waldheim's line appeared designed to avoid antagonising

South Africa at this time.

Criticism of United Nations statements featured strongly in Pretoria's most recent stance.

The secretary-general's spokesman said that he was "of course concerned" about the action in Angola, but he put the emphasis on the third round of Pretoria talks.



# Secret Angola-SA <sup>STAR</sup> 31/10/80 talks on Swapo? (5)

## Own Correspondent

LISBON — In a series of secret South African-Angolan meetings, Luanda has offered to withdraw its military backing from Swapo if Pretoria ceases supporting the Unita anti-communist insurgents, the Portuguese news agency reported yesterday, quoting diplomatic sources in Africa.

In a dispatch from Guinea-Bissau, the agency said "top-level" Angolan and South African delega-

tions were expected to meet in Cape Verde in the near future for more discussion of the proposal.

It quoted its unidentified diplomatic sources as saying that the marxist Luanda regime had made the offer in a series of unannounced cross-border meetings that took place in both Angola and SWA/Namibia during the past few months.

© The SA Foreign Ministry declined to comment at all.

# SA hits <sup>room</sup> back over Angola <sup>11/180</sup> (5) 'offer'

AS SOUTH Africa did not give military support to the Unita rebel movement in Angola, the Angolan Government should stand by its offer to stop supporting Swapo, a South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was commenting on reports that Luanda had offered to withdraw its military backing from Swapo if Pretoria stopped supporting Unita.

Denying that the SADF was supporting Unita, the spokesman said: "The MPLA's control over the south of Angola is in any case of such a nature that the contribution to peace emanating from this decision in Luanda first has to be evaluated.

"The SADF is, however, not optimistic that this will amount to much, as the MPLA has no control in the south. Besides, such a decision will have to carry the sanction of Moscow and Havana."

Th spokesman pointed out that the SA Government had repeatedly warned the Angolan Government and asked them to stop active support for Swapo.

Angolan soldiers who helped Swapo terrorists or who gave military support to them had had to suffer on numerous occasions.

It was South Africa's declared policy not to seek confrontation with its neighbours, and for that reason the SADF sometimes went out of its way during follow-up operations to point out to the local population, as well as to the Fapla forces, that South African soldiers were only seeking Swapo terrorists responsible for deeds of terror in South West Africa.

— Sapa.

# Angola denies 'Pretoria deal'

LISBON. — The official Angolan news agency, Angop, has denied Portuguese Press reports that Angola might halt its support for Swapo guerrillas fighting South African forces for the independence of South West Africa.

The agency's dispatch said: "The rumour . . . according to which our people would be prepared to renounce their militant support for the heroic combatants of Swapo, in exchange for an understanding with the South African racists, is most categorically denied."

The statement, which was not attributed to any source in the Angolan Government or ruling Marxist MPLA workers' party, did not deny reports that secret talks were being held with South Africa with a view to ending the conflict on Angola's southern border.

However, an Angolan Embassy spokesman in Lisbon denied reports from diplomatic sources in Guinea-Bissau that

meetings between Angolan and South African officials had taken place during recent months in both Angola and SWA.

He also denied that representatives of the two countries were about to meet on one of the Cape Verde Islands, also a former Portuguese colony.

Angop accused the official Portuguese news agency, Anop, of suggesting that Angola would betray Swapo for an understanding with Pretoria.

"The agency's attitude in carrying this type of rumour can only be explained as a provocation to the Angolan people," it said.

The Angolan Government has accused South Africa of financing, training and arming dissident guerrillas of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), which is active in southern and central regions of the country. The accusations have been denied. — Sapa-  
Reuter.

# PoWs held in Angola 'may be freed soon'

2/12/60  
STAR  
(5)

The Star Bureau

LONDON — There are growing signs that the seven British mercenaries, including South African-born Carl Fortuin, together with other Angolan prisoners, among them at least one South African soldier, may soon be freed.

This is the belief of Martin Woollacott of the Guardian — the first journalist to be allowed to see the mercenaries in jail in Luanda — in a report in his newspaper today.

He says that the prisoners' situation has been progressively improving for at least a year, but

what has raised their hopes of release is that each of them has been given a check suit made in Yugoslavia.

The suits were presented by Mr Kundi Payama, the Angolan Minister for State Security, during a recent visit to the prison.

The mercenaries told Woollacott that the Minister spoke in general terms about the possibility of their release, but without making any promises.

But as far as they are concerned, the suits given to them are their "demo" outfits and they will soon be free.

Diplomatic sources in Luanda are extremely cautious in interpreting recent events as evidence that the men will soon be freed, reports Woollacott, but they believe the issue is now an open one.

Release could come, it is thought, as part of a general amnesty to mark the congress of Angola's Workers Party, which would affect many other prisoners as well.

There are also two American mercenaries, captured and tried at the same time, says Woollacott, and a number of other foreign prisoners, including "some Portuguese and at least one South African soldier."

The most vivid memory held by the mercenaries, reports Woollacott, remains that of the day on which the "Colonel" Callan, the manic Greek-Cypriot Costas Georgiou, and former British paratroopers Andrew MacKenzie and John Barker were taken from the prison to be shot, along with an American mercenary.

For some time afterwards the seven British prisoners thought that they might sooner or later share Callan's fate, but they later grasped that the Angolans were concerned with treating them according to law and that, by Angolan standards, they were "being dealt with almost as VIPs."

3/12/80  
US opens  
way to  
intervene  
in Angola

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The US House of Representatives has opened the way for America to intervene militarily in Angola.

The move came yesterday in a vote on the foreign economic and military aid budget for 1981. Members of the house authorised a total of 5 000-million dollars (about R3 500 m) for the programme.

The programme effectively repealed the "Clark Amendment," a 1976 prohibition against any US military steps in Angola, including the granting of military aid to Angolan factions such as Unita.

That prohibition was sponsored by former Democratic Senator Dick Clark. But Republican Senator Jesse Helms, who led the move in Congress for its repeal, said the US should have "flexibility" on Angola.

The aid programme includes an allocation of 665-million dollars (R465-million) for military assistance, most of it in the form of foreign military sales credits.

Another 2 100-million dollars (R1 470-million) is for security-related economic support, with 785 million dollars (R549-million) earmarked for Israel and a similar amount for Egypt.

Assistance to Vietnam, Cuba, Cambodia and El Salvador remains restricted.

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# Four Unita men face a firing squad

LISBON. — Four members of the Angolan opposition movement, Unita, have been sentenced to death by firing squad on charges ranging from sabotage to conspiracy.

Angop, the official Angolan news service, listed three other defendants as having been given prison terms of 12, 14 and 16

years, respectively. An additional three of those charged were acquitted and released.

As in similar trials throughout the former Portuguese colony earlier in the year, no date or location were specified for the executions.

Reports indicate that 25 Unita guerrillas have been shot in

recent months as the ruling MPLA party has sought to counter transport and utility disruption wrought by Unita.

The latest trial, held in the central city of Cuito, reportedly included Romao Braga Kangombe, 40, head of Unita's operation in the densely populated province of Bie.

The 10 were captured by MPLA troops a year ago and charged with sabotaging the region's vital transport link, the Benguela railway.

Another four Unita guerrillas were on trial in the province of Benguela, the report said, also charged with belonging to bomb squads. — Sapa-AP.

## Angola to free six captives

LISBON. — Angolan authorities have ordered the release of six Portuguese charged with supporting the FNLA movement in the civil war five years ago, the office of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes announced in Lisbon this week.

News of the Angolan decision was delivered personally to the Portuguese President this week by Mr Carlos Fernandes, foreign affairs advisor to Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

An official note issued by President Eanes' office reported the release followed a Portuguese plea for clemency for the former colonial residents and expressed gratitude for "this gesture of goodwill".

The six, held since Angolan independence in November 1975 on charges of having aided the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, were reported to be the last remaining Portuguese in custody in the former colony. — Sapa-AP.

# Unita captures two Russians

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5/12/60

PARIS — The anti-Government Angolan movement Unita said in a communique issued in Paris yesterday it had captured a Soviet air force pilot and a mechanical engineer in southern Angola.

It said the pilot, Mol-lach Kola (38), and engineer Ivan Chernietsky (46) were taken prisoner on November 23 when their Antonov-26 transport plane was brought down by anti-aircraft fire in the province of Cuando-Cubango.

The movement's repre-

sentatives in Paris de-livered the communique to Press agencies and newspapers, together with photographs of the men and identifying captions.

"The two Soviet pri-soners are in good health, and for security reasons have been transferred to a friendly country," the communique added.

Unita also claimed that its forces shot down three Soviet-built Antonov-26 planes and five helicopters between November 7 and 24. There were no survivors, it said.



# 'IT WAS CRAZY'

IN the first interview with the British mercenaries imprisoned in Angola — they include South African-born Carl Fortuin — MARTIN WOLLACOTT of the Guardian explores the consequences of a fortnight of folly.

WHEN a little band of British soldiers set out from a scruffy north Angolan village called Maquela just short of five years ago, they knew little about what they were doing. But what they did know was that the mission — whatever it was — was both crazy and dangerous, and that their leader, an intense young Greek Cypriot, was also crazy and dangerous.

Bucketing along the dirt roads in land rovers packed with a random assortment of weapons, the British mercenaries hired by a desperate Holden Roberto, of the Western backed FNLA were on their way to a last clash with the victorious forces of the MPLA and their Cuban allies.

Others set out from San Salvador, the FNLA's headquarters.

These mad unplanned patrols all ended the same way — in short nasty ambushes and counter-ambushes, death wounds, the Land Rovers upturned on the road, wheels spinning.

The ludicrous attempt to save the fortunes of the FNLA which by that time had been losing for three months, by throwing in what amounted to a company of British soldiers, was over. So were the lives of perhaps 50 Britons.

The survivors retreated, ran away or were captured.

## INSANITY

Seven of them at least have had plenty of time and leisure to reflect on the insanity of that weird fortnight when they tried to play Superman in Africa.

The seven, Michael Wiseman, Kevin Marchant,

apt. Cecil (Carl) Fortuin, Colin Evans, John Lawler, Malcolm MacIntyre and John Mammock have been held in the brown stucco Sao Paulo prison since they were condemned to terms ranging from 16 to 30 years at a lengthy and much publicised trial in 1976.

## FIRING SQUAD

They saw the mad young Cypriot Costas Georgiou — 'Colonel Callan' who had caused so many of their troubles — led off to the firing squad, with two other Britons and an American on a July morning in that same year.

Well enough treated by the standards of Angola, which is still a poor country, they have endured a monotonous and inadequate diet, occasional illnesses, occasional panics (in the early days) when they thought they might be disposed of like Callan, and above all, the fear that 30 years might turn out to be just that.

Now they have hopes, which could well soon be justified, of an early release.

In the first concession of the kind, the Angolan authorities who already permit regular consular access, allowed me to interview the seven.

## MUNDANE

Visiting the mercenaries turned out to be a curiously mundane experience. The prison commandant was a young black officer with spectacles who was arranging chairs in his office when we arrived.

Then in came the seven: They looked less like mercenaries and more like half a football team, ready for the orange slices at half-time.

Most were tanned and fit-looking, and all were wearing T-shirts over chunky biceps. Cecil Fortuin, bearded and sucking a pipe, wore a brand new blue track suit.

They settled down on the circle of chairs arranged by the commandant and, in an old army tradition, began by complaining about the food.

'Breakfast is rice with one can of evaporated milk,' said Marchant. 'Dinner is rice with a bit of tinned pork, if you're lucky. Supper is rice and a bit of meat.'

## OPERATIONS

As a result of the diet, they believe, three of them developed piles, and had operations to remove them. Only one, Malcolm MacIntyre, has had a serious health problem — tachycardia — which is being treated by Cuban doctors.

The baby of the group, 25-year-old John Mammock, has arthritis in the leg in which he took a bullet in the last days.

Their health and their bodies are a constant preoccupation. All of them spend much of their time exercising, and they play football every day.

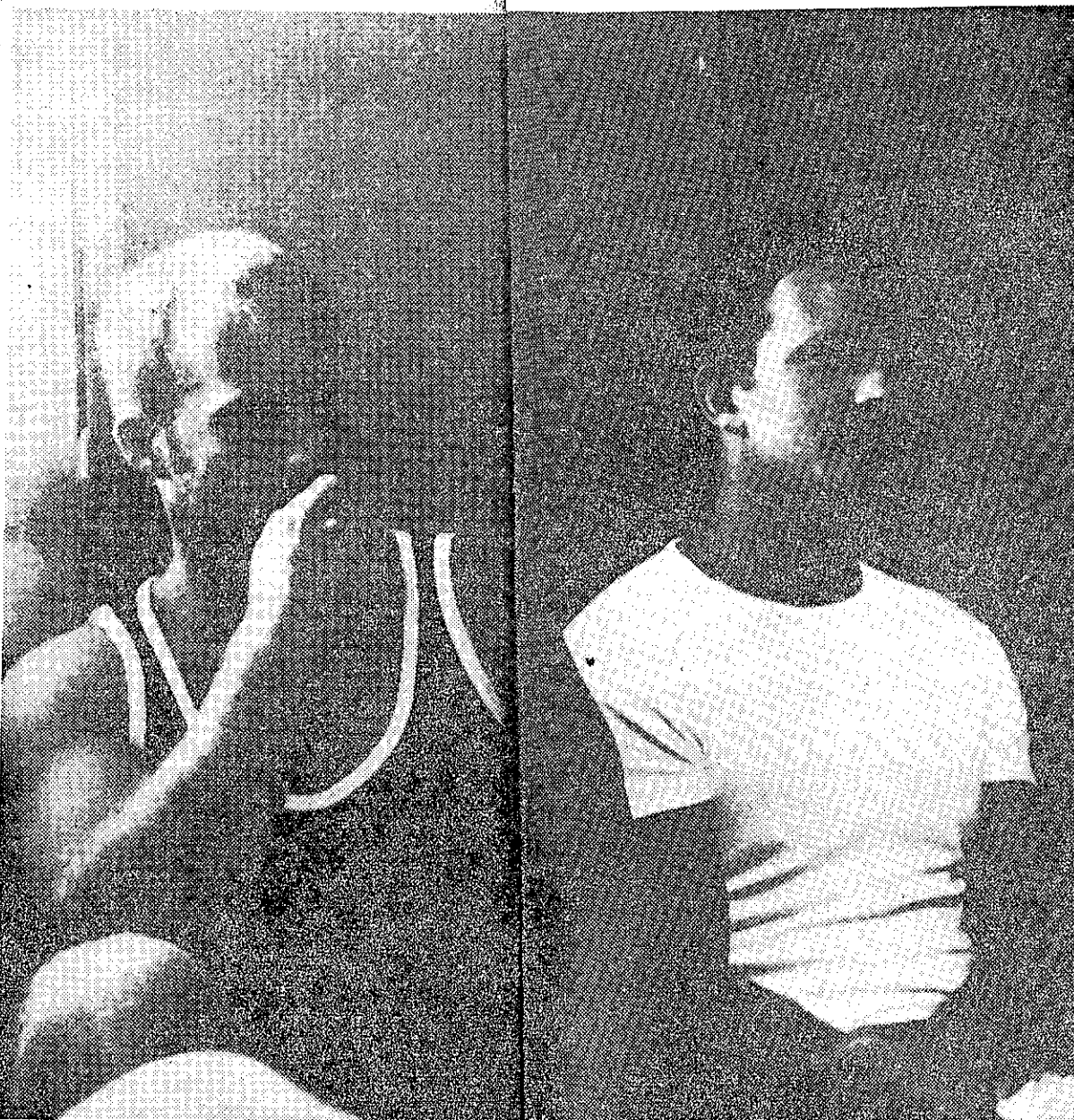
Although they were shy about it, one or two may also have spent some time writing — jotted 'memoirs' that they believe might be saleable as books or newspaper serials when and if they get out.

## 'POWER CRAZY'

Of Costas Georgiou, 'Colonel Callan' Wiseman says: Callan would have made a good platoon sergeant, but he was no colonel...

Four of the men in Sao Paulo were with Callan on the last foray. They consider he was 'power crazy' and 'nuts.'

The seven in Sao Paulo owe their lives to the



MICHAEL WISEMAN, left, and Kevin Marchant, two of the British mercenaries held in Angola since 1976.

Angolan Government's determination to show the world the ugly face of Western intervention which turned out to be the foolish face of Western fumbling.

But the seven all remember the day when Callan and the others were executed. 'Callan deserved what he got, but not the others,' said Marchant. The others were Andrew McKenzie, who had lost a leg, John

Barker, and American Daniel Gearhart.

But as Cecil Fortuin said: 'They could have shot us all. We are the lucky ones.'

Clemency in the sense of limiting the executions, came when the Angolans realised they were not dealing with true mercenaries but with a handful of men who hardly knew what had hit them.

The seven know they stumbled into the Angolan war and survived it,

not on their own merits or demerits, but because of policy decisions. Now they have a chance of release for more or less similar reasons.

Angola, moving towards a balanced relationship both with East and West, has begun to see them as a problem that could usefully be dealt with before it becomes an obstacle to good relations.

The prisoners' situation has been progressively improving for at least a year.

But the mundane article which has really, and probably justifiably, raised their hopes is a Yugoslavian check suit.

Each man possesses one — a gift from the

Minister for State Security, Mr Kundi Payama.

He gave them the suits during a recent visit to the prison. He spoke, they said, in general terms about the possibility of their release but made no promises.

But the Minister brought the suits, and they are, the mercenaries believe, their, 'demob suits.'

With the possibility of release now hopefully open, the seven muse occasionally on what they may do when they get to England.

Fortuin, whose family now live in England, wants a pub, Lawler wants 'to study', Evans says simply 'to settle down.'

(11) he has not located the role of the influx control/labour bureau system ('labour direction') either in terms of its necessity to the existence of South African capitalism or

foreseeable future;



SOUTH AFRICAN-BORN Carl Fortuin, left. Colin Evans and John Lawler tell of their hope for an early release.

(11) that in the light of the size of the marginal pole being subject to the outcome of continuous 'negotiation' between it and a vastly more powerful advanced bloc, proposals to

all. (Stimkins, 1978b: 84)  
unemployed respondents are in receipt of no wage income at Kwa Zulu have revealed that households of 44% and 49% of poverty' (Stimkins, 1978b: 65) and surveys in Lebowa and in Durban and Pietermaritzburg have fallen into severe

# Angolan consumer goods shortage poses a problem

11/12/80  
STAR 5

LUANDA — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos acknowledged yesterday that shortages of consumer goods in Angola posed "serious problems" and he denounced black marketeering and specu-

tion that have arisen as a result. Mr dos Santos' address marked the 24th anniversary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) founded in 1956 to oppose

Portuguese colonialism, and the third anniversary of the movement's transformation into the ruling MPLA-Workers Party. The President said there had been some progress on the economic and

social fronts since the party's first congress in 1977. But he also spoke of "errors," and was applauded when he attacked black marketeers, speculators, people with bureaucratic and petty bourgeois attitudes and lukewarm party members who used the MPLA "to improve their own situations." Angola continued to be the target of "imperialism and neo-colonialism," Mr Dos Santos said, and thus needed well-equipped armed forces with the support of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

and Development

Date	'Black spot' removals	Labour tenant/squatter removals
1970	17 900	88 945
1971	11 260	681
1972	17 018	8 615
	16 570	5 822
	15 560	2 511
	18 302	15 127
	29 680	22 112
	59 557	52 660
	57 355	51 915
	61 778	56 561
	304 980	304 949

TABLE 6: REMOVALS FROM WHITE AREAS, 1970 to 1979

Under the Act, labour control boards have been appointed: these have supervised the abolition of the labour tenant system and have also made determinations requiring individual farmers to reduce the size of their labour force. This Act is also the Act under which 'homeland consolidation' takes place. 'Badly situated' African owned land has been expropriated - Africans owning at least 20 morgen (17 hectares) have been entitled to a similar area of land in trust areas; those with less have received cash compensation. Removals of labour tenants and squatters and people from 'black spots' under the homeland consolidation programme have been very extensive in the 1960's and 1970's. Table 6 demonstrates this for the 1970's.

# Angola celebrates with a parade

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From The Guardian

LUANDA — Angola marked the 24th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA with a big military parade in Luanda — and a verbal attack on South Africa by President and Commander-in-Chief Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Leading the artillery section of the parade were 40 BM21 Russian guns of the type used against South African forces in 1975.

There were also Soviet T55 heavy tanks, amphibious and tracked vehicles and motorised infantry units.

A squadron of MiG 21s, said to be piloted by Angolans for the first time in public, flew in combat formation over Luanda Bay.

In his speech President dos Santos stressed Angola's strategic importance in southern Africa and said that "constant attacks" on the country by South Africa were designed to destabilise it.

"We don't want to have to fight," he added, "but we are forced to buy all these weapons to guarantee peace and economic and social reconstruction for our people."

Most of the President's speech concentrated on Angola's economic problems — low production and a flourishing black market combined with chronic shortages of consumer goods.

The President also criticised party members who failed to live up to the standards expected of them. These included "people who are party members but don't identify with the party's objectives," he said.

# Angola asks Red Cross to seek SA assistance

STAR

12/12/80

(5)

▶▶ From page 1

ing for an Antonov-26, following a request by the International Red Cross. It seems clear from statements emanating from the Unita movement in Paris that the plane must be one of three AN-26s shot down by Angolan anti-government forces. Communiques reaching

South Africa from France in recent weeks indicate that two Russians, a pilot named Motlabe Kola (38) and a senior flight engineer, Ivan Chernietski (46), were taken prisoner. Mr Pedro Chingunji, Unita's European representative, said in London today that the two Russian airmen were "in a safe place in a friendly

country where they have been transferred for security reasons." He claimed that during the period November 7-24 Unita forces had brought down eight Russian-built aircraft: three Antonov-26 transports and five Mi-8 helicopters.

Unita was stepping up operations against the estimated 2 000 Russians, 40 000 Cubans and 3 000 East Germans stationed in Angola. "The enemy is panicking increasingly," Mr Chingunji said.

A spokesman for the International Red Cross in Pretoria, Mr N de Rogemont, said that recently he had passed on a request from the Angolan government via the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva for the South African Government to look for a plane.

Mr De Rogemont said the communique from Angola mentioned only a small number of people on board the plane.

## SAAF is accused of forcing down Angola plane

STAR

12/12/80

South African fighter-bombers intercepted an Angolan military transport plane on November 7 and forced it to land in SWA/Namibia, the Angolan Defence Ministry said in a communique in Luan-da last night quoted by AFP.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force categorically denied Angola's assumption.

Earlier, the South African Defence Force announced in Pretoria that it had agreed to mount an air search for a Russian military transport plane which might have strayed over SWA/Namibia, also on November 7.

In London yesterday, Unita's European representative claimed the movement had shot down a Russian military transport on November 23 and captured its two Russian crew.

The plane referred to in the SADF announcement had apparently been flying in the vicinity of Mavinga in the Kuando-Kubango province, near the SWA/Namibian border, over which it might have strayed.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau says today that all routine flights in northern SWA/Namibia have been asked to keep a sharp lookout for the Angolan aircraft.

A SADF spokesman said the air force and army had already started looking for the plane.

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# SAAF denies forcing down Angola plane

WINDHOEK. — A South African Defence Force spokesman in Windhoek yesterday denied an Angolan Defence Ministry claim that two Impala fighters of the South African Air Force had forced down an Angolan transport aircraft in Angola on November 7.

The claim was made in a communique in Luanda on Thursday and followed a statement by SADF headquarters in Pretoria that the SAAF had been asked by the International Red Cross to search for a missing Russian military transport plane which might have strayed over South West Africa on November 7.

A spokesman for the SWA Territorial Force said the SAAF had agreed to the request and all civilian flights over SWA had also been asked to be on the lookout for wreckage.

The air search would be conducted from Pretoria because the SAAF in SWA was purely an operational squadron, he said.

Meanwhile, in London, Unita's European representative claimed the movement had shot down a Russian military transport on November 23 and captured its two Russian crew.

The Angolan Defence Ministry's Luanda communique did not state the type of aircraft it alleged had been forced down in SWA by South African planes, but said its two passengers and four crew had been taken prisoner.

The statement said the transport was forced down by two Impala Mk 2s while flying between Hampupa and Lwenga over Kuando-Kubango province, which borders SWA.

This was an "act of air piracy" which should "once again alert international public opinion to the dangers of systematic violations of Angola's territorial integrity".

In a brief statement in Pretoria, SADF headquarters said it was prepared, in response to a request by the International Red Cross, to conduct an air search for a Russian military transport with five people aboard which had been missing since November 7.

The plane had apparently been flying in the vicinity of Mavinga in the Kuando-Kubango province near the SWA border, over which it might have strayed.

Mr Pedro Chingunji, Unita's European representative, said in London the two Russian airmen captured when Unita guerrillas shot down a Russian mili-

tary transport were "in a safe place in a friendly country where they have been transferred for security reasons".

He added that during the period November 7 to 24, Unita forces had brought down eight Russian-built aircraft: three Antonov-26 transports and five MI-8 helicopters.

Unita was stepping up operations against the estimated 2 000 Russians, 40 000 Cubans and 3 000 East Germans stationed in Angola. "The enemy is panicking increasingly," Mr. Chingunji said.

"Pilots refuse to fly over Unita-controlled areas; the Cubans are unwilling to participate in direct combat against Unita," — Sapa-AFP.

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- 7. R1208 VIII 14(3) (a) (1)
- 6. Government Gazette 13 J
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Since the Cubans turned Angola into a one-party state ruled by the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), the only means of opposition has been through guerilla warfare. The resistance is led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, whose Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) movement has

fought the Cubans since 1975 in the world's least reported war. Fred Bridgland, of The Weekend Scotsman, has met Savimbi twice this year and in this interview describes a typical day in the bush organising the Angolan opposition to the Cubans and the MPLA.

# The forgotten war

12/80  
as Savimbi lives in grass-hutted base up with 500 soldiers everywhere in the vast forests of southern and central Angola. It can be pinpointed on a map because, in the nature of guerilla warfare, it moves every months.

Savimbi, a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Lausanne, sleeps on a bed of elephant grass piled on a bed. He rises at 5.30 every day, as do all the guerillas, for if the Cubans and MPLA have moved the camp and they are attacking they have moved into position between four and six.

The first rule of guerilla warfare is not to be seen in bed. Savimbi's task is to visit the guerillas to boost morale and talk with the sick and wounded. Then reconnaissance patrols and fire parties leave.

At 5.30 my daily Cabinet meeting begins in the central office — a big, grass-sided hut under the trees. We consider the messages received during the night by our Office of Communications, Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Chassunga. Then we review the previous day's campaign to judge how it has been fulfilled. We plan the coming day's campaign as well as weekly campaigns and three-month strategic plans."

**Officers**  
The "Cabinet" includes senior Unita officers at base camp, such as party Secretary-General, N'Zau Puna, and Commander of the armed forces, General Chivale. Savimbi, and Chivale were trained in guerilla warfare by the Chinese at King Military Academy in the mid-60s. The daily meeting does not include equally senior leaders who command Unita's 22 military units, though they attend when visiting base

When the sun rises everybody, including the leaders, pick up their guns because if the enemy is near this is when they will attack.

"By 9.30 the patrols are returning and advanced posts have been contacted by radio. If all is clear then by 10 am I have begun dictating memorandums and letters to my secretary, Anna. This never takes me less than three hours.

"My heaviest work is on the political side — mobilising the people and seeking diplomatic and material support abroad. I can tell you that we received 500 tons of arms from China last year.

I leave the military side to General Chivale, but if there is a really big operation the final word has to be with me.

"In 1978 we had too many examples of captains leading hopeless assaults on fixed enemy posts: they would lose perhaps 20 men for no gain. Now when we attack these positions it is in battalion strength (500 men) and the planning comes right from the top."

## Actions

Savimbi also directs all actions along the British-owned Benguela Railway, which during the Portuguese era was Angola's economic lifeline, bisecting the country 1100 km from west to east. The guerillas attack trains with anti-tank rockets and radio-controlled mines. During the night they simply rip up the track and deposit it in the forest. The preferred, but most difficult, targets are bridges: the destruction of one of these ensures the railway's closure for six months.

"We have kept the railway closed for the whole five years since Fidel Castro imposed the MPLA on our country. It will not be possible to reopen it unless there is a political solution to the problems of our country involving all Angolans."

Savimbi also liaises closely with Major Bok Sapalalo, a former medical student, who is in charge of intelligence gathering and sabotage in the towns.

"Bok lost his left arm in an explosion in 1978, but his department has been so successful that we

have now penetrated as far as Luanda (Angola's capital)."

On August 5 this year the MPLA announced the execution in Luanda of 16 Unita supporters on charges of treason. The MPLA has also announced public executions of Unita supporters in several other towns. The shootings have usually been staged in football stadiums or in front of local town halls.

"Nobody eats in the morning. At 12 noon if the area is safe and we can make fires, cassava is eaten with antelope meat. There are so many animals in the regions we control, but we have declared some conservation zones where hunting elephant, giraffe and black sable is banned. The sable is a rare species and it is one of the symbols on our coat of arms. Myself, I never eat until the evening when my personal nurse usually insists.

"We have many nurses with us who left the towns when the Cubans made their push in 1976. They perform amputations and operations for things like appendicitis. We have only one doctor, Mr Manassas. We captured him from Huambo (Angola's second largest city). He was an MPLA man, but now he says he has changed. He is a hard-working man.

## Survive

"He is doing a good job treating our very seriously wounded, and all the nurses like him very much. But we don't know if his heart is really with us or whether he works well just to survive. His wife is also a doctor with the MPLA in Huambo. He asked us to capture her and bring her to the bush also, but the Cubans have put a very strong guard on her. We have arranged for the couple to exchange letters through the International Red Cross in Geneva and in January he got a letter from her and a photograph of their children."

In the afternoon Savimbi hears petitioners for three hours. They bring many problems. For instance, a village leader will travel a great distance to complain that the local UNITA military commander is not respecting local property. "Then I have to find out what is happening, and act on it, because a struggle like

ours cannot succeed unless the people are with us."

After this Savimbi visits villages near the base camp to talk to the people. At 6 pm without fail he listens to the BBC "News and Focus on Africa" to keep in touch with outside events. Savimbi who is fluent in six languages, regards the BBC as the least propagandistic of all the foreign radio services.

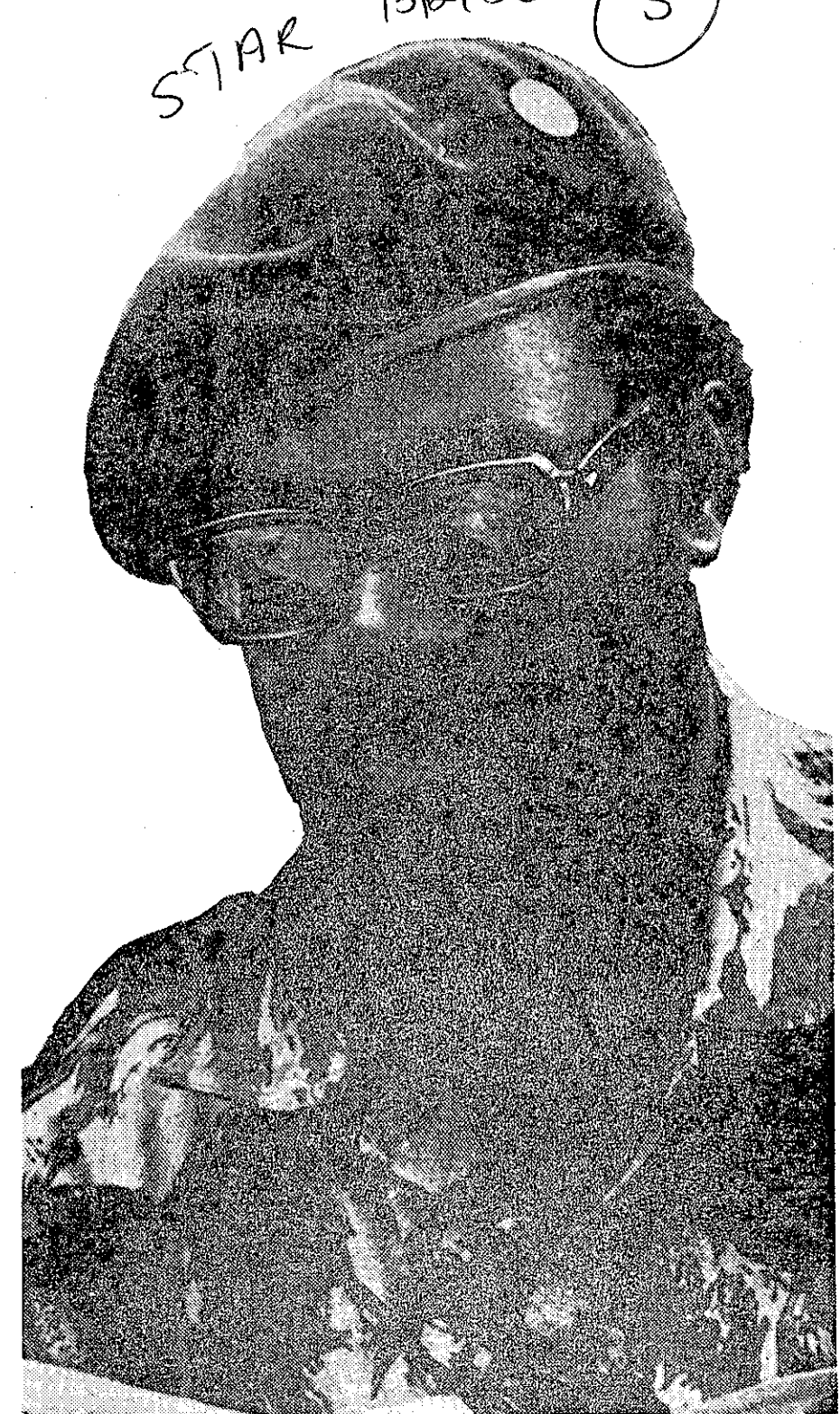
"By 7.30 pm I am back in my hut looking at messages that have come in during the day from the military regions. Then I see my wife Vinona (whom he married in 1969 in the bush during the fight against the Portuguese) and four children if they are in the same camp.

## Improve

"I sit in a chair made by our people with animal skins and use candles made by our soldiers from wild beeswax to write plans for the next week or month. Five hundred officers have just returned from training abroad. They will improve our performance. Some are skilled in anti-tank warfare and others have been on commando courses, so we will use them to lead missions behind Cuban and MPLA lines.

"I stop at one or two in the morning, and when I go to bed I am so tired I don't need a pillow to sleep. After some weeks I am exhausted. Then I will go hunting for two days. If I kill an elephant, outside one of those conservation zones, we have meat for 500 for a week. We dry it in the sun or by fires. These hunts are my only relaxation and the only time I can read my books. I've just finished Field Marshal Montgomery's autobiography. He said leadership is the capacity and will to rally men for a common cause. I like that very much."

A typical day for Savimbi, the guerilla leader is however a constant diet of administration. The last action in which he took part was in 1969 against the Portuguese. After that his colleagues said he should not be directly involved in combat, though he still joins his soldiers in physical training and shooting practice at least twice a week. And, at 46, he is immensely fit from marches that now add up to many thousands of kilometres through the



Dr Jonas Savimbi ... fighting a war in the bush, his Unita guerillas have proved a thorn in the side of the Cubans ruling Angola.

forests and grasslands of Angola.  
"We have lots of files, typewriters, secretaries. We find we cannot do without paper work, though we try to keep it down.  
"You know, we have come a long way since I entered Angola in 1966 with 11 Chinese-trained colleagues to fight the Portuguese. All we had

between us was one Russian Tokarev pistol given to me by Sam Nujoma (the leader of the Swapo liberation movement in neighbouring Namibia). Now we have 15,000 armed men, though I'd only describe 5,000 as well trained. We've been fighting for 14 years, first against Portuguese colonialists and then against neo-colonialists from

Cuba. We are determined to stay in this struggle until we die. It is our country and we will not give up. What we feel now is that we will win in this decade because the Angolan economy is in ruins. The MPLA will have to negotiate with us, but we will insist that the Cubans return across the Atlantic as the price of a political settlement."

# More Russians in

# Unita

**NEW YORK** — The capture of two Soviet Air Force officers by Unita last month was living proof that the Russians were stepping up their activity in the five-year-old war in Angola, a Unita spokesman said in New York yesterday.

Mr. Jeremiah Chitunda, a high-ranking official in Unita (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), said the Soviet officers were flying an Antonov-26 military transport plane over southern Angola on November 23 when it was shot down by Unita anti-aircraft fire.

"They prove that the Soviets are carrying a significant burden of the combat missions, instead of just acting as advisors," Mr. Chitunda claimed in an interview.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, claimed yesterday that an "Angolan" military transport was shot down by South African jet fighters over Angola on November 7.

The Soviet claim was denied by the South African Defence Force, although it agreed to conduct an air search for the missing aircraft.

Unita's version said the plane was shot down on November 23, 16 days later than the time mentioned in the Soviet report. There was no explanation for the discrepancy.

The Unita official, in the US to drum up support for the campaign against Angola's marxist regime, showed photographs purporting to be of the two Soviet crewmen.

The pictures showed two white men guarded by black guerrillas next to a hatched hut. Each stood in front of a sign, one of which said: "I am Mollaeb Kotla, pilot USSR Air

## Captured

## Soviet airmen on show

Force, captured in Cuito Cuanavale, Angola, 11-26-80 by Unita.

The other identified the man as Ivan Chernitskiy, a Soviet Air Force mechanical engineer.

Mr. Chitunda said that the Soviets were expanding their role in Angola because Angolan Government and Cuban pilots were increasingly reluctant to undertake bombing missions in the face of improved Unita anti-aircraft resistance.

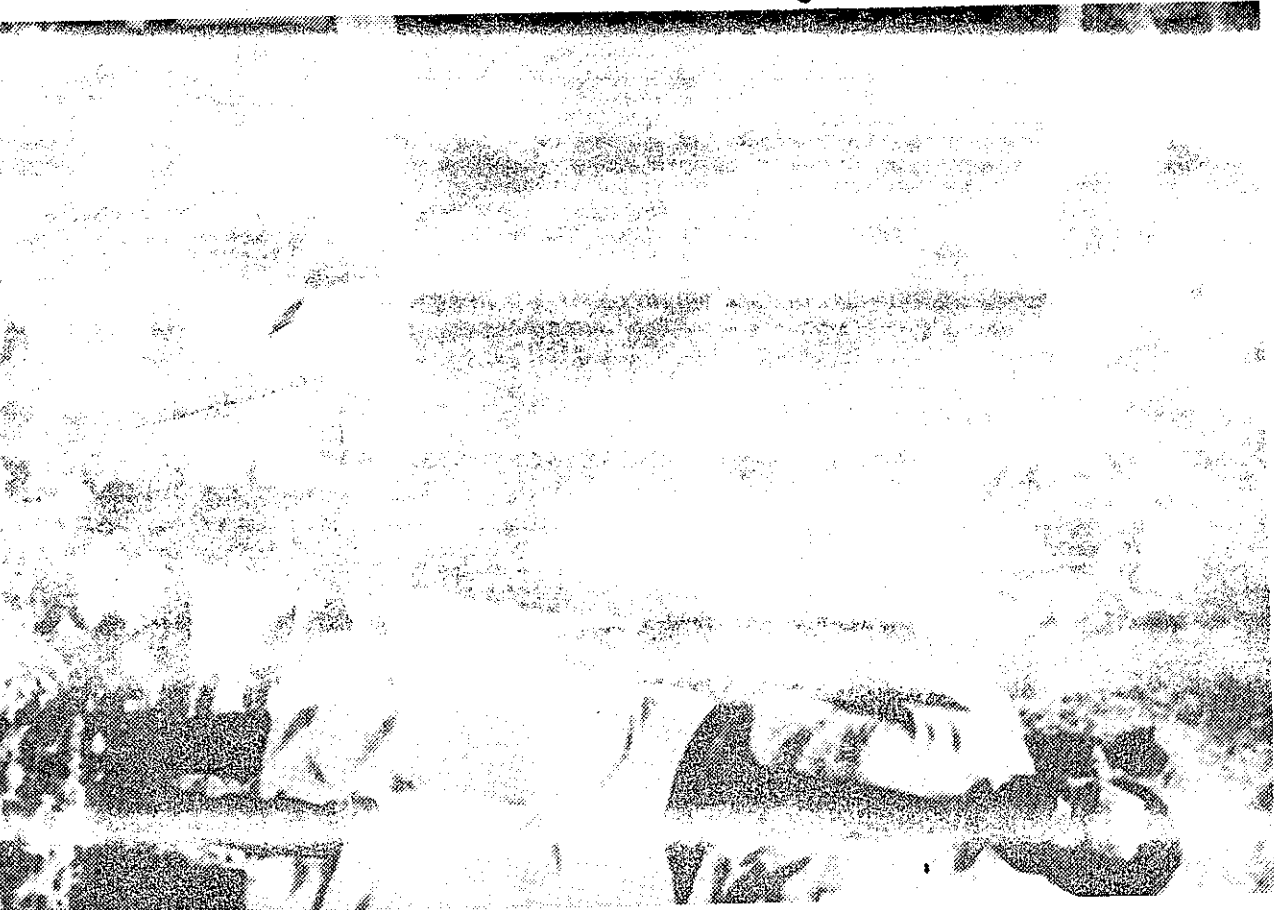
He claimed that the guerrillas controlled most of the Angolan countryside.

Unita has pledged to rid Angola of Soviet and Cuban troops and establish a dialogue with the marxist Government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) with the aim of holding the country's first free election. — Sapa-AP.

Does this observation invalidate the whole unemployment measurement exercise? One can reply that in the case of African men it

misunderstanding of the situation. For over a century, South African capitalism has seen to it in one way and another

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Two men alleged to be captured by Unita guerrillas in southern Angola.



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5) Star 15/12/80

# Unita explains why Russians started flying in combat

The Star Bureau  
**UNITA** — "The Soviets actively participating in combat missions, especially since Unita expressed the effectiveness of its anti-aircraft action."  
 This is revealed in a communique from Unita's military headquarters in Luenge which Unita held for most of this year. Two Soviet air force officers were captured by Unita guerrillas after their

that between November 7 and 24 Unita shot down another three Antonov-26s and also five Soviet Mi-8 helicopters.  
 The Unita official said the planes and helicopters were taking part in bombing missions against the southern Angolan towns of Cuangar, Savete and Luenge which Unita has held for most of this year. Two Soviet air force officers were captured by Unita guerrillas after their

plane was shot down within minutes of take-off from a garrison in south-east Angola.  
 The official who left Unita-held areas of Angola last week named them as Mollaeb Kola, a 38-year-old pilot, and Ivan Chernietsky, a 46-year-old mechanical engineer.  
 The Soviet Union has denied direct involvement in the Angolan war — and said it was limited to financing Cuba's military presence and to sending

haul of Soviet weaponry Unita claims to have captured in the course of the war, hit the right wing of the Antonov which then crash-landed on a Unita forest airstrip.  
 The Unita official said some of the 35-odd passengers on board the plane died in the crash. A firefight ensued between the survivors and local Unita forces. The Soviet airman were captured after their col-

leagues had been killed or had fled into the forest. The official said the air men were in good health and were being well cared for.  
 Their future would depend on developments in "this war of aggression that Russia is waging savagely against the Angolan people, and on decisions that Unita may deem appropriate."  
 ● Defence headquarters Unita.

in Pretoria announced today the search for Antonov-26 was being called off, as the SADF accepted in the light of statements by Unita that it was unlikely to produce results.  
 A statement by the Angolan Defence Ministry that SADF fighters had intercepted the Antonov-26 and forced it down was totally untrue, clearly contradicted by the evidence and statements by Unita.

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# 'SA raids caused vast damage in Angola'

3/18/80  
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LISBON — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola today accused South Africa of killing nearly 2 000 people and causing damage estimated at about R5 500-million in military attacks against Angola during the last three years.

But a South African Defence Force spokesman struck back at these allegations, saying: "We are not surprised that the President is blaming South Africa again for his inability to cope with the civil war situation in Angola, reports The Star's Pretoria Bureau.

"With reference to the astronomical figures he quoted we noticed that he conveniently made no mention of the civil war.

"It gives the impression that he was blaming South Africa for the effective action taken by Unita against his Marxist regime, since that movement (Unita) is, we learn, still in control of most of the rural areas in the southern and western parts of the country."

The official news agency, Angop, quoted the President as saying that the South African armed forces flew 290 bombing missions over Angola, staged 70 overland incursions and made 50 landings of helicopter-borne troops in that period.

President dos Santos, reading an official report of the central committee of the ruling M.P.L.A Workers' Party, said more

To Page 3, Col 2



BY RENE (STD. 4)

CHECKERS  
NET OM DIE HOEK

The skollies and gangsters have been educated to live in a rich Western society. But in the ghettos there is no 'legal' way of getting wealth and power. So they must take these things where they find them, in the places where they live. There are few police in the ghettos. Elsie has about one policeman for every 2 500 people, and not all of the policemen are on duty at the same time. At night and on weekends the area is patrolled by a couple of police vans.

The wolf packs

in time of trouble: 'Touch him and you touch me'. There are often strict rules which the gang agrees on. People who break them can be punished or even killed. They are conservative: They feel the way the rich lives is the way they would like to be. The bigger gangs have strict territories. Most gangsters see things in terms of colour: they dislike 'whites' and often envy them at the same time. They are against 'authority', but usually only when it interferes with them making money or stops them doing what they want to. They are a burden to the working class, making the ghettos dangerous places to live in. Their aims are usually money, power and pleasure. In fact their members are good students of ruling class education.

SA raids caused massive damage, says Angolan head

Labels  
5

▶ from page 1

than 1800 civilians and military personnel had died and more than 3000 were wounded as a result of these raids.

Thousands of cattle had been slaughtered, and schools and hospitals destroyed in a vast area of southern and central Angola.

Dr dos Santos, praised guerrillas opposed to South Africa.

He specifically referred to a raid on the Sasol plant this year by what he described as members of the banned African National Congress, saying such acts had shaken the white government's foundations.

He emphasised that despite South Africa's military pressure, his govern-

ment would continue to support Swapo.

The Pretoria spokesman said the Angolan President should stop pretending he is in control of his own country while hiding his inefficiency in this respect behind South Africa, which is an easy scapegoat — especially among his communist allies.

His government already blamed South Africa for the loss of Russian aircraft shot down by Unita in areas where South Africa had not even executed operations against Swapo and where Cuban troops were deployed unsuccessfully against Unita.

It was also interesting that the President should now cause such an outcry

after he had been warned on several occasions by South Africa not to harbour terrorists operating against SWA/Namibia and South Africa, the spokesman said.

"We reject outright his specific allegations that we deliberately killed any Angolans. If a few were killed during our operations against Swapo terrorists, it was exactly what he was warned about.

"It was also interesting in view of the propaganda campaign against South Africa that the President's statement, as reported in the Press, lacked any mention of the Swapo terrorist movement which is the cause of the issue between South Africa and Angola."

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# Malan hits back at Angola's anti-SA claims

RDM  
20/12/80

PRESIDENT Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola was blaming South Africa again for his inability to cope with his own civil war, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement by the President on Thursday which accused South Africa of killing nearly 2 000 people in Angola and causing damage running to billions of rands in military attacks against his country during the past three years.

Gen Malan referred to the "astronomical figures", adding that the President had "conveniently made no mention of the civil war in Angola".

The President gave the impression that he was blaming South Africa for effective Unita action against his Marxist regime "since that movement is, we learn, still controlling almost two-thirds of the rural areas.

"He should acknowledge that to the world and stop pretending that he is in control of his own country while hiding his inefficiency in this regard behind South Africa which is an easy scapegoat, especially among his own communist allies," Gen Malan said.

The Angolan Government had also recently blamed South Africa for the loss of a Russian aircraft shot down by Unita, the Minister said.

The aircraft had been brought down in areas where South Africa had not even carried out operations against

Swapo and where Cuban troops were unsuccessfully deployed against Unita.

"It is also interesting that the Angolan leader should now cause such a hue and cry after he was warned on several occasions by the South African Government about harbouring terrorists operating against SWA and South Africa."

President Dos Santos's specific allegation that South Africa had deliberately killed any Angolans, was rejected outright.

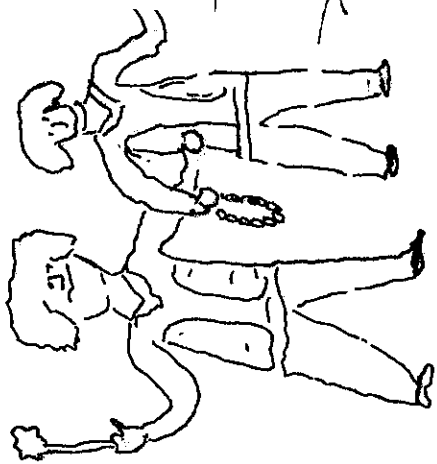
"If a few of them were killed in the course of our operations against Swapo terrorists, it was what he was warned about and he only has himself to blame," Gen Malan said.

In view of the propaganda campaign against South Africa, it was also interesting that the President's statement "failed to mention that the activities of the Swapo terrorist movement were the cause of any issue between us and Angola."

The Minister said that during all operations in Angola the South African security forces had deliberately tried to avoid contact with the governing MPLA.

This had not succeeded on occasion "because they were supporting Swapo".

It was hoped, Gen Malan added, that "the few experiences he has had with us will now teach him the lesson he should know, since it is our policy to live in peace with our neighbours." — Sapa.



# Angola looks at reasons behind slow progress

RDM 22/12/80  
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LUANDA. — Indiscipline at work and a continuing state of war have been blamed by Angola's ruling party for a failure to realise objectives laid down in 1977.

The objectives — to provide for the people's basic needs — were too ambitious, the *Jornal de Angola* said in a report on a special meeting of the Angolan Peoples Liberation Movement (MPLA)-Workers Party.

The newspaper, basing itself on a report to the congress of the party's Central Committee, also attacked officials who, it said, had acquired "the most fabulous privileges."

The congress would be taking measures to "punish the saboteurs of the national economy and the revolutionary process", the paper said.

The same newspaper earlier denied "speculations by international reaction" of party purges at the congress.

It asserted that "the cleansing of the present economic conjuncture" would lead to a rapid solution to such serious problems as hunger through an

increase in production and productivity.

The central committee also described the country's youth as apparently affected by apathy.

But in reading the committee report, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos described the three years since the party officially adopted a Marxist-Leninist policy as positive despite difficulties and errors.

The President said the forces of imperialism were increasingly aggressive and the gap between industrialised and under-developed countries was growing.

He noted economic successes, particularly in oil production, but said that education, health and food supplies were far from satisfactory.

President Dos Santos stressed Angola's friendly and co-operative relations with States such as the Soviet Union and Cuba.

He also reaffirmed support for Swapo and the African National Congress. — Sapa-AFP.

CIA (5) 510K  
'recruited  
soldiers 2/12/80  
to fight  
for Unita'

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A former CIA man has claimed that American mercenaries were recruited by the CIA to fight for Unita in Angola.

This startling new evidence concerning the civil war in Angola during 1976 contradicts previous statements by both the former US Secretary of State, Mr Henry Kissinger, and the CIA itself. Both denied the CIA was directly or indirectly involved in recruiting Americans to serve as mercenaries in Angola or that American funds were being used to recruit, train or deploy American mercenaries.

US columnist, Mr Jack Anderson, examines in the Washington Post a sworn statement by one time CIA recruiter, Mr David Bufkin. In it Mr Bufkin revealed that at least two Americans, Mr Daniel Gearhart and Mr Gary Acker, were recruited by the CIA to fight for the US-backed Unita forces in Angola.

**CAPTURED**

Both mercenaries were captured by the Soviet-backed MPLA. Mr Gearhart was executed by a firing squad and Mr Acker is serving a 16-year sentence in a Luanda prison.

In his statement Mr Bufkin has sworn that the CIA sent him to Kinshasa, Zaire, in January 1976 where he received orders from CIA agents to return to the United States and recruit American citizens as mercenaries for Angola.

He claims he was given R16,000 by the CIA which he took back to the United States and used to advertise for mercenaries. Both Acker and Gearhart responded to the advertisement and their hiring, together with the hiring of others, was authorised by the CIA in Kinshasa.