

NAMIBIA — GENERAL —
POLITICS

4 AUGUST 1981 — 31 DEC. 1981

ready to roll at the showing.

All the older children were involved in the cinemas when not busy with their schooling. The homes they had during this period (first 2 Blythe Street, then 2 Eaton Place) were connected by intercom to the bios and Mr Baitlen would summon whomsoever was needed: "What are you doing? We need a pianist up at Union Bio - will you and Vera come along?" At different times, Mrs Zurne "might have been a cashier, or a doorkeeper, or a musician". The eldest, Jack, could fill in as operator and knew how to show films, rewind them, mend breaks with film cement and avoid the perils of sprockets which, if wrongly threaded, might break the film and then "he would get it from my dad!".

Question: You told me also about your mother, going along the aisle ...

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Monument painted pink in row

WINDHOEK — Police are said to be investigating the defacing of a controversial monument unveiled 10 days ago.

The monument dedicated to the 'white' victims of terrorism was splattered with pink paint at the weekend. It was donated to the northern SWA/Namibian town of Tsumeb by the local Rappoporters corps.

The town council instructed the Rappoporters to amend the wording after several extraordinary council sessions.

At the unveiling ceremony the name of the monument was changed to 'white' victims of terrorism. The inscription now reads: 'In memory of the white victims of terrorism'.

The Rappoporters have been ordered to put the plaque on the ground to the north to read 'In memory of the white victims of terrorism'.

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**RIGHTWING
NEWSPAPER
ALLEGES:**

**Swapo
knows
army
secrets**

S. Times
10/8/71
221

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

THE Rightwing Windhoek newspaper, Die Stryder, claims Swapo is infiltrating the security forces in South West Africa and is learning the secrets and strategies of the new army.

The SWA territory force was started on July 1 last year under the command of the present Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys

Claims by Major-General Charles Lloyd, present Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, that national servicemen who had claimed to have supported Swapo, but had since changed their views, have been denied publicly by three black national servicemen.

At a Press conference, Maj-Gen Lloyd said a group of national servicemen who had admitted to having Swapo sympathies, and objected to serving in armed units, had changed their minds after an orientation course in the operational area

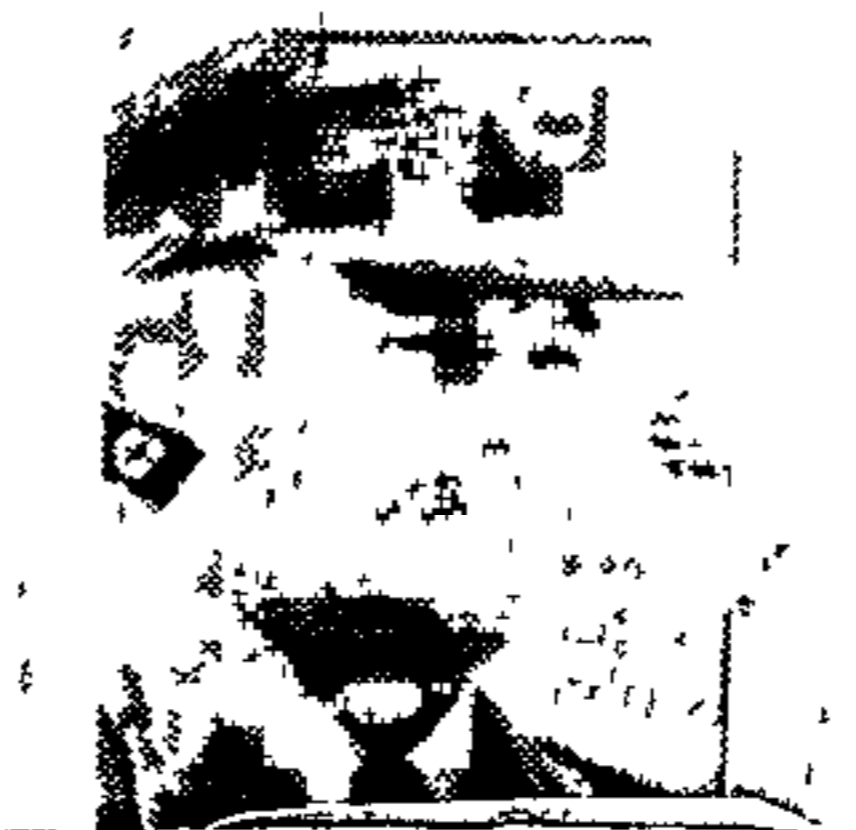
Reinforced

But two of the national servicemen told a meeting of the People's Action Committee that Maj-Gen Lloyd had not succeeded in changing their minds about national service and that their views were reinforced rather than weakened

The meeting, attended by about 100 people, including parents of black national servicemen, was addressed by Rifleman Abraham Daries and Rifleman J Kustaa

At Monday's Press conference Maj-Gen Lloyd said earlier reports had created a wrong impression that coloured and black national servicemen who had Swapo affiliation would be treated as conscientious objectors.

"That is not true," he said "We decided to send them to



**Major-General Lloyd
Changed their minds**

the operational area after their basic training to show them around.

"While on the orientation course in northern SWA the servicemen, who had been drafted in terms of compulsory military service for all races since the beginning of this year, were shown what it entailed and why SWA needs a defence force, Maj-Gen Lloyd said.

His orders were that 10 army trainees who had identified themselves with Swapo should not be exposed to combat while on the orientation course

They saw what the civilian population suffered at the hands of Swapo, Maj-Gen Lloyd said after this they had changed their minds"

Asked if there had been any incidents of harassment of Swapo sympathisers in military camps, Maj-Gen Lloyd said there had been only one.

Investigated

"We had an incident where a white officer organised initiation of all men coming from basic training to the military school at Okahandja for advanced training," he said.

"The incidents have been investigated and normal disciplinary steps will be taken."

The meeting of the People's Action Committee at which the two servicemen spoke was chaired by A. Otille Abrahams, secretary-general of the Namibia Independence Party

Mrs Abrahams told the meeting she was organising a demonstration for September 15, against conscription of people into the armed forces.

Until the beginning of this year military conscription in SWA was compulsory only for whites. But from January 1 all people in the territory became liable for call-up

But the military authorities decided people in the operational area — Kaokoland, Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi — would not be called up because there were sufficient volunteers for area units there

At the meeting, Rfn Daries said he acted as a spokesman for all Swapo supporters who had been conscripted into the army.

"What I have seen has strengthened my beliefs and what it stand for is right," he said.

He could never agree with military call-up in SWA until it was an independent country

"As a responsible person not wanting to break the law, I had to turn up for military training I did not want to go to jail as I have a wife and child to support," the 23-year-old national serviceman said

A spokesman for military headquarters in Windhoek said Maj-Gen Lloyd was not in town to comment

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Bows and arrows out as four die

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — At least four people died and six were seriously injured in faction fighting between Owambo and Damara groups in the northern farming town of Otjiwarongo

According to police reports the fighting was sparked off after a 35-year-old Damara woman, Mrs Barcella Haoses, was stabbed to death near a

school in Otjiwarongo's black township

It is thought she was stabbed to death by an Owambo man. Three bloody clashes followed the killing at the weekend

After the stabbing, a group of Damaras were said to have approached a house occupied by an Owambo

He was attacked with clubs and stones and admitted to hospital in a serious condition

An Owambo man also allegedly assaulted a municipal constable at the weekend

Violence erupted after he was forced to fire a shot in self-defence and a man was killed

During the fighting a number of houses were damaged as a crowd ran wild with clubs, assegais and bows and arrows

Police had to use teargas to disperse them

But the violence erupted again when a Damara man allegedly shot dead an Owambo and injured another

In the later violence, a 50-year-old Owambo, Mr Johannes Americo, was shot dead

Police said yesterday the situation was under control, but people in the area said the atmosphere in the township was still tense.

No arrests have been made

Biggest build-up since Angola war

Argus 14/8/81

(221)

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THE war situation on the Angolan SWA border in recent weeks has signalled an important new phase with an unprecedented conventional military build-up, the biggest since the 1975 Angolan war according to strategists

CHRIS VAN GASS:
Argus
Correspondent,
Johannesburg

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Although they do not see an immediate conventional war developing in the near future they have warned that the employment of ground to air missiles inside Angola — just as in Lebanon — could be the catalyst which could spark such a confrontation

'The deployment of the missiles as a conventional offensive deterrent by Angola both to counter ad hoc penetration by South African forces and to give Swapo greater protection has been met in recent weeks with a 'show of force' by South Africa

Their comments followed the statement of the General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General Charles Lloyd, who said South Africa was preparing militarily and logistically for conventional war on the border

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has said no specific significance should be read into General Lloyd's statement but added that because Swapo was getting increasing support from the Angolan Government and Cuban instructors it was imperative that we

enhance our defence in SWA so that we will not be caught off guard if the situation escalates due to the direct and aggressive intervention by Angolan forces and Cubans'

The Director of the University of Pretoria Institute for Strategic Studies, Dr Mike Hough said the threat of a conventional war, increased by the introduction of the missiles and the pledge of direct support of Swapo by MPIA, Cuban and East German forces was the logical conclusion of the insurgents strategy

Another worrying aspect he said, was the recent stock-piling of more sophisticated weapons such as tanks and aircraft supplied by the Soviet Union, which added to the tension

He said that it was obvious that the continued Cuban presence in Angola was subject to a quid pro quo — and they have now been called upon to play a more direct role

'Should the missiles manage to down South African aircraft, resulting in retaliatory action this could be the trigger for a more direct and conventional role of Angolan, Cuban and other forces,' said Dr Hough

He felt that the creation of a conventional deterrent such as the missiles had been forced on the Angolan Government because of the problems it had faced from Unita — and the regular pursuit of Swapo by South Africa on Angolan soil

The Mayor of Claremont reported erected outside the municipal boundaries of the Cape Town sanitary divisions noted the presence of even anxious, to enter the area it was confined to Africans. Driven away from one locality the same state of affairs as existing in the area of guarding their health by

If the missiles also coming meant that Swapo could establish larger bases closer to the SWA border — which they have not been able to do since the new South African strategy of hitting them wherever they were — this could take on serious proportions

'Because of the move by Angola South Africa had however, to prepare itself for the possibility of a conventional threat

'It was because of this reason and the possibility of large scale action by the MPIA Government against Unita spilling over into SWA that South Africa had to present a show of force, which in turn also acted as a deterrent,' added Dr Hough

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Forces build up on Namibian border

Sawela 12/8/87
231

WINDHOEK — South African forces were preparing themselves physically and mentally for "a more serious war" following the installation of radar-controlled surface-to-air missiles (Sams) in southern Angola, the South African military commander said here on Monday.

Major-General Charles Lloyd said Angola seemed to be setting up an "air umbrella" to restrict South African Air Force operations against black nationalist guerrillas on the border of Namibia.

Gen Lloyd said that Sam-3 and Sam-6 missiles and radar-tracking stations had been installed at the port of Mocamedes and at the inland town of Lubango (formerly Sa Da Bandeira) in southern Angola.

He said that if Angolan and Cuban forces began to protect the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) guerrillas, "we will unavoidably have to cross swords."

Amid fears of an escalation of the low-level border war, South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in Pretoria that Gen Lloyd's statement about

preparations for a war against Angolan and Cuban forces should not be considered as having any specific implications.

In a statement to the South African Press Association (Sapa), the minister said "It is a known fact that Swapo terrorists are increasingly calling for — and receiving — the support of Angolan forces, and also that Cuban instructors are training members of the movement."

General Malan said it was therefore imperative that "we intensify our defence in South West Africa so as not to be caught unawares, should the situation escalate through direct aggressive intervention by Angolan forces or Cubans."

Speaking at a press conference in Windhoek, Gen Lloyd said that South African forces in Namibia were preparing for an intensification of the military conflict in the war zone on the territory's northern border with Angola.

Asked whether that meant the guerrilla war was escalating into conventional warfare, the South African commander said it all depended whether the Cuban and Angolan forces were interested

in "adventures"

Gen Lloyd said rumours the South Africans were readying for an invasion of Angola were definitely without foundation, "but we are preparing for a more serious conflict," he added.

Informed sources disclosed last weekend that the Angolan Government had deployed guided missiles near Swapo base camps in southern Angola and had installed radar scanners for air surveillance. The missile stations, constructed by Cuban and East German advisers, were planned to be strung along the entire southern border of Angola, the sources said.

The Angolan Government has insisted that South Africa has occupied a large section of Cunene Province in south-western Angola, but South Africa has denied that it was engaged in large-scale incursions into Angola.

Gen Lloyd told foreign journalists recently that South African forces were continually engaged in "hot pursuit" operations against Swapo guerrillas across the border into Angola. These tactics had enabled the South Africans to destroy two out of three Swapo headquarters,

required
YOU WILL

Note: You are required to give specific details of errors and omissions which are apparent from the information supplied in the question, but you should not re-draft the financial statements.

List the ways in which the above set of draft financial statements does not comply with either Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, the SA Institute of Chartered Accountants' Guideline 4.001 or the disclosure requirements of the Companies Act 1973, as amended.

REQUIRED:

Blacks barred at white funeral services

S. Times 16/8/81
By PETER KENNY

RACE discrimination has fallen by the wayside in many spheres in Namibia.

But the long arm of apartheid still appears to reach to the graveside of the territory's oldest NGK church.

Coloured and Nama mourners were turned away from the funeral service of a white neighbour by the dominee at the entrance of Mariental's NGK church this week.

They had come to pay their respects to a man they called an old friend and a "good baas" — Mr Frikkie Thurion.

But they were told they must wait at the graveside.

Almost all the blacks who attended live on the small plot of the dead man's brother, Mr Giel Thurion, just outside the karakul farming centre.

Donning their best clothes, they set off in a bakkie, belonging to "Oubaas Frikkie" to pray for his soul.

Standing respectfully under the embossed words "Faith, love and hope" above the church's entrance, they waited quietly outside for the whites to take their seats.

They had intended to slip into the church quietly after, all the whites were seated and remained at the back of the church.

Miss Anna Witbooi, one of the Nama women, said the Rev A J van Niekerk strode up to them and told them they would have to wait at the cemetery.

Upset

Most of the group, who were Catholics, were shocked as they were used to attending mixed services.

"There is only one God and one Heaven," said Miss Witbooi.

She said it had upset the black mourners terribly not to be able to attend the funeral service of "a good man who hated no one".

When the Sunday Times contacted Mr van Niekerk he was unrepentant and described the incident as a "storm in a teacup".

Reluctant at first to comment, he said the issue was for the church council.

"This is a church matter, and I am not interested in a newspaper which wants to involve my church in a political matter."

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16/8/81
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THEY WENT TO CHURCH TO BURY A FRIEND AND FOUND THE DOORS WERE BARRED TO THEM

Funeral march to the tune of apartheid . . .

S. Tribune
16/8/81
221

By Peter Honey, Tribune Africa News Service

APARTHEID has triumphed over death in the Namibian farming town of Mariental where coloured and Nama-speaking people were barred this week from a funeral in the NG church for someone they had called their friend and "n goeie baas".

About 10 adults and a few children wearing their

best church clothes had arrived at the steps of the mother church of Mariental's NG community to attend the funeral of Frikkie Theron, a local farmer.

But before they could pass through the entrance, crowned with the words "faith, love and hope", the preacher, Dominee A J van Niekerk, asked them to go to the cemetery and wait.

Shocked at having been barred from the service, the group left the church grounds through an archway at the gate reading "jare van genade" (years of grace).

Two of the mourners, Anna Witbooi and her sister, Maria, said later that they had been shocked because they were all Catholics and were used to mixed services. It had been their first encounter with racism at the NG church, although they had known blacks were not welcome.

The Rev Mr van Niekerk said it had been a church matter and not a political one.

Describing himself as a "conservative nationalist", he said he had seen the coloured group standing outside the church when the funeral procession entered.

He had politely asked them to leave the premises and wait at the cemetery as "it would not look good to see them waiting outside the church".

He added he had only been maintaining the status quo which he had inherited when he took over as preacher in Mariental two years ago.

Mariental's NG congregation is the oldest in Namibia and still abides by the General Synod's ruling that differing ethnic groups should have separate churches.

The Rev Mr van Niekerk said he would not allow party politics to influence his church work which was based on Christian beliefs.

new delight is the wizardry of the Computing Service whose available new routines called PRINTIT and PAGER, as well as printer. In reply to simple questions at the terminal, beautifully formatted documents at the touch of the cord, and your reference, details on PRINTIT can be found in bulletin No 184/A40 issued in January this year. To use of a document at a terminal before it is printed, the instrument now at your disposal is the QUME high quality produce 'letter quality' printing comparable with that of typewriters. The standard paper provided is 70 gram easily be trimmed to A4 size. But everything has its

Gerrard Boule

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

Tennis troopies hit Oshakati

By CHRIS OLCKERS

QUICKFIRE volleys hit Oshakati, key South West African defence town, at the weekend . . . but they didn't involve enemy mortars.

It was an invasion by some of South Africa's top tennis players for a series of exhibition matches

Oshakati, normally buzzing with military activity as helicopters and troops leave on sorties, came to a standstill as the players — all national servicemen — gave spectators a memorable display

Three of the players are now based at Sector 10, headquarters for operations against insurgency in the area.

Tiaan Viljoen, Schalk van der Merwe, Kevin Moir, Phillip Viljoen, Henry de

Wet and Dame Visser have all played on the international circuit and drew hundreds of soldiers and residents to the new Oshakati courts on Saturday

Two ladies — both civilians — Leana Laubscher and Revonne du Toit of Northern Transvaal, added glamour to the on-court battles.

Brigadier Witkop Badenhorst, Officer Commanding Sector 10, said the Defence Force had been the target of a lot of criticism from people who claimed top sportsmen were unable to keep up their

standard of play during national service, particularly border duty

But the tennis troopies disagreed "I don't mind border duty," Moir said "Actually, at first I did not want even to do national service because I felt that it would interfere with my tennis

"But now I am not sorry I am enjoying it and the SADF has given me every opportunity to keep at it"

De Wet and Visser felt the same way and said they would encourage other sportsmen "to do their time"

While on border duty the three players will use available opportunities to coach and play exhibitions in the operational area

Death dossiers tell war story

17/8/81 Rom 221

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Vivid personal chronicles of death, destruction — and the bravery of ordinary people — are the rarely-told stories behind the terse statistics of the border war

But they emerge in chilling detail in affidavits filed in the Odangwa Inquest Court in embattled Owambo

Two women tell what it's like to be blasted off the road by a landmine — a special constable's wife bears horrified witness to the execution of her husband — a civil servant tells of a deadly duel with an intruder

These are a few examples from the court records of last week's session, heard by the magistrate, Mr N J Pelsler

Two young women told of their hitchhike to horror when

Real agony that statistics mask

a landmine blast last November killed four other people in the bakkie they rode in

Miss Letitia Nghipandwa and Mrs Veronica Aluwendo said they were flagging down cars with another woman who was carrying a baby

A bakkie stopped and the group climbed into the back, heading for Ombalantu Hospital on the Oshakati-Ruacana road

As they approached the village of Mahenene they heard a "tremendous roar"

Miss Nghipandwa said "In my ears there was an incredible rustling sound and pain shot

through my body"

Later she found herself lying on the ground with a white soldier standing next to her trying to calm her down, telling her a doctor would soon arrive

A helicopter airlifted the wounded to hospital

Mrs Aluwendo said there was a "thunderous blow" that flung her against the iron bars of the bakkie She bumped her head and everything went black

It was only when helicopters arrived and she saw the other victims that she realised the vehicle had detonated a mine

The wife of Special Constable

Stephanus Tobias, 59, told how three Swapo insurgents in camouflage uniform executed her husband

Mrs Louisa Tobias told the court three armed men arrived at the house and spoke to her husband About 20 armed Swapo men waited outside the settlement

The raiders were given supplies from the shop Then she heard a shot

One of the raiders turned back and said "Now go back and take a look at your husband's appearance"

She found her husband sprawled on the floor with a bullet wound in the body

Running

Another witness said the sound of fleeing men in the night led him to the body of a special constable murdered by Swapo insurgents

During the night I heard running feet I heard voices calling to each other "Let's go, let's go"

The witness found the body of Constable Gabriel Nemlunge outside the settlement

A Department of Agriculture official, Mr Daniel Oiva, told of the night he shot an intruder

He was woken by a woman's screams Armed with a 7.65mm pistol he went to a neighbouring house and found a man involved in a quarrel with the woman of the house

The stranger lunged at Mr Oiva with a knife

"He struck out at me, I fell to the floor Lying on my back I fired two shots One hit him in the head and the other in the chest"

The magistrate found an unidentified man of about 45 was shot and killed and he referred the case to the Attorney-General

Rifleman S Roets described in an affidavit how Rifleman Phillipus Jurie Wynand Swanepoel, 19, was killed in a crash which trapped nine soldiers in an armoured troop carrier

Dust

They were driving a "Buffel" to Odangwa on the Ruacana-Oshakati road

About 15km outside Oshakati a heavy lorry laden with sand approached them Then a light delivery van overtook the lorry Visibility was poor because of dust spread by the lorry

The LDV emerged in front of the Buffel, heading towards it

The driver swerved the troop carrier but the two vehicles collided head-on

The Buffel somersaulted forward and landed upside-down, pinning the nine soldiers

Rfn Swanepoel was killed

17/6/81
RDM
221

ICRC has visited Swapo prisoners

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The International Red Cross, which last month opened a delegation in Windhoek, has paid three visits to Swapo prisoners being held at a camp near Mariental in southern South West Africa

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegate in Windhoek, Mr Peter Lutolf, said many people confused the ICRC with the National Red Cross or local Red Cross societies which deal with voluntary first-aid and medical assistance

In times of war the ICRC, which also has a delegation in South Africa, acts as a neutral institution and tries to ensure that victims of conflicts, both civilians and soldiers, receive protection and assistance

Help

In times of disturbance or conflict the ICRC offers help in terms of the Geneva Convention, said Mr Lutolf

In South Africa the ICRC had access to "political prisoners", such as those jailed on Robben Island and some detainees

The same applied in SWA. The Proclamation AG 26 allowing for detention of people without trial in SWA was one of the categories of detainees the ICRC was allowed to visit

The ICRC had on three occasions since last June visited Swapo prisoners in Mariental. These prisoners were captured in the raid on Cassinga in Angola in 1978, in which hundreds of Swapo insurgents lost their lives.

Among the delegations of the ICRC in Africa are those in Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zaire and SWA

Thursday
judgment
in Official
Secrets
Act

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Judgment will be given on Thursday in the trial of Johannesburg newspaper reporter, Mr James Beaumont (23), charged in terms of the Official Secrets Act, the Magistrate, Mr A J H Boucher, said today.

After a brief sitting this morning, Mr Boucher adjourned the Windhoek Regional Court for judgment.

Prosecution and defence wound up their arguments yesterday in the Windhoek Regional Court where Mr Beaumont is charged with being in illegal possession of notes from a "secret" Defence Force signals instruction he had used while on a three-month army camp at Gobabis in SWA/Namibia last year.

Mr J Strydom, for the State, submitted that the defence had not called as witness a signalman who had served with Mr Beaumont because he would not have been able to support the accused's testimony.

Mr Strydom also questioned Mr Beaumont's statements that the notes had been placed in his personal file by mistake and that he had forgotten about them.

He further submitted that even if Mr Beaumont had been negligent in not destroying the notes such negligence, taking into account the nature of the Official Secrets Act, would constitute guilt.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, for the defence, submitted that the State had failed to prove the documents found in Mr Beaumont's luggage could be considered secret or that the accused had knowingly retained them in his possession.

There had been no suggestion of any subversive intent, Mr O'Linn said.

If Mr Beaumont had wanted to "play the spy" it would have been easy for him to memorise the frequencies and call signs as there had only been three numbers, he said.

The case was adjourned until today when a suitable date this week will be chosen for judgment.

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"There is a great placing of Afrika official language annual conference The Government h category of the future of South kept Afrikaans a of its extermin build up this cc

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ty, showing how they proved uwbergstrand under the Dutch lish and pledged to work for ess of this country. "The ed citizen of South Africa o feel that he is no longer civil and political liberties le were aspiring to the ould together with the white gression and the lowering of y of the whites to assist them elementary education, he

Angolans willing to return body

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Angolan authorities have said they are prepared to return the body of Lance-Corporal Wynand Spies (20), the South African soldier who was killed during a clash in Angola at the weekend

According to a statement released to The Mozambique information agency, Aim, they will do so only at Pretoria's request

Corporal Spies and Rifleman Cecil Charles McAlist (28) were killed in separate incidents in the operational area at the weekend, according to a South African Defence Force communique

Corporal Spies, a member of the Permanent Force, apparently died during a follow-up operation and his body could not be recovered

According to Aim, Corporal Spies was killed in a clash with Angolan soldiers. Some Angolan soldiers as well as civilians were killed in the clash, according to Aim.

EQUIPMENT

The South Africans, the Angolans have claimed, left behind military equipment after the clash

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force has declined to comment beyond a statement yesterday that the two men had died in the operation area and that one of their bodies could not be recovered

Government. The Cape Times was sceptical of the 'enhanced status' offered by Dr Malan but at the same time also expressed the opinion that the South African Party had for years held the view that the "Malays are South African and not Asiatic".¹⁴⁵ The Cape Argus concentrated on Barlow's glorification of the Lomax Ordinance, which he said was in operation in the Free State for 55 years and which ostensibly gave coloured people the right to return their own people to town councils. The Cape Argus wanted to know from him if a coloured man had ever been elected in a Free State town.¹⁴⁶ Gamiet's response to these attacks was that the Cape Malay Association was a non-political body and that their actions were prompted by their adherence to the principle of supporting the existing government.¹⁴⁷ After this conference, the Cape Malay Association gradually drifted into oblivion. In the 1930s its conservative approach to politics was no longer tenable. There emerged, in the Muslim community of Cape Town, a radical young intelligentsia, with Zainunta Abdurahman and Dr Golaam Gool at the head of it. The Cape Malay Association lingered on until 1945 when it supported Coloured Councils, founded completely. Councils, founded s founding primary concern gious problems os, the Moslem to political overments in respected for of ostracism. ned on the 12th condoned by ing in motion

20/10/81
Trust Bank
to enter SWA

WINDHOEK — A registered commercial bank, the Trust Bank is to begin operation in SWA/Namibia from the beginning of next month, the managing director of the Trust Bank of South Africa, Mr Donald Swanepoel, announced in Windhoek.

The bank would be a full affiliate of the Trust Bank of South Africa, Mr Swanepoel said. — Sapa.

Secrets Act charge: journalist sentenced

The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — A Johan-
nesburg journalist, Win-
ston James Beaumont
(22), was sentenced to
three years imprisonment
today in the Windhoek
Regional Court on an
Official Secrets Act
charge

The magistrate said in
judgment there had been
"inherent improbabilities,
contradictions and obvi-
ous lies" in Beaumont's
evidence.

Beaumont had offered
the court improbable ex-

planations as to how two
notes containing military
radio frequencies, codes
and names of radio opera-
tors had come into his
possession, the magistrate,
Mr A G H Bouwer, said

Beaumont told the
court in earlier evidence
that the notes in his pos-
session must inadvertently
have become mixed up
with personal documents
in a correspondence
course file. He said the
notes had been a requisit-
ion for radio equipment
to be used in a "major
operation"

(22)

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In addition to ensuring backup of files SAVPAR and SAVALL also PACK each program file before copying it to tape. (The EXEC8 @PACK command removes non-current copies of elements from program files.) This saves a great deal of space (on disc and on tape) because users who are developing programs tend to make many update copies of their file elements and neglect to PACK their own files.

On Friday evenings a program called SAVALL is run. This program causes a copy to be written on tape of every file that is currently catalogued on fixed disc. This includes those files which have been 'rolled out'. For these files the copy is made from the previous backup copy on tape. SAVALL also notes the name of the tape and the date in the Master File Directory. SAVALL takes a long time particularly when a large number of files are 'rolled out'. Typically SAVALL copies 4600 files requiring 23 tapes. If these files were all on mass storage simultaneously they would require approximately 100 000 tracks of storage compared with approximately 80 000 tracks currently available. SAVALL tapes are kept for four weeks. (After that the tapes are used again.) SAVPAR tapes are kept only for the partial saves since the second last SAVALL.

Each night Monday to Thursday and at about midday on Saturday a program called SAVPAR is run. This program searches the Master File Directory for (fixed disc) files which have been updated or created that day and causes a copy of each such file to be written on a tape. It also notes the name of the tape and the date in the Master File Directory. If a file is being used at the time SAVPAR wants to make a copy of it on tape then the copy is not made. Typically SAVPAR makes copies of 300-500 files per night and requires 5 tapes.

Obviously mass storage devices cannot be one hundred percent reliable - files stored on them can be lost or corrupted. Also users may accidentally corrupt or delete their own files. So there has to be some sort of backup of mass storage files on another medium. There also has to be a mechanism for dealing with the inevitable overflow of files from the mass storage devices. The UNIVAC executive system provides this mechanism. When there is insufficient available space on mass storage an algorithm (using information from the Master File Directory) decides which files should be 'rolled out' to make space available on mass storage. The term 'roll out' suggests that a tape is loaded and the files copied on to it. In fact this doesn't usually happen because on our system the backup of files is done on tapes and there is no need to make another copy of the file if a current backup copy of it already exists on tape.

Managing file storage - what the Computing Service does

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (gA), (k), (n); s.9, s.10(1)(w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 T.1523
		Double Tax Agreements	s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with	Chapter 27 (skim)	Summarised table on p. 4	
17 August	18	U.P.T. (including foreign companies)				
24 August	19	Tax Planning Foreign Companies/ Foreign Transactions - S.W.A. Income - Walvis Bay Residents - N.R.S.T. - N.R.T.I. - Foreign Exchange - U.K. Imputation System	S.1 definition of 'South African Company' 'Republic', 'territory'; definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's; ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B.	1294A, 864A, 193, 1637, Chapters 25, 25A, 548J - K, 847B.	Handout on U.K. Imputation System	T.1423 T.1430 8.9

Eighteen Swapo men shot
RDM 21/8/81
 (221)

By PETER KENNY
 WINDHOEK - Eighteen Swapo insurgents were shot dead in skirmishes in Owambo in the last two weeks, South West African Territory Force headquarters announced yesterday.
 The communique said that in the same period four security force members died. The South African deaths had already been announced by Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria.
 A Defence Force spokesman said all the skirmishes, apart from one in which Swapo men were killed, had taken place between beacons 22 and 23 near the Angolan border.
 Swapo raiders murdered an unidentified civilian at Omaheva after telephone wires had been sabotaged in Mahenene.
 Last Friday, a civilian was killed and 10 seriously injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine 2km west of Eenhane near the Angolan border. An Air Force helicopter flew the injured to hospital at Oshakati.
 At least 850 Swapo insurgents have been killed by security forces this year and at least 150 civilians have lost their lives.
 In the same period Defence Force headquarters have announced the death of 35 security force members.
 The security forces say they killed 1 467 Swapo insurgents during 1980.
 The statement did not mention Angolan reports that South African and South West African security forces penetrated 200km into southern Angola.

8.12

As mentioned above user files stored on drum are not backed up. In fact they are liable to be lost if the system has to be 'rebooted', for example after a system crash. Furthermore the operators normally run a program called REMDRUM each morning. This program deletes user files from the drum without making a backup copy.

Recovery of files or elements of files

The Computing Service will, as a matter of course, recover the latest available copy of any file lost because of system problems. A file which has been 'rolled out' will be 'rolled back' without further user intervention if any run tries to assign it. There is obviously a delay while the correct tape is found and loaded. This can be a problem if the run which requires the file is a demand run - see the section 'Tips for Users', below. Obviously files cannot be 'rolled back' when the computer

Users can request the Computing Service circumstances. A file which has been the last year can be reloaded on request provided for this purpose at Reception done only in the late afternoon or even A file which has been accidentally deleted before all copies on backup tapes or weeks depending on circumstances. If a user corrupted by a user error should request is made before the last uncorrupted user realises immediately that he has in a demand or batch run. In this case explanation in 'Tips for Users' below. process can be initiated by the user which that the recovered file should be a hour (provided the computer is manned) Users frequently corrupt (or accidental files. Recovering the whole file from since the backup copy was made. If an (or the accidentally deleted element file has not been packed by the computer corrupted element was created or the reinstated. This can be done by the user However RESCUE cannot be used from necessary for S account users to have the advisor.

Backup of files the

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Tapes can be purch available in three upwards (cash or or time. Users' tapes

Jo'burg journalist waits in prison

22/8/81

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Johannesburg journalist-convicted under the Official Secrets Act here yesterday, Winston James Beaumont (22), spent last night in jail while his defence counsel struggled to raise R5 000 for his release pending appeal

Beaumont was sentenced to three years imprisonment for contravening section 3(1)(c) of the Act. Two suspended sentences, totalling a further three years, from a previous conviction under the same section of the Act, could become effective should Beaumont fail in his appeal against his latest conviction and sentence

The Magistrate, Mr A G H Bouwer, set bail at R5 000. In addition, Beaumont surrendered his British passport and was told to report to John Vorster Square police station in Johannesburg every Wednesday and Friday between 5 pm and 7 pm

The public prosecutor, Mr J J Strydom, asked for bail to be set at R15 000, for Beaumont's passport to be confiscated and that he should report to the Johannesburg police daily.

He said he had received information that Beaumont had mentioned his intention to "skip the country" should his appeal fail

both the Computing Y fourteen months teni OVED and has had to treating experience seldom used file is ng Service) backup user should arrange in the case of individual. Such tion. They are and cost from R13 in from time to r by the users.

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recover the latest available copy of any file lost because of system problems. A file which has been 'rolled out' will be 'rolled back' without further user intervention if any run tries to assign it. There is obviously a delay while the correct tape is found and loaded. This can be a problem if the run which requires the file is a demand run - see the section 'Tips for Users', below. Obviously files cannot be 'rolled back' when the computer

RDM 24/8/81

Lies, says SADF on Angola report

THE Angolan Defence Ministry's poor and unsubstantiated propaganda efforts to accuse South Africa of attacking that country were so blatantly based on lies that it was pathetic a spokesman of the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria last night.

He was commenting on reports by the Angolan News Agency that the country's Defence Ministry had said in a communique that 45 people had been killed in South African air strikes in the south of the country during the past few days.

The agency also said the Ministry had warned that South African regular forces, mercenaries and armed Angolan dissidents were massing on the South West African border. An attack on the provincial capital of N Giva was imminent.

The SADF spokesman said South Africa had stated it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbours. It did not seek war with Angola and never attacked Angolan forces or settlements. The SADF did, however,

cross the Angolan border, but only to attack Swapo bases and fleeing terrorist gangs.

The spokesman said South Africa had repeatedly denied categorically it made use of mercenaries.

Regarding "armed Angolan dissidents" he said it must not be forgotten that the Angolan Government was fighting a civil war against Unita.

Expect attacks

South Africa was not involved in the civil war. It was only interested in defending the inhabitants of SWA against Swapo terrorists. If Angola chose to allow those terrorists to establish bases in Angola, it had to expect that the South African Air Force would attack those bases.

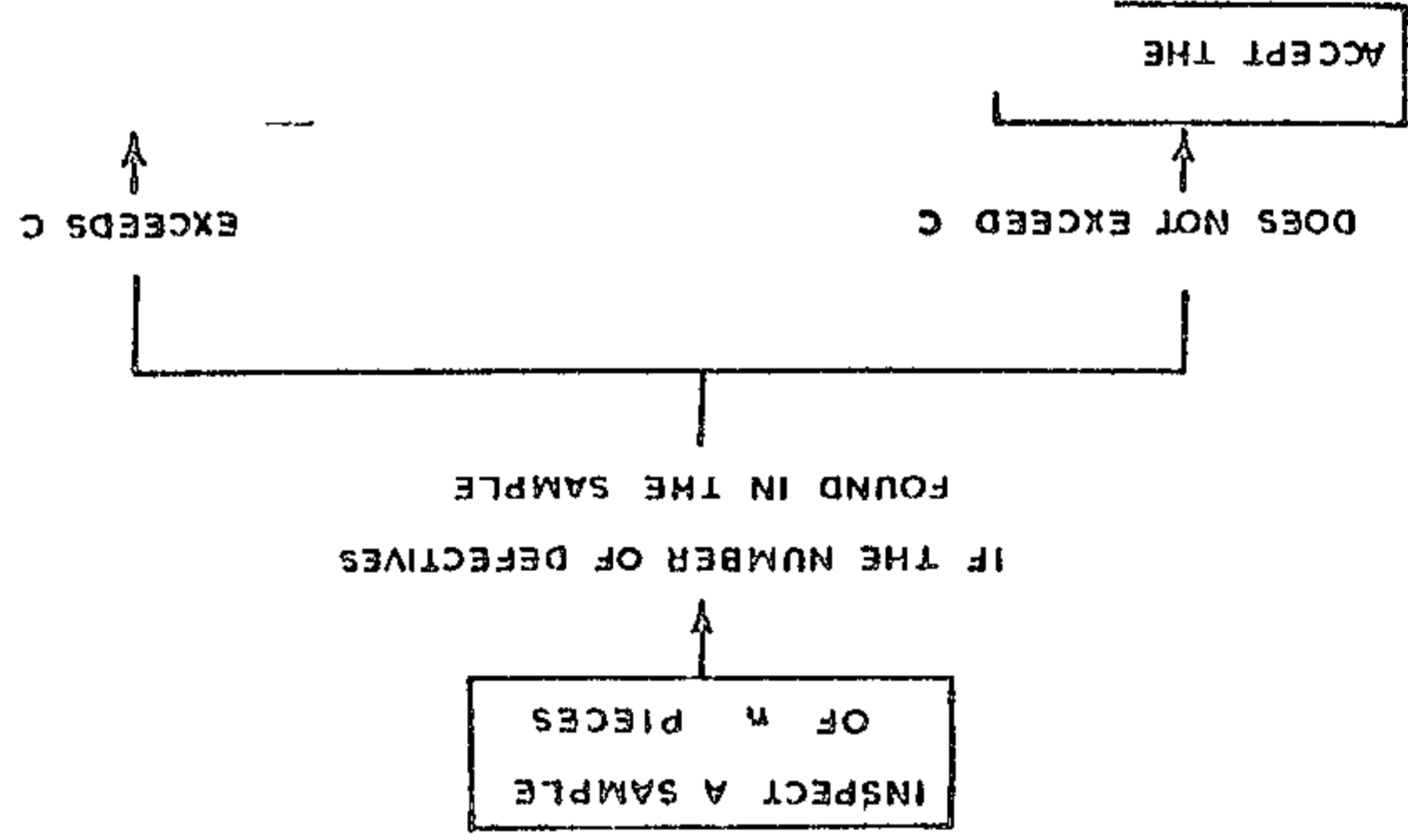
All the communiques of the Angolan Ministry of Defence could in all truth be described as very poor propaganda attempts — only a smokescreen employed to hide the unrest in Angola itself — Sapa

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DOUBLE SAMPLING 10.9.6.2



When the decision to accept a lot is based on a single sample, the procedures are simple to understand and administer. They are shown in schematic form below. A typical example (n = 200, c = 1) is:

"Take a sample of 200 items, accept the lot if the number of defectives found is 0 or 1."

SINGLE-SAMPLING PLANS 10.9.6.1

RDM 24/8/81

Swapo wants English as official language (22)

WINDHOEK. — The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) has decided to introduce English as the official language of an "imminently independent Namibia", despite the fact that the language is hardly spoken in the territory at present.

Details of this decision are outlined in a recently published paper from the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka entitled "Toward a language

By PETER KENNY

policy for Namibia"

In the paper, the director of the institute, Mr Hage Geingob, a South West African exile, says South Africa has pursued a "deliberate policy of ethnolinguistic fragmentation to divide the people of Namibia"

He says that Swapo seeks to unite all South West Africans "irrespective of race, religion, sex or ethnic origin" into a single national entity

Because of this Swapo had decided to introduce English, "an extra ethnic language", as the official language

This, he says, will present a great challenge for the people of the territory

The decision does not mean, however, that the indigenous languages will be dismissed.

"Local languages have a vi-

tal role to play in a society and there will be a need for an overall multi-language planning policy, both long-term and short-term," says Mr Geingob.

He says the aim in introducing English is to steer away from "lingo-tribal affiliations and differences and to create conditions conducive to national unity in the realm of language"

"English used to be considered the language of the elite. Over the past years, however, this attitude has changed drastically

"Because Afrikaans is seen as the language of the oppressor, English is now seen by many to be the language of liberation and Namibians are highly motivated to learn it," says the study

Afrikaans is spoken by about 70% of whites in SWA

Obviously mass storage devices cannot be one hundred percent reliable - files stored on them can be lost or corrupted. Also users may accidentally corrupt or delete their own files. So there has to be some sort of backup of mass storage files on another medium. There also has to be a mechanism for dealing with the inevitable overflow of files from the mass storage devices. The UNIX executive system provides this mechanism. When there is insufficient available space on mass storage an algorithm (using information from the master file directory) decides which files should be 'rolled out' to make space available on mass storage. The term 'roll out' suggests that a tape is loaded and the file because on our system need to make another exists on tape. Obviously there are no drum are not back on Friday night Monday SAVAR is run. This SAVAR (files which each such file to and the date in time SAVAR wants to typically SAVAR ma notes the name of takes a long time typically SAVAR all on mass storage tracks of storage available. SAVAR used again.) SAVAR second last SAVAR In addition to non-current copies of space (on disks to make many updates own files. In order to pre limit the time taken for assigned for monthly (near mid being removed, being Directory is deleted 100 files are requested of another way the storage used to account and plac the severity of storage used by each department calculates the amount which storage about possible

Angola claims 45 dead as SA masses for attack

Star. 24/8/87
 (21)
 (22)

LUANDA — Angola said at the weekend that 45 people had been killed in South African air strikes in the south of the country last week, and warned that an assault was imminent on the provincial capital of N'giva

In Pretoria, an SADF spokesman rejected Angola's "pathetic" propaganda efforts in accusing South Africa of attacking it

A communique by the Angolan Defence Ministry said South African regular forces, mercenaries and armed Angolan dissidents were massing on the SWA/Namibian border near N'giva, capital of Cunene province.

The Ministry listed South African air strikes in southern Angola since last Monday which had caused military and civilian casualties of 45 dead and 36 wounded

The communique said emergency supplies to N'giva were being threatened by South African jets flying between Luanda 1600 km north of the border, and Iubango and Ondjiva.

AIR TRAFFIC

It said the flights were aimed at stopping emergency food supplies to Cunene and air traffic between Luanda and Lubango capital of Huila province

This would put a more serious face on the month-long "invasion," which would seem designed to wrest the south of Angola from the Government and put it under South African control. The Guardian's correspondent reports

Among recent South African actions alleged in the communique was the bombing of two civilian

buses carrying people to the Chiulo mission hospital in Cunene, run by an Irish order of medical missionaries

The bombing took place on August 17 when two Impalas dive-bombed a bus, killing 19 civilians and wounding eight, and on August 18 when a second bus was hit by Impalas, killing nine civilians and wounding 16

Five of the wounded are in a critical condition, Luanda said

The SADF spokesman in Pretoria said the Angolan Defence Ministry's poor and unsubstantiated propaganda efforts to accuse South Africa of attacking that country were so blatantly based on lies that they were pathetic, Sapa reports.

CIVIL WAR

He said South Africa had stated time and again it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbours. It did not seek war with Angola and never attacked Angolan forces or settlements

The SADF did, however, cross the Angolan border — but only to attack Swapo bases and fleeing terrorist gangs.

The spokesman said South Africa had repeatedly denied it made use of mercenaries. "Our regular forces are quite capable of coping with the situation"

Regarding "armed Angolan dissidents," he said the Angolan government was fighting a civil war against Unita

South Africa was not involved in the civil war. It was only interested in defending the people of SWA/Namibia against Swapo terrorists

Obviously mass storage devices cannot be one hundred percent reliable - files stored on them can be lost or corrupted. Also users may accidentally corrupt or delete their own files. So there has to be some sort of backup of mass storage files on another medium. There also has to be a mechanism for dealing with the inevitable overflow of files from the mass storage devices. The UNIX executive system provides this mechanism. When there is insufficient available space on mass storage an algorithm (using information from the master file directory) decides which files should be 'rolled out' to make space available on mass storage. The term 'roll out' suggests that a tape is loaded and the file because on our system need to make another exists on tape. Obviously there are no drum are not back on Friday night Monday SAVAR is run. This SAVAR (files which each such file to and the date in time SAVAR wants to typically SAVAR ma notes the name of takes a long time typically SAVAR all on mass storage tracks of storage available. SAVAR used again.) SAVAR second last SAVAR In addition to non-current copies of space (on disks to make many updates own files. In order to pre limit the time taken for assigned for monthly (near mid being removed, being Directory is deleted 100 files are requested of another way the storage used to account and plac the severity of storage used by each department calculates the amount which storage about possible

Star 25/8/87
Libyans offer aid to Swapo (2071)

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — Libya is ready to send troops to fight alongside Swapo in SWA/Namibia, according to Libya's diplomatic representative in Zimbabwe.

The Libyan diplomat, Mr. Amer Burassi, told the Zimbabwe news agency Ziana yesterday his country was prepared to provide soldiers to fight with the Swapo guerillas in SWA/Namibia and with ANC and PAC guerillas in South Africa.

Mr Burassi did not indicate whether Libya had any intention of offering troops to support the Swapo forces, which are suffering heavy losses on both sides of the border with Angola.

Managing file storage - what the Computing Service does

Obviously mass storage devices cannot be one hundred percent reliable - files stored on them can be lost or corrupted. Also users may accidentally corrupt or delete their own files. So there has to be some sort of backup of mass storage files on another medium. There also has to be a mechanism for dealing with the inevitable overflow of files from the mass storage devices. The UNIVAC executive system provides this mechanism. When there is insufficient available space on mass storage an algorithm (using information from the master file directory) decides which files should be 'rolled out' to make space available on mass storage. The term 'roll out' suggests that a tape is loaded and the files copied on to it. In fact this doesn't usually happen because on our system the backup of files is done on tapes and there is no need to make another copy of the file if a current backup copy of it already exists on tape.

Obviously there cannot be a continuously up to date backup of all files. The Computing Service attempts to provide backup that is not more than 24 hours out of date (60 hours at week-ends). This only applies to files on 'fixed' disc - files on removable disc are backed up less often and user files stored on drum are not backed up at all.

Each night Monday SAVPAR is run. This SAVPAR is run. This disc) files which each such file to be and the date in time SAVPAR wants to typically SAVPAR make On Friday evenings 2 to be written on tape disc. This includes files the copy is made notes the name of the takes a long time but typically SAVALL on all on mass storage tracks of storage available. SAVALL used again.) SAVALL second last SAVALL. In addition to ensure program file before non-current copies of space (on disc to make many updates own files.

African bid to speed SWA peace

25/8/81
27

The Star's Bureau

LONDON — Foreign Ministers of six African countries have begun a tour of Western capitals to urge a swift settlement of the SWA/Namibia issue — or economic sanctions against South Africa.

The Ministers — from Kenya, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Algeria, Tanzania and Nigeria — have been sent by the Organisation of African Unity to impress on the Western Contact Group the urgency being attached to a speedy settlement of the SWA/Namibia issue.

The decision to send the mission was taken at the OAU summit in Nairobi in June. The OAU's aim was to consult the Western Five before a special session of the United Nations on SWA/Namibia on September 3.

The first stop of the African group's tour is Paris where the group will meet French Foreign Minister Mr Claude Cheysson tomorrow.

It will then travel to London, Ottawa, Washington and Bonn.

It is no coincidence that the African group has chosen Paris as its kick-off point — it sees Mr

Cheysson as the most reluctant member of the contact group, and the one most likely to steer Western thinking away from making concessions to the South African Government negotiators.

The arrival of the OAU team in Paris coincides with an increasingly distant position by France in relation to its Western allies on SWA/Namibia.

Although Mr Cheysson favours operating inside the contact group, at least one senior French official — President Mitterrand's advisor for international relations, Mr Regis Debray — is known to be in favour of quitting the group.

The French Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot, also a reluctant member of the group, says: "A solution must be found within the next six months" which some officials believe is the precondition of France's continued membership.

But France, while admitting that force is "the only other alternative," does not believe in sanctions. Mr Cot says: "Historically, sanctions have never solved very much in international affairs."

Friday a program called Directory for (fixed and causes a copy of the name of the tape is being used at the copy is not made. and requires 5 tapes. program causes a copy catalogued on fixed led out'. For these tape. SAVALL also le Directory. SAVALL es are 'rolled out'. If these files were approximately 100 000 00 tracks currently that the tapes are trial saves since the ALL also PACK each @PACK command removes saves a great deal developing programs tend to PACK their are ever loaded again.

ted and the amount of lders to one file per file. In contrast to system for restricting distinctly friendly. the Computing Service. Each department for a friendly warning

Exaggerated, incorrect, says Prime Minister

SA forces deep in Angola — claim

Star 26/8/81 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service South African military forces have launched their biggest assault into Angola since the 1975 war, according to an Angolan Government claim.

The Luanda Government has protested that South African tanks and motorised infantry columns have made a two-pronged thrust across the border from SWA/Namibia and are fighting nearly 200 km inside Angola. It would make this alleged attack the biggest since South African troops knifed deep into the country in 1975 in support of the Unita and FNLA forces fighting the MPLA for control after the Portuguese left.

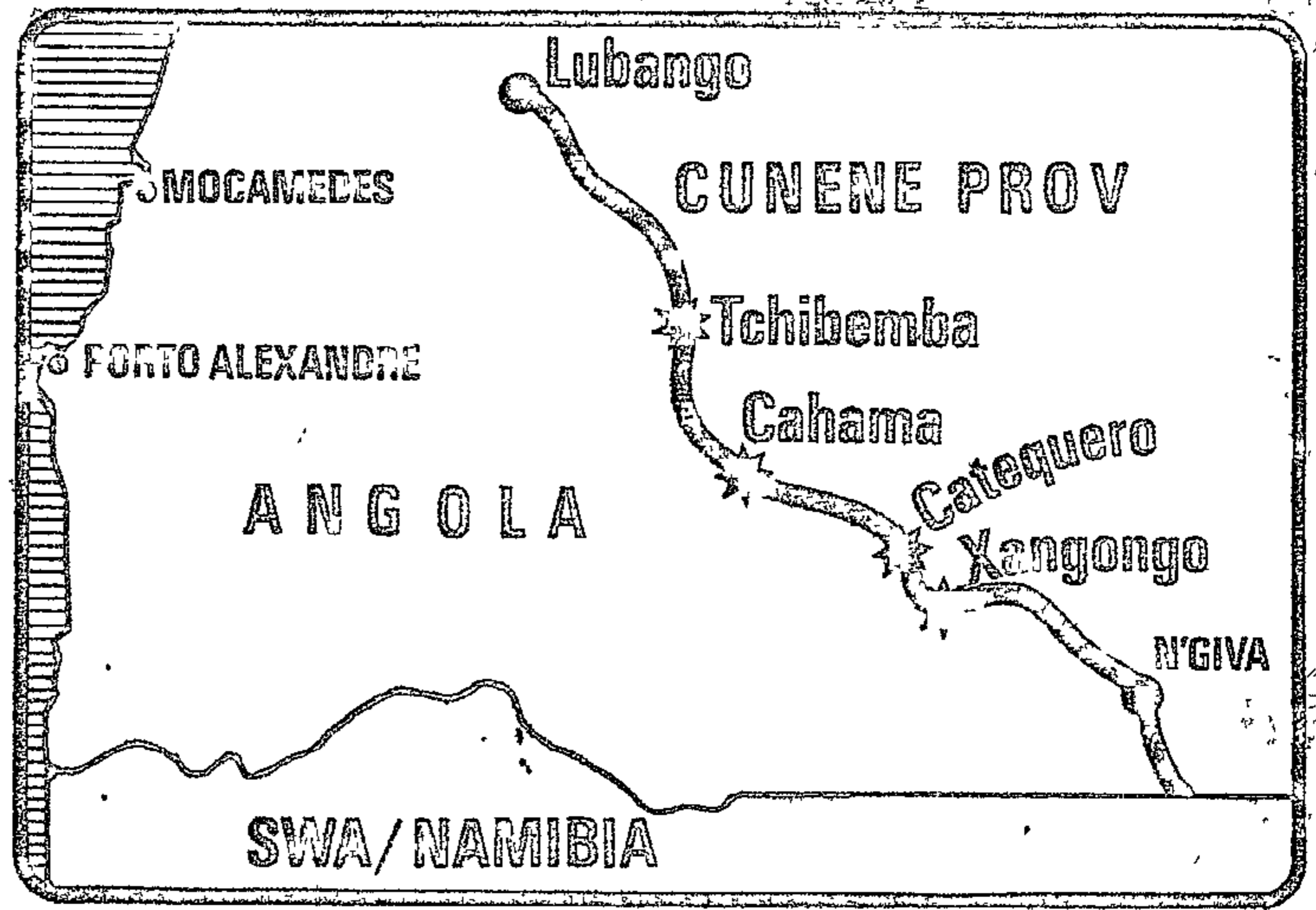
The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament today that reports on the situation in Angola emanating from that country were 'not only exaggerated but an incorrect reflection of the situation'. The Prime Minister said South African troops could not just sit on this side of the border when terrorists were operative. It would have been a routine follow-up operation had the MPLA not interfered.

The South African Defence Force has refused to comment but it was confirmed today that four Security Force soldiers and 14 Swapo members had been killed in the past 24 hours.

Western governments and United Nations officials today appeared to be awaiting confirmation and further details of the Angolan claims before deciding how to react.

The Angolan Defence Ministry reports that its troops are engaged in fierce fighting with South African forces at Catequero, a village 190 km inside Angola on the main road north to Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira).

The Ministry said a second motorised column of more than 80 vehicles



Two South African "motorised columns" are advancing northwards along the main road to Lubango, formerly Sa da Bandeira. Angolan News Agency reports have alleged Lubango is where Swapo has its main training base, the Tobias M'arycko Training Centre — named after the first insurgent killed in the bush war. Angola also alleges that South African forces have advanced up to Xangongo, formerly Forte Rocardas, and Catequero, which is about 50 km from the former Swapo base code-named Vietnam, which was attacked by the SADF in a major operation in 1978.

US deeply concerned by 'activity'

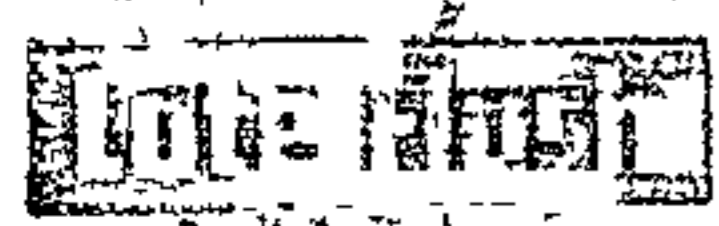
WASHINGTON — A bland official reaction to a report of unusual military activity on the Angolan border and repeated the almost standard statement that the United States was concerned about the escalation of violence "from an quarter."

However, a spokesman for the Administration is more concerned about the military action than the reports of unusual military activity on the Angolan border and repeated the almost standard statement that the United States was concerned about the escalation of violence "from an quarter."

State was "looking for reports of unusual military activity" on the Angolan border and repeated the almost standard statement that the United States was concerned about the escalation of violence "from an quarter."

Although South African Embassy officials refused to comment on this, it is understood that the State Department asked for further information on the situation during routine discussions with a South African diplomat yesterday.

The "invasion" will feature prominently in major American newspapers today — with both the Los Angeles Times and the Washington Post reporting yesterday that African diplomats were claiming the fighting should be blamed on the United States because of the Reagan Administration's policy of encouraging better relations with South Africa.



UK tells SA:

STAR

24/8/81

221

pull out now!

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The British Government today called on South Africa to immediately withdraw its forces from Angola.

The Foreign Office called in South Africa's Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, to tell him. "We wholly deplore the latest South African action, the consequences of which could be highly dangerous for stability in southern Africa. We trust that the current action will be terminated."

The Foreign Office issued a brief statement to reporters after Mr Steyn's call. "We can't confirm precise details of the fighting in Angola. But it is evident that military activities have escalated in the last two days and there has been a substantial South African incursion into Angola."

and 30 tanks was involved in fierce fighting around Xangongo.

It said the Angolan army's positions were coming under heavy bombing by South African aircraft which had, in addition, made reconnaissance flights as far north as Porto Alexandre.

The assertion that 32 tanks spearheaded the column that struck at Xangongo would make this an even bigger operation in some respects than the 1975 thrust, when only armoured cars are believed to have been used.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola yesterday called on United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to end the alleged South African attack.

He warned that if a mass invasion of Angola materialised he would have to invoke Article 51 of the UN Charter, which

To Page 3, Col 3

'SA thrusts deep into Angola'

See 26/8/88



allows UN member states to come to the defence of another member state if it is attacked

Mr dos Santos's statement was seen in some quarters as a threat to bring the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola into action.

Observers recall that other countries, including Nigeria and Libya, have offered to send troops to fight against South African forces based in SWA/Namibia.

Announcing the Security Force and Swapo casualties the officer commanding the SWA territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said it was "inevitable" that insurgents would be followed and their bases destroyed

General Lloyd did not say where the clashes in the past 24 hours had taken place.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Mafalan, had stated repeatedly that South Africa would do everything in its power to live in peace and good neighbourliness with surrounding countries.

"The countries have already been warned that good neighbourliness is ir-

reconcilable with support and accommodation of terrorists," he said

"Terror against the local population cannot be tolerated, and it is inevitable that terrorists will be followed and their bases cleared out from wherever they operate," General Lloyd said.

Another 15 armed Swapo members had been killed since last Thursday,

he added. Two of the Security Force casualties were South African soldiers, and the other two were members of the SWA Territory Force.

The names of the Territory Force soldiers would be announced once their next-of-kin had been informed.

In what appears to be at least a partial mobilisation, all Angolan troops

Luanpla lodges UN complaint

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Angola has appealed to the secretary-general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to use his influence to stop South African "aggression."

But a message sent to Dr Waldheim from Angola's President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos stopped short of requesting a meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the matter.

In his message, President Dos Santos said 45 000 South African

troops were massed on the border between Angola and SWA/Namibia

The message did not include charges made in Angolan Press agency dispatches that 32 South African tanks had spearheaded a two-pronged attack on Angola.

President dos Santos merely said there had been "military attacks and violations of our airspace and land territory by the racist military forces of Pretoria"

The "invasion" charges were dismissed by South African diplomatic sources as a propaganda exercise.

have been ordered to report to their units, according to reports from Luanpla.

A Washington Post correspondent in the Angolan capital said it was impossible to obtain independent confirmation of the African reports of South African activity.

But reports that all civil flights to the southern part of Angola had been stopped. The ruling party's executive committee spent all of yesterday in emergency session, a correspondent reports

According to the Angolan government claims, an Angolan aircraft on Sunday landed the towns of Calu, 250 km north of the border, and of Tchibice, 400 km north. Both are on the main road to Lubango

31: PW accused of 'p' with fire' in Angol

O M W S H H C T L O M P A . .

UN spends millions in training future Swapo bureaucrats

SV Post 26/8/81

(221)

By Ronald Howard in Lusaka

IN central Lusaka there is a school where both staff and students want to pack up and leave for good

The day when the UN Institute for Namibia (Unin) shuts its Lusaka campus and reorganises in Windhoek can come only after the UN achieves its goal of independence for South African-administered SWA/Namibia

The internationally-funded institute, founded to develop public service skills for an independent Namibia, opened in February, 1976, with a five-year UN mandate

Last year that mandate was extended indefinitely, reflecting the protracted manoeuvring in efforts to secure independence

"We are training bureaucrats without bureaus," said Mr Hage Geingob, director of the institute and a member of the policy-making central committee of Swapo

To try to prevent frustration, priority is being given to practical training for students, he said in an interview

Many of the 337 students now enrolled at Unin are spending a six-week summer break attached to Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia, learning to deal directly with the people they hope some day to be administering at home

Mr Geingob admits the institute is strongly influenced by Swapo, but argues that this is inevitable because the UN General Assembly has recognised the movement as the sole representative of the SWA/Namibian people

Virtually all students attending the institute have been vetted first at Swapo camps

Mr Geingob fled SWA/Namibia in the early 1960s and secured a university scholarship in the US

The Unin prospectus for 1981-82 says the institute endeavours to prepare the students "for multiple challenges of national reconstruction"

With the exception of students from the University of Zambia (Unza), who may be considered for Unin admission, only people of SWA/Namibian origin are admitted

Candidates with full secondary education who, in the opinion of the admissions committee, "show ability to follow and profit from the courses offered and who show commitment to the cause of Namibians" are admitted

A six-member UN team arrived in Lusaka early this month to carry out an extensive investigation of Unin's achievements and future requirements. Their report is expected before the end of this year, Mr Geingob said.

The institute has held two graduation ceremonies so far, for 66 students in 1979 and 80 last January. A further 80 are expected to graduate early next year

Unin officials said the institute's two-year budget for 1982-83 is estimated at \$8.8 million (about R8.3 million), provided by the UN Council for Namibia

Three-year diploma courses are provided in management and administration, agriculture, politics, education and constitutional and legal affairs. Shorter secretarial and teacher upgrading courses are also offered

A few Unin students go on to higher education in Zambia or abroad, but most go straight to work, in camps at Swapo headquarters in the Angolan capital of Luanda or in its offices abroad

While at Unin, students spend periods of up to nine months at Ministries and State-owned businesses in several African countries

Botswana is preferred because of its topographical and ethnic similarities to

students are seconded include Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Mozambique

According to Mr Geingob, many of the students who arrive at the institute are about 17 or 18 years old. The average age is about 21, and older people are admitted on merit

SWA/Namibia, but its small population and State apparatus limits the places it can offer, Mr Geingob said

Other countries where stu-

PW accused of playing with fire in Angola

26/8/81
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The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr P W Botha is playing with fire in Angola, says the Financial Times in a leading article, adding that America should condemn the raids

Mr Botha's policy "threatens to involve both the Soviet Union and the United States more closely in the conflicts of southern Africa," the paper says today.

"Western interests would assuredly not be served if the Russians were to play an increasingly active hand there"

The Financial Times adds that Mr Botha's new policy will perpetuate regional conflicts which South Africa cannot win

"The incursion into Angola heightens the need for Washington to define its policy towards southern Africa. A clear condemnation of the raid into Angola is needed, followed by a determined search for a Namibian settlement."

MOSCOW

"There is no need gratuitously to drive Namibian nationalists into Moscow's arms or to reinforce Angola's links with Moscow"

The editorial concludes: "As for South Africa, Mr Botha won his election with the slogan that the country must adapt or die. So far it has shown few signs of adapting to the post-colonial era"

For The Guardian, the South African raid is one more indication of Mr Botha's "forward policy" to contain the forces of African nationalism

Part of that fight, "paradoxical as it may seem," says the paper today in an editorial, appears to in-

Three heavyweight British newspapers today castigate South Africa for sending its army into Angola on what is claimed to be "more than hot pursuit operations." The question is posed: Will this action drive "Namibian nationalists" into the arms of Moscow thus hastening an East-West confrontation in southern Africa?

volve making it difficult for Angola to play a moderate role in the area

The Guardian refers to the warm welcome given a US congressional delegation in Luanda recently, and adds that Angola's desire to normalise relations with America is underlined by its efforts to find a realistic solution to the SWA/Namibian problem and its pledge that Cuban troops will be withdrawn once independence had been achieved

"The steady escalation of South African attacks against Angola must push that country into a more extreme posture from which it will be less capable of aiding the transition to Namibian independence," the editorial concludes

The Times quotes in its editorial the viewpoint of African leaders that apartheid and the South African way of life are an intolerable insult and that everything must be done to bring it to an end as soon as possible

"The fighting in Angola, which appears to be more than merely the hot pursuit of guerillas," the paper adds, "increases the

possibility of an open confrontation

"The day when the West will be faced with an inescapable choice of sides is being brought closer, not least by actions of the Pretoria Government"

The need to control the flow of the population towards urban centres is recognised by many countries, The Times concedes in its editorial on South Africa today before adding

"But the action by the South African police against the shanty-town dwellers of Nyanga was not the action of a civilised government seeking to control its citizens. It was the action of a government which regards the people it rounded up as less than citizens

"Beneath the velvet glove of Mr Botha's mitigating policies the iron hand of racial prejudice was showing

QUESTIONS

"This raises questions about the basic sincerity of the Botha reforms"

The incursions of the South African army into Angola has brought such questions on to the centre of the world stage, says The Times

The paper mentions some reforms Mr Botha has carried out, and a belief in Africa that Washington has a new soft line towards Pretoria

It adds "There is now a serious divergence of view between Africa and the West that could have damaging side effects. The crux of the matter is whether Mr Botha has changed the direction in which South Africa is heading"

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Sect

SA invading, SAP 25/8/81 Angola



tells the UN

LISBON — Angola said today two South African armoured columns, backed by air strikes, were driving into southern Angola and could start a war.

The Angolan news agency Angop said 32 South African tanks spearheaded two motorised columns which thrust across the border from SWA/Namibia yesterday and engaged Angolan forces on the road to the town of Lubano.

South African jets swooped in to pound Angolan positions, it said.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the Defence Force was not prepared to react to every allegation made against it.

South African forces have frequently crossed the border in hot pursuit operations against Swapo insurgents operating from bases in Angola.

The spokesman said South Africa had repeatedly stated it wanted to live in harmony with its neighbours.

It did not seek war with

Angola and never attacked Angolan forces or settlements, he added.

In an unprecedented move, Angop published the text of a telegram from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, stating that Angola might take action to defend itself in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

The article says "nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if any armed act occurs against a member of the UN until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security."

President Dos Santos told Dr Waldheim "The situation is becoming serious and could provoke a war of unforeseeable consequences."

Angolan Embassy sources in Lisbon said the message was a warning that Angola was going to invite military aid from other countries to bolster its defences.

Angop quoted a Defence Ministry communique as saying that Angolan forces were fighting the invading South African troops.

President Dos Santos told Dr Waldheim in the telegram that over 45 000 South African troops, mercenaries and armed Angolan dissidents were massed along the SWA/Namibian border with the aim of occupying Angolan territory.

—Sapa-Reuter.

White area in Windhoek gets multirace school

Star 27/8/71 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The white administration of SWA/Namibia has given qualified approval to the siting of a mixed-race secondary school near one of Windhoek's white suburbs

Earlier this month the Windhoek City Council averted a clash with the territory's central Government when it reversed a decision by the management committee not to approve a 20 ha property bordering the suburb of Pionierspark

The De Beers-owned diamond mining company, CDM (Pty) Limited, offered R5-million to finance the school as long as it was situated in a "suitable" area of Windhoek.

REJECTED

It is believed that if the Pionierspark site had been rejected by the municipality or the white second-tier administration, CDM would have withdrawn its offer of finance.

In a statement by the white Executive Committee today, Mr W A Odendaal, MEC in charge of local Government, said the committee had decided not to amend the city council's decision.

ALTERNATIVE

However he called on the Department of National Education and CDM voluntarily to consider a "more acceptable" site

This could prevent the school becoming a financial liability requiring "great cost artificially to keep it viable," he said

Mr Odendaal also asked the two concerns to take note of "the flaring (oplaaiende) public opinion"

as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment to bring such transactions within the decision in Smith's case achieved this result.

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SWA parties warned to prepare for election

By Peter ...

WINDHOEF. — South West Africa's internal parties should prepare for an internationally supervised election within the near future — possibly even before 1980.

This warning was given by the Director of the Africa Institute Dr Erich Leistner when he spoke at the congress of the Association of German-Speaking Societies in Windhoef.

The association is one of the bodies formed by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Dr Leistner said South Africa was doing everything in its power at present to defeat Swapo before such an election and was also trying to promote important socio-economic and political development.

Should Swapo emerge as the victor of an international election it would have to be accepted. Future relations between an independent SWA and South Africa would depend on whether South Africa's interests were being threatened.

The results of the 1978 universal franchise election — won by the DTA — had made people optimistic about the strength of 'democratic parties', Dr Leistner said.

But the victory of Mr Robert Mugebe last year in Zimbabwe should drive home to people the possibility of a Swapo victory.

He referred to the opinion of Mr Andre du Pisane, of Unisa, who said Swapo's chances of winning an internationally supervised election in SWA were stronger than the DTA's.

Sigma

This was because:

- Swapo was clearly identified with emotional terms such as de-colonisation and independence

• Tradition: Ivy Swa 10 | 1971

Greater support from the large
C... group the Ovambo
b 3, and

O Swapo had greater support
because of the neo colonial
ma attached to the DTA

Dr Leistner said it was im-
portant to cultivate "a Nam-
ibian national consciousness"

It was also in South Africa's
interests that the democratic
parties in SWA were a "con-
vincing alternative" to Swapo

The South African Govern-
ment would have to be pre-
pared to live with internal po-
litical problems in SWA

He warned people against la-
labelling the Frontline states as
part of the "Eastern bloc"

"They don't want to substi-
tute Western colonialism for
Eastern colonialism"

He added that the Frontline
states had exerted considerable
effort persuading Swapo to at-
tend January's abortive Gera-
va talks over a SWA
settlement

The democratic organisa-
tions in SWA could be thankful
they had had two decades of
experience of the mistakes of
other African states which had
gained independence

They would have to persuade
the electorate and their neigh-
bours that they were preferable
rulers to a Swapo government,
Dr Leistner said

Meanwhile Sapa reports the
Administrator-General of the
territory, Mr Danie Hough, as
saying that SWA was entering
the final stretch in the race to
independence. But, he warned,
a considerable number of hur-
dles remained to be crossed
before an international peace
proposal could be implemented

Autonomy

In an interview in Windhoek
yesterday, Mr Hough said he
hoped to make announcements
on Friday on aspects that
would have far-reaching effects
on SWA's interim government

The expected announcements
will come less than a week
before the United Nations Gen-
eral Assembly's debate next
Thursday to censure South
Africa over the SWA issue

Mr Hough said subjects he
would deal with on Friday were
the composition of the SWA
National Assembly, the exten-
sion and the delegation of more
executive powers to the Minis-
ters' Council

He emphasised that the new
moves towards more autono-
mous government for the terri-
tory would not entail the aboli-
tion of the office of the
Administrator-General

"It is essential that a repre-
sentative of South Africa main-
tains a presence in the terri-
tory and retains government
powers on the security situa-
tion, constitutional matters and
foreign affairs"

It has also been rumoured in
political circles for a consider-
able time that the Ministers'
Council could be extended from
its current ethnic-based compo-
sition to accommodate experts
in certain fields

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ROM

23/8/81

Watch raid ^{Star} politics, says ^{27/8/84} Dr Mike Hough ²⁰¹

By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's raid into Angola could have "grave" international political repercussions, rather than military consequences, a top strategist has warned.

The political situation after the raids, which also included clashes between the SADF and MPLA government forces, could be compared with that which existed after the 1978 Cassinga raids, said Dr Mike Hough, director of the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies.

It had become clear that none of the parties — including the Cubans and MPLA — wanted to become involved in a conventional type war situation, he said.

The general feeling was that security considerations came before political considerations and such

action against Swapo was justified despite its eliciting negative international reaction.

"But this action will have grave political consequences with the Frontline states pressing for a more hard-line attitude towards South Africa," said Dr Hough.

Dr Hough pointed out that South Africa had committed itself to a political solution of the SWA/Namibia situation which he felt was also the only solution to end the guerilla war.

"But we should get a solution before the possibility of a break-up of the Western Five contact group. If that should happen the search for a solution would be redirected to the UN. This could then be followed by the possibility of the Russians and Chinese becoming involved more directly," said Dr Hough.

Leaders criticise Govt on Angola raid

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has become the target of domestic criticism over its handling of news of its incursion into Angola.

Both the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, have expressed their disquiet about the way information has been made public.

Although cautious in their criticism, they point out it is easy for a situation to develop where rumour thrives.

Dr Slabbert said today: "The Defence Force cannot be expected to respond to every allegation concerning its military activities. Yet an intolerable situation will exist if it engages in large-scale military action — or is reported to be doing so by the international Press — and the average South African is not informed about the

true state of affairs."

Rumours and misrepresentations could thrive and this simply created a climate of panic and uncertainty.

"The Namibian/Angolan military situation is one brought with danger and the possibilities of escalating conflict are extremely high," Dr Slabbert said.

But Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition's chief spokesman on defence, said publicising raids in advance could jeopardise the lives of people involved.

Mr Schwarz said Angolan claims of large-scale invasion had been made before and had often proved to be figments of the imagination.

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said the situation was reminiscent of 1976, when serious doubts about the Government had been created because it acted in secret.

"It affected South Africa's military prestige in Africa, her diplomacy in Africa and her position in the world. Yet the nation was not even consulted."

"Our position is that the Government must say to the country we are at war."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said his party was in favour of hot pursuit and pre-emptive action.

in worded. The 1959 amend-
ing such transactions within
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Knockout

punch for

Swapo's

bases

Star 27/8/71

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White House deplures violence

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States moved quickly today to defuse the situation on the SWA/Namibian - Angolan border to dissociate itself from the South African military action and try to keep the settlement talks on the rails

In Los Angeles White House Press Secretary Fary Speake, said the United States deplored any escalation of violence from any quarter in southern Africa and that the United States would 'not look with favour' on more Cuban troops being sent into Angola

State Department spokesman Mr Dean Fischer said the South African military action had to be understood in its full context

"Swapo's cross-border raids on Namibia from Angolan sanctuaries are part of that context. The continued presence of Cuban combat forces in Angola six years after its independence and the provision of Soviet-originated arms for Swapo are also a part

"Similarly, South Africa's continued resistance to granting Namibia independence and cross-border raids such as this one are an element of the broader problem our policies seek to address.

"This incident underscored the need for prompt movement towards a negotiated Namibian settlement in accordance with United Nations Resolution 435"

The Star's Africa News Service

The South African military strike into Angola this week was aimed mainly at Swapo bases and supply lines but radar installations were also on the target list according to military analysts.

They believe the prime objective of the thrust was to destroy the supply lines and bases Swapo have been using to launch their incursions from Angola into northern SWA/Namibia

At the same time the South African forces are believed to have tried to knock out radar installations capable of giving warning of South African air strikes against Swapo targets in Angola

Casualties this week total eight with the announcement yesterday by Defence Headquarters that four SADF soldiers have died in action

Earlier this week two SADF soldiers and two from the SWA Territory Force, were killed

Although the Defence Force would not confirm it, it was possible that they had been killed in skirmishes against Swapo terrorists

A Windhoek announcement yesterday said 29 terrorists had been killed by Security Forces since the middle of last week.

Death toll

The latest SADF men killed were:

Capt Louis Harmse (27) survived by his wife Mrs H Harmse of Perskeblom Street, Pelissier Park, Bloemfontein; Lieut Johannes Gysbertus Roos (24) who is survived by his mother, Mrs J Roos of Buffeldoring Road, Klerksdorp; Sgt Clifton Stacey (21) who is survived by his wife, Mrs H C Stacey, of

Border war claims father and son

BLOEMFONTEIN — War has dealt a double blow to the Harmse family

Yesterday it was announced that Captain Louis Harmse had died in the operational area

In 1975 his father, Colonel Des Harmse, was killed in action in Angola

Cradling her three-month old baby daughter Melanie in her arms, Mrs Henriette Harmse said "First his father, and now he is gone. Yet I am absolutely sure that it has not been in vain. Louis did not die for nothing

"He was fighting for his country, his people, his family. To him it wasn't a career — it was a way of life"

Captain Harmse would have been 28 next month

"I think he knew he was going," said Mrs Harmse "He wasn't as keen to go to the border this time as in the past. I think he found it harder to leave because of the baby"

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions the net of the section and based on the decision in Sm (para) the amendment has achieved this result.

STAR

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Petrey Lane, Otterv, Cape Town, and Lance Bombardier Johannes Grobler (20) who is survived by his mother, Mrs E A Grobler of Pappesgaal Road, Lynn East, Pretoria.

The names of two of those killed earlier were also released yesterday. They were Rifleman Floris Cornelius Smit (18) of Middelburg, and Rifleman Marthinus Stapelberg (20) of Sasolburg. The names of two other soldiers killed will be announced when their next of kin have been informed.

UN move

In New York yesterday it was announced that United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had cut short his holiday in Austria because of the "grave developments" in Angola.

From London the three major European powers were reported to have brushed aside official South African attempts to play down its military operation and told South Africa to get its troops out immediately.

South Africa's ambassadors in London, Bonn and Paris were summoned to the respective Foreign Ministries yesterday to be told curtly that South Africa's "violation of Angola's sovereignty" endangered the stability of the subcontinent and had to end now.

They said this latest action by the South Africans was also jeopardising the SWA/Namibian peace efforts in which they are directly involved as members of the Western contact group.

First test of Swapo's 'protective umbrella'

Star
27/8/81
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By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Like a stinging gust of August wind security forces swept across the Angolan border this week in the first major test of Swapo's new "protective umbrella"

Clashes with MPLA government forces and the probability of encountering a tough defensive network in southern Angola, were on the cards before the raid started.

It was known, for instance, that Security Forces would be confronted with an early warning radar system and modern anti-aircraft missile batteries installed recently in

key areas of southern Angola

Military observers note that Swapo's armed wing the Peoples' Liberation army of Namibia (Plan), is for this and other reasons an increasingly difficult target for Security Forces

They say Plan has itself become more sophisticated in the course of the 15-year bushwar, making it a very different enemy to the one which started hostilities on SWA/Namibia's northern border in 1966

Informed strategists have monitored a renewed Swapo effort since early last year to protect itself against the wrath of the Security Forces bent on a

higher rate of "seek-and-destroy" operations in southern Angola

In June last year came the discovery by Security Forces engaged in "Operation Sceptic" that Swapo had created a Vietnam-style base area consisting of trenches and underground quarters stretching across several kilometres at a time

This emphasised what seems to have become Swapo's principal fear in the conflict South Africa's total air superiority which is reliably understood to have inflicted many Swapo losses

Sources say Swapo base areas, such as the headquarters code-named "Smokeshell," were extremely difficult to identify from the air, thus hampering "soften-up" strikes before the ground assaults

Swapo forces have also, in the last year or so, moved their bases away from the SWA/Namibian border and closer to those of the MPLA's army, FAPLA in an effort to escape security forces on more frequent "hot pursuit" operations

"Swapo is virtually living in FAPLA's back pocket these days. It is very difficult not to bump heads with FAPLA now," one Security Force officer said recently

TARGET AREAS

But Security Forces have been at pains to avoid such skirmishes dropping pamphlets at target areas on major southern Angolan operations, telling the Angolans to stay away

Sometimes they have not — Security Forces and FAPLA clashed twice during operation Sceptic and again, though on a minor scale, at the town of Chitudo, a Swapo transit camp, on July 31 last year

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said earlier this month "If Swapo flees to FAPLA, and FAPLA protects Swapo, then we will inevitably have to cross swords"

The Times thunders

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's armed incursion into Angolan territory from SWA/Namibia is ill-advised and potentially dangerous says The Times in an editorial today

"Even if its objective is the sometimes excusable one of attacking bases from which guerillas mount their operations, the South African action carries with it the very real risk of a wider conflagration," the paper adds

"Even allowing for Angolan exaggeration, The Times says, the latest South African action is of a scale and depth of penetration that has led to engagement with Angolan forces

"To provoke a direct clash with regular forces of a neighbouring state in this way cannot be justified especially when that state has an estimated 20 000 Cuban troops on its soil and the backing, ultimately, of the Soviet Union

"The danger arises of a local war in which the competing interests of the

Great Powers might become involved The British Government was therefore quite right to condemn the South African action and to point to the dangers of regional instability"

Turning to a SWA/Namibian settlement, The Times says many African leaders believe that Pretoria does not in fact want such a settlement, since it fears a Swapo victory in unsupervised elections

"But to try and impose sanctions at next week's special UN session is not the way to get Pretoria to change its mind On the contrary, it would confirm South Africa's worst fears about the United Nations' lack of impartiality"

The paper says it is up to the United States to put pressure on South Africa to reconsider its attitude to a negotiated settlement

"Unless Washington is seen to make that attempt, black Africa is bound to conclude that its own worst fears of American-South African collusion are justified"

The Star Bureau

PARIS — France is in final agreement with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that United Nations resolution 435 on Namibia must be implemented "unamended, unmodified and unqualified," a top-level delegation said here today.

The 17-man delegation led by Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, vice-chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, flew to Paris to meet External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Allaying rumours that France was unenthusiastic about its membership of the five-nation Western contact group on Namibia,

OAU drums up French support on Namibia

Mr Ouko said that France along with fellow contact group member West Germany, had reiterated its total commitment to a speedy implementation of the resolution.

Speaking after the meeting with Mr Cheysson, Mr Ouko said the delegation had "reached a complete meeting of minds" with the French Minister.

He added that he was

satisfied that it was the wish of the French Government to assist Africa in implementing the resolution and avoiding further bloodshed.

Mr Ouko was flanked by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Witness Manguende, Nigerian minister of State Ali Baba, Rwandan Foreign Minister Francois Ngaruavintwali and Algerian Ambassador in Ethiopia Mr Alloune.

OAU deputy secretary-general Peter Onu was also present, along with Colonel Nbita of the Organisation's Liberation Committee.

Asked to comment on Angola's claims of a South African invasion, Mr Ouko said he was "horried" and that South Africa should "take warning" that "this habit of attacking African countries will prove dan-

gerous". He added that the OAU was preparing a plan of action to protect the territorial integrity of independent African nations.

Asked if the OAU had a date in mind for Namibian independence, the Kenyan Minister said this would rank high on the agenda of the September 3 UN special session on Namibia.

He said that France was definitely taking part in final consultations with four Western contact group partners a consensus would be reached before the UN General Assembly.

221 21/8/81

Weapons used by Swapo are shown to the Press in Ondwangwa in July last year. Similar weapons in large quantities are understood to have been captured in this week's action.

Pretoria:

(22) 27/8/87
a new

strategy?

LONDON — If Angola's claims of a large-scale South African invasion are accurate it would not be the first in this protracted and little-understood guerilla war.

But it would indicate an important shift in African strategy with potentially far-reaching implications for the stability of southern Africa as a whole.

By all accounts the South African troops who took part in the incursion into Angola during the 1975-76 civil war acquitted themselves well, suffering only a fraction of the casualties sustained by the Cubans who were helping the MPLA. So there is every reason to suppose that Pretoria is quite prepared to take on a combined Cuban-Angolan force again if it considers it sufficiently important.

TARGETS

Despite the latest Angolan allegations Pretoria still insists that the South Africans' sole targets are fleeing Swapo guerillas and that SA troops are under orders not to engage Angolan forces or the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola except in self-defence.

But recent remarks by senior military men suggest that a bolder policy is now being pursued.

Both General Charles Lloyd, commander of the South African Forces in SWA/Namibia, and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, spoke earlier this month of the increasing difficulty of

distinguishing between Swapo and their Cuban and Angolan protectors. General Lloyd warned that, if Swapo turned to the Angolans and the Cubans for active combat support, "We shall unavoidably cross swords with them."

At the same time, he claimed that the Angolans had installed radar-controlled land-to-air missiles along their southern border with Cuban and East German help.

If they exist, these installations and deep-lying Swapo bases seem likely to be the main targets of the current South African strikes.

EMBOLDENED

It is possible that Pretoria has been emboldened by President Reagan's reluctance to voice open criticism of South Africa.

If the Angolan allegations turn out to be substantiated, President Reagan could find it increasingly difficult to maintain his policy of "constructive engagement."

On the whole it seems more likely that Pretoria has simply calculated, crudely but probably correctly, that the current diplomatic attempts to find a new approach to an internationally acceptable peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia will not get anywhere and that South Africa might as well make the most of its military opportunities while the political stalemate lasts.

— From The Times

Botha 'playing with fire'

British daily Press commentators have been unanimous in condemning South Africa for its latest incursion into Angola

LONDON — Mr P W Botha is playing with fire in Angola, says the Financial Times in a leading article, adding that America should condemn the raids

Mr Botha's policy threatens to involve both the Soviet Union and the United States more closely in the conflicts of southern Africa," the paper said yesterday

Western interest would assuredly not be served if the Russians were to play an increasingly active hand there "

The Financial Times adds that Mr Botha's new policy will perpetuate regional conflicts which South Africa cannot win

"The incursion into Angola heightens the need for Washington to define its policy towards southern Africa. A clear condemnation of the raid into Angola is needed, followed by a determined search for a Namibian settlement

"There is no need to gratuitously drive Namibian nationalists into Moscow's arms or to reinforce Angola's links with Moscow "

The editorial concludes "As for South Africa, Mr Botha won his election with the slogan that the country must adapt or die. So far it has shown few signs of adapting to the post-colonial era "

For The Guardian, the South African raid is one more indication of Mr Botha's "forward policy" to contain the forces of African nationalism

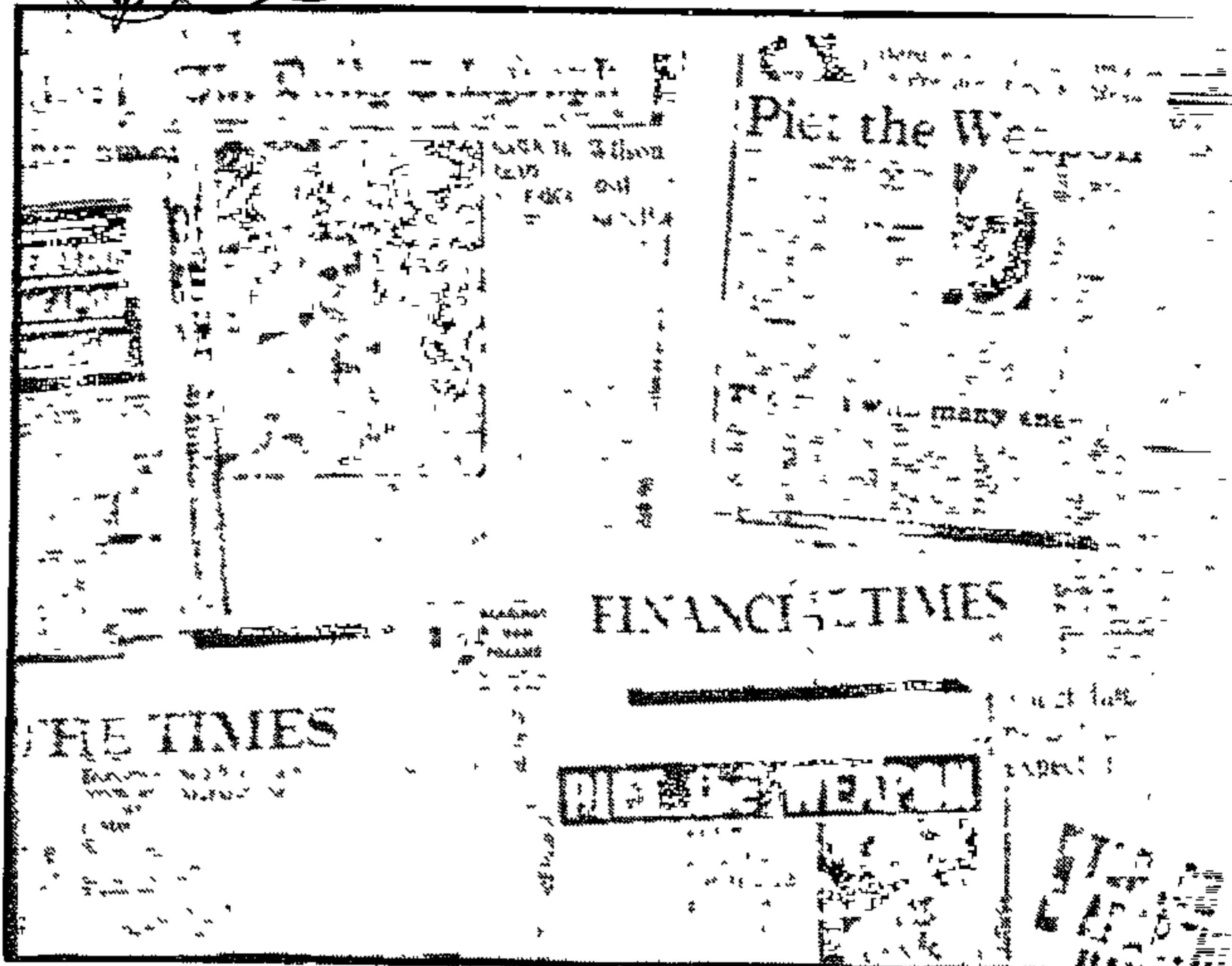
Part of that fight, "paradoxical as it may seem," says the paper in an editorial, appears to involve making it difficult for Angola to play a moderate role in the area

The Guardian refers to the warm welcome given a US Congressional delegation in Luanda recently, and adds that Angola's desire to normalise relations with America is underlined by its efforts to find a realistic solution to the Namibian problem and its pledge that Cuban troops will be withdrawn once independence had been achieved

"The steady escalation of South African attacks against Angola must push that country into a more extreme posture from which it will be less capable of aiding the transition to Namibian independence," the editorial concludes

The Times quotes in its editorial the viewpoint of African leaders that apartheid and the South African way of life are an intolerable insult and that everything must be done to bring it to an end as soon as possible

"The image of South Africa as an unpre-



THE WEAPON: That's how the British Press described PW Botha when he became Prime Minister in 1978 — a description that may appear more fitting than ever now.

judiced, Christian country, which Mr Botha has struggled to build up, was badly chipped last week when about 1 000 men, women and children were roughly rounded up near Cape Town and carried off in lorries and trains to the Transkei

"This raises questions about the basic sincerity of the Botha reforms. The incursions of the South African Army into Angola bring such questions on to the centre of the world stage

The viewpoint of African leaders, rep-

OAU WARNS US

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity has warned the United States to choose between the four million white "racists" in South Africa and the 400 million people in independent Africa, and accused Washington of a "negative attitude" within the western contact group on Namibia

"Collusion between the US administration and fascist Pretoria cannot prevent the inevitable victory of Swapo in the battlefield or at the ballot box," the OAU said in a message to mark Namibia Day yesterday

It also rejected as unacceptable Washington's proposal of a constitutional conference in Namibia prior to an election,

resented for instance at the Organisation of African Unity, is that apartheid and the South African way of life is an intolerable insult and that everything must be done to bring it to an end as soon as possible

"The fighting in Angola, which appears to be more than merely the hot pursuit of guerrillas, increases the possibility of an open confrontation. The day when the West will be faced with an inescapable choice of sides is being brought closer, not least by actions of the Pretoria government."

terming it "a clear contradiction to the UN plan for an election of a constituent assembly "

The Pan African body fully endorsed the recent statement by UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, that there could be no question of renegotiating the fundamental agreements or of going back on agreements previously reached

In a similar message, the Economic Commission for Africa meanwhile said South Africa's adamant refusal to comply with UN resolutions on Namibia constituted a grave challenge to the authority of the world body. It was also a permanent danger to peace in the region, it added — AFP

Curfew is introduced in Kavango

Mail Reporter

WINDHOEK — A curfew that was imposed in western Kavango, South West Africa, earlier this year and lifted two weeks ago, has been re-introduced.

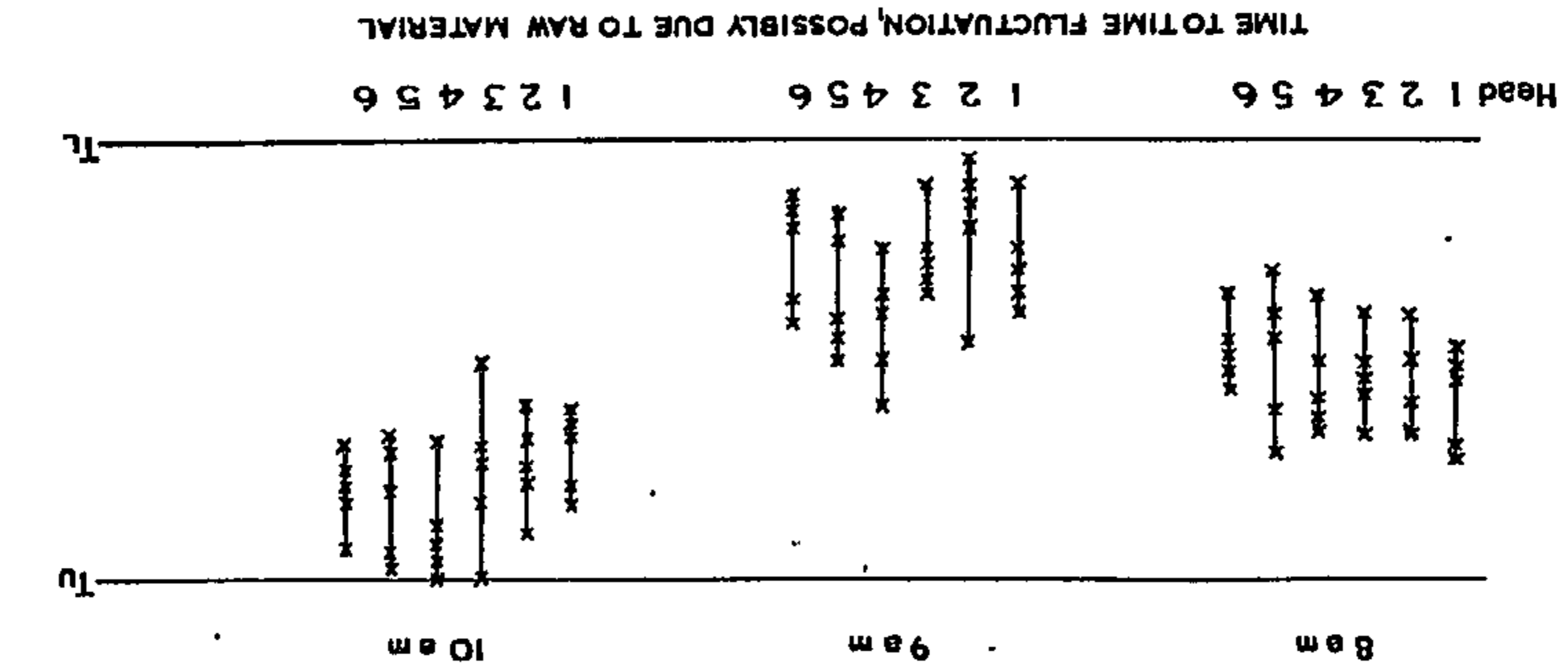
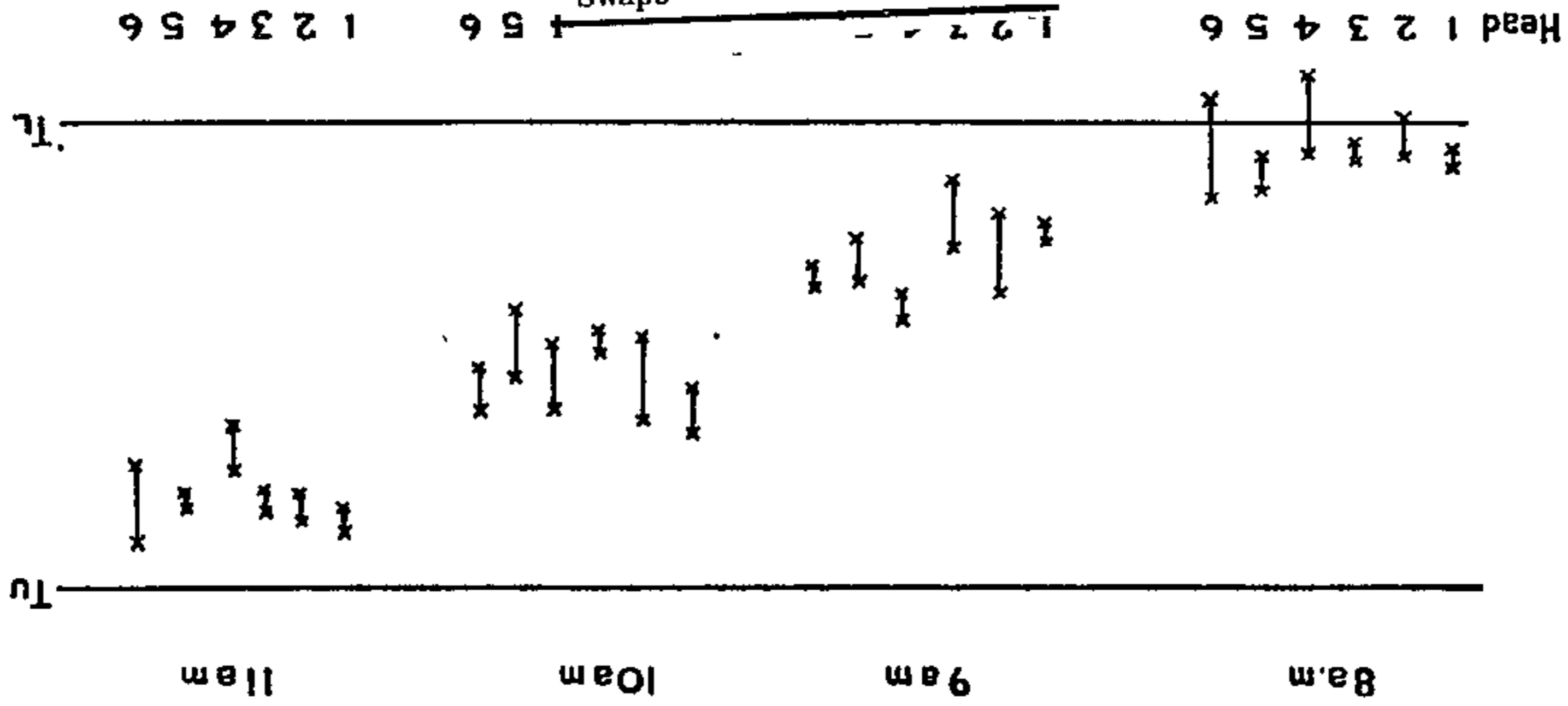
This follows the death of two civilians in a landmine explosion 130km west of Rundu on Wednesday.

Until the beginning of this year, Kavango, to the east of Owambo, was a quiet part of the operational area.

But recently a number of contacts have been made with Swapo.

traced because it is associated with a steady change in the process, e.g.

Alternatively, the cause of a lapse of time. It may be a deterioration in the con



SA Strike force 'on way out of Angola'

Star 28/8/81

By Chris van Gass

Most of the South African forces which launched a pre-emptive strike against Swapo inside Angola have already returned to SWA/Namibia — after inflicting losses running into hundreds of thousands.

The South African troops also engaged Angolan (Government MPLA) troops — who had been identified not to become involved, because the operation was against Swapo only. This was disclosed in a statement in Pretoria today by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Standand Viljoen.

He said the South African security forces' total strength was eight, and their losses had been released to the media and next of kin.

General Viljoen said the security forces had completed their 'limited' task and were now returning to SWA/Namibia. Some advance troops had already returned, and the evacuation of South African soldiers from Angolan territory was expected to be completed soon.

General Viljoen said South African forces and members of the SWA/Namibia Territory Force had clashed with MPLA forces near Xanxango

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions into the net of the section and based on the decision in (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

while involved in an operation against Swapo installations.

A FAPLA (MPLA military forces) contingent had lain in wait for the South African troops and attacked, despite requests to them not to become involved because the security forces were intent only on attacking Swapo.

No tanks

The South Africans had warded off the attack and destroyed emplacements. Where necessary, South African medical personnel had given assistance.

After the security forces warded off the FAPLA attack, they did not do any follow-up operations — and could not say what the MPLA casualties were.

General Viljoen said Swapo had been dealt a sensitive blow, with losses running into hundreds of lives. Large quantities of weapons, ammunition and landmines had been captured.

General Viljoen said his statement had been issued to counter the "exaggerated publicity put out by Angolan sources".

The operation by the SWA/Namibia Territory Force supported by the SADF did not nearly reach the scale that Angolan propaganda had claimed.

It was not SADF policy to issue troop strengths and operational objectives, but he felt it necessary to point out that not one single tank had been used in the operation.

General Viljoen ... heavy Swapo losses.

SWA on

brink of

self rule (22)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia shifted to the brink of total self-rule today with the announcement by the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough that the interim government had been granted further powers.

All executive powers except constitutional, security and foreign affairs, will be transferred to the territory's Council of Ministers or "cabinet", in terms of the announcement

The transfer, which includes control over the SWA/Namibian civil service, follows months of intensive negotiations between the South African Government, Mr Hough, the Ministers' Council and the SWA National Party.

Observers here note that the interim government cannot be granted any more authority short of independence

Mr Hough said also that the National Assembly would be expanded before its next sitting from 50 to a maximum of 72 seats. The Council of Ministers would be enlarged from 12 to 15 seats.

Sanctions now closer?

221

NEW YORK — The clash between South African and Angolan troops inside Angola this week will add fire to a coming United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria government, Western diplomatic sources predict.

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms

The Africa bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to by-pass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council

Although not officially announced yet it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence next Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations' history that such a session has been called

Veto Power

During a Security Council debate on sanctions earlier this year, the three Western countries with the power of veto — the United States, Britain and France — refused to go along with demands for South Africa's isolation

They argued that such a move would harden attitudes in the Republic and make a settlement in Namibia even more difficult to achieve

The 50-nation Africa bloc had sought sanctions to "punish" South Africa for its failure to agree to a UN formula for Namibia's independence

Western diplomatic sources maintain that the major Western powers will continue to argue against sanctions during the coming debate, although they foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern bloc and China

Already it is reliably learned at the United Nations that France has tried to intervene, asking the African states not to call an emergency session but instead, to raise the Namibia issue during this year's regular General Assembly session, which starts on September 15

Counter-Productive

France, according to diplomatic sources, pointed out the debate could be counter-productive to the current efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa and black Africa

The request for the emergency session is

seen here as a carefully-planned diplomatic manoeuvre by the Africa bloc to put maximum pressure on South Africa

Under United Nations procedure, an emergency session must be convened no longer than 24 hours after a majority of member states has asked for it

Although the African states have requested the special session they are now delaying so that it only starts on the date they have set — September 3 — and ends just before the regular General Assembly session, when maximum attention and publicity can be obtained

A UN spokesman confirmed this week that the Organisation of African Unity had requested some countries to inform their chief representative Kenyan Ambassador Charles Maima, whether they wanted a debate or not, instead of responding directly to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim



FLASHBACK. UN Secretary-general Dr Waldheim addressing OAU Summit.

'Attacks aimed at radar'

THE South African military strike into Angola this week was aimed mainly at Swapo bases and supply lines but radar installations across the border were also targets, according to knowledgeable military analysts.

They believe the prime objective of the thrust was to destroy the supply lines and bases Swapo have been using to launch their incursions from Angola into northern Namibia

At the same time, the South African forces are believed to have tried to knock out radar installations capable of giving warning of South African air strikes against Swapo targets in Angola

The existence of the radar installations and the problems they pose were disclosed earlier this month by Major General Charles Lloyd, officer commanding the SWA Territory Force

General Lloyd said in Windhoek that early warning radar and missile installations had been set up at places like

Thirty-three nations have so far told Dr Waldheim they want the special session and observers here predict Mr Maima would produce a list of countries making up a majority of member states on September 2

The special session is important for the African states because it will enable them to test a "Uniting for Peace" procedure to see if it is possible to endorse international sanctions without Security Council approval (The Security Council is the only UN body with punitive powers)

The "Uniting for peace" procedure was adopted at the time of the Korean war in the early 1950's and, basically, is designed to confer on the General Assembly peace-keeping powers normally reserved for the Security Council when the council has been hamstrung by vetos

Besides the US, Britain and France, the other two permanent members on the council are the Soviet Union and China.

Mocamedes and Lubango. Less sophisticated deterrent weapons had been deployed at Angolan army bases which formed an umbrella providing protection for Swapo forces

"These air deterrent weapons hamper our air operations, our air force cannot operate freely to support our ground troops, and Swapo uses this as a protection"

The latest strike is seen as a continuation of the SADF's operations aimed at knocking out Swapo's operational bases in southern Angola

Defence force spokesmen have emphasised that clashes with Angolan government forces are avoided in these cross-border operations

However, Prime Minister Botha confirmed in Parliament that South African troops engaged Angolan troops who he said had "interfered" with operations against Swapo — SANS

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221

Political, not military, solutions needed

THE political temperature simmered down somewhat on the home front this week as attention shifted to the war zone and the South African incursion into Angola.

If the atmosphere in Parliament was rather less unpleasant than in the censure debate, Nationalist propagandists are still questioning the loyalty and good faith of leading English speaking members of the Opposition, sowing mistrust and resentment between English and Afrikaans South Africans.

Foreign visitors including those from pretty tough political climes, are frequently taken aback by the sheer aggressiveness of our political tradition and the naked hostility which is evident in the Nationalist benches towards the Opposition.

They ask, is it always like this? The answer sadly has to be — yes it is, much of the time, but sometimes it is worse than others.

With the country at war, the uninhibited practice of ethnic politics is suicidal. If this is a contemptible and poisonous tactic at the best of times, there are not words strong enough to describe it when young men from English-speaking and Opposition homes are losing their lives in the Operational area. It is nauseating.

The style

But *Boerehaat* is very much the style of the Botha administration and some of its newspaper allies. It is time that someone in authority — someone of the stature of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, perhaps — exerted his influence to put a stop to it.

By the time this is published South Africans may have a better idea of the scale of the current Angola operation, its objectives and whether they have been attained.

The news black-out, whatever its military rationale, has been unfortunate in diplomatic terms. In a country with a citizen army, furthermore, it is unwise to keep people in the dark. The people have to be told what is going on, the earlier the better.

The withholding of information even after its disclosure could hardly have jeopardized military objectives. It has placed this country at a massive diplomatic disadvantage. Following the Nyanga horrors, the one-sided reports from Angola sources created a worldwide impression of a massive invasion of Angola by South African troops. As Stanley Uys pointed out on this page yesterday, South Africa is getting its worst press since Soweto. Mr Botha has paid a big price for his two days' silence.

Own mistakes

It is the Botha administration's own mistakes, incidentally, not the English-language newspapers, which have all but destroyed Mr Botha's image as a reformist premier. The Prime Minister insisted during the debate on his vote that his *verligte* plans are still on course. It is encouraging that he should have done so. The Reagan administration, which is being so remarkably helpful, does need to be

Political survey



by
**GERALD
SHAW**

able to show some results, or at least to be able to argue that Mr Botha is still trying.

The interesting questions about the Angola incursion concern the attitude and role, if any, of the Reagan administration.

Was the United States informed in advance of the South African plan? Probably not. But American intelligence agencies might well have been in the picture, I imagine. In any event, the State Department response to the incursion was remarkably relaxed. While the British, French and West German governments were demanding withdrawal of South African troops, the United States issued a low-key statement which regretted the incursion but suggested that it should be seen in a context which included Swapo raids in the other di-



Gen Magnus Malan should use his influence against the politics of *Boerehaat*.

rection. A measured and balanced response.

Questions which arise concern the future of the UN peace initiative in Namibia and the fate of Resolution 435, which calls for UN-supervised elections and independence for SWA/Namibia.

If South Africa is now committing itself to an aggressive Israeli-style strategy of massive pre-emptive strikes, this does not seem to suggest that the peace negotiations are nearing a successful climax. Is this strategy being undertaken with overt or covert American encouragement? A successful resolution of the Namibia impasse has been regarded as a key objective of American policy in this region. The Reagan administration is in need of a foreign policy coup such as the removal of the Cubans from Southern Africa which could be part of a successful negotiation on Namibia.

In the SWA/Namibian negotiation the Americans are now taking the lead. The

Western contact group, which came close at one time to clinching the deal is in some disarray. The Americans under Reagan and the French, under Mitterrand, are no longer in accord. It remains to be seen whether the Reagan approach of more carrot and less stick is going to be more successful than the combined Western effort of recent years.

The Botha administration may now be convinced that vigorous prosecution of the border war is preferable in the national interest to peace and the possibility of an unfriendly Swapo regime taking over in an independent Namibia.

Turn sour

If this is so, and unless the Reagan administration amends its current objectives in this region, the honeymoon between President Reagan and Mr P W Botha may rapidly turn sour. Judging by the American reaction to this week's incursion however, the relationship is still on course and reasonably close.

It is to be hoped that clear signals are going back and forth between Washington and Pretoria.

It would be sad if a potentially fruitful relationship was undermined through misunderstanding and a breakdown in communication. Memories of Angola 1975 suggest that the two countries at all times need to understand each other's intentions clearly.

Political solutions

The most competent military minds in Pretoria must surely be in agreement with Western strategists who see no future in sole reliance upon military solutions. It should be common cause that there is no military solution. It is the job of the military to hold the line while political solutions are hammered out, internally and in regional inter-state relations.

Any strategy is mistaken which holds that South Africa can look to a secure and prosperous future by seeking to maintain an internal and external siege. For reasons of demography for one thing, there will be no peace in South Africa until there is government by consent, although the *status quo* could doubtless be maintained by force for many years yet.

It must be hoped that this week's military action is part of a clear South African strategy to secure the peace of this region from a position of strength and, at the same time, to move with all deliberate speed towards government by consent, and a return to friendly relations with our neighbours in Africa.

If the attempt is going to be made to govern by force and coercion rather than by consent, hoping to preserve the whites in their privilege and monopoly of political power, the young lives lost in Angola this week will have been sacrificed in vain. And many more young men will die before some kind of peace returns to a ravaged landscape.

Swapo, expected to retaliate soon

CT 29/8/81 MC 221

Defence Reporter

SECURITY forces in SVA Namibia can probably expect Swapo to attempt a spectacular headline grabbing action once the dust raised by this week's Angol in raid has settled

In September last year, almost exactly three months after the raid on Smokehell, security forces in South West Africa/Namibia hunted down and killed 81 out of a 150-man Swapo force, led by a veteran insurgent named Kelola in a four-day operation

Subsequently Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, then GOC South West Africa Command, said he believed Kelola had been sent to carry out a spectacular mission which would help to restore Swapo's public image, which had been damaged by the Smokehell raid

The Kelola group had been in Ovambo land for 11 days before being detected and wiped out during which time it was quiet. Observers believed then that this was not inefficiency or reluctance to take action, but stemmed from orders to wait till the start of a conference in Paris which was due to be attended by Swapo and other organizations

The observers felt Kelola might have been told exactly when to carry out his special task so that Mr Sam Nujoma, the leader of Swapo could make a triumphant announcement at the conference

A suitable "stunt" could have taken any of a number of forms, including

- Murdering white farmers, which would ensure heavy media coverage and damage to local morale
- Capturing security force soldiers and exhibiting them to the world
- Making a determined assault on one of the smaller security force bases with the object of burrowing or overrunning it
- Launching a rocket or mortar attack on the military bases at Oshakati, Ondangwa or Grootfontein
- Assassinating Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaders
- Blowing bridges or setting off bombs in Windhoek, the territory's capital

Kelola was unable to carry out his orders however. He was betrayed to the authorities by members of the local population, and by the time the conference started he and his group were already under attack

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*TERMINAL INACTIVE*
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IMAGES READ: NNNN
SVAS USED: RRRR.CC
CC/ER: HH:MM:SS.SSS
CPU: HH:MM:SS.SSS
TOTAL: HH:MM:SS.SSS
CBUPS: SSSSSSS
RUNID: RRRRR ACCE: ANNN-RMMM PROJECT: PFFFF
I/O: HH:MM:SS.SSS
WAIT: HH:MM:SS.SSS
SVAS REMAINING: RRRR.CC
PAGES: NNN START:
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3. This will sign off the run and print the accounting information as follows:

@FIN <CR>

1. At the end of a demand run the following command must be typed:

3.19. ENDING A RUN AND POWERING OFF

Angolan clash: fanning the fire of sanctions?

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The clash between South African and Angolan troops inside Angola this week will add fire to a United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against the Pretoria Government, Western diplomatic sources have predicted here

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a

week before a special emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms

The Africa bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to bypass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council

Although not officially

announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence next Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations' history that such a session has been called.

During a Security Council debate on sanctions earlier this year, the three Western countries with the power of veto — the United States, Britain and France — refused to go along with demands for South Africa's isolation.

They argued that such a move would harden attitudes in the Republic and make a settlement in SWA/Namibia even more difficult to achieve.

The 50-nation Africa bloc had sought sanctions to "punish" South Africa for its failure to agree to a UN formula for SWA/Namibia's independence.

Western diplomatic sources maintain that the major Western powers will continue to argue against sanctions during the coming debate, although the Western Government's foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa, backed by the Third World, the Eastern bloc and China.

Already it is reliably learned at the United Nations that France has tried to intervene, asking the African States not to call an emergency session but to raise the SWA/Namibia issue during this year's regular General Assembly session which starts on September 15.

France, according to diplomatic sources, said the debate could be counter-productive to the present efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa and black Africa.

Haig statement tilts at Swapo

Star 29/8/87 (221)

The Star Bureau

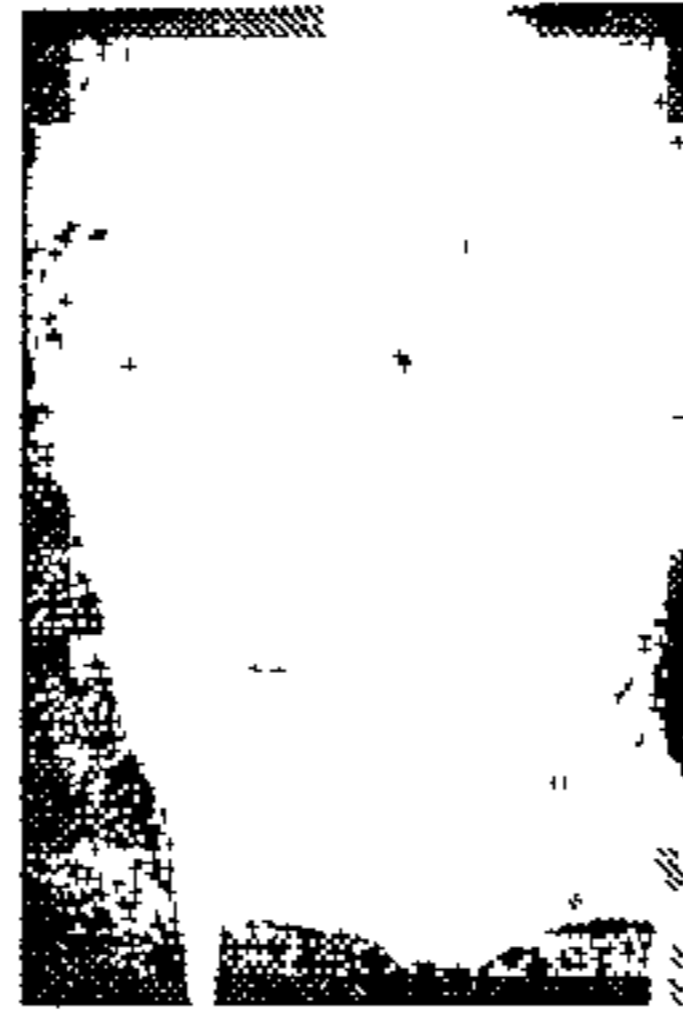
WASHINGTON — The US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, spoke at a Press conference yesterday of Swapo inflicting bloodshed and terrorism on innocent Namibians.

He emphasised that an official US statement on Wednesday deploring South Africa's action in Angola this week was not directed just at South Africa but was in the context of all violence in the area.

Washington Africa-watchers take General Haig's remarks as something of a defence of South Africa's position on SWA/Namibia. This, they say, will please the South African Government not least because it comes from Cabinet level.

According to the report of the Press conference in the Washington Post, "Haig bent over backwards not to offend South Africa."

General Haig said: "Let me set the record straight in the context of the statement we made. We said we deplored any esca-



General Haig . . . accused Swapo.

lation of violence in southern Africa, regardless of its source.

"Clearly, any such escalation of violence inhibits and makes more difficult the peace process we are seeking to push forward with respect to the early independence of Namibia on the basis of UN resolution 435.

"But we have also said with respect to this particular incident that several factors have to be weighed in drawing value judgments — not just the

act of the South African Government but also:

- The fact that, in Angola today, six years after independence, there remains a large contingent of Cuban forces and Soviet advisers.

- That we have watched the shipment of quantities of Soviet armaments to Angola.

- That these armaments have been used to refurbish Swapo elements that move back and forth freely across the frontier and inflict bloodshed and terrorism on the innocent non-combatant inhabitants of Namibia."

General Haig said all these factors had to be taken into account in considering the implications of this week's action and the inhibitions it presented to America in seeking a Namibia solution.

He confirmed that the US was continuing to strive for the territory's independence — "with some progress, I may add."

● See Page 3.

SWA: Pik raps UN

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday informed the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that South Africa was strongly opposed to a General Assembly special emergency session on SWA/Namibia.

The emergency session has been requested by Zimbabwe, on behalf of the African group at the

United Nations, for next week — 10 days before the start of the regular General Assembly session.

Replying by letter to a note from Dr Waldheim, Mr Botha said the events surrounding the initiative were rather strange.

"This emergency special session is envisaged to commence a mere 10 days before the 36th regular session of the General Assembly which already has

'the question of Namibia' on its provisional agenda."

He said the status of "emergency" was contrived because the session had been decided on several months ago.

"This method of contriving an 'emergency' to advance the cause of a particular political group makes a mockery of the envisaged session," Mr Botha said. — Sapa.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case

SA was defeated claims Nujoma

BELGRADE — Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, yesterday denied that his guerrillas had been involved in the fighting against the South African forces that swept into southern Angola this week.

"The Angolan army has been fighting Swapo does not fight in Angola, it fights in Namibia," he said.

South African army chief, General Constand Viljoen said yesterday that Swapo had lost hundreds of men and huge quantities of ammunition in the military operation against its bases in southern Angola.

Mr Nujoma, who arrived in Belgrade yesterday from East Berlin, avoided a direct answer when asked if the South African raid had inflicted human and material losses on Swapo.

"Our determination and will to fight have not been affected," he replied.

He said it was a lie that South African troops were pulling out of Angola because their operation had been successful.

"They are defeated. That is why they are pulling out," he said.

Mr Nujoma called on the UN Security Council to "take up its full responsibility and punish the fascist South African regime by imposing comprehensive economic sanctions."

He said the raid had made meaningless the efforts of the five Western powers, to bring about a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia and he accused them of protecting Pretoria and their own economic interests.

Their proposals for constitutional guarantees for the region's white population before independence were "an insult to the Namibian people," Mr Nujoma said.

Now for the pledges — Ted

Former British Prime Minister, Mr Ted Heath, said in Cape Town he accepts South Africa's explanation of a limited operation in Angola and that it had not invaded Angola.

Nevertheless, the operation made a friendly settlement in SWA/Namibia difficult.

It was more important to concentrate now on trying to get a solution which would involve assurances on both sides, that South Africa would not cross the border into Angola and Angola would not harbour terrorists.

"This probably means the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola," Mr Heath said — Sapa.

Cubans will fight back

LISBON — The Angolan government has asked member states of the Organisation of African Unity to help expel South African forces from Angolan territory.

And in Havana, Cuba announced that its troops in Angola would go into action if South African forces approached Cuban positions there.

An official note published in the newspaper Granma said "If South African columns approach lines defended by Cuban internationalist combatants, our troops, fulfilling the obligation of solidarity of our country with the sister

US adds its voice to outcry over Angola raid

Star 27/8/81

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United States joined other countries in the United Nations Security Council last night in demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

But the US delegate, Charles Lichtenstein, also repeated a State Department assertion that the Angolan situation had to be viewed in a wider context of violence in southern Africa — a context which saw foreign troops stationed in Angola and Swapo guerrillas being supplied with arms from outside the country.



The Defence Force announced yesterday that two members of the SADI had been killed in action against terrorists in the operational area.

They were Rifleman David Nicolas Janse van Rensburg (20), son of Mr and Mrs T J Janse van Rensburg, of 39 Sixth Street, Naboomspuit and

Rifleman Etienne Marius Snyman (19), son of Mr and Mrs P L Snyman, of 8 Wilbers Road, Estera, Elsburg Germiston.

These are the last two casualties of the eight announced by the Defence Force. The names of the other six have already been made public — Sapa.

SA wants a 'no-man's land' — claim

LISBON — Angola accused South Africa yesterday of living to establish a no-man's land between SWA/Namibia and Angola by carrying out military attacks this week in southern Angola.

The official Angolan news agency said the destruction of two villages and a bridge near the SWA/Namibia-Angola border, which had no connection with Swapo guerrillas based in southern Angola, showed "South Africa's objective is much vaster."

An editorial obviously written with the approval of the Marxist Angolan regime, said South Africa's bombing of the provincial capital of N'giva, near the border demonstrated that "reality cannot be confused with exaggeration."

South Africa's Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, acknowledged earlier that South African troops had crossed into southern An-

gola and engaged Angolan forces, but he called reports of a large-scale invasion exaggerated.

He said the South African raids were aimed at wiping out guerrilla camps.

The Angolan news agency, Angop, gave no immediate information on new fighting in its report monitored in Lisbon.

South Africa announced shortly after the Angolan news agency editorial that its forces were withdrawing after completing a "limited task."

"The heroic opposition from Angolan troops shows how reality cannot be confused with exaggeration," the agency said.

The mouthpiece for the Angolan government also said South Africa had been caught by surprise by adverse world opinion, including Western nations, "embarrassed by the unhappy actions of South Africa," and described US reaction as ambiguous — Sapa-AP.

The Security Council met to consider a demand by the Luanda Government for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

The meeting started last night after council members had failed to agree in private consultations on the text for a call for South Africa's withdrawal, coupled with a condemnation of the incursion.

The meeting is to continue today. A spokesman for the South African mission to the UN confirmed that his country's chief delegate to the world body, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, was flying to New York from South Africa to put the Republic's case.

The United States has already angered black African states by what has been described as its "soft" criticism of South Africa's incursion into Angola.

WITHDRAWAL

Mr Lichtenstein said the council should call urgently for an end to violence from all and every quarter and demand the immediate withdrawal of South African troops.

But Mr Lichtenstein said the "surrounding circumstances" made the situation difficult in Angola. He cited the presence of many foreign military advisers six years after Angola's independence and the movement of arms into Angola to supply Swapo.

Presenting his government's case, Angolan delegate Elio de Figueiredo claimed South African troops had committed atrocities in his country, including the rape of young girls and strafing a funeral party.

DETAILS

Mr de Figueiredo repeated details of the incursion already relayed to the United Nations by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos when he asked the council to intervene.

Without mentioning specific countries but clearly referring to the Reagan Administration in the United States, Mr de Figueiredo said South Africa was being supported by its "allies."

He said South Africa now wanted to send out a message to the world: "Pretoria has never been so strong that it has regained its former level of support and patronage, and the rest of the world can go hang itself."

S. Tubame 30/8/81

SWAPO

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MARCH

BROKEN UP

MEMBERS of the SWA task force used thunder flashes to break up an illegal march by about 2 500 Swapo supporters at an open-air Namibia Day Rally in Windhoek's Katuru township yesterday.

Police had feared that if the marchers — mainly Ovambos and Damaras — had moved in to the area mainly occupied by Hereroes, faction fighting could have developed.

Earlier a group of DTA supporters tried to disrupt the meeting. One of the brandished a pistol and others threw stones before a security policeman ordered them to leave.

SOUTH AFRICA'S military raids this week deep into southern Angola appear to signal a significant new perception of the SWA-Namibian war by Pretoria

That's the view of the authoritative British magazine, The Economist, which says in its main international news story this week that the raids "reflect a growing belief that the war against Swapo is winnable"

The Economist says that earlier assumptions that there could be "no military solution" in SWA/Namibia and that an internationally acceptable political solution would have to be negotiated now seem to have been revised

This view is partially shared by The Times which reported this week that the raids indicate an important shift in South African strategy with potentially far-reaching implications for the stability of all Southern Africa

Recent remarks by senior military men, reports The Times, suggest a bolder policy is now being pursued

The Times says it is possible Pretoria has been emboldened by President Ronald Reagan's reluctance to voice open criticism of South Africa

"On the whole it seems more likely that Pretoria has simply calculated, crudely but probably correctly, that the current diplomatic attempts to find a new approach to an internationally acceptable peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia will not get anywhere, and that South Africa might as well make the most of its military opportunities while the political stalemate lasts"

"South Africa still cannot see any internationally acceptable settlement which would give them the assurances they want against Swapo domination of an independent SWA/Namibia

"They show every sign of being prepared to weather the storm of world protest that will inevitably descend on their heads," says The Times

Protest

There was, indeed, no protest of in-

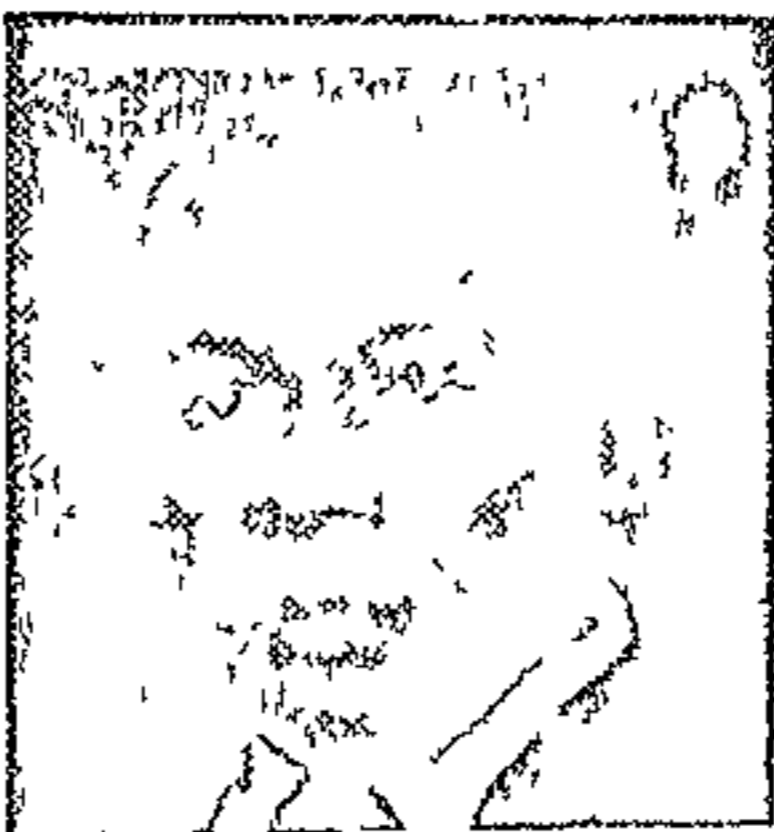
ANGOLA RAIDS:



Ronald Reagan



Andreas Papandreu



Jose dos Santos



Fidel Castro

The military option in the war against Swapo seems to have taken on a more significant role with far-reaching implications for Southern Africa stability

commander-in-chief of the estimated 18,000 Cubans in Angola

The clash between South African and Angolan troops will add fire to a continuing United Nations debate on whether total sanctions should be imposed against Pretoria

The confrontation in Angola occurred barely a week before a special

The fighting in Angola would almost certainly also dash hopes of an early release for seven British mercenaries languishing in an Angolan jail according to Whitehall sources

The mercenaries include South African-born Carl Fortnum, whose parents now live in Britain

Systems

Operator

Non-Academic

Academic

Secretary

Director

THIS LIST

ectric problem

Appendix D

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30/8/81

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○ The official Soviet Press vigorously condemned the South African incursions. Pravda, the Communist Party's daily newspaper, called the South African action "criminal aggression" and demanded immediate withdrawal from Angola.

Moscow's evening paper, Izvestia, suggested South Africa was launching punitive actions against Swaziland with the connivance of other Western powers.

However, Angola's President Jose Dos Santos did not include a message to Moscow among his first appeals to stop the South African incursion.

Russia has maintained close links since Angola's independence.

Under the Soviet Union's treaty obligations to Angola, the Russians could theoretically be drawn into military confrontation with the South African forces.

However, in realistic political terms both Angola and Russia are reluctant to invoke the military clause.

The treaty of friendship and co-operation, signed in October, 1976, compels the Soviet Union to "strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Angola".

Threat

It also provides that "in the event of situations arising that create a threat to peace the contracting parties shall establish contact with a view to co-ordinating their position in the interests of removing the threat or restoring peace."

Both Moscow and Luanda were conspicuously silent about this commitment.

President Dos Santos's messages, as the South Africans began their action against Angola, were addressed to the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and to Dr Fidel Castro in his capacity as current head of the non-aligned nations, and not as

emergency session of the UN General Assembly to consider a demand by the Africa Bloc for South Africa to be isolated from the rest of the world in economic, cultural and diplomatic terms.

The Africa Bloc has requested the emergency debate in an effort to bypass a Western veto on sanctions in the Security Council.

Sanctions

Although not officially announced yet, it is virtually certain the emergency session will commence on Thursday. This will be only the seventh time in the United Nations history that such a session has been called.

Western diplomatic sources maintain, however, that the major Western powers will continue to vote against sanctions during the coming debate, although the Western governments foresee a stepped-up onslaught on South Africa by black Africa backed by the Third World, the Eastern Bloc and China. France, according to diplomatic sources, pointed out the debate could be counter-productive to the current efforts by the West to negotiate a modified settlement plan with South Africa, and black Africa.

Besides the US, Britain and France, the other two permanent members on the UN Security Council are the Soviet Union and China.

○ The opposition Greek Socialist Party (Pasok), which is tipped to win Greece's October general election, also strongly condemned South Africa's military action. It called on the United Nations to take punitive action.

Andreas Pajandreou, the anti-Nato leader of the party, said the United Nations was obliged to take all necessary measures for the withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola and the restoration of peace in the area.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Luanda said "So long as the attack by South Africa continues, their case won't be helped."

The seven Britons have been held in Luanda's San Paulo prison since 1976 after a trial which resulted in three other British mercenaries being sentenced to death and executed.

They had all fought against the MPLA during the civil war which followed independence.

Only two months ago, British parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Richard Luce personally appealed to the Angolan President for their release.

A Foreign Office spokesman said, "They have been receiving monthly consular visits since March, and have better food than the other prisoners."

Amazed

"They were last seen on August 11 when they were said to be in top condition, though a little pale."

Throughout the week there was no feeling of size or apite in Luanda.

The city's day-to-day life went on — the markets busy with housewives concerned to get to the bread queue, young people on school holidays milling in the city centre and filling the cinemas.

But there was deep underlying concern at the scale of the current attack, report Western correspondents in the Angolan capital.

The current attack coincided with Luanda acting as host city for hundreds of athletes from 11 Central African countries who have come for the second Central African Games.

Visitors for the Games were amazed at the festivities continuing while in the south the fighting appeared to be intensifying. Gaily flag-docked taxis greeted them and seemingly endless football matches were being relayed live on television.

Two towns taken, 450 killed in Angola battles

921

30/8/81

RUSSIAN

S. Tribune 30/8/81

~~RUSSIAN~~

SAF TRIPS

Help, we've been bugged, says Angolan government

LONDON. Angola claims that South Africa monitored internal communications in Luanda and used its knowledge of Angolan intentions to mount a crushingly well-timed counter-propaganda campaign.

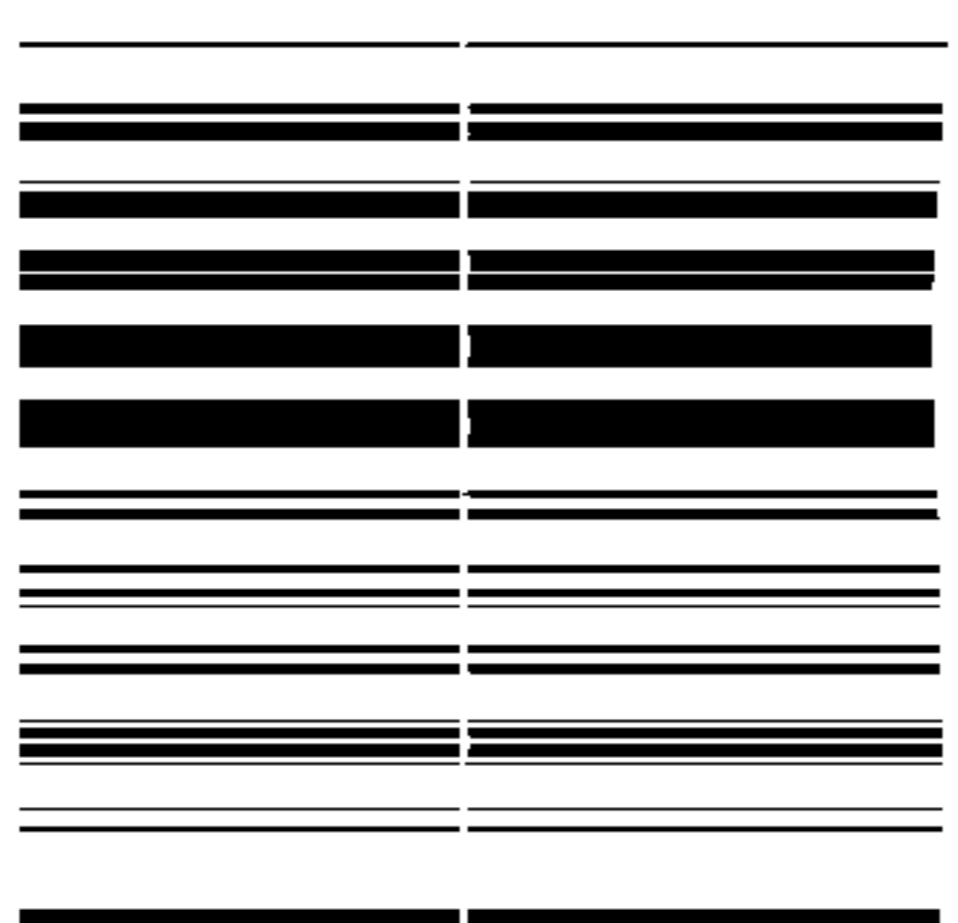
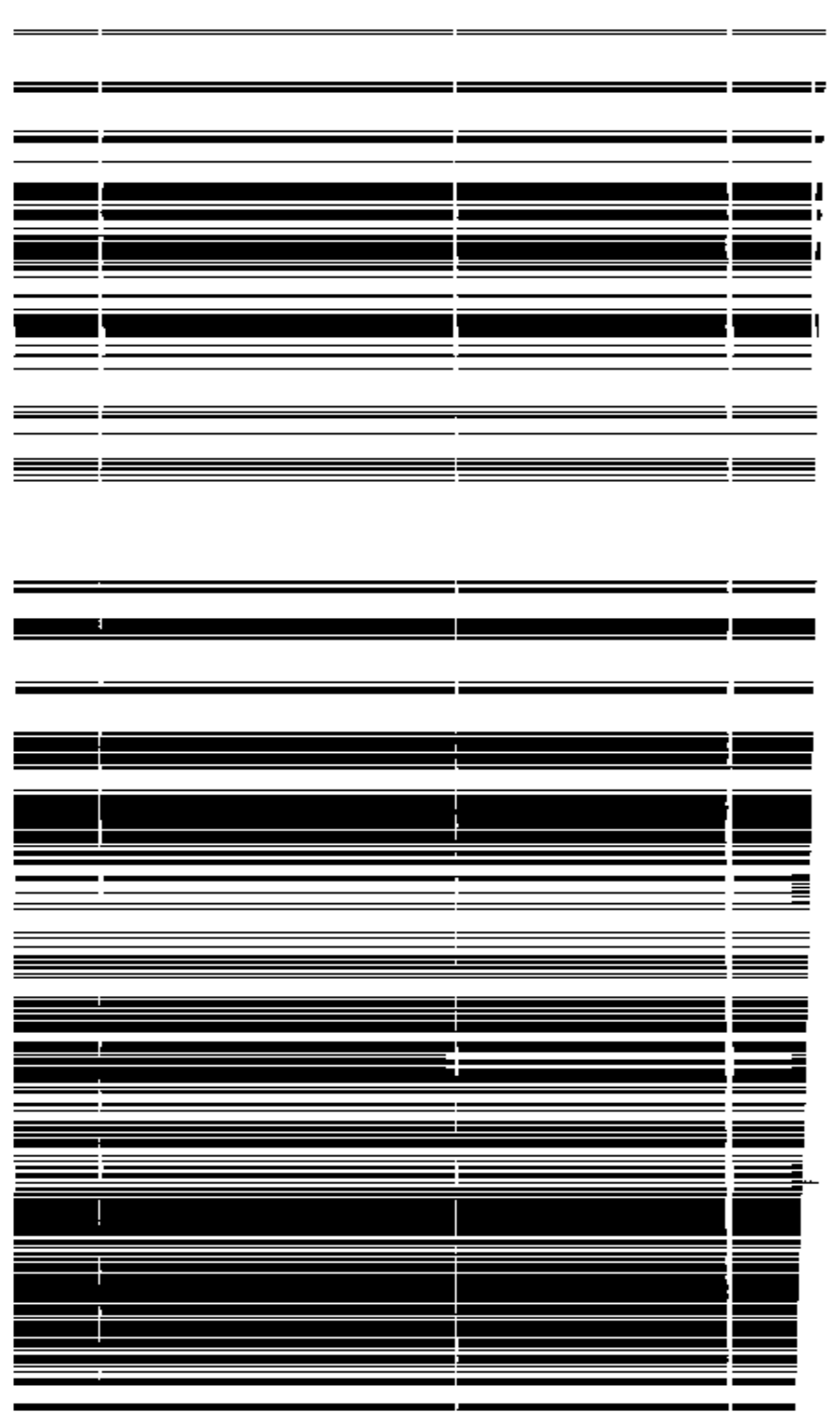
Even while officials were debating, usually by telex, the contents of their next statement, it is said South Africa was preparing denials and alternative versions.

The most clear-cut example came on Thursday when the South Africans announced that they were beginning to withdraw.

The Angolans were still collecting information and arguing about

the wording of a statement which finally went out on Friday night, stating that large areas were still subject to air raids and heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

When it reached the media the "South Africans withdrew" headlines were already 24 hours old.



By Arnold Kirkby
who went into Angola

ONDANGWA: A group of 20 Russian advisers, including an army officer, fled from a south Angolan town only two hours ahead of a South African battle group.

This was revealed when military correspondents this weekend flew into the Angolan war zone.

For the first time it has been disclosed that South African forces captured two Angolan towns and killed between 400 and 450 Swapo terrorists and Angolan soldiers in one of the most successful raids against terrorists.

Ten South African and SVA/Namibian territory force troops were killed in the action which started on Monday August 24.

Civilians in Xangongo — 100 kilometers from the SVA/Namibian border — revealed after questioning by security forces that the Russians had left the town at about 9am on Monday.

The first wave of South African forces hit the town at 11am.

The SADF showed Freshmen documents, photographs and money which Lieutenant Derrugshro Bragrup left in his haste to get out of the house.

Among his possessions was a IclC note.

The security forces knocked out a number of radar installations, anti-aircraft guns and nine T54 tanks in and around Xangongo.

At Ondive, the capital of the Cunene province, it is believed that another nine T54 Russian tanks were wiped out.

At Xangongo between 60 and 70 fully-laden Russian-made GAZ trucks were found with 20mm anti-aircraft guns, ammunition and supplies.

The South African military authorities orchestrating the Angolan offensive, said that as little damage as possible was being done to the civilian sectors of the towns.

During the operation measures were taken to ensure the safety of the local population. Afterwards the locals were assisted in returning to their homes and were also given food and water.

The South African Medical Service took over the running of the local hospital in Xangongo and have four patients under treatment.

One young South African soldier was shot when he attacked a Swapo bunker.

He managed to pull the pin out of a hand grenade and toss it into the darkened hollow, killing a number of terrorists. The soldier died soon after.

Army officers also praised the power of South Africa's Ratel armoured troop carriers.

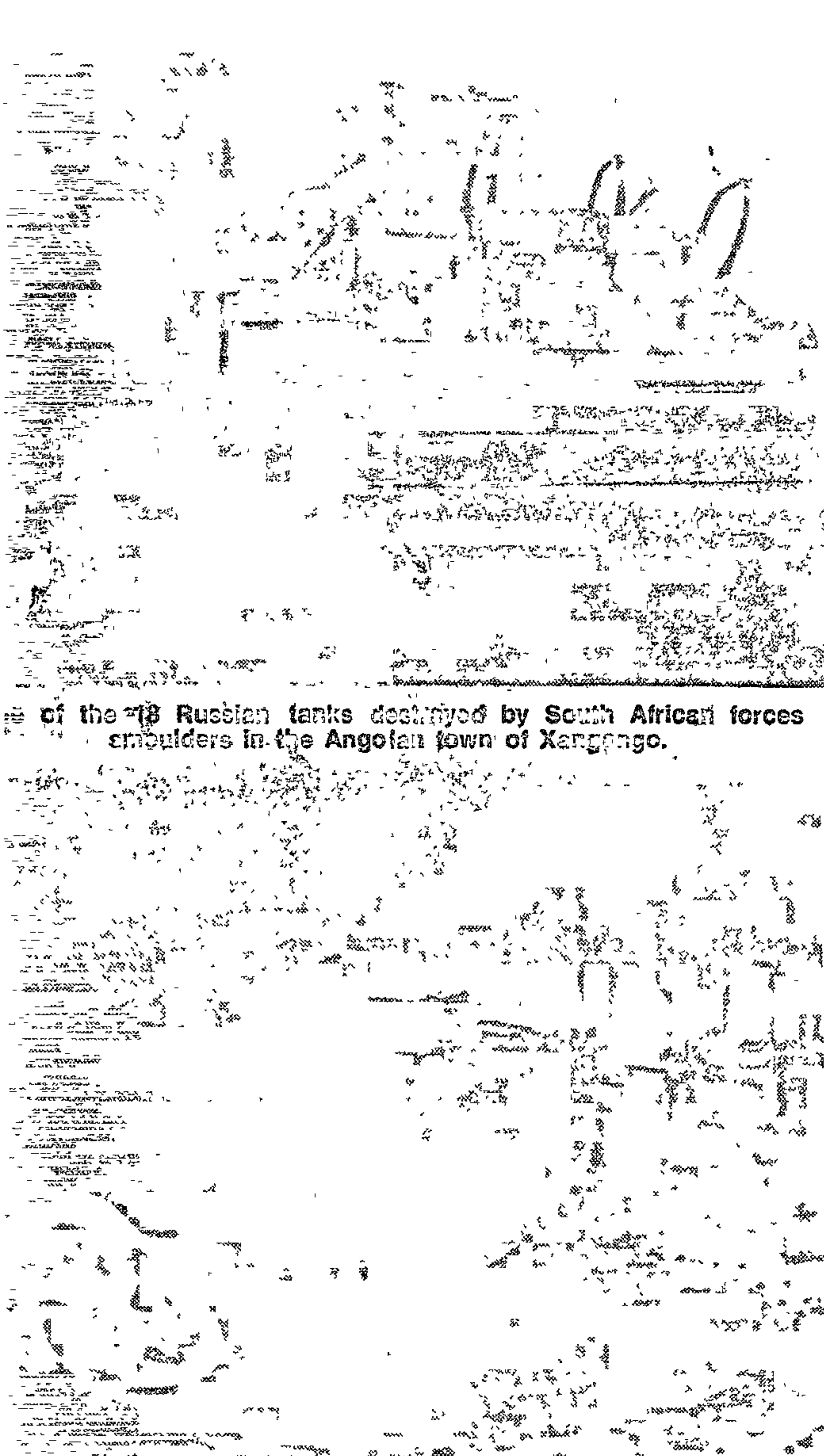
The bigger calibre guns proved very effective against the defences around the towns.

At the Angolan forces garrison in the town, the wreckage of a Buccaneer bomber, an Irapala fighter plane and helicopter which were brought down by the Angolans and Swapo over the past three years, were on display.

The military authorities said they had proof beyond words now that the Russians were clearly behind helping both the Angolans and Swapo terrorists in the south of Angola.

They showed journalists propaganda, a defensive plan for Xangongo written in Russian and a number of charts.

There were also a number of huge signs posted up throughout the town condemning South Africa and pledging to continue the struggle.



of the 18 Russian tanks destroyed by South African forces
crumblers in the Angolan town of Xangongo.

African troops regroup as a 14,5 mm anti-aircraft gun mounted on
a Russian-made Gaz truck burns fiercely

No South African or South West African POWs had been taken, the military sources said yesterday.

After six days of fighting, the combined South African and South West African forces began pulling out of Angola yesterday.

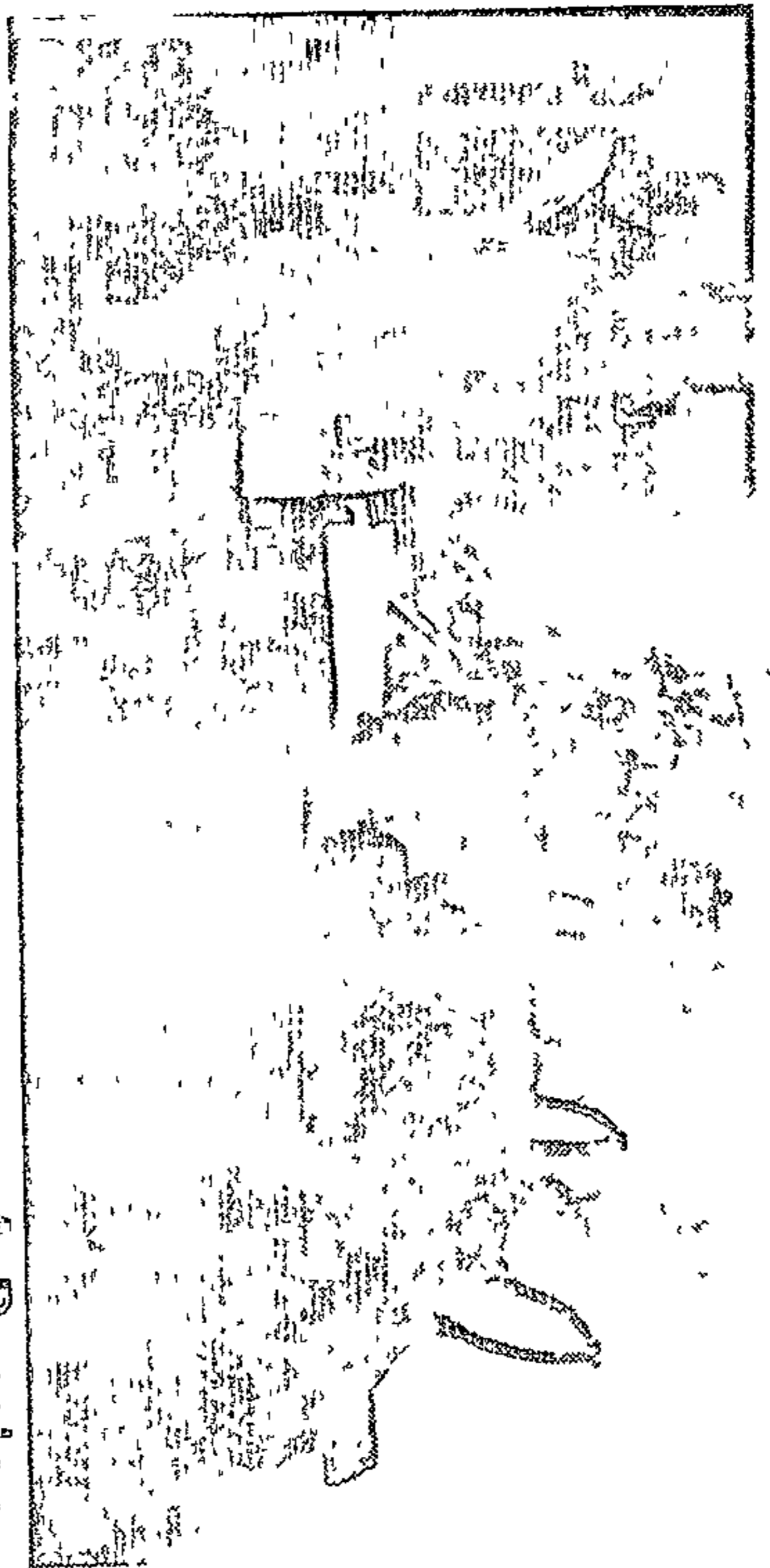
Officers at command headquarters at Oshakati in SWA said yesterday that clashes with the Angolan Government's army, Fapla — had been inevitable since the Angolans had begun to offer protective forces to Swapo.

Twenty-seven Russian advisers — 20 men and seven women — fled the town of Kaxango — formerly Villa de Rocades — shortly before South African armored forces swept into the town on Monday morning, the first day of the current operation.

In their haste the Russians left behind personal possessions and a huge quantity of documents, which military intelligence sources say point to a growing Soviet involvement in the war situation in southern Angola.

ANGOLA STRIKES SWAPO BUNKERS

STW 20/8/81 221



A Russian-built tank burns in Angola this week

Jumped on tank

The conventional phase of the operation was completed with the fall of the town of Ongava, formerly Villa Perena de Uca, on Friday, although counter insurgency operations against pockets of Swapo fighters were still continuing in large areas of southern Angola yesterday.

Several acts of bravery by national servicemen and citizen-force soldiers were reported to South African and foreign journalists who were flown to Xangongo, about 100km north of the SWA-Angolan border, yesterday.

Soldiers spoke of an unidentified national serviceman who broke from cover while under fire to jump on to a T-34 Soviet tank and lob a handgrenade inside before it could fire on advancing South African forces.

The grenade exploded, killing the Swapo driver, and the tank was put out of action.

In another incident, a citizen-force captain is reported to have tossed a grenade into a bunker after he had been mortally wounded by a Swapo terrorist who was holding out below.

The South Africans and South West Africans were determined to wipe out the Swapo infrastructure before pulling out of Angola, and they have seized large quantities of arms and equipment.

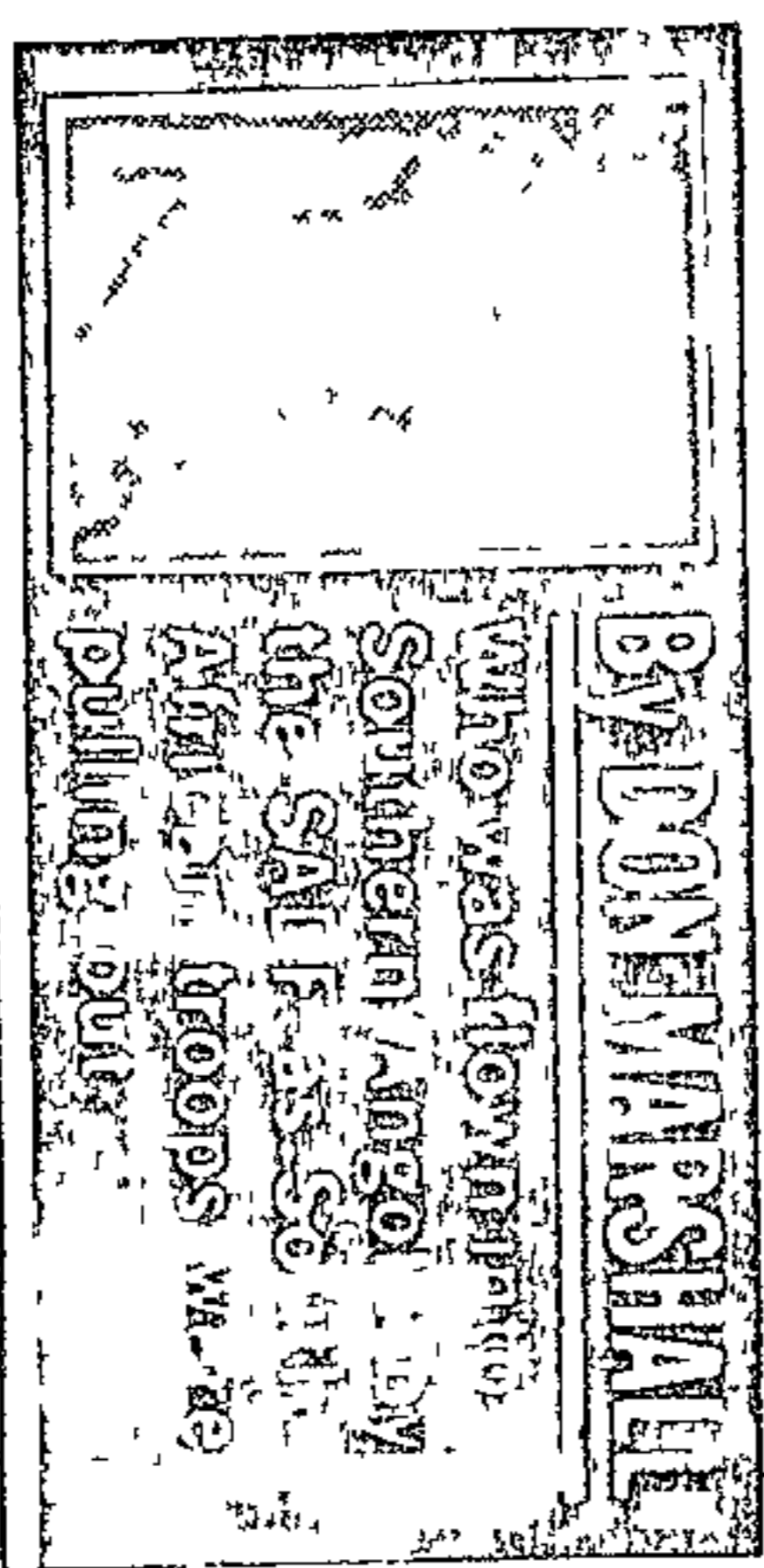
□ To Page 2

MORE than 400 members of Swapo and Angolan soldiers have been killed in Operation Protea, the South African search-and-destroy mission against Swapo strongholds in southern Angola.

An undisclosed number of Fapla were taken prisoner during six days of fighting. Military sources said yesterday that the prisoners were being "processed" although none of them had been taken back to South West Africa.

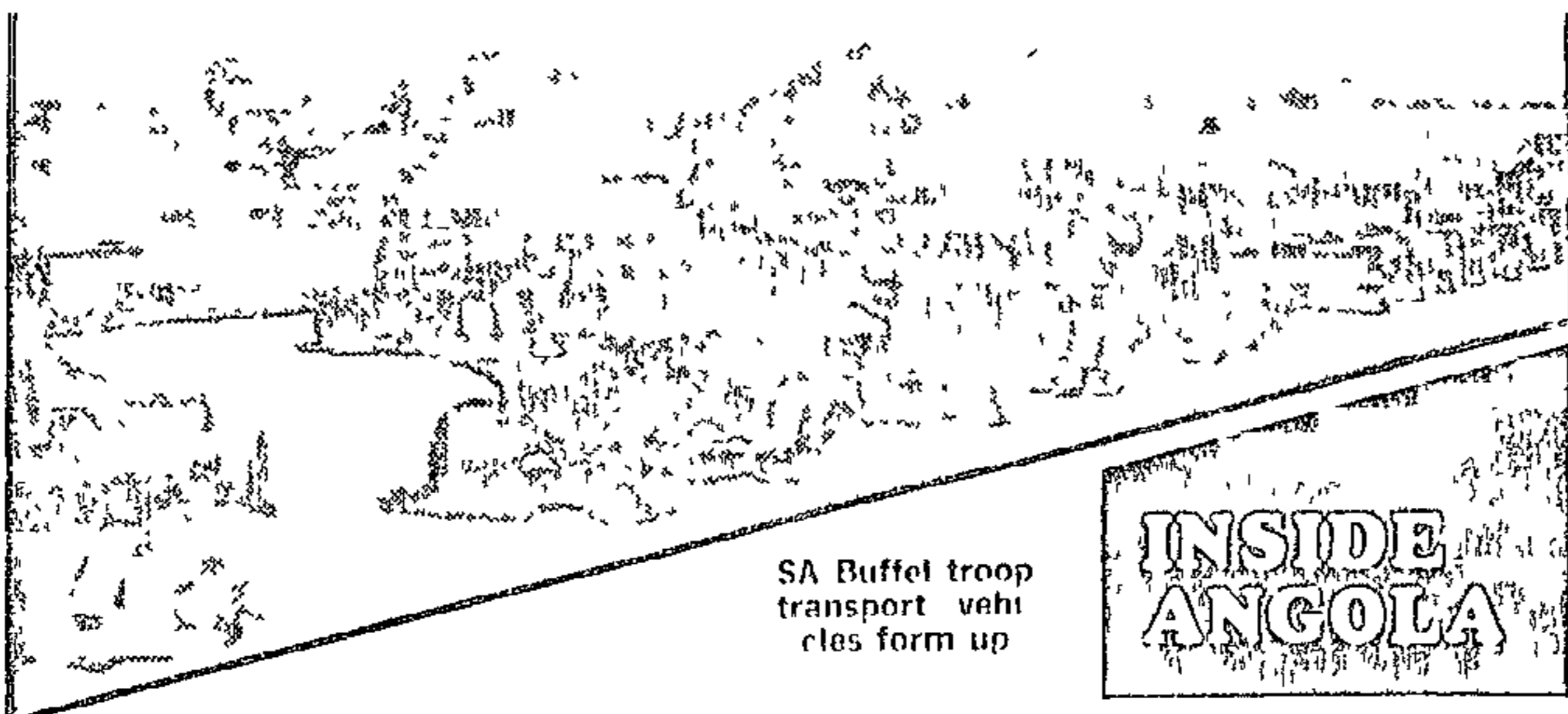
Ten members of the South African and South West African forces have been killed so far in Operation Protea, said to be the biggest since Operation Savannah in 1975.

No South African or South West African POWs had been taken the military

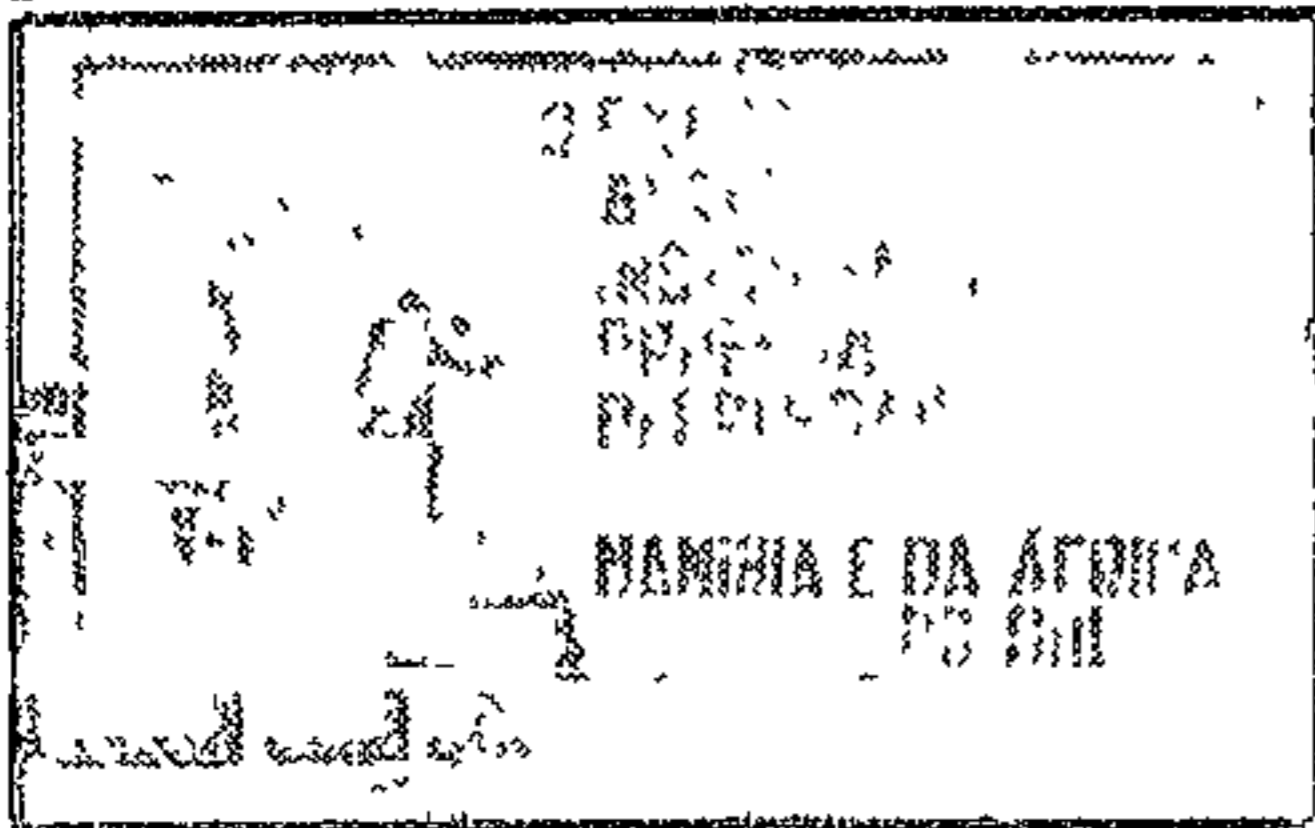


Russian adviser who was fleeing from the SWA forces in the SA-FAPLA battle in Angola.

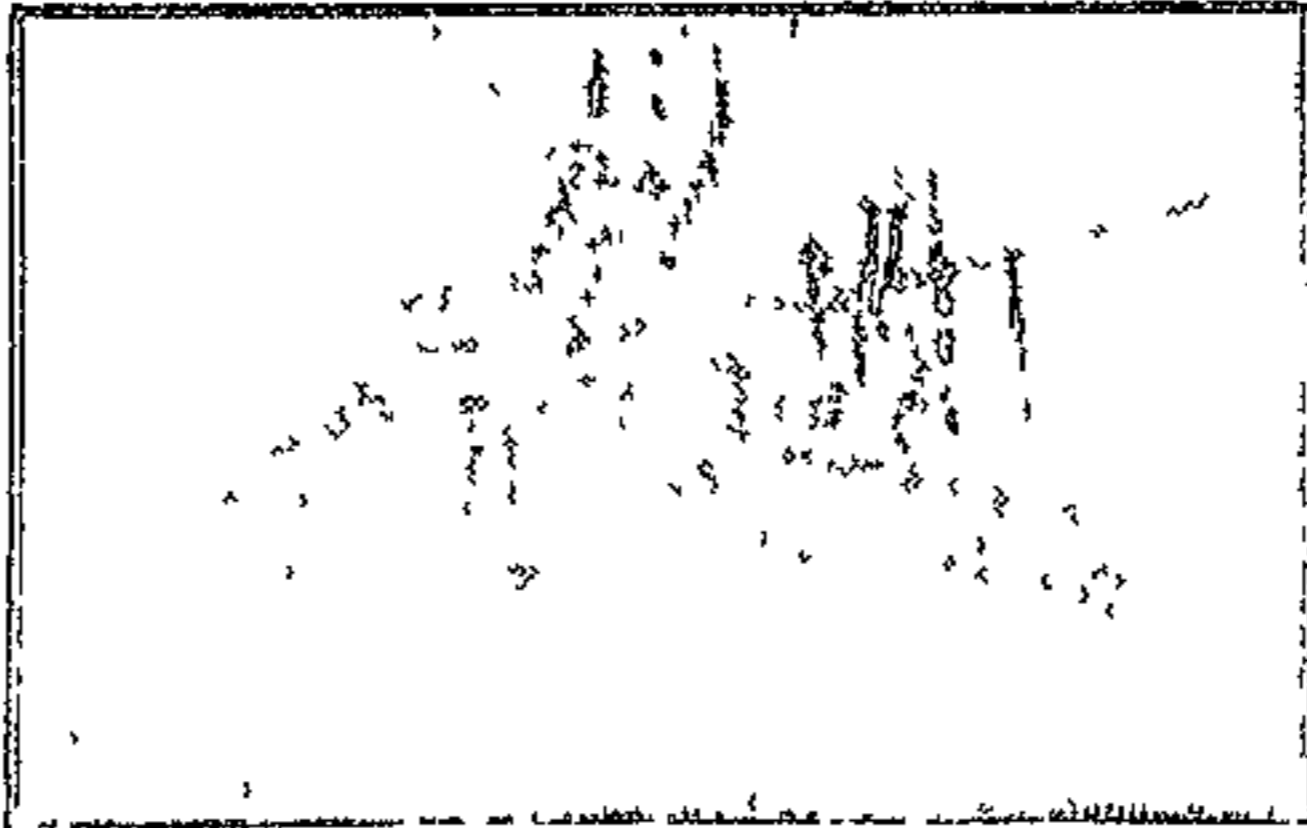
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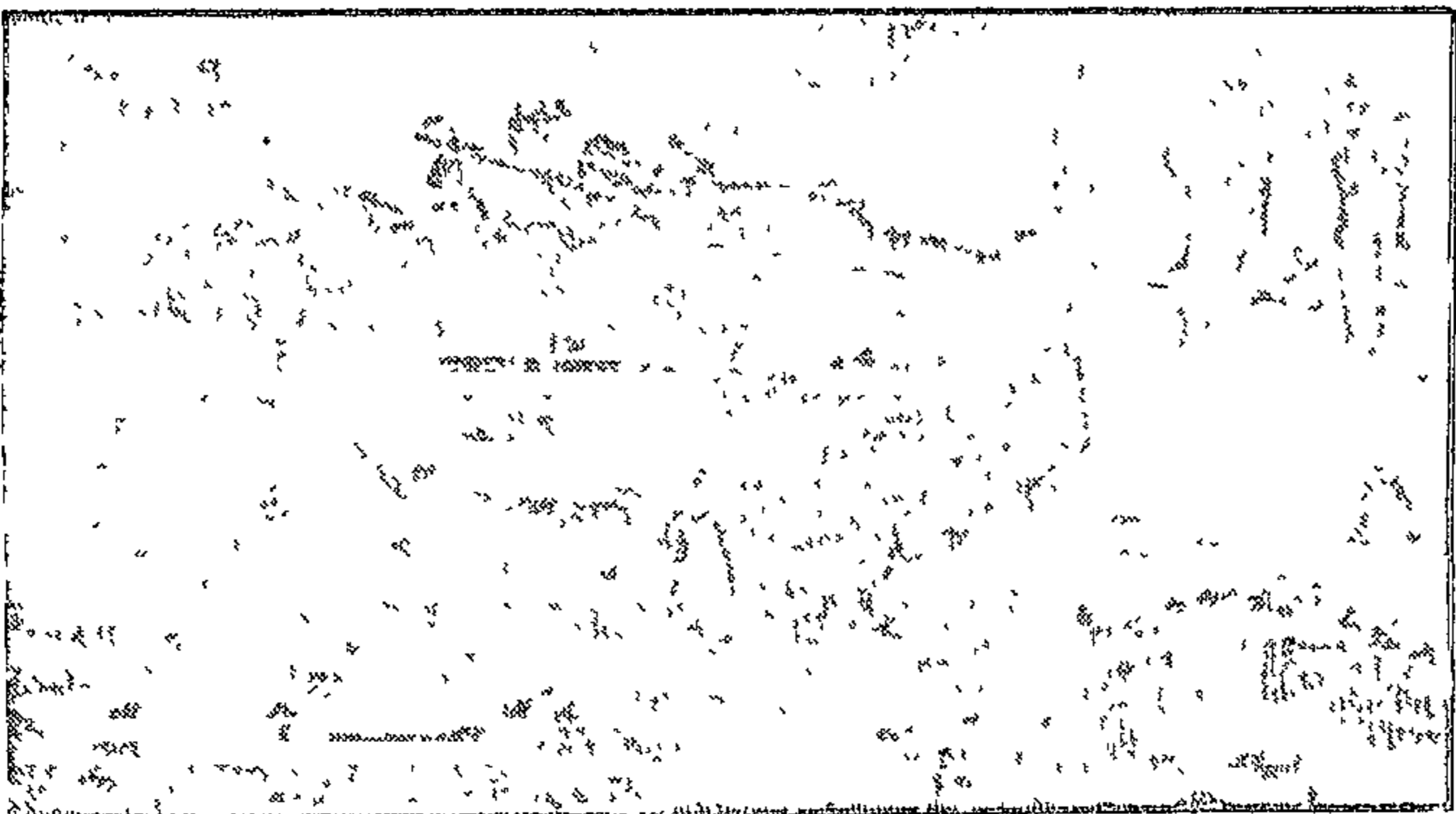
SA Buffel troop transport vehicles form up



An anti-South African poster in the key town of Xangongo



Smoke rises from a Russian-built T-34 tank knocked out in the fighting



Captured 14,5mm anti-aircraft gun on the back of a Soviet-built transporter

forces kill 450 in 3. days Angola strike

From Page 1

titles of Soviet-supplied equipment

Several Soviet T-34 tanks and other armoured vehicles, several hundred Soviet heavy-duty trucks, small arms, ammunition and mines and many new anti-aircraft guns will be brought back to South Africa

An entire Fapla Swapo supply convoy of about 70 vehicles was captured. It arrived at Xangongo shortly after the enemy had been driven from the town on Monday morning.

General Constand Viljoen, chief of the SADF, has said that the operation did not 'come anywhere near' the scale claimed by Angolan media.

"The reference to 45 000 troops is totally laughable because it was not a fraction of this," he said.

Although South Africa had wanted to avoid clashes with Angolan forces, military commanders said yesterday it was inevitable that they had occurred because of Fapla's decision to offer protection to Swapo.

At a Press briefing at Oshakati yesterday, Brigadier H 'Witkop' Badenhorst, operational commander of 'Protea', said that since Operation Smokeshell last year it had become increasingly difficult for South African forces to get at Swapo bases in southern Angola without getting involved with Fapla.

Fapla has been offering greater assistance to Swapo in terms of base facilities under the protective umbrella of Angolan forces, as well as Fapla's well developed radar early warning systems which were installed to keep a watch on South African intrusions into Angolan territory.

Operation Protea was launched last Sunday night when SAAF jet fighters and fighter bombers sneaked across the border and blasted these vital radar installations at Cahama, about 150km into Angola.

With the radar knocked out and air-force officers refused to disclose how they managed to penetrate into Angolan air space to accomplish the mission — South African armoured, mechanised infantry and artillery forces crossed into Angola shortly before midnight on Sunday to launch a co-ordinated attack on key Swapo installations.

One task force crossed the border near the vital town of Ruacana and, after crossing the Cunene River at Calueque, made a dash for the strategic town of Humbe on the vital north-south Angolan highway (about 120km inside Angolan territory) to cut off a Swapo retreat from other SA forces who were attacking from the south.

At the same time a second task force sped northwards from Ondangwa under cover of darkness and made for Xangongo, another strategic town in the operation because it overlooks the only bridge across the Cunene River.

A third task force moved in an easterly arch to drive a wedge between Fapla forces at the town of Peu Peu, about 10km northeast of Xangongo.

During Sunday night, SAAF fighter bombers bombed Fapla installations with leaflets warning the Angolan forces of the imminent action and telling them not to get involved.

1981

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NAMBIAN PROSPECT



NP's A. H. de Plessis DTA's Dirk Mudge

S Tribune 30/8/81 221
**That's the prospect as
 sceptics sit and wait**



Swapo's Sam Nujoma

- Paediatrics
- Pharmacology
- Physics
- Physiology
- Precambrian Research Unit
- Psychology
- Public Administration
- Quantity Surveying
- SAFRING
- Seabird Research Unit
- Social Anthropology
- Sociology
- Student Health
- Student Userrep
- S U N I
- Surgery
- Surveying
- Teaching Methods Unit

NAMBIAN'S internal political parties remain, in the light of the protracted dispute over the territory, sceptical of any speedy solution to the independence issue.

As United Nations member countries prepare to meet at a special sitting of the General Assembly on the Namibia question, political leaders here in Windhoek feel an internationally supervised election is some way off.

Swapo's president Sam Nujoma, takes this further with the contention that South Africa is actively delaying settlement efforts for the same purpose.

All are waiting for clues as to the future of the UN peace plan, Resolution 435, watching keenly for the international community's next moves towards settlement.

Some of the principal concerns among the internal groups include the apparent cracks in the Western Five contact group's alliance, and the argument whether Resolution 435 should remain intact or be amended.

It is generally held here that the South African Government is capitalising on the international stagnation on Namibia to grant the interim rulers time and enough power to prove themselves effective, and counter Swapo's considerable influence in the territory.

The DTA wants a situation as close to total self-rule as possible, claiming that it was not able to run the territory effectively in the first year of its limited executive power.

South West African National Party sources say the interim central government has virtually all the power it needs. The National Party, under Mr A. H. de Plessis, which rates the second-tier

While at loggerheads over constitutional developments in the territory, the DTA and the National Party accept that South Africa genuinely wants a viable settlement.

Though the white administration would like to see more functions being given to the territory's ethnic authorities, But black nationalists argue that the real power still lies in Pretoria, terming the current situation a "facade" or "neocolonialism".

Their views on South African sincerity in the independence issue almost concur — they claim South Africa only wants a solution for its own ends, to break Swapo and give the DTA an opportunity to establish a winner's image.

The DTA, dominant party in the territory's interim government, and the South West African National Party blame Swapo and UN partiality towards the movement, for delaying settlement.

Political parties which have refused to participate in the South African-approved interim process believe, however, that Pretoria is holding back to

Police break up Swapo march

from PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — Windhoek's Katutura township was quiet yesterday after police broke up a march after a Namibia Day rally organized by Swapo through the township on Saturday night

The annual "Namibia Day" rally commemorates the beginning of Swapo's armed struggle against South African security forces

This year's lively rally was attended by about 4 000 people and ironically it was celebrating the 15th year of the struggle only days after South African and South West African security forces had struck one of their hardest military blows against the organization

While Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), is waging a guerilla war on SWA/Namibia's northern border, the internal wing of the party is not banned in the territory

The rally is an annual event to celebrate "Namibia Day" on August 26

A bakkie-load of black supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance drove right into the centre of the meeting held in Windhoek's Katutura township and tried unsuccessfully to disrupt it

Shouting at the meeting through a loud-hailer, they told all Hereros at the meeting to leave immediately. One of them threw a few stones at the crowd and hit a woman and a car

A white policeman who shook hands with one of the group trying to disrupt the meeting persuaded them to leave

About 50 policemen in camouflage uniforms stood behind the meeting. Plain-clothes policemen were also

seen shooting a cine film of the meeting

"A man in the bakkie which tried to disrupt the meeting shouted from a loud-hailer "Stop this meeting. Otherwise, we will have to sort this out as between men"

Young girls dressed in the blue, red and green colours of Swapo paraded before the crowd as drum-majorettes

One speaker said that in the 15 years Swapo's military wing had been fighting the South African army, South Africa had been unable to defeat Swapo

Another speaker criticized the compulsory military call-up for all people in Namibia. He asked how Namibians could fight shoulder-to-shoulder with South Africans against Swapo

Rock-and-roll

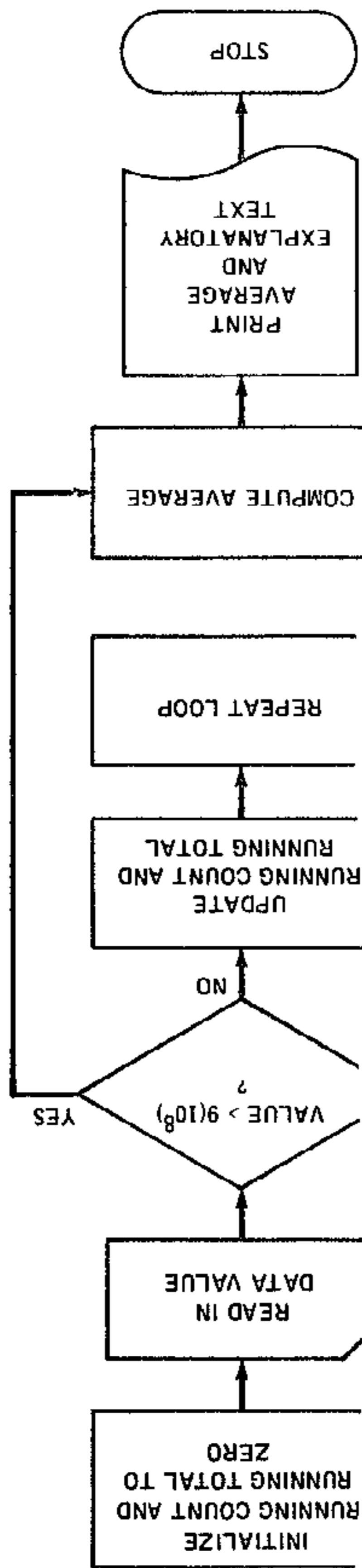
A rock-and-roll band accompanied frequent shouts from the crowd of "a luta continua" (the struggle continues), "vittoria es certa" (victory is certain) and "power"

Swapo's own "police force" — in khaki uniforms with Swapo scarves and hats — and some of them carrying imitation bazookas and rifles, kept the crowd in order

After the meeting finished, a large section of the crowd, numbering about 2 000, began a "solidarity" march through Katutura from the outskirts where the meeting was held

Two police vehicles loaded with men from the special task force broke through the rear of the meeting and began to disperse the crowd

A few shots were heard but no casualties were reported. It could not be ascertained if any arrests were made



1. Initialize a running count
2. Read in a value
3. Test the value to be added to the card) to be a value to be added to step 7 if the
4. Add the input
5. Increase the
6. Read in the
7. Divide the
8. Print this
9. Indicate the

This program calculates the average of a series of numbers, each of which is supplied by a punched card. The program is general enough to calculate the average no matter how many values are involved. The last card of the data deck contains a value known to be outside the range of values expected. This card is used as an end data card. After the end data card is detected, the average is calculated and printed, together with explanatory text.

Figure 1-6 is a flowchart, with explanatory text, outlining the program. A flowchart should be constructed for any extensive program. It is a convenient means for detecting logical errors and provides documentation for other programmers who may be able to use or modify the same program. If the flowchart provides enough detail, the actual writing of the program is greatly simplified.

Swapo lives it up as war continues

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — While their armed comrades were facing the wrath of security forces in southern Angola, about 4000 Swapo supporters celebrated Namibia Day at a peaceful rally here at the weekend.

Juvenile drum majorettes clad in the blue, red and green of Swapo sang and danced to the township jazz of "Fire," a local band, as security

forces continued mopping-up actions in Operation Protea 800 km to the north.

Members of the SWA Police task force in camouflage uniforms watched from a distance on Saturday as Swapo's "Namibia Police," carrying firearm toys and homemade replicas, jived in the dust of Katutura township.

Star 31/8/87 (221)

Angola raid backlash on SWA talks

News 31/8/87

(221)

MID)
IN CAPE

Political Staff

THE successful military raid into Angola by South African and South West African forces is showing signs of serious implications for negotiations towards an internationally agreed independence for the disputed territory.

Hopes that the talks will continue are being largely based on the clear American determination 'to keep the show on the road'.

But diplomats fear that the incursion could provide France with the opening to withdraw from the Western 'Big Five' contact group — a move which could seriously upset and possibly jeopardise attempts at an international solution.

LENT SUPPORT

Diplomatic spokesmen pointed out today that there had been rumours that France might withdraw since the takeover by Mr Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Government.

Until recently the possibility was generally dismissed as sabbal rattling. But the strong stand the country has now taken on the Angola raid has lent support to the view that the possibility of the country withdrawing should not be excluded.

Any drastic action by France could also influence

the positions of West Germany and Canada in the contact group.

Both countries have been notably stronger in their condemnation of the incursion into Angola than the United States and Britain.

Diplomatic spokesmen said another complicating factor for the talks could be the outcome of UN Security Council and General Assembly meetings.

PARTIALITY

On the other hand, it has been warned that any UN move to castigate South Africa, such as by imposing sanctions, would serve to strengthen South African suspicion of UN partiality towards Swapo.

While several governments have issued public statements condemning the raid, some have also summoned the South African ambassadors in their capitals to convey their disapproval.

However, sources claimed today that the South African Government's counter-offensive in the diplomatic field of taking newspaper and television reporters to the scene of the battlefield in Angola had paid dividends.

This is said to have lent support to Pretoria's standpoint that the incursion was planned as a retaliatory raid against Swapo and that there was never any intention to occupy parts of Angola.

© See Page 4.

Poverty²

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Just 31, 1981

Angela

denies SA pull-out

Sewaka 31/8/81

221

ANGOLA yesterday dismissed a statement by South Africa that it was pulling out of Angola and said heavy fighting was continuing.

South African troops are occupying Njiva, capital of the southern Angolan province of Cunene, 40 kms from the border with Namibia, the Angolan defence ministry said.

The ministry said fighting was continuing between Angolan and South African Troops, which were still occupying nine other places, including Xangongo, 100 kms from the border.

The defence ministry added that five South African aircraft had been shot down in the previous 48 hours.

On Friday, SADF chief General Constand Viljoen said his troops were withdrawing from Angola after a "limited operation"

Report by AFP, Sapa-Reuter-AP

against Namibian guerilla bases there.

But on Saturday, the SADF said they had struck deep into Angola, knocking out radar and anti-aircraft installations and killing at least 400 Angolan troops and Swapo guerillas.

Brigadier Rudolph Badenhorst, commander of Oshakati base, said South African ground troops had launched a four-pronged assault which reached as far as Xangongo.

CUBAN WARNS

Just as Gen Viljoen was announcing the South African withdrawal, Cuba warned South Africa that its troops stationed in Angola will be sent into action if South African forces approach their positions.

The text of the violently worded Havana statement warned that Cuban troops in Angola would join battle "if the South African force approached the positions they were defending".

It demanded that the South African "racist invaders halt their aggression and withdraw from Angolan territory," while accusing the United States of being "intellectually the instigator and the principle party responsible for the cowardly aggression".

DISASTER

"This is a full-scale military operation against a free and sovereign country," the communique said, adding that Swapo was "the sole legitimate representative for the Namibian territory".

The Angolan government has declared the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Cuando Cubango, "disaster zones".

The government called on "all members of the Organisation of African Unity support committees, humanitarian organisations and the international community" to grant "all possible aid to the populations of the zones affected by the racist attack" from Pretoria.

It said many people had been killed or made homeless, and that major material damage included the destruction of schools, hospitals, and transport

and communications facilities.

The Angolan government said the South African attack was aimed basically at preventing a negotiated solution to the Namibian question in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolution.

The cabinet reaffirmed "unconditional support" for Swapo, calling it "the vanguard of the Namibian people".

Meanwhile at the United Nations, the United States accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of aggravating conflict in southern Africa, but said it would support a UN Security Council demand for the "prompt" withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

US ambassador Charles Lichtenstein, addressing a meeting of the 15-nation council, refused to commit his country to an outright condemnation of South Africa for its cross-border raids into Angola.

He said South Africa's actions must be seen in the context of the presence of an estimated 20,000 Cuban troops in Marxist-ruled Angola and Soviet arms supplies to Swapo guerillas.

In Belgrade, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma denied his guerillas has been involved in fighting against South Africans. "The Angolan army has been fighting Swapo does not fight in Angola, it fights in Namibia," he said.

Czechoslovak, Bulgarian and Romanian Communist Party newspapers have denounced the South African incursion into Angola as an aggressive terrorist act inspired by Washington.

Czechoslovakia's Rude Pravo said "The terrorist incursion was not a single act carried out by South African racists, but part of extensive coordinated steps in line with a policy originating in Washington with the purpose of achieving hegemony of American imperialism through confrontations, escalation of international tension and creation of hotbeds of conflicts in all parts of the world".



on town of Xangongo after the South African attack

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria yesterday described the latest Angolan claims as "just another example of the mass propaganda that is being fed to the world".

He said it was clear the Angolan government and its news agency were doing everything possible to keep up a stream of such allegations in an attempt to hold the world's attention until the United Nations Security Council had taken a decision on the resolution now before it.

The claims also fell into the pattern of full-scale propaganda which was to be kept up until the session of the UN General Assembly on September 3, he said.

Referring to the specific claim that five South African planes had been shot down, he said this was just another example of the nonsense that was being told to the world.

UN attack on SA ^{DM} Star. 1/9/81 runs into US veto ²¹

By Donald Knowler,
The Star Bureau.

NEW YORK—The United States last night vetoed a UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's raid into Angola — revealing a split among Western nations which are trying to find a peace formula for SWA/Namibia

Britain abstained in the vote while the third permanent Western member of the Council, France, voted for the resolution.

Russia, Uganda and Angola immediately accused the Reagan administration of supporting South African aggression

The resolution, which

also called for the withdrawal of South African troops and reparations to Angola, was a milder version of one circulated earlier which demanded mandatory sanctions and which would probably have been vetoed by the three Western powers.

Last night's vote ended three days of behind-the-scenes negotiations to find wording that would be acceptable

Black African diplomatic sources said the US made it clear it would not support any resolution that went beyond a demand for South African withdrawal

Britain and France were prepared for a condemnation, but Britain was concerned by language associated with sanctions.

The US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada are to meet in New York early next month

Ⓞ The Angola news agency, Angop, claimed 3 000 people were made homeless through bombing at the town of Cahama during the South African raid.

It said 81 buildings were totally destroyed in the first day of bombing on August 23. An Angop reporter said he found a scene of "total devastation"

The agency said South African planes attacked Tchibemba, about 250 km from the SWA/Namibia border, on Saturday for the eighth time since August 23. Eight people had died in this raid. The following day South African planes attacked a military convoy near Tchibemba, Angop reported.

SADU
21/8/87
denies

Angolan claims

The South African forces are continuing their withdrawal from Angola. Claims that forces are still occupying a number of towns in southern Angola have been described as "rubbish".

According to the latest Angolan Government claim, South African forces have advanced about 110 km along the main highway into Angola from the south and fighting is still raging halfway between the Cunene provincial capital, Ngiva, and Lubango, the main town in the south.

A Defence Force spokesman said the latest Angolan claims of the South African occupation and of a number of aircraft having been shot down were a transparent attempt to create an impression that a large-scale invasion force had entered the country. This had been done in a bid to obtain world reaction before the UN General Assembly's special session on SWA/Namibia beginning on Thursday.

The spokesman referred to the statement by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, who said on Friday that South African forces had completed their main task and were withdrawing from Angola.

TRICK

Angola has dismissed South African assurances that its forces were withdrawing as a "trick".

A group of diplomats who returned to Luanda yesterday after visiting areas near the battle zones said they heard and saw no signs of continued fighting.

The British ambassador Mr Frank Kennedy said the town of Cahama had been completely destroyed.

After visiting the town with ambassadors of West Germany, France, Italy and Rumania, he said "The population had been evacuated — the only people in the town were members of the local militia and the army".

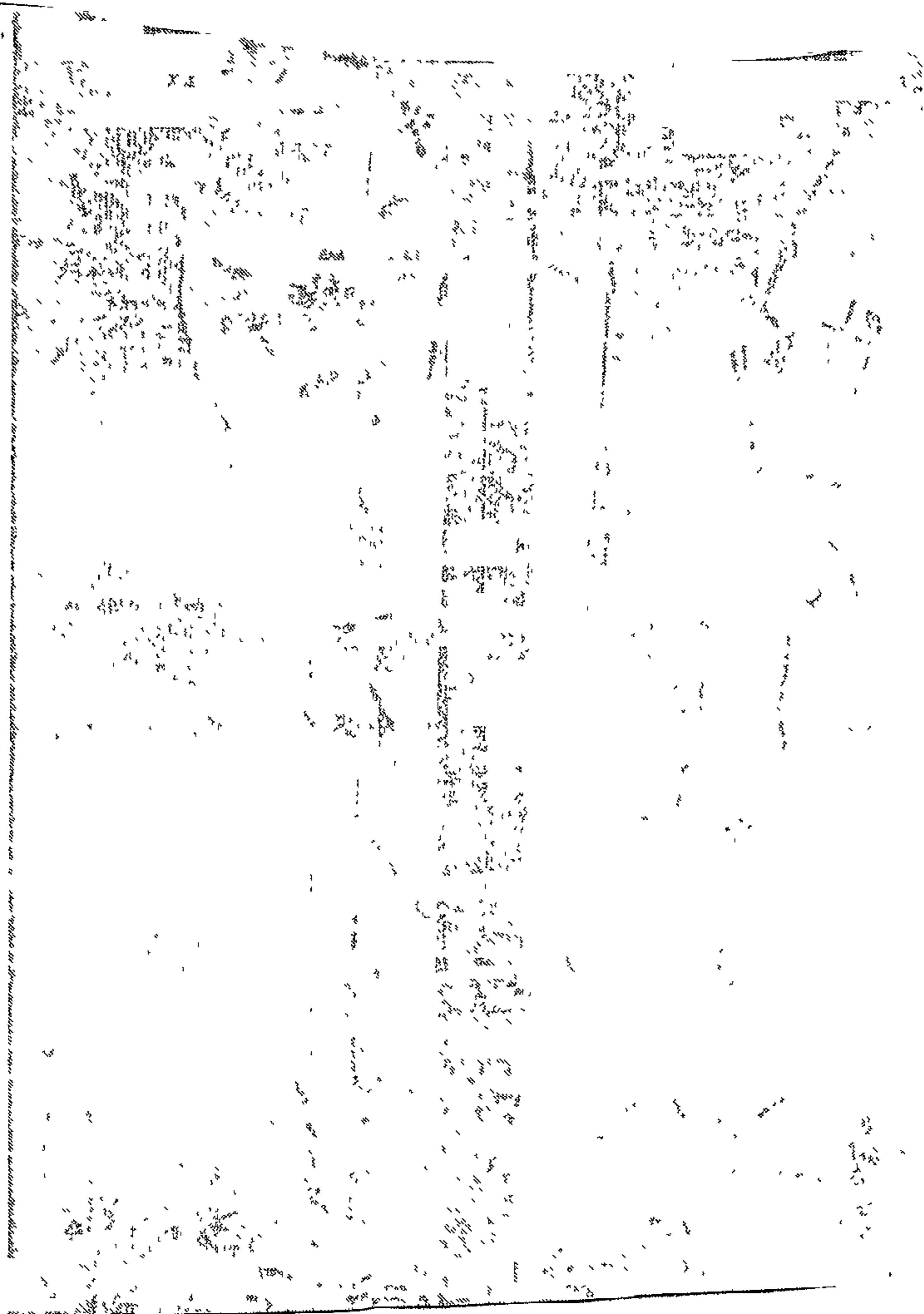
The Angolan newspaper, *Journal de Angola*, accused South Africa yesterday of using unidentified chemical bombs against Angolan troops — Guardian News Service, Sapa and Sapa-Reuter.

STW

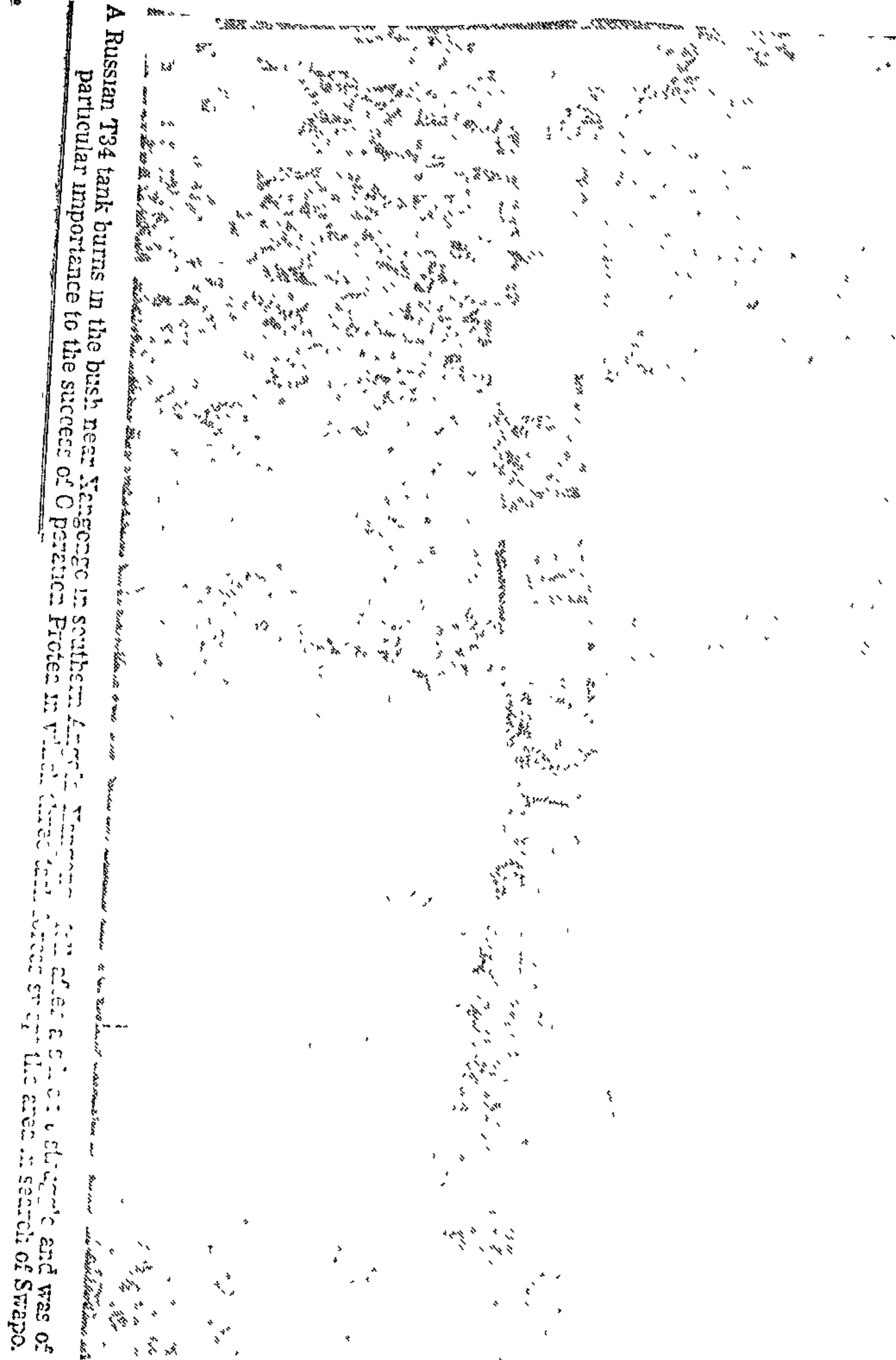
1/8/81

(221)

A 14.5 mm anti-aircraft gun bursts on the roof of a Russian-made Gun truck after being hit by Soviet American fire in Xangon-
go Three soldiers stand by, relieved that the burst is over



STAC 11/8/81 (221)



A Russian T34 tank burns in the bush near Yemgoro in southern Arctica. The tank was destroyed by a fire from a St. George and was of particular importance to the success of Operation Protea in which three tanks were destroyed in the area in search of Swapo.

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United States continued to resist demands during the weekend to support a United Nations Security Council condemnation of South Africa's latest raid into Angola.

White House still won't condemn raid

ship" to its neighbours, as it had done in the past. "However, we have been equally adamant that such cooperation cannot take place if our neighbours allow terrorists to use their territories as refuges."

The American Government appeared to isolate itself from its allies in the Security Council as South Africa warned Angola it would pursue Swapo "wherever and whenever we can find them" if incursions into SWA/Namibia did not stop.

After two days of consultations and speeches on a complaint by Angola about the raid the Security Council remained deadlocked on the wording of a statement on South Africa's action.

The United States, it was reliably learned, had refused to approve a draft resolution condemning the South African raid. Instead the United States supported a demand for South Africa's immediate withdrawal from Angola.

The US attitude differed sharply from the views of Britain and France.

Both firmly rebuked South Africa.

The United States delegate said the South African raid must be viewed in

the context of violence in southern Africa.

He said foreign military advisers were still in Angola six years after independence and Swapo guerrillas were being supplied with arms shipped into Angola.

Observers at the UN said America's not condemning South Africa could have repercussions in the Western contact group of five nations trying to find an independence formula for SWA/Namibia.

South Africa's chief de-

legate to the UN, Mr. Adriaan Eksteen, told the council on Saturday the time had come for South Africa's neighbouring states to choose between peaceful co-existence or escalating violence.

He said the South African operation into Angola had been aimed solely at Swapo. South African troops had not sought a confrontation with their Angolan counterparts.

Mr. Eksteen said South Africa still wanted to extend "a hand of friend-

African members of the UN remain sceptical about attempts by the West, and particularly the United States, to devise a settlement formula for SWA/Namibia.

Most UN member states support Swapo. African states especially are wary of any moves that might prejudice the chances of Swapo winning a "free and fair" election or of moves to introduce clauses that might inhibit a Swapo government's power if it won an elec-

Angola's high price for aid from Reds

LONDON — Angola, once the second richest country in Africa has learned to live with shortages.

"What really galls the man in the street," said a Western diplomat, "is watching a fleet of Russian trawlers fishing off the coast when there is no fish in the shops of Luanda."

Angola pays a heavy price for its help from the Eastern bloc. Since the ruling MPLA declared independence in 1975 after a bitter civil war, thousands of Cubans, Russians and East Germans have been providing everything from military strength (17,000 Cuban troops remains a contentious issue within the MPLA).

But while South Africa makes regular, often devastating raids across the border and provides support for the dissident Angolan guerilla group, Unita, the Luanda Government has little alternative but to rely on outside help.

Visiting businessmen and Western diplomats are frequently told Angola would like to improve its links with the West. Western technicians run the oil business, which accounts for nearly 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings and Angola has been a cautious but regular borrower in the capital markets.

But under President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who became leader after the death of Agostinho Neto in September 1979, there has never been any real doubt about who Angola sees as its best allies.

Last week's South Africa incursion has only strengthened the resolve of the Angolan Government to keep the Cubans in place.

Yet the Government badly wants a solution to the SWA/Namibian question. It has continued to give full support to Swapo in its fight to win independence for the territory, but Swapo has attracted South African wrath.

In addition, South African support for Jonas Sav-

imbi's Unita forces — one of three groups which battled for power after the Portuguese pulled out — has made them a horn in Luanda's side.

The extent of Unita's support is contested, but it has enough military muscle to keep the Benguela railway line running from the southern Zaire mining province of Shaba to the port of Lobito, almost permanently out of action.

In the rest of the country the MPLA Government has established itself. Following last December's party congress, President dos Santos, formerly Minister of Planning, asserted himself as the country's undisputed leader.

Now he has the tricky job of charting a course between economic pragmatism and increasing Western involvement, and maintaining the momentum of socialist revolution.

The civil war left the economy in tatters. The departure of more than 500,000 Portuguese meant the country was short of technical expertise and undermined the distributive trade and manufacturing industry.

A few have returned, but most trained manpower comes from the Eastern bloc.

Yet the economy bounced back remarkably quickly, thanks largely to buoyant world prices for Angola's oil exports. Angola produces about 160,000 barrels a day and mining, including oil, accounts for more than 80 percent of foreign exchange holdings.

In 1974 Angola was self-sufficient in food and was the world's fourth largest coffee producer. It is now a net importer of food.

The biggest single project underway is one to triple Luanda refinery's capacity to 4-million tons of crude a year. Many of the industrial projects are going to Western companies. From The Financial Times, London.

Bugs helped Luanda lose

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The Angolan Government, bitterly frustrated at its failure to win effective world condemnation of last week's South African incursion, claims that Pretoria was able to monitor internal communications in Luanda and use the resulting knowledge of Angolan intentions to mount a crushingly well-timed counter-propaganda campaign.

Even while Ministers and officials were debating the contents of their next statement — usually by telex — it is said that the South Africans were preparing appropriate denials and alternative versions of events.

The most clear-cut example came on Thursday when the South Africans started a stream of announcements that they were beginning to withdraw troops.

At the time, the Angolans were still collecting information and arguing about the wording of a statement, which finally went out on Friday night, claiming that large areas were still subject to air raids and heavy hand-to-

hand fighting.

But when it reached the media the "South Africans withdraw" headlines were already 24 hours old.

The battle of words continued at the weekend, with the Angolans still lagging. They declared the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Kuanza Kubango, scenes of the fiercest fighting, a "disaster zone" and appealed for international aid.

The South Africans, meanwhile, took a hand-picked group of journalists and showed them local footballers playing happily against a scratch South African Army team.

Unofficially, the Angolan Government is arguing that South Africa has achieved its major objective — to wreak such destruction in the region north of the SWA/Namibian border that it is effectively the "demilitarised zone" that South Africa wants as a precondition to a SWA/Namibia settlement.

Defence Force chief, General Constand Viljoen, has brushed aside such dramatic interpretations.

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STAR

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STATE
1/8/91

The South African raid into Angola was not only dangerous and illegal but also valueless in contributing to a solution of the problems of the area, says an editorial headed "Wrong way to stop Russia" in The Times today.

The Star Bureau Military measures against Swapo are almost certainly doomed to failure in the long run, says an editorial in The Times today. They have been tried repeatedly since 1975 and have neither discouraged Swapo nor brought a settlement nearer.

"On the contrary they have tended to exacerbate tension and confirm Angola in the belief that it

still needs Cuban troops and Soviet weapons for its protection.

"This latest attack by South Africa will have the same effect and is unlikely to be regarded by Swapo as causing them anything more than a temporary setback."

The paper says the episode is particularly worrying because it suggests that South Africa is now more confirmed than ever in its opposition to the

political settlement which, until January, was being negotiated in Geneva.

But the paper warns that if the South Africans have come to believe they can count on unconditional support from Washington, they ought to be now to be having second thoughts.

"Mr Beasat must now be coming to see that his admirable desire to end Soviet influence out of Africa will not be served

SA's illegal attack valueless, says Times

by joining forces with South Africa in military confrontations with black nationalists

"This merely sucks in more Soviet support for the nationalists. In the long run it is African nationalism itself that will defeat Soviet penetration."

An SWA/Namibian solution is now the most urgently needed settlement, says The Times. In pulling away from it

South Africa seems to have drawn the wrong lessons from Mr Mugabe's victory in Zimbabwe.

"The proper lesson is that in Africa an election victory by an ostensibly marxist movement does not necessarily further Soviet interests. In Namibia it could even do the opposite — although there is no guarantee — by removing the main reason for the Cuban presence in Angola."

SA raids will strengthen Unita

Star 1/9/81

221

SA

GENERAL MALAN

Unita expected to cash in on chaos in Angola

Star 1/9/81

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have the resources to take this initiative

Any drives by Unita to hold towns overrun by South African forces would also have an effect on the war situation and Swapo's activities along the south-western front

Unita regards Swapo as an enemy because of its collaboration with the MPLA regime

Analysts also pointed out that had the Angolan Government not made such a "fuss" about the South African actions it would not have given Unita an "open invitation" to take advantage of the chaotic conditions

General Malan told an Armscor banquet in Pretoria last night that he hoped the Western world would take cognisance of the clear proof of Cuban and Russian involvement with Angolan Government

forces and Swapo gathered during the recent SADF raids.

He said proof found of Russian plans for southern Africa did not augur well for freedom and the Free World

"It is time that the West and Africa remove their blinkers and take note of what is going on in the region

"It is not a question of so-called liberation but of Soviet enslavement," said General Malan

By Chris van Gass, Pretoria Bureau

Unita is expected to increase its influence drastically in southern Angola after the devastating South African attacks on Swapo bases.

The chaos now reigning in southern Angola after last week's action was an "ideal" opportunity for Unita to cash in on the situation, according to analysts

The Minister of Defence, General Malan, said last night the "hysterical" propaganda campaign by the Angolan Government to discredit South Africa's action could possibly mean that Unita would capitalise on the situation immediately

"But no matter what it does, South Africa will again have to carry the blame because the Angolan Government does not want to admit to the world that it is involved in a civil war," said General Malan

Unita has been very active in recent months mainly in the province of Bie and Humbo

With the present situation in the Cunene province, Unita could, if it had a reasonably well organised force, make capital out of the situation, analysts believe.

But they have questioned whether Unita will

To Page 3, Col 4

TAB 31
 COLUMNS...CATEGORIES OF WHEREFROM

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Why SA didn't put Savimbi in power in 1975

Star 1/9/81

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MR HEATH

South Africa's 1975 incursion into Angola was a follow-up operation against Swapo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller said yesterday.

Answering a question on the reasons for South Africa's withdrawal in 1975 after it had nearly reached the capital of Luanda, Dr Muller said South Africa had limited objectives, to stop Swapo using Angola as a base.

Asked why South Africa did not put Unita leader, Dr Savimbi, into power in Angola, Dr Muller said it followed a policy of non-interference in its neighbours internal affairs.

Earlier, former British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, said South Africa's recent incursion into Angola against Swapo could be used by Russia as a propaganda weapon.

US analyst, Dr George Wittman, said Russia did not want a solution in SWA/Namibia, but wanted to use it to spread its influence.

Russian colonels shot dead in raid

By Chris van Gass

The South African forces shot dead two Russian Lieutenant Colonels during operations inside Angola against Swans, and captured a Russian NCO if was confirmed in Pretoria today.

Defence Force headquarters identified the captured non-commissioned officer taken prisoner as Sergeant Major Postretsov Nicolay Fedrovich.

Asked for further details today a Defence Force spokesman said Sergeant Major Fedrovich was captured during a slumich about 50 km from the SWA-Angola border. He was travelling in a military vehicle in company with members of Swans and MPLA forces.

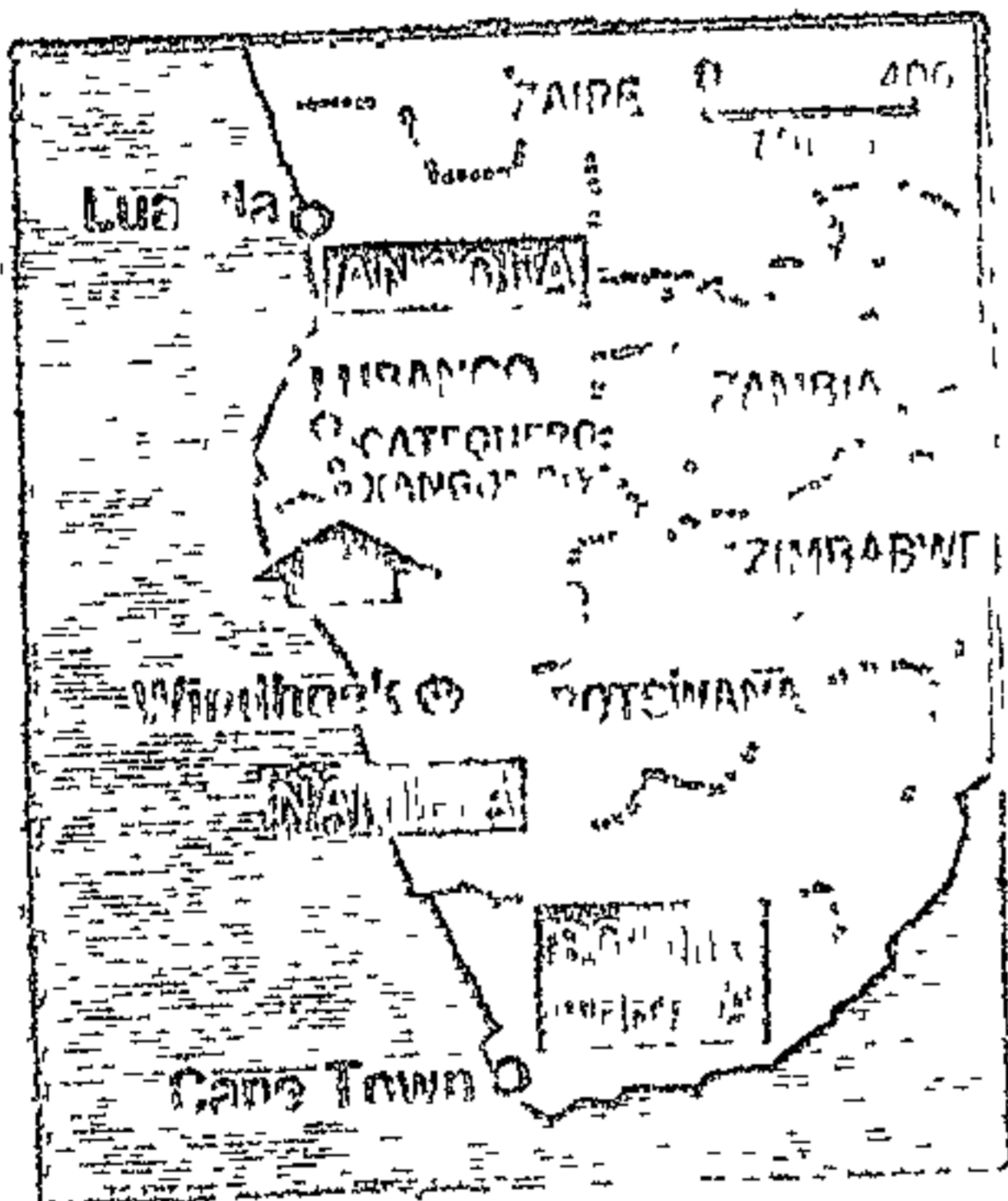
The spokesman said the SADF had in its possession documentary evidence of the military appointments of the Russian officers.

According to the SADF, the name of the Russian officer who were killed would not be made known at this stage. But he said among the names of those who were killed were two Lieutenant Colonels.

No further personal details about Sergeant Major Fedrovich were released by the SADF, nor details about the raid where the Russian officers had died.

South African forces were still in the process of being completely withdrawn from Angola.

The withdrawal from Namongo had been completed by 2 pm on Monday according to a Defence Force spokesman who said further withdrawal from Namongo was being hampered because of mined roads south of the town which had to be



Soviet advisers fled their base

in the double...

Our Correspondent

An army officer found a camouflage jacket... fled... South Africans were going to attack



...jacket... fled... officer had died

Freshmen who visited the town captured last week by security forces at a bitter but bloody battle, were shown the house... by the advisers to Kapla and Swapo

...were swept for

STAR

2/9/81

“When a ...
... always thought
... of South
War and Peace Orga-
... mission.”

Landmines slow SA forces' withdrawal

All South African troops in southern Angola will be withdrawn as soon as operationally possible, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

Commenting on reports earlier that South African troops were still occupying parts of southern Angola, the spokesman said all troops had been withdrawn from Kanguo, a strategic town on the Cuito River and the main road to Luanda.

At N'giva, another southern town taken by South African and SWA/Namibian forces in last week's operation, withdrawal of troops was being delayed by three factors, he said.

Roads leading towards the SWA/Namibian border had been landmined, he said. The mines had to be lifted before safe withdrawal was possible.

Also, a number of South African vehicles needed repairs.

Thirdly, the SA forces had taken several hundred tons of military hardware from Swapo, he said. This must be destroyed, or taken out of Angola. — Sapa

... had evacuated an ... at the scene said ... he would not ... explosives had been found.

Walking up the path to ... chickens scattered under foot. Then ... from a couple of ... earlier were still on a table in a bare kitchen.

The table — with its supplies of half-empty tins of Russian-made jams, syrup and preservatives, as well as empty beer bottles, Russian vodka and American whisky — were the only items in the dusty kitchen apart from a bed frame.

The bathroom had a rusty bath and stenching toilets.

Other bedrooms revealed women's and children's clothing which could not be packed in the truck to get away from the advancing South African troops.

The cool veranda was covered with vines, and there was a small vegetable patch and flowerbeds round the house.

The Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, says there is a serious possibility that South Africa could set up a puppet state in southern Angola and hand it over to Unita.

Mr Chissano said South Africa had long wanted a buffer zone in southern Angola which would hamper Swapo's incursions into SWA/Namibia.

The Mozambique information agency reports that Mr Chissano described the latest South African attack into Angola as part of a strategy to destabilise the recently independent states of southern Africa.

Initially speaking, withdrawal of this nature tended to take quite some time because of protection which had to be afforded troops and equipment.

The spokesman said however that most of the South African troops had already withdrawn from N'giva.

US concern

In Washington, a senior US official, commenting on the capture, said “We have no doubt about the presence of the Soviets although we were not sure previously that they had been down to platoon level.”

Some of the foreign military personnel in Angola, he said, do act as military advisers to Swapo.

Publicly, State Department spokesman Dean Rusk said the United States had no independent confirmation that South Africa had captured a Soviet officer but, if true, this would underscore the concern which the Secretary of State, General Haig, expressed last week about foreign forces in Angola.

Predictably, the Russians have withheld comment on the reported capture which could prove extremely embarrassing to them.

Though linked closely to the marxist regime in Angola by a 20-year treaty of friendship the Russians have never admitted that they have sent troops there or given details of their extensive military help to one of their most important allies in Africa.

Page 3: Russian could be swapped for lone POW.

Russian may
be swapped
for POW

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The announcement that South African forces had captured a Russian warrant officer in their recent strike into southern Angola has raised hopes that he might be exchanged for the lone SADF prisoner of war, Sapper Johan van der Mesent

The warrant officer's capture cannot be of any importance to South Africa although he may be able to provide detailed information about Swapo's activities in southern Angola the SADF has already gained first hand knowledge of these during the strike in the region of Xarongo

CONSTANT FIGHTS ASU IN UNOPERATION

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US veto reveals a sharp split in West

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1902

(i) Net p

25%

(ii) Net p
Net p

35%
20%

Note: Altho funds the r shows

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The United States translated its softer attitude towards South Africa into hard fact this week when it stood alone in vetoing a United Nations' Security Council resolution condemning the SA raid into Angola.

The US veto on Monday might revealed a serious split within the Western "contact" group on southern Africa

formula for SWA/Namibia were still very much alive

The American view of South Africa's raid was markedly at odds with that of France, the most critical of the Western five

South African diplomatic sources were jubilant about America's action, saying it was the first tangible evidence that the United States was prepared to back conciliatory words with public action.

The four other nations making up the group all condemned South Africa's incursion in speeches to the Security Council

France's hardline attack on South Africa, reflecting a rethink on foreign policy by the recently elected Mitterrand administration, particularly angered South African diplomats

Other Profit

(i) Gross

21%

This sales manuf.

But Western diplomatic sources said the American veto must be viewed in a wider context — the Reagan administration's determination to show that it was not prepared to be influenced by members of the international community — or even its Western allies — when their views conflicted with its own.

Of the permanent council members, France voted for the resolution and Britain abstained. The two other nations in the group, West Germany and Canada, specifically asked to address the council because they were not serving or it at the time of the debate.

The French ambassador to the UN, Mr Jacques Laprette, said the direct cause of the dangerous situation in southern Africa was "the unjustified maintenance in Namibia of a South African presence and the Pretoria Government's refusal, on mendacious pretexts, to accept implementation of the United Nations settlement plan for the territory"

(ii) Net Pr

2,3%

This i (Rand

Some observers at the United Nations said the vote revealed the sharpest split in Western solidarity since the Anglo-French invasion of Suez in 1956

Japan joined France in voting for the resolution

(iii) Expens

21,4% 17,1%

(iv) Net Profit before interest to sales

3,6% 4,8%

Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or earnings power)

13,6% 10%

(ii) Stock turnover

10 8,5

The business appears to be making less use of funds available. Turnover on assets employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.

Muzorewa's ghost haunts the DTA

Star 2/9/81 (22)

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(3) The pu
done

Spurred by the ghost of the short-lived Muzorewa regime in Rhodesia, the interim rulers of SWA/Namibia seem determined to prove themselves an effective government.

- (4) Manage
the ne
(C) The best m

With almost all executive power now in its control, the DTA-dominated interim government feels ready to take on Swapo's considerable political influence in the territory.

- (1) To ex
(2) Raise
neede
relat
debt.

"We do not intend following the footsteps of Muzorewa who governed and, because he governed, fell by the wayside," chairman of the DTA and the Council of Ministers or "Cabinet," Mr Dirk Mudge, says.

Reasons :

- (1) It is
(2) The c
at pr
throu

The DTA has, since it was granted limited executive power a year ago, considered its authority insufficient to constitute effective government

Observers here believe that the South African Government has now granted the political group it clearly supports all the opportunity it can, short of independence, to counter Swapo.

They reason that the imminent transfer of further powers from the Administrator-General to the Ministers' council and the intensified military actions against Swapo provide ample scope for the DTA to win support as a viable alternative to Swapo.

Mr Mudge has told newsmen that the Council of Ministers could receive no further power as long as the territory was not independent. "We have taken over everything," he said.

But the Administrator-General still retains control over three functions normally associated with independence — constitutional matters, security and foreign affairs

The DTA has been granted all the powers, short of independence, to govern SWA/Namibia, but they must still convince the voters that it is not all just a facade. Alan Dunn and Peter Honey report from Windhoek for The Star's Africa News Service.



Dirk Mudge . . . preparing to take on Swapo.

He still remains the "head of State," akin to the State President's role in South Africa, but the real power will soon fall to the Ministers' Council

The council has been given control of the government service in SWA/Namibia, one of the functions it pushed hardest for in lengthy and delicate negotiations with Mr Hough and the South African Government since the beginning of this year.

The DTA has always held that direct control of the service would ensure the implementation of its policy, claiming that certain "Verwoerdian" officials had failed to recognise the new dispensation

Mr Mudge does not spell out the immediate steps his interim government will take once granted almost all executive power later this month. He did, however, say that his council would in future pay less attention to niggling internal political wrangles.

"I think we should stop looking over our shoulders, taking notice of

the moderate opposition, and should spend more time on matters of greater importance at this stage, such as Swapo and the infiltration, indoctrination and intimidation in our country."

A protracted argument between the DTA and the SWA National Party, dominant group in the second-tier white administration, is generally blamed for the interim government's tardy progress since it was formed.

With extensive support among the territory's whites, and a powerful block of followers in the Government service, the SWA National Party has played a key role in the negotiations on SWA/Namibia's immediate future.

The chairman of the white authority's Executive Committee, Mr Kosie Pretorius, fears that the DTA could stumble into the same trap as Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government of National Unity.

He said in an interview that he saw a similarity in their approach

It was, he said, "practically impossible" for the DTA to outbid Swapo in a one-man-one-vote election, "simply because Swapo — like Mugabe — can promise the black population what no one else can better"

Black nationalists too, are sceptical of the DTA's ability to win support among the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia — regardless of the added power conferred on it. They claim that the severance of Windhoek-Pretoria ties is merely a facade, and will be seen as such by the voter

Whether Mr Mudge and his interim government can beat the odds and avoid a repetition of the Zimbabwe experience, however, remains an unanswered question at this stage

Star 2/9/81

Seven members of Swapo held

221

Working Example (2) : Suggested

Where the Company went wrong

- (1) The mortgage bond of R200 000
 - (2) The dividend of R200 000 should have been declared as dividends, if it had been done by raising a further R200 000
 - (3) The purchase of fixed assets should have been done by raising a further R200 000
 - (4) Management does not appear to have indicated the need for additional finance
- (C) The best means of improving liquidity
- (1) To exercise better control over assets
 - (2) Raise a mortgage bond over R400 000 being needed to finance capital expenditure. It should be possible to raise the mortgage bond in view of the relatively favourable debt equity ratio of 1 : 1,9 and the availability of assets over which to secure the debt.

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — At least seven Swapo members have been detained since the weekend in terms of the SWA/Namibia Proclamation AG9 security law

A senior police spokesman said the detentions were linked to a "specific investigation," but did not elaborate

It is understood that Mr Immanuel Ngatjizeko (29) was detained yesterday at the Windhoek offices of the Council of Churches in Namibia, Mr Gabriel Shikongo and Mr Andreas

Temba were detained on Monday

In Tsumeb, two members of the Swapo branch, Mr Onesmus Shilamba and Mr Daniel Nashindengo, were detained on Monday

Another two men Mr Abisai Ampolo and Mr Charles Kadhikwa, were detained on Sunday at a police roadblock between Rehoboth and Windhoek

The day before, Swapo held a "Namibia Day" rally in the Windhoek black township of Katutura to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the start of the armed conflict in northern SWA/Namibia

should have been

could have been

would have indicated

tely R400 000 being needed to finance capital expenditure. It should be possible to raise the mortgage bond in view of the relatively favourable debt equity ratio of 1 : 1,9 and the availability of assets over which to secure the debt.

Reasons :

- (1) It is essential to raise long term finance to finance fixed assets.
- (2) The company is in a position to take advantage of long term borrowings as (i) there is no long term debt at present; and (ii) with profits of R420 000, the company may gear up advantageously. Capital raised through an issue of shares would result in unnecessary dilution of earnings per share.

/jpw.

Transkei freedom seem as a model for SWA

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SOUTH West Africa's governors are likely to opt for "independence" on the Transkei model in the short term, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, professor of economics at the University of Transkei, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on Southern Africa organised by the Institute of International Affairs, he told about 400 business and community leaders that SWA faced a choice between four political alternatives in the immediate future.

They were:
• Continuation of the status quo in which some power has been ceded to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, but with ultimate formal control still resting with the South African appointed Administrator-General.
• Independence on the Transkei model, under which formal control would be ceded to an "independent" but non-recognised SWA government by South Africa.
• Independence after Western-supervised elections and the installation of a "centre-left moderate government".
• Independence following a takeover by the "more militant wing of Swapo with or without genuine elections".

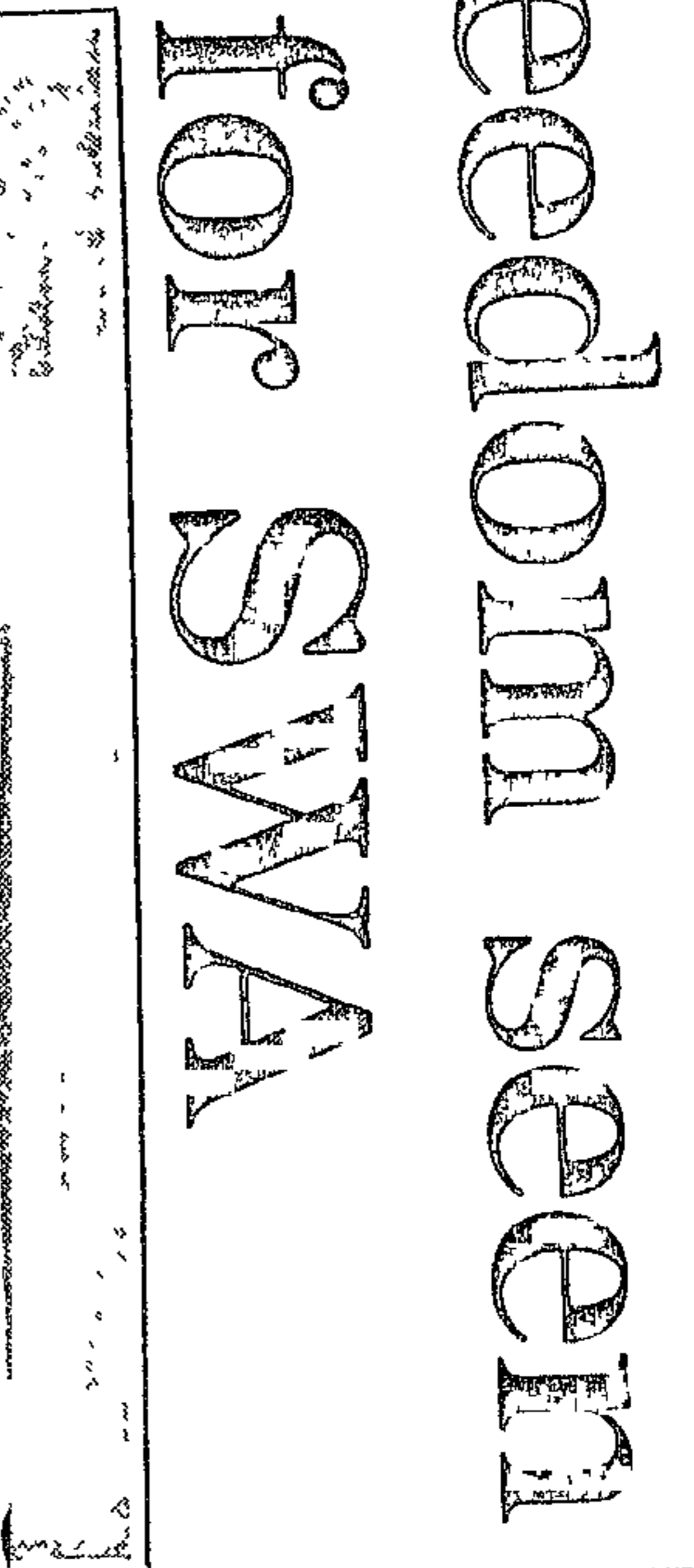
The outright opposition of both the DTA and South Africa to a radical government assuming power in Windhoek and the loss of faith in the possibility of a "moderate government" being installed after an "open" election left a choice between the status quo and independence on the Transkei model.

"It seems reasonable to expect the DTA government to push hard towards Transkei-style independence."

But, Professor Thomas said, independence on the Transkei model would postpone rather than avoid the "legitimacy test of an open election".

One of the reasons for that would be the "Catch 22" situation which a DTA government on the Transkei model would face.

To broaden its support base and give itself long-term viability, a DTA government on the model of the Transkei would have to initiate development programmes in the north of the territory where the war is being fought.



By SEAN O'CONNOR

THE Prime Minister has been subpoenaed as a witness in the trial of the Rightwing Kommando.
A Supreme Court in Pretoria has ordered the appeal against the conviction of the Kommando to be set aside.

Lesotho court jails 8 for treason, sedition

Mail Correspondent

MASERU — Eight members of the Basutoland Congress Party were sentenced to a total of 37 years' jail by the Lesotho High Court yesterday after being convicted of treason and seditious violence.

Mr Justice Francis Rooney found five of the accused guilty of treason and three guilty of sedition or inciting public violence in May last year when members of the BCP tried unsuccessfully to overthrow the

same and Motseseli, Monosi to three years each or one year suspended. They were all convicted of treason.

Setona Mqisaki, Lebona Monosi and Letsohe Mokhehanya were found guilty of sedition or inciting public violence and were each sentenced to three years' jail, one year suspended.

The accused were found to be connected to the march on the Kolo offices of the ruling Basutoland National Party where Mr Sello Mokhehanya and Mr Mathabo Kolonyane were killed.

Viability

To broaden its support base and give itself long-term viability, a DTA government on the model of the Transkei would have to initiate development programmes in the north of the territory where the war is being fought.

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221

by the Western powers.

"There can be no doubt that the terrorist organisation, Swapo, is given ideological, and other support and control by the Soviet Union."

No other details were given. UPI reports from Moscow that Soviet officials made no comment on Gen Malan's announcement.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said he had no information on the subject. He declined to give any details of Soviet aid to Angola.

The Tass news agency made no mention of the report.

Surprising

A Western diplomat in Moscow said the South African report of Russian assaults in Angola was "very surprising," since only Cuban and East German soldiers had previously been known to be fighting alongside the Angolans.

A diplomat from another Western embassy, however, said military experts were aware of Soviet support, both for the Luanda regime and the Swapo guerrillas fighting the South Africans.

The second diplomatic source said Soviet troops were believed to be manning anti-aircraft missile bases in Angola near South West Africa.

South Africa's withdrawal from Angola came to a halt yesterday in the southern town of Ngiva only 40km from the South West African border because of landminned roads and vehicle repairs.

But a military spokesman denied Angolan reports that a counter attack was the reason for the delay.

The spokesman said the Angolan town of Xangango, the main objective of the strike force 100km inside the country, had been abandoned on Monday and troops were continuing a phased tactical withdrawal.

The spokesman said the withdrawal was going slowly for various reasons.

He said despite the temporary halt in Ngiva most of the troops had already left Angola.

In Lisbon, Angola's ambassador to Portugal, Mr Adriano Joao Sebastiao, said heavy fighting was still raging in southern Angola between government troops and the remnants of the 4 000-man South African strike force between Ngiva and Huila — eight days after the South African incursion into Angola.

Warned

Mr Sebastiao termed South African claims that they were withdrawing "a diversionary tactic" to hide their intentions to permanently occupy southern Angola.

He warned the South Africans that if they continued to remain inside Angola the government would be forced to "actively employ the internationalist Cuban forces" permanently stationed in Angola.

South Africa said it started withdrawing last Friday after its "limited task" was completed.

The South African spokesman dismissed Angolan claims of fighting in the area. "Angola is deliberately distorting the truth for propaganda purposes," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek security police arrested five high-ranking members of the Swapo on unspecified charges, police said.

The arrests followed a weekend demonstration by Swapo supporters in Windhoek against the incursion.

The incursion into Angola, according to military headquarters, was aimed at Swapo's military wing operating from bases inside Angola.

Four South African motorised columns raced through Angola during the attack leaving 450 Angolan and Swapo guerrillas dead.

South Africa lost 10 men.

SA scores propaganda coup over Russians

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — With the killing and capture of Russian military officers close to the Namibian border, the South Africans have scored a propaganda coup in the United States.

The confirmation that Russian military men were helping the Swapo guerilla effort will strengthen Republican conservatives who are constantly pushing for a tougher attitude to Soviet involvement in southern Africa and for an even more sympathetic approach to South Africa.

The Russians' close involvement will confirm the official Reagan Administration view that it is the Russians and/or their surrogates who are behind much of the world's terrorist activity.

SUPPORT

Today the conservative, influential Wall Street Journal America's largest circulation newspaper, confirmed this in a leading article which offered unqualified support for the South African raid into Angola and high praise for America's refusal to condemn South Africa in the recent Security Council debate.

The newspaper characterised the conflict in South West Africa as a "Soviet grab for territory and power."

"And this is just how conservatives in the Administration — and especially those on Capitol Hill — will argue as they try to tilt the official United States policy further towards South Africa.

All this comes at a critical time for the United States-initiated move to obtain an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia.

There are Africa watchers who believe that the United States knew last week of the capture and the killing of the Russians and that this had a bearing on the compar-

South Africa's raid into Angola has given America proof of Russian involvement in southern African affairs and the real issue is now seen as a Soviet grab for power and territory which is what South Africa has been saying all along

tively tough speech on Africa policy presented by Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker in Honolulu at the weekend.

THREATENED

Dr Crocker said Africa was an integral and increasingly important part of the global competitive system and he claimed the activities of the Soviets threatened "the security of Africa in every corner of the continent."

In the speech, Dr Crocker took a neutral line on South Africa and made no mention of the Angolan raid.

Today State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the United States had been aware for some time of the presence of about 1 000 Soviet and 400 East German and other Eastern European personnel in Angola.

While the United States could not confirm statements about the killing and capturing of the Russians it knew the Soviets and eastern Europeans served as military advisers and technicians with the Angolan armed forces and that they worked in some Government Ministries.

The Wall Street Journal told its millions of readers in a leading article

The fact that the United States stood alone in the Security Council, while France and Germany caved in and Bri-

tain abstained, is a mark of honour, not of guilt."

This generally conservative daily, serving the powerful American financial / business / industrial community is America's only genuinely national newspaper. It also has the highest circulation of any American daily newspaper.

The Journal referred to the capture of a Russian Warrant Officer and the killing of other Russian officers by the South African military and said this emphasised the seriousness of recent events in southern Africa.

"The raiders were countering a Soviet power play, the deployment of surface to air missiles in southern Angola, escalating the continuing Soviet effort to take effective control of South West Africa (Namibia).

"The presence of the Sams would have threatened South African air space."

Against this background the United States was quite right in the United Nations to refuse to condemn South Africa without equal condemnation of the Soviets.

"It was about time that a United States administration stood up on the issue of Namibia. Most Americans have little understanding of the situation and thus become easy prey for those leftwing racism charges."

After noting that South Africa had made "genuine efforts" to prepare Namibia for independence, the Wall Street Journal stressed that the "Soviet-sponsored" Swapo had for years directed a guerilla war against Namibia from across the border in Angola.

JUSTIFIED

South Africa had resisted the Swapo campaign out of a fully justified fear that a Swapo takeover would mean Russians and Russian-backed terrorists on its borders.

The Russians would inherit Namibia's mineral riches and its position closer to the vital Cape sea routes. The world would then view a perpetual state of war, with thousands more Africans slaughtered or made homeless like the victims of Soviet conquest in Ethiopia.

"The South Africans have done enough on behalf of moderation and pluralism in Namibia to have earned the right to resist the Soviet grab.

"And, as for the United States it is good to have an Administration that is not going to waltz before these phony Soviet charges of racism."

Senator protests US funding of Swapo

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Senator Mark Andrews has expressed concern, in a speech in Congress about American taxpayers' money finding its way to Swapo.

Senator Andrews, a member of the Appropriations Committee, told his colleagues "The United Nations continues to help finance activities of various terrorist groups, including Swapo."

Each year, the United States contributes more than R500-million dollars to the UN budget — about 25 percent of the total.

Senator Andrews said, "Not a single dollar of US taxpayers' money should be used by United Nations to finance the operations of Swapo or any other terrorist group."

He read into the record a letter from Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the SWA/Namibia Council of Ministers.

Mr Mudge had written, "We ask the people and Government of the United States to draw the line and stop further Soviet expansionism in Africa."

Working Example (1) : St

Russians
Star 3 / 7/81
dispatch

Use of Borrowed Funds

- (i) Net profit before tax **3 more**
- (ii) Net profit before tax **(221)**
Net profit after tax **advisers to**

Note: Although the return on funds on which the return on share shows the net return

LUBANGO — The Soviet Union yesterday sent more military advisers to Lubango, the nerve centre of the Angolan army's increasingly serious war with South Africa in the southern part of



Nikolai Pestretsov

Angola

the country. The arrival of three more Soviet advisers and the fact that some Cuban troops are operating in the area where South African forces have been attacking, appeared to increase the possibility of East-West conflict in the region.

The new contingent of Soviets flew to Lubango just one day after South Africa announced that it had captured a Soviet adviser and killed two Russian lieutenant-colonels.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said the soldier carried documents identifying him as Sergeant-Major Nikolai Fyodorovich Pestretsov (36), who had been in Angola since 1979.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow, questioned about Pretoria's claim, said he had no information on the matter.

But Western diplomats said any firm evidence of the involvement of Soviet troops in Angola could severely strain Moscow's relations with many African countries.

The Soviet advisers can be seen each day in Lubango as they take their meals at the once-fashionable Grande Hotel da Huila.

	1901	1902
ed	30%	25%
	30%	35%
	17,5%	20%

Other Profitability Ratios Relative to Sales

- (i) Gross Profit Margin
This indicates that although sales (Rand sales have increased even more. This c manufacture or a reduction in selling pr
 - (ii) Net Profit Margin
This indicates an increased return due t (Rand amount), with satisfactory control
 - (iii) Expenses to sales
 - (iv) Net Profit before interest to sales
- Relative to (i) investment on total assets (or
(ii) Stock turnover

The business appears to be making less use of f employed is down. This is probably due to the increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the nex

by utilising loan interest charged, it after taxation

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	21,4%	17,1%
	3,6%	4,8%
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'won't change West's view

By Alan Dunn and
Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Proof of a pro-Swapo Russian presence in Angola would not change the West's attitude towards the SWA/Namibian issue, former British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath said in Windhoek yesterday

"I do not think we have had any doubt that the Soviet Union was involved in Angola and acting through the Cubans or the East Germans," Mr Heath said "We have known it for at least five years"

But Mr Heath added that the possibility of "negotiating Cuban forces out of Angola" should be considered

There was evidence that



MR EDWARD HEATH ..
"We've known for five years"

the Cuban presence in Angola, Ethiopia and other African countries had been reduced, he said

"I rather doubt whether Fidel Castro, as chairman of the non-aligned group, wants to have his forces

in other parts of the world, causing complications in his relations with those people"

Mr Heath noted that the Cuban force in Angola had not been linked with the SWA/Namibia situation in his talks in South Africa and with political leaders and businessmen in Windhoek

"If they were to be linked then I think it would be interpreted in the outside world as a further delaying tactic not to produce a solution," he said

Mr Heath said his impression from yesterday's talks was that settlement was becoming a matter of urgency

He said that, during the talks, he had not found any clarity on a method for reaching a settlement

Page 10: Blacks back Heath's views

1902

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20%

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2,3%

17,1%

4,8%

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8,5

The business appears to be making less use of funds available. Turnover on assets employed is down. This is probably due to the benefit of refitting the shop and increasing stocks in expectation of an upsurge in trade not yet having occurred.

Full benefit will probably be reaped in the next accounting period.

2 more Swapo men held

ROM 3/9/81
By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK Two more members of the internal wing of Swapo have been detained since the weekend meeting organised by the party to commemorate "Namibia Day"

This brings the total number of Swapo members held by Security Police to seven.

The detentions in the northern mining town of Tsumeb, were confirmed by the head of the Security Police in SWA Colonel Johan van der Merwe. Their names could not be obtained yesterday.

A police spokesman said they had not been detained only in connection with the rally. They might also face charges but he did not elaborate.

A Swapo spokesman confirmed that the five Swapo members detained earlier are Mr Immanuel Ngatuzeko, acting administrative secretary of the Swapo's national executive, Mr Gabriel Shikongo, an executive member of Swapo's Youth League, Mr Andries Temba, an executive member of Swapo's Windhoek branch, and two members of Swapo's Luderitz branch, Mr Charles Kadhikwa and Mr Hampolo Abisi.

No trial

All seven are being held under the Administrator-General's Proclamation 9, which allows for detention without trial for 30 days and for longer periods thereafter at the discretion of the Administrator-General.

This year's "Namibia Day" rally was attended by about 4 000 people in Katutura township.

As it marched, the crowd chanted "Nujoma Nujoma," the name of Swapo's president in exile, Mr Sam Nujoma.

A police spokesman said then that the licence Swapo had obtained for the rally expressly forbade any demonstrations outside the designated field.

The annual "Namibia Day" rally commemorates the beginning of Swapo's armed struggle against SA Security Forces.

Ironically, this year's rally was celebrating the 15th anniversary of the struggle only days after the SA and SWA security forces' raid into Angola.

During Saturday's rally a bakkie load of black Democratic Turnhalle Alliance supporters drove right into the centre of the meeting and tried unsuccessfully to disrupt it. Shouting through a loud hailer, a passenger in the bakkie told all Hereros to leave immediately.

One man climbed off the bakkie brandished a pistol and threw a few stones.

A policeman persuaded the people in the bakkie to leave.

Angolans

hint at call for Cuban assistance

LUANDA— The Angolan Government has issued its strongest warning that it might be forced to call on outside military assistance — almost certainly from Cuba — to repel the South African incursion into the south of the country

The ruling Angolan Council of Ministers met in emergency session yesterday to consider its response to the incursion and to the United States' veto on Monday night of the UN Secretary Council

resolution demanding South Africa's immediate withdrawal. It launched a blistering attack on what is called the shameful connivance of the Reagan Administration with the apartheid regime and the US abuse of its veto in the Security Council

But while the Angolan Government warned that the conditions had been fulfilled for it to invoke article 51 — which allows it to call for outside military assistance if attacked — it stopped short of doing so

Government spokesmen also declined yesterday to react to South African charges that Soviet military personnel had already been involved in the fighting with one warrant officer captured and others killed

The Angolan statement was issued on the eve of the UN General Assembly debate on the continuing conflict in neighbouring SWA/Namibia which has now engulfed Angola.

There are still about 15 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops in the country but the Angolan Government is actually aware that any move to call for Cuban assistance would...

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of 5.3%

Swapo now admits Red Army aid

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Swapo's London representation has admitted that Russian military personnel have been "instructing" their forces in southern Angola

But it dismissed as "rubbish" the claim that Russian soldiers have been involved in front-line fighting against South African forces

There were a few Russians who instructed Swapo on the use of...
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was the full centre of...
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of disaster. As Dr Rieker...
people in the rural areas can only deteriorate to the point
should be 'repatriated' means that the condition of many
that people found in occupation of illegal accommodation
higher fines) coupled with the Commission's recommendation
... Now even this will be taken away from them... (The

Story 2/9/81
SWA loan

Union Acceptance and Volkskas Merchant Bank announced yesterday that the private placing of R40-million on behalf of South West Africa/Namibia had been successfully placed.

The terms are — loan Number 10 at an interest rate of 13,5 percent for a period of 18 years. — Sapa

US stakes much on SA acceptance of an independent Namibia

From JOHN MATISSON

WASHINGTON — The first thing you learn watching diplomacy at work from the vantage point of Washington is that the world of Southern African diplomacy has become a cynical one

For all the talk of dramatic sanctions resolutions, for all the all-night United Nations sessions, last-minute appeals for unity of the West, moral outrage at apartheid, and deadlines set for South Africa, the mechanisms of change are somewhat different

The reality is that African trade with South Africa amounts to about R1 billion a year, which puts black Africa on weak ground to criticize Western economic relations with the Republic. It is also a reality that American power in the world puts the string-pulling in Washington — and an awful lot of strings can be pulled from here — if an administration understands local conditions

Clear thread

The Reagan administration has been very secretive about its Namibian plan. Nevertheless, a clear thread can be discerned in what it has been doing, especially in recent days

The basis of its policy is a commitment to a solution in South West Africa/Namibia, a solution which must be internationally acceptable. In other words, one in which Swapo participates, and therefore has a clear chance of winning

This conservative administration likes the idea of a Sam Nujoma-headed government with unrestrained power as little as does Pretoria. But acknowledging that realistic possibility, it has tried to distinguish its real fears for its real security interests from mere prej-

udice

These coincide almost exactly with South Africa's. Neither wants the banned South African African National Congress operating from an independent Namibia's borders, or whites fleeing to leave a shell of an economic infrastructure

So far there is a unity of interests between Washington and Pretoria. But there are differences. The reputation of Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and of President Ronald Reagan's Africa policy, is at stake increasingly over one issue —



Dr Chester Crocker

Namibian independence. They have promised that their method, quiet diplomacy, will achieve greater results than President Jimmy Carter's open attacks on apartheid

The relative silence from the other Western nations and the black African states that has greeted the increasing signs of administration sympathy for Pretoria occurred because the administration has explained it in terms of Namibia

Only the United States can bring South Africa, the one outstanding party still holding back, to sign an agreement on Namibia. The administration believes that to do this requires recognition that for South Africa this is a very major step, much like giving up a fifth province, and that no single promise by the US will decide South Africa on the issue

South Africa, it is said, will go along only if it trusts the *bona fides* of the US as an ally committed to South Africa's real security needs. To build that trust, the administration embarked on a series of "confidence-building measures"

Agreeing to South African

requests for two more consulates in America, training some South African life-guards, increasing the number of military attaches in Pretoria and Washington (something the US desires as well), are a small part of this, but measures of this sort are never in themselves enough to cause such an important decision as Namibian independence, the administration reasons

Secretary of State Alexander Haig's attack on Swapo last week, for causing "bloodshed, terrorism", in front of a massive forum of foreign and diplomatic correspondents, was a "confidence-building measure". The United Nations veto on a watered-down resolution merely asking for South Africa's "condemnation" was another

Dr Crocker's policy speech saying the US would not abandon South Africa, would not take sides against her, was well timed to achieve the same result

The administration has tried to show its consistency, and its willingness to 'take the high risks of international censure, to provide South Africa with a climate in which it can go along with Namibian independence. Under these conditions, South Africa has been informed quite definitely of what is expected from her

Failure would prove enormously embarrassing to the United States, under an administration that desperately wants a clear foreign policy victory as proof that the "new beginning" President Reagan promised is really under way, at home and abroad. State Department officials do not even want to contemplate what failure in this area would mean to the US. The need for success at the end of the road, however long a road it is, has been made clear to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

Dr Crocker believes there is enough flexibility in the African states and the other four Western members of the contact group to facilitate an additional Security Council resolution, "supplementary" to Resolution 435, even though most parties saw 435 as final. He is probably right. The Organization of African Unity delegation to Mr Haig this week was surprisingly moderate in its statements after that meeting

Privately, African envoys said they would "wait and see" what the administration produced. Apparently they were not shown any written plan — which will be seen by the contact group at its meeting on September 24. The administration does not anticipate trouble getting

rate African states are not looking for that consequence, but a slide in that direction could be inevitable

To resist that slide, Washington would be forced to denounce Pretoria, and withdraw all the signs of Western acceptance and diplomatic and economic advantage now being put up around the American capital

If there would not be an immediate turn to the Carter stick, there would at a minimum be the withdrawal of the Reagan carrot

America can make life miserable for South Africa in ways that do not always reach the newspapers. Supplies of grey area goods which may or may not fall under the arms embargo assistance to businessmen, all are within an angry administration's power to grant or withhold. And South Africa's last chance of a peaceful solution under the favourable conditions of a conservative administration would be lost

Angola plan

But that is only the Namibian part of the strategy. It is interlinked at many points with administration plans for Angola, where America's strongest interest is in the removal of Cuban and other communist forces, and representation in the government for Unita's Dr Jonas Savimbi

"What if civil strife in Angola continues after Namibia's independence?" Dr Crocker asked in his speech last week. "We wonder how a young government in the fragile new state of Namibia can be expected to survive and prosper with a seemingly endless civil war on its northern border, with substantial Soviet-Cuban presence nearby and with the consequent prospect of a new sequence of intervention involving perhaps both South Africa and communist forces"

Clearly he sees solutions for the two countries intertwined. But the administration denies that it simply plans to hold up Namibian independence until Angola agrees to remove the Cubans and bring Unita into the government

A number of options are being pursued, not all related to the Namibian settlement. The administration is exploring a variety, including a plan for Mr Haig to offer Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko an improvement in ties if he sees to it that communist presence in Angola is removed

"That may even have benefits for the Soviets," an administration official said mysteriously

Opportunities

The administration has a

PAGE 7

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System

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

221

CT

4/9/81

the frontline states to obtain Swapo President Sam Nujoma's agreement if the black nations are satisfied

Strains showing

While the strains are clearly showing between the contact group members, especially with France voting for the UN resolution condemning South Africa which America vetoed, a breakdown in the initiative would not be likely to come there

If an American plan is acceptable to the African states, how could France refuse to go along? And if African states prove stubborn, it is African states that will have to be negotiated with France would be likely to have only a small, mediating role

But if South Africa rejects a plan that has America's stamp of approval, America would be forced to change its tack — though towards a replica of the Carter administration's policy America would face an inevitable, slow build-up of African invitations to Moscow to assist with military aid, American relations with countries which are important anti-Soviet nations would deteriorate

long-term determination to achieve its Angolan objectives, and progress towards Namibian independence may provide new opportunities for that Free and fair elections in Namibia will not take place very soon A firm and irrevocable acceptance by South Africa, and the other parties will need to be made by some time early next year, under the administration's unacknowledged timetable. From there it may be more than a year before an election takes place, which brings us close enough to the 1984 American presidential elections

Within the United States, and in Africa, many pro-South African government statements and actions will be overlooked, if President Reagan has been to Namibia what Mrs Margaret Thatcher was to Zimbabwe

As for the United Nations special session on Namibia, American officials make it clear they expect some criticism. They won't really be too bothered unless something unexpectedly outrageous, and extremely unlikely, takes the debate beyond the normal run of rhetoric

War not aimed at Swapo, but MPLA — envoy

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African troops are in Angola not to strike at Swapo guerillas, but to destabilise the MPLA Government, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, will be told today

Mr Luis de Almeida, Angola's Ambassador to Paris — they do not have an embassy in Britain — has flown in to see Lord Carrington and to try to recover some of Angola's deficit in the propaganda war accompanying its military battle with South Africa

Mr de Almeida will tell Lord Carrington that far from quitting his country as claimed, the South Africans have opened a new front in the country's Kuanda Kubawgo area which butts on to SWA/Namibia

The Foreign Office said yesterday that it had seen Press reports of expanded South African military action in Angola

But a spokesman "did not have the collateral" officially to react to the claim

He said it could be days before the Angolan claims were checked by other observers

The Angolan envoy will cite South Africa's choice of targets to support his claim that the Angolan Government rather than Swapo, is Pretoria's ultimate target

In the towns of Ngiva and Xangango, which suf-

fered the fiercest attack, there were no reports of the South Africans engaging Swapo guerillas Angolan sources said

They added that Cuama, a third town heavily attacked has no Swapo bases in the vicinity — and is, in fact, well inside Unita's usual sphere of operation

Mr de Almeida will tell Lord Carrington that the South Africa "invasion" was also designed to support the Unita guerillas, in the hope of getting a Savimbi government in Angola

Lord Carrington will want details of Angola invoking Article 51 of the United Nations Charter — which provides for a member state under attack to call for help from another country

Diplomats are watching for signs that Russia or Cuba — the countries Angola is most likely to turn to for aid — will become more directly involved in the fighting

Mr de Almeida is making the most of his one-day publicity drive here He is calling a Press conference after his meeting with Lord Carrington, before going on to Bonn

Meanwhile, the Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, says South Africa has raised the temperature in a troubled continent by its "intransigence on Namibia" and

its "greater belligerence towards neighbouring countries"

In the introduction to his annual report published here today, he says that not even the living evidence of non-racialism in Zimbabwe has brought "enlightenment to South Africa"

"Its control of Namibia whatever the euphemism used to describe it is colonialism pure and simple"

Sir Shridath said that for the Commonwealth to remain true to its multi-racial credo, its role in the 80s must also be to end apartheid in South Africa

"Apartheid has been universally and unequivocally condemned, but if has become abundantly clear that condemnation alone will not bring change in South Africa," he said.

Major countries, with "levers of power" had so far recoiled from economic sanctions against South Africa, but if South Africa remains unpersuaded, it should not occasion surprise that the call for the world to move beyond condemnation becomes stronger"

At the moment, he says, South Africa's leaders were flaunting their credentials as a strategic ally of the West — but for the West to be aligned with South Africa — in whatever cause — would be to stand against Africa"

Kicks and praise from US Press on that vetc

The Star Bureau
By Cheetah Haysom

NEW YORK — "So what else is new?" asked the New York Times in an editorial response to South African evidence of Soviet military personnel in Angola

It was one of varied comments in the influential New York Press on South Africa's military incursion into Angola

The New York Times editorial yesterday said "Everyone knows that a thousand Russians and East Germans, plus some 20 000 Cubans, have been billeted in Angola

"The trick is not to find new evidence that communist troops are there, but to get them out"

Under the headline, 'The risks of indulging South Africa,' The Times argues that the raid has served to help keep the Russians in Angola

'Now Angola can claim, plausibly, that it needs Soviet bloc help to hold off the South Africans, and Moscow can pose, unreservedly, as the principal foe of colonialism and racism'

The Times asks why the Reagan Administration has sided with "the world's least beloved country," since doing so has shocked black Africa and distressed its Western allies

The editorial notes that even Britain's Conservatives "decline to follow

America into the South African laager"

'Washington is giving away crown jewels for negligible returns,' the Times says

However, another influential daily newspaper here gives unqualified support to the military incursion, and praises the Administration for vetoing the Security Council resolution condemning South Africa

The Wall Street Journal, a generally conservative daily that circulates throughout America's business and financial community, says the presence of Soviet military personnel emphasises the seriousness of the situation

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HONOUR

The United States was quite right not to condemn South Africa in the UN without equal condemnation of the Soviets. It was a mark of honour, not guilt, the Journal says.

The New York Daily News, a newspaper that rarely editorialises on international affairs, said the US veto of the Security Council resolution condemning the raid was "not one of the shining days in US diplomacy".

The Daily News, which tends toward political conservatism, said that the US veto was a propaganda triumph for the Soviets and left South Africa with the mistaken notion that the US was "by implication, tolerant of its white supremacist racial policies."

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85 refugees quit Angola for SWA

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Ovambo authorities are questioning 85 Angolan refugees — among them five white men — who slipped into northern SWA/Namibia with a security force convoy returning from operations across the border

The group, which includes about 40 children and 20 women, drove into the Ovambo region on Wednesday night, in Angolan Government trucks and a tractor

They are now staying in tents put up by the Defence Force at Oshakati. They have been given rations by the authorities, and food by Oshakati residents

Officials questioning the refugees have been told that many more Angolans would like to flee to SWA/Namibia, according to the secretary of the Ovambo Administration, Mr Callie Reynecke

The refugees consist of eight families from the towns of Ngiva and Xangongo

The pressures after Protea

The pace of events surrounding the eventual passage of SWA/Namibia to independence is accelerating. At the same time, as Operation Protea has demonstrated the 'bush war' in northern Namibia is becoming increasingly violent increasingly internationalised. This makes the task of the Western Five contact group fraught with difficulties.

The apparent split within the group in the UN Security Council this week is being played down in the foreign ministries of London and Bonn. Indeed according to German sources the ministerial meeting of the Five scheduled for September 24 in New York will serve to reaffirm the group's joint approach to Namibia.

Superficially the US veto of condemnation of the Angola raid, taken with Britain's abstention and France's support suggest widening differences. However "that is an attractive line for commentators to grab — but it is overstating the position" according to London diplomatic sources.

The underlying premise of the group — that without South African co-operation the prospects of a negotiated Namibian settlement become exceedingly slim — remains intact. The current theory in London about SA's motives for the raid — almost certainly engaged upon with some degree of US foreknowledge and/or concurrence — is that SA wants to come to the negotiating table with a commitment to Namibian independence which would give due emphasis to the claims of the internal parties. The decimation of Swapo, and the projection of the organisation as a Soviet puppet makes this easier for Pretoria.

The degree of US support for SA's position could become even more apparent at the weekend. According to US State Department officials, Secretary of State Alexander Haig is hoping for a major breakthrough on Namibia at a meeting he is convening with the foreign ministers of Kenya, Zimbabwe and Rwanda — as well as senior diplomats from the frontline states — to be held at UN headquarters in New York on Saturday.

Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker set the scene for this meeting last weekend when he called a Namibian settlement 'desirable and obtainable at an early stage'. But he also used the phrase "even-handed" to describe the course the US intends to follow in southern Africa. The Reagan administration, he told a veterans' convention in Hawaii, "has no intention of destabilising SA in order to curry favour elsewhere

(But) neither will we align ourselves with apartheid policies that are abhorrent to our multiracial democracy.

Crocker emphasised that any settlement must lead the way to a situation that strengthened not undermined the security of the region. The US had no desire ever to be forced to choose between blacks and whites in the region.

This certainly indicates that while the US places a high premium on the curtailment of what it sees as Soviet adventurism in Africa, it is not quite the unrestrained friend and ally of Pretoria that



Secretary of State Haig looking for a breakthrough

some circles in SA appear to think. Washington is giving Pretoria a long rope to achieve its regional aims, but that rope is firmly around Pretoria's neck.

The US can live with statements such as that by UN Soviet ambassador Richard Ovinnikov who gloated over the American veto as "eloquent proof" of US support for SA racism, and slammed the Reagan administration as "a bull who in his rage sees all around him only red — not because that colour is really anywhere but simply because the bull himself has eyes which are reddened with madness". But there has to be a *quid pro quo* from SA.

Crocker's 'desirable and obtainable' statement led to immediate speculation

that the US was about to collect its reward for supporting Pretoria. Pretoria's indebtedness to the US has indeed never been higher. But the revelations of the deaths of Soviet personnel including two lieutenant-colonels in Angola have created a new imponderable.

This is that the embarrassment caused to Moscow could drive the Soviets to exact some extreme form of retribution, either directly or by proxy. That would place the US in an invidious position and bring it face to face with the prospect of a Vietnam in southern Africa — and the State Department's even-handed approach would appear to make that a politically intolerable option.

It is possible that Secretary of State Haig could insist on bringing Angola into the Namibia settlement plan in what Crocker calls 'parallel movement' — the main component of which would be to get the Cubans out of the region.

If the Soviet Union decides against stepping up the war against SA, then this option has a strong chance of success. Angola is weary of the war which will not end until Swapo becomes part of the Namibia settlement. And when that happens there will be no need for a Cuban presence in Angola. Indeed when the Cubans depart there is every prospect that Washington will recognise the MPLA government in Luanda.

If Angola sues for peace Swapo will have no option but to do likewise. The movement has shown little resistance to Angolan pressures in the past. It will not do so now, although it probably would like to restore some of its military prestige.

The billion-dollar question is whether SA will deliver. As the settlement plan under Resolution 435 is now constituted it probably will not. But if the US succeeds in assembling a broader package linking a Cuban/East European withdrawal to a SA withdrawal from Namibia, then the chances are good that SA could agree to a new deal. Total demilitarisation of southern Angola and northern Namibia would remove Pretoria's grounds for objection against UN supervision of elections.

Questions put to Gen Malan on Angola raid

EDM
4/9/81

(22)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE disclosures by Defence Minister Magnus Malan that Soviet military personnel had been killed and a Soviet NCO taken prisoner by South African soldiers in Angola left several unanswered questions, Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

Prof Barratt listed Gen Malan's "unanswered questions" as

- Whether the Soviets were serving with the Angolan army, Fapla, or with Swapo insurgents.
- If Soviet aid to Swapo was increasing or not, and,
- To what extent Swapo was controlled by the Soviets and to what extent Swapo took advantage of Soviet assistance to further its own ends.

Treaty

He said of Gen Malan's statement "It is a dramatic illustration of Soviet involvement in Angola, but it is not altogether surprising. We know that the Soviet Union is involved. What we don't know is whether the Soviet officers were with Swapo or Fapla."

The Soviet Union had a friendship treaty with Angola and it was known that Soviet advisers were assisting in the training of Fapla, Prof Barratt added.

In February, in the wake of the raid on an African National Congress base in Mozambique, by South African commandos, Prof Barratt presented a paper on the Soviet Union in Southern Africa.

In it, he concluded "It would seem to be a mistake to conclude that Southern Africa has top priority for the Soviet Union at the present time. The concrete evidence of intense and sustained commitment which would have to support such a conclusion is not there."

Asked yesterday whether he still stood by that assessment in the light of Gen Malan's disclosure, Prof Barratt said he did.

'Raid could have negative benefits'

RBM
4/9/81
221 38

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The pro-Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Windhoek daily newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser, has warned that the "political benefits" of last week's security forces raid into Angola might be "negative"

In an editorial yesterday the newspaper said the interpretation of the raid into Angola during the past few days had been largely presented in the local media as seen through "conservative white eyes"

The Advertiser said whites regarded the action as logical and justified

"Not so with many blacks, and this must clearly be of concern to moderate whites in general and the DTA white arm, the Republican Party, in particular"

The DTA was committed to an internationally-supervised election and if it was to take the majority of blacks with it, it had to win then favour

"Now the crunch factor with the raid is that while it probably provided the DTA with a feeling of military triumph, the political benefits might well be negative," said the Advertiser

The Advertiser said it had conducted a random survey of black opinion and had come up with a number of findings

Black rule

Among these were that many blacks felt the nature and size of the strike was a lot more vicious than the provocation and many did not see it in terms of the elimination of terrorist bases but saw it as "wholesale slaughtering of their brethren"

The paper said a "moderate black" had put it succinctly "The emergence of black rule is more important to the black man, even if it is under Swapo, than an indefinite continuation of in-fighting which serves no other purpose than to maintain the privileges of the whites"

The Advertiser said this opinion was probably widespread

"The point that we are trying to make is that while we do not question the need and correctness of the SADF raid into Angola, one should not misread the possible political implications in the local context"

The paper said it was precisely on this type of issue that the Smith-Muzorewa alliance in pre-independence Zimbabwe went wrong

"Military triumphs were wrongly equated with political successes, believing that the only dimension to black thinking was a respect for strength"

"Let us not make the same mistake" said the newspaper

[Redacted area]

If yes, explain as fully as possible:

Yes	No
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(11) Any further education?

Std 10	None	Last school exam passed
Std 8 - 9	Sub A - Std	
Std 6 - 7	Std 3 - 5	
Std 3 - 5	Std 7 - Std	
Std 7 - 8	None	

(1)

Respondent was brought up:

16. Education of spouse (if any) of Head of Household

[Redacted area]

If yes, explain as fully as possible:

Report of more Soviets going to Angola

Mail Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has sent more military advisers to Lubango, capital of Angola's war-torn Huila province, in the aftermath of South African raids there

Three Soviet advisers arrived on Wednesday with about 200 Angolan troops to add to the estimated 20 Russians already in the provincial capital

Their arrival was reported by Jay Ross, Salisbury-based correspondent for the Washington Post, who was ordered to stop reporting and sent back to Luanda the same day

Confrontation

The additional Soviet personnel raise the prospects of increasing East-West confrontation in Southern Angola. This was heightened by a report from Angola's news agency, Angop, after a Luanda cabinet meeting, that conditions were appropriate for invoking mutual defence treaties with the Soviet Union and Cuba, and Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, providing for collective defence against an outside aggressor.

Meanwhile the war of words over whether Swapo guerrillas were with Soviet advisers continued with Angola denying that they were within 320km of the South West African border.

The United States, which has been sympathetic to South African Defence Ministry justification for the action, still claims it does not have independent confirmation either that Soviet advisers killed and captured by South Africa were working with Swapo, or that the Soviets have worked with Swapo in Angola at all.

Quietly pleased

State Department spokesman, Mr Dean Fischer declined to say whether American State Department or intelligence sources believed South Africa's claims about the Swapo-Soviet relationship were correct.

But the Reagan Administration seemed quietly pleased at the prospect that South Africa may have uncovered proof of Soviet involvement with Swapo.

Mr Fischer told reporters the United States had always intended to participate in the United Nations debate on South West Africa, even though an American official at the United Nations said on Wednesday that it would not.

"We continue to believe that the best prospect for a Namibian settlement rests with the Western contact group initiative based on United Nations Security Council resolution 435."

'Impartial'

"The United States wishes to maintain the role of an impartial broker," he said.

The Washington Post report said the 20 Soviet advisers could be seen each day in Lubango, 160km from the border, taking meals at a local hotel. They wear sidearms and camouflage uniforms, but have no rank markings.

● See Page 3

Washington

Special

Special

Special

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—4/9/81
Reports in America, quoting diplomatic sources in Pretoria, say two of the Russians killed by the South African Army during its incursions into Angola were women.

South Africa is said to have informed Western diplomats about them.

One woman was the wife of a lieutenant-colonel who was also killed, and the other was the wife of the sergeant-major who was captured.

Reports said they all had been riding in a Swapo convoy retreating northwards from the town of Ngiva when the South Africans struck.

HOSTILITY

Unidentified sources are quoted in one American report as saying that the captured sergeant-major would be "hostile to interrogators" in view of his wife's death, and was unlikely to be exploited by South Africa for further propaganda purposes.

According to a Los Angeles Times report from Pretoria, South African military strategy towards Swapo changed in July.

Until then the objective of "hot pursuit" across the border into Angola had been to catch up with fleeing guerillas and kill them.

Now, the report says, the objective is to follow the guerillas to their bases in Angola and then "launch ground attacks with aerial support."

GRAZE
NEAR
SHRAPNEL

BLASTED
HOUSES
AS LIFE
IN

SWAPO
SETTLERS
LEAVING
ANGOLA

On the long road

BY
CHARLENE
BELTRAMO

Their
wounded
went on to
Angola again

ON THE road from Tsumu to Oshakati — a direct sprint across the ten kilometres of white sand speckled with palms and tufted baobabs — there are no speed limits in the operational area. Goats and cattle wander across the road, pigs roll in the luxury of mud around the occasional man-made oasis. People chatter at market places under spreading trees always guarded by two camouflaged policemen. Raw offal attracts flies, other Ovambo shoppers gossip as they munch on freshly boiled offal and onions. Supply trucks escorted by buffels' carrying troops and rockets — their silver tips gleaming in the hot Namib sun — drive past in convoy, on the dangerous stretch of road from the Owambo border post near Etosha to Oshakati, about 200km up the road. Landed vehicles scratch the surface of the placid countryside, their twisted hulk a constant reminder of the border war. Troops stand armed watch over roadworkers or wave from passing military vehicles — a war breeds tight-knit people — others water their horses at a palm-fringed oasis. I am in Owambo with a foreign film crew, our brief is to film troops returning from the battlefields in Angola. The day before the South African Defence Force had assured the Press that troops were slowly being withdrawn from their follow-up operations across the Angolan border. We guessed that troops returning from one part of the fighting would come down the long sand road from Oshakati to Ondangwa, so we sat under a tree at crossroads at the base

of the road near Ondangwa and waited. We were amazed when trucks carrying supplies and guarded by a few buffels came toward us, not south from Angola, but east from Ondangwa and headed north toward Angola. More than 80 military vehicles, including tank carriers and supply trucks carrying fuel wheels and food passed by. South Africa not withdrawing but heading back into Angola? We later discovered that the supplies were for returning South African and SWA troops and not to assist remaining troops to plunge further into Angola. We dashed to Oshakati to phone the news to a correspondent in Windhoek, but the outgoing lines were down, an almost daily occurrence. Let it never be said that the life of foreign or war correspondents is glamorous. We pondered whether to stop the film overseas immediately or to confirm if the supplies were indeed going over the border. The latter decision meant a 61km drive over one of the most notoriously landmined roads in Namibia. In the interests of journalistic accuracy, we took the latter decision. That is why some troops

will return to South Africa and tell of a discovered BMW roaring up behind and then past them, only a kilometre from the Angolan border. But not for long. A buffel stopped and a SADF sergeant ordered us to return. Just before we did an Eland trundled up. Commanding officer: 'Who are these people sergeant?' The news that we represented a foreign television company was met with a reaction akin to horror. Our mobile phone detained us. We were escorted to two police installations by the police officer in command of the area and then slowly escorted to Oshakati to be handed over to security police there. Four hours after being detained we were handed over to military intelligence and at last official news. At first we were convinced we must be in possession of top secret information — though what we did not know — I was escorted to the car to fetch a notebook and then even to the toilet. Luckily the officer in charge knew us. We had been detained mistakenly, on a previous occasion.

Within an hour we were released and our film was confiscated for military censorship. We were instructed to remain in the area a military top brass were on a border and wanted to speak to us on their return. That night four mortar blasts echoed daily around the town. According to a SADF spokesman it was a routine SADF shelling of possible SWAPO installations in the area. We were told that following South African raids into Angola SWAPO members' offices streamed across the border into Owambo in a vain attempt to generate security and food. Sunday we were taken to Oshakati SADF headquarters to bid our farewells. We were informed that permission had been granted for us to film returning troops. We were shown captured Soviet arms and vehicles, including anti-aircraft weapons, tanks, trucks, mobile batteries, workshops and even aerial vans. Sheets of Angolan propaganda littered the floors of some vehicles. East German radios were listed on others. Some captured items had Cuban markings and



Coups as Exiles sees mopings-up operations

By A. J. ...

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One-man army waiting for a war

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Russian officers were training Swapo, say Angolan refugees

Tribune Africa News Service

RUSSIAN officers in the southern Angolan town of Xangongo were engaged in training local Fapla and Swapo forces, say Angolans who have fled south.

The 85 refugees, now encamped in the northern SWA/Nambian garrison town of Oshakati, saw war and poverty aggravated. Fapla controlled so much of the region, prompted them to leave.

The refugees believed to be the largest group since the Angolan civil war in 1975, consist of eight families and numerous individuals from the

southern Angolan towns of Namibia (Jumbya, Villa Portia (Tica) and Xangongo (formerly Roedas).

Their temporary accommodation consists of nine hastily erected army tents, prefabricated shower cubicle and toilets in a campsite on the ground. But all the people I spoke to said they were happy to accept these conditions in exchange for those existing in Angola before the joint South African-SWA/Nambian raid last month.

Food queues were generally hundreds of metres

long, and when the supplies stopped because of the security force raid they had gone without.

Civilians were also not allowed to own their own vehicles — these were for government departments and military forces alone.

As a result all the trucks, and even a tractor which the refugees used for transport to Oshakati bear government stamps.

They come from all walks of life. The five Portuguese-speaking

heads of families are qualified as bricklayers, shoemakers or mechanics while some of the mulatto and black members are butchers, carpenters, and general labourers.

A Xangongo shoemaker, Mr Guldermino Amaro who with his Ovambo wife, Mrs Teresa Nohole was one of the first people to take advantage of the confusion and leave Angola, says he saw widespread looting in the town shortly before the South African occupation.

The Russian officers in Xangongo he says, were engaged with training the Fapla and Swapo forces at

a base near the town. Swapo soldiers and their Iapla counterparts would often train together and share meals.

He said he was one of many people who would have left Angola before had they found the opportunity. He believes that with the confusion after the South African attack many more people will arrive in Northern SWA/Namibia.

Signs that this is already happening have come from a town further north, Oshangwena where a further 175 Angolan Ovambos have gathered to escape the conflict.

Some of the refugees who fled war-torn Sou...



221

Red Cross

waiting

to fly in

zz1

6/9/81

LUANDA: An International Red Cross team was late last night awaiting South African permission to fly into the occupied southern Angolan town of N'giva with emergency supplies for the war wounded.

Jean Paul Fallet, head representative of the Geneva-based International Red Cross committee, said the three-man mission had received clearance from the Angolan military command in the southern city of Lubango to penetrate the war zone unaccompanied.

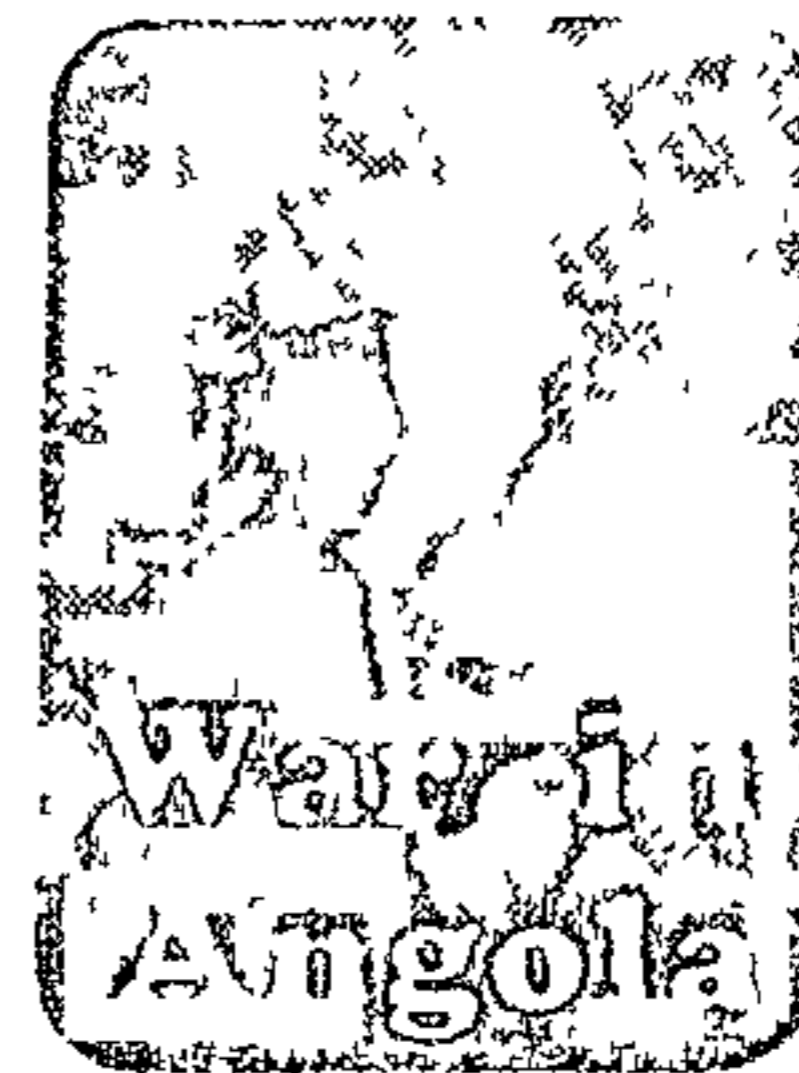
Only South African consent was now needed for the team to proceed, he added.

N'Giva is the capital of Kunene Province, the main area attacked by South Africa nearly two weeks ago. It is 40 kilometres north of the SWA/Nambian frontier and stands on the main highway of southern Angola.

Mr Fallet said the committee was awaiting a reply from the South African authorities through its Pretoria office.

A Red Cross plane would then take off from Lubango for N'Giva carrying frontline medical kits for first aid and simple surgery, such as extracting bullets, he said.

Mr Fallet said the committee's chief medical of-



ficer, Dr Remy Russbach, had been told by the Angolan authorities that about 200 wounded had been treated in Lubango Hospital during the past week, but the mission still had no idea about the casualties to be expected in the war zone itself.

The Red Cross mission flew into Angola after an offer to provide medical aid was accepted by the Luanda Government. The three-man team picked up supplies from the committee's field station in central Angola where the ICRC has been tending about 500 000 refugees for the past two years.

The refugees in central Angola are not victims of attacks by the South African Army, but for the most part are peasants who have returned destitute to their home provinces of Huambo and Bie after fleeing into the bush during the 1975-76 Angolan civil war.

The ICRC has ordered medical teams to be placed on standby in Geneva and these will be flown out as soon as the pilot mission reports on the number of wounded and war refugees.

• A spokesman in Pretoria for the Defence Force said there was no way the SADF could guarantee the safety of Red Cross personnel who wished to go into Angola.

"We are slowly moving out, that is all I can say."

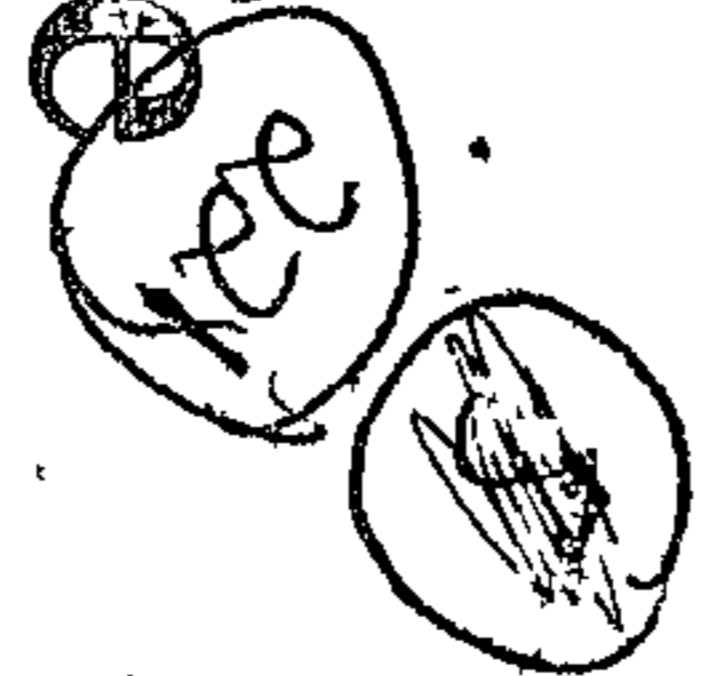
He denied the South Africans were the only people who could give permission for the Red Cross to enter Angola and he said he did not even know from where they wished to enter.

"If they get shot at, what guarantees can we give?" he asked. "This is a war zone in which many people are involved."

RED POW JUST STAYED WITH THE BODY AS SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES APPROACHED

Captured — because he wouldn't leave wife

*S. Stokes
6/9/81*



By DEBORAH S. DA
Military Correspondent



Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos (left) with Russian prisoner Nicholas Pestretsov. Brigadier Roos also looked after the Cuban prisoners who were later exchanged for SA POW's in 1978.

RUSSIAN Warrant Officer Nicholas Plodarawitz Pestretsov was captured in Angola by the South African forces because he refused to leave the body of his wife who had been killed when their army vehicle was fired on and destroyed in an attempted escape from N'guiva.

Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos, who has been taking care of the 36-year-old soldier-mechanic since his arrival in South Africa, said "The Russians were in the last army vehicle to flee from you can't scratch a raw sore."

"The two Russian colonels and two women soldiers were killed in the vehicle, and the surviving Russians fled — except WO Pestretsov who went to the body of his wife and would not leave it, although she was dead."

The South Africans did not know she was the POW's wife until Brig Roos showed him pictures of the dead soldiers and asked him to identify them.

The Russians were all wearing the camouflage uniform used by the Cuban and Angolan forces.

He pointed out one colonel and said he was a Lieutenant-Colonel and artillery adviser to the Swapo forces. He then

women and said "and this is my wife"

Brig Roos told me "It came as a nasty shock to me, but he seemed quite stoic and seemed to have accepted everything"

"I did not ask him anything further about her as I felt I could not pry into his private affairs at a time like that — you can't scratch a raw sore"

However, WO Pestretsov did volunteer that he and his wife had two children, a boy aged 11 and a girl aged 6

Brig Roos, who is on the special projects staff of the Chief of the Army, was the officer who watched over the three Cuban prisoners who were exchanged for South African POW's in 1978

He and the Russian converse in Portuguese, but the soldier's Portuguese is weak, according to the brigadier

Brig Roos said that on his first day of capture an International Red Cross official and a Red Cross doctor saw WO Pestretsov, declaring him fit

The Russian was in charge of about a dozen Angolan army mechanics at the army workshop in N'guiva

"Being on the technical side of the army he could not give us much information about the strategic side of Swapo even if he was prepared to do so," said Brig Roos

WO Pestretsov had been in Angola since late December 1979

Asked whether he liked serving in Angola, he said that in Russia his earnings were 300 roubles a month, whereas in Angola he earned 427 roubles a month

He is anxious to be returned to Russia, and wanted to know whether his country was aware that he had been captured

He seemed relieved when he was informed that the Russian authorities had been told

His present whereabouts are being kept secret for security reasons

He has been given books with pictures because he cannot read any language other than Russian and does not know the Western alphabet. He has also been given a radio

I was in jail with



Van der Mescht

S. Tub...
By PETER HONEY
6/9/81 Tribune Africa
News Service (221)

OSHAKATI: A Portuguese speaking refugee, one of 85 who slipped into northern South West Africa this week with a security force convoy returning from Angola, says he was in prison with the South African prisoner-of-war, sapper Johan van der Mescht.

The grey-haired man, who did not want to be identified because he still has family in Angola, said he met Van der Mescht while spending three years in Luanda jail for political reasons.

He said he had been imprisoned on June 28, 1978, but would not specify the "political reasons".

In jail he had become friendly with Van der Mescht and had even taught him to speak Portuguese.

The man said he had recently been released on parole, having to report to the police every 14 days.

forces attacked the southern Angolan town of Xangongo on August 24, he had seized the opportunity to escape.

Sapper van der Mescht, who is the only South African prisoner-of-war, was captured by Swapo in Owamboland in March 1978.

He has a wife and daughter in South Africa.

Also in Oshakati yesterday, the refugee mother of a 15-day-old baby this week told of her day of fear while hiding with her child on a river bank as the first South African bombs rained down on an Angolan tank emplacement near Xangongo.

Mrs Paula de Fatima Calenge sat on a tractor trailer on which she and her baby had crossed the border into South West Africa a week ago. Speaking through an interpreter, she told of how the South African attack had begun.

It was August 24 and she was at home, having returned with her new baby from hospital the day before.

Her husband, Nico, burst into the room and said there was about to be an attack. He had seen a light aircraft circling overhead, dropping pamphlets which warned the civilians to leave.

Before they had left the house, however, they heard the first mortars dropping on a Swapo base outside the town.

They grabbed some food and clothing and fled to the Cunene River, where they hid in a sandy hollow on the river bank.

Mrs Calenge estimates they stayed there about seven hours while the fighting went on around them.

"We did not see anyone being killed but saw many South Africans moving along the road to the north."

The most intense fighting took place at about noon when South African fighter bombers were brought in to knock out a Fapla tank emplacement which was putting up

QUOTE

I taught Johan to speak Portuguese
— Angolan political prisoner.

strong resistance to the north of Xangongo.

Towards evening the shooting had ceased, and the family returned to their home.

The South Africans had by then occupied the town, and the Calenge family joined the small group of refugees.

Now part of a group of 85 refugees living in army tents pitched in a children's playground in Oshakati, the Calenges are preparing for a new life with little more than the clothes they wear.

Although the baby has not yet been christened, he has already had his baptism of fire.

A view from the other side

Sta. 5/9/81
⑦ ②②①

Rules:

- (1) An intrinsic by name and ordered type functions
- (2) The intrinsic value of
- (3) It is not a processor
- (4) For a value
 - (a) must in part
 - (b) must name
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Examples:

- (1) This series then prints the REAL, and A

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	R.E.A.L
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	D.O. 2
2.0	V.G.T.R
	W.R.I.T
3.0	F.O.R.M

CAHAMA (Angola) — South African military forces which invaded southern Angola last week have transformed a large area of the country into a no-man's land

During a tour of the war zone with the Angolan military I saw not a single civilian for a stretch of 90 km along the major southern highway leading to the Namibian border

Cahama, this town with a population of several thousand, was deserted. Destruction caused by South African air raids which began on August 23 was widespread

Most of the buildings in the part of town I saw were levelled or badly damaged — including houses, huts, stores, a makeshift outdoor school, a government building and a pharmacy

There was no evidence of any military base near the ravaged area, nor was there any concrete indication that the town had been a base for Swapo guerillas, as South Africa has claimed

My tour, however, left a number of questions unanswered. Angolan officials could not give any details of casualties, did not produce any bodies or gravesites and would not allow me to interview refugees or visit a hospital in Lubango, where the injured are being treated

There was also no direct evidence of bloodshed

The Angolan authorities strictly limited my tour to what they wanted to show me and let me photograph.

Jay Ross of the Washington Post gives his report on the South African incursion into Angola . . . from the Angolan side

so it is impossible to verify the claims for the local commander who vehemently denied there were any Swapo guerillas in the area or any surface-to-air missiles as South Africa has claimed

The difficulty is that the bush is so vast around Cahama that it is impossible to tell what is beyond immediate eyesight. Also, the key air attack happened nine days before my visit, although there were other raids since then on the deserted town

The Angolans displayed only the devastating effects of the aerial attacks, but it seems certain that the ground warfare to the south has caused far more disruption in the lives of the people of Cunene province

No sound of battle could be heard in Cahama but during the visit a South African jet whined overhead, causing a mad scramble away from our land rover into the bush where we hid for an hour before continuing

Officials say most of the inhabitants of Cahama are either living in the bush or have fled to Lubango

The Angolans did allow me to see one destroyed facility of military significance: a radar installation outside Tchibemba. One of the radars was destroyed and two others were knocked out of operation

An official said it

was "not within my competence" to say where the radar equipment came from or when it had been installed, but Soviet markings were visible and the concrete work around the area had the appearance of being new.

The local commander who declined to be identified, said five South African jets swooped in low early in the morning of August 24 to take out the radar

He gave no details of fighting but vehemently denied any Swapo presence

"There is no Swapo in Tchibemba, not in Cahama, and not in Xangongo" which is further south and was taken by the South Africans, he said

He said the South Africans attacked with French Mirage and British Canberra and Buccaneer jets, and angrily added "South Africa is receiving weapons from western countries."

"The Reagan administration is helping them and also the puppets" — a reference to Unita, the guerilla group which opposes the Angolan government

There are also reminders of the current marxist government at the base and throughout the drive southwards. Paintings or billboards feature Marx, Lenin, Engels, Castro and Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos

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Four SA officials to quit Owambo

WINDHOEK — Four officials seconded from South Africa to the Owambo administration in SWA were being transferred, the chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said yesterday. Among them was the secretary to the Owambo administration, Mr Calle Reinecke. Die Sudwester newspaper reported yesterday that 45 more seconded officials had asked to be transferred, but Mr Kalangula said he could not confirm this.

"I have been away from Owambo for a week and have not heard that anyone else wants to leave", he said.

Mr Kalangula did not want to comment on suggestions that the officials were leaving over differences of interpretation on implementation of nonracial policies of the Owambo executive.

"But the decision has been taken after consultations at the highest level," he said.

The officials who are leaving are Mr Reinecke, Mr Nap Visser, Mr Piet Grundling and Mr Thomas Potgieter.

Last month the Owambo executive discussed the position of the officials with Mr Ben Lindeque, of the office of the South African Prime Minister, and the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Dame Hough.

Heath proposes Lancaster House summit for SWA

Star 7/2/87 (221)

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — Former British Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath today revived the idea of a Lancaster House-type peace conference on SWA/Namibia and said he did not believe prospects for this had been adversely affected by South Africa's Angolan incursion

Mr Heath, who is on a private visit to southern Africa, told journalists in Salisbury that one of the major difficulties in finding such a solution was getting all the parties involved to the conference table

He said he had no fresh ideas on exactly how this should be done "But I will think about it when I get home."

Mr Heath, now a Conservative Party backbencher, said the subject of SWA/Namibia would al-

most certainly come up when he met Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today.

He said it had become clear from his discussions in the territory and in South Africa that all the parties involved wanted a speedy settlement.

All views, including those of Swapo, had to be taken into account or there could be no solution

SWA/Namibia was suffering from economic problems and confidence would be restored only after a settlement.

Mr Heath said the diamond industry was in a "low state" as was the uranium industry as many countries cut back on nuclear programmes

He said he had not met Swapo representatives.

"Everyone knows what their views are," he said.

The scale of the South African attack on Angola had been exaggerated initially in the European Press.

However, he added, the attack had gone on for very much longer than he was led to believe it would by his Cape Town talks

"An interesting thing is that in Namibia they said that this sort of thing was constantly happening

"Sometimes the world knew about it and sometimes it did not"

Mr Heath said he found great difficulty in appreciating the timing of the raid, which coincided with United Nations consideration of the SWA/Namibia issue.

"If South Africa thought it might make the UN come to a different conclusion then I find that very difficult to understand"

As the SAAF plane
came swooping down . . .

**'We ran for
cover, just
to be safe'**

Star 7/9/81

221

Own Correspondent
LUANDA — Nick Davies, one of the 30 journalists in the convoy attacked by a South African jet in Angola on Saturday, has filed a detailed account from Launda

A BBC reporter, Mike Wooldridge, an Angolan soldier and a Ministry of Information official were wounded by shrapnel and taken to Lubango.

Nick Davies reports "We were attacked as our convoy of 30 journalists approached the town of Cahama, some 20 kilometres north of the occupied area, at 7 15 am

"The convoy of seven vehicles halted so that some of the soldiers could relieve themselves. As the vehicles' engines stopped the soldiers heard the sound of a plane above us and started to race into

the bush shouting "aviao, aviao" We scrambled from our trucks and ran after them.

"Lying face down in the dust, we could just hear the sound of the Impala jet which was flying at more than 10 000 m to avoid Angolan anti-aircraft positions

"Two rockets thumped into the ground by the roadside Angolan soldiers fired their Kalashnikovs back in an impotent reply

"One of the rockets scooped a deep wound in an Angolan soldier's back, gashed a party official in the chest and nicked a BBC radio reporter

"The soldier was obviously badly hurt

"The plane circled overhead then disappeared to the south and we walked back on the road

"There was no sign of the 2 000 villagers or of the

battalion of Angolan soldiers who are normally stationed at Cahama and who made the village a target. Every building is damaged. Scraps of human flesh testify to the casualties"

According to The Star's London Bureau, wounded BBC reporter Mike Wooldridge reported today there had been no evidence of any Swapo presence in the area

Another British reporter, Jon Snow of Independent Television and Radio News, said

"These were Angolan military vehicles on Angolan roads 130 km inside Angola."

He saw it as evidence that it was the Angolan forces rather than Swapo guerillas that South Africa was fighting

Sapa reports that a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today said "Those who associate with Swapo must be prepared to accept the consequences."

The spokesman said Swapo's logistical system was integrated with that of Fapla, the Angolan armed forces

Elements of Swapo's conventional brigade were known to be deployed at Cahama and the SADF would continue to destroy Swapo wherever they might be, he said.

By this morning the British Foreign Office had not reacted to the incident

Russian tanks, arms for display

South African newsmen will soon be able to view tons of Russian equipment, including tanks, trucks and other weaponry, captured in Angola during "Operation Protea" recently a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said today.

The Defence Force has recently released regular information, mostly about the capture of a Russian Warrant Officer Nikolay Pestretsov, and the deaths of his wife and two Russian lieutenant-colonels.

The spokesman said the SADF stood by previous comments on an attack on a convoy near Cahama in southern Angola, in which a number of international newsmen were travelling

The spokesman said Swapo's logistical system was integrated with that of the Angolan forces, Fapla, and that elements of Swapo's conventional brigade were known to be

where the air strike occurred

Those people who associated with Swapo had to be prepared to accept the consequences, the spokesman added

One of the newsmen involved, Mr Quentin Peel, was until recently the South African correspondent of the Financial Times of London. Mr Peel had visited the operational area as a guest of the SADF during his tour of duty in South Africa

The Star's military correspondent reports that the South African troops and equipment used in "Operation Protea" have been withdrawn from Angola

But it was common knowledge that South African air attacks and smaller operations have taken place against Swapo positions during the past two years. The air strike on the convoy at Cahama might be viewed as one such incident

TABLE 4: ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION-TYPE AND SEX, 1960 AND 1970
(a) 1960

Male	Agriculture ¹	Mining ²	Manufacture ³	Electricity ⁴	Construction ⁵	Commerce ⁶	Transport ⁷	Finance ⁸	Services ⁹	Total
99 680	10 149	87 156	56 762	59 777	3 150	818 266	1 044 726	389 350	898 520	3 150 862

SA softens stand on UN troops in SWA

SQA 2/9/87 221

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent
Cape Town

South Africa has unofficially softened its attitude towards having UN troops monitor independence in South West Africa, thus removing a major stumbling block on the road to independence.

While not accepting that Untag troops are a necessary condition for an election South Africa is no longer implacably opposed to their presence

Europe dampens Haig's claims

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The European trio in the Western contact group has dampened US claims of a breakthrough with South Africa in negotiations for SWA/Namibian independence

Meeting outside London at the weekend, the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and West Germany agreed that useful progress was

earlier this year and let it be known that the presence of Untag forces was non negotiable

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs is still officially saying "no comment" on the issue but privately officials admit the shift has taken place

However they are quick to point out that the "blue hats" — as the UN troops are known — are fiercely opposed by the internal parties in South West Africa/Namibia

After United Nations refusals to allow South Africa's delegation or those from internal parties to address the General

States contacts with Pretoria

But their assessment of the state-of-play on SWA/Namibia was far more sober than US Secretary of State Alexander Haig's belief that "considerable progress" was being made

Sources close to them point out that the game is now back at its 1978 stage when South Africa first started digging in its heels, having accepted the Western settlement plan but rejected its translation into the UN plan

The European Ministers also recognised that Secretary Haig's statement had to be seen in the light of the US desire to justify its veto to protect South Africa in the Security Council last week

The Europeans' caution highlights the growing differences in the contact group.

The Europeans note the progress cited by General Haig amounts to getting a restatement of South African recognition of a UN supervisory role in the SWA-Namibia independence process

But South Africa is now prepared to negotiate on their presence

An announcement on the progress of independence talks is expected during the Foreign Affairs budget vote in Parliament on September 17

This comes after statements from the United States by General Haig and Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker.

Public

General Haig will meet the Foreign Ministers of the other four countries of the Western contact group in New York on September 24 and the entire US plan for independence is expected to become public then.

Sapa reports that the United States Government is of the opinion that support for South Africa over the SADF strike into Angola might bring about a future settlement with Pretoria on SWA/Namibia

In a report headed "Marching to Pretoria's beat," on the South African Angolan operation and its consequences, the US magazine Time today quotes a US official as saying

"We are prepared to take the heat and hope that by taking heat we might facilitate compromises in the long run"

SA, US continue talks on Namibia

COM 7/9/89

201

By CHRIS FREMOND

NEGOTIATIONS between South Africa and the United States on a settlement to the Namibian dispute are continuing in spite of the setback caused by the gagging of the South African delegation in the United Nations General Assembly last week.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie

Dr Fourie said talks between the South African and US Governments were continuing in the spirit that was fostered earlier this year when a top-level US delegation visited South Africa

He refused to be drawn when asked if the two governments were perhaps investigating an internationally acceptable settlement that by-passed the UN. "I don't think you will get anyone to say more than I have said. We do not believe in commenting on discussions while they are in progress. It is never helpful," Dr Fourie said.

He would not comment on a statement on Saturday by South Africa's representative at the UN, Mr Riaan Eksteen, that if the General Assembly believed it could solve the Namibian problem without South Africa it should say so in which case the Government would approach the matter accordingly.

Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in a television interview broadcast last night that he saw no need for South Africa to make any concessions in return for American support at the United Nations. Taking a tough line, he said that the US acted to protect its own interests, not to protect South Africa.

Decisions

Dr Fourie said the whole question of what happened at the UN would be considered by the Government after which it would make the necessary decisions.

Mr Eksteen, who has returned for consultations with the Government, said at Jan Smuts Airport that the move to have him barred from speaking in the General Assembly last week would have to be considered most seriously.

And in a statement yesterday, the Opposition spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eghn, said he believed the decision of the General Assembly to prevent Mr Eksteen speaking was "disgraceful".

"It certainly does not promote the case of peace in Namibia. On the contrary, it makes the task of finding a solution to the Namibian question more difficult," he said.

The situation required cool heads and determined negotiation, Mr Eghn said.

Angola puts SA policy and politics under review

South Africa is apparently trying to create a rebel-controlled buffer zone in southern Angola to be able to maintain a government of its liking in neighbouring SWA/Namibia

According to a number of Western diplomats, that seems to be the underlying reason for the recent deep penetration into Angola by South African troops. It is certainly the view of the Angolan government.

Despite its effort to normalise relations with the United States, Angola is increasingly blaming Washington for Pretoria's military actions. The Angolan Cabinet says it "condemns energetically the shameful connivance of the Reagan administration" with South Africa.

Even before the recent action, Luis de Almerda, a senior Angolan diplomat, said in an interview "The United States is quietly encouraging the South Africans to attack to force Angolan concessions."

"The South Africans have changed completely since (the advent of) the Reagan administration — they are much more arrogant"

Star 8/9/81 (221)

Unita as a buffer?

An attempt to create a buffer zone in southern Angola controlled by South African-backed Unita rebels is seen as the reason behind recent South African raids. Jay Ross reports in the Washington Post from Luanda.

Although South Africa says its troops have almost completed their withdrawal from Angola, Luanda says they still control six towns up to 160 km inside the country.

South African forces have regularly crossed into southern Angola for years, ostensibly to chase Swapo guerillas.

However, in the last year or so the pattern of some of the attacks has changed. Angolan officials allege to Western diplomats that South African

troops now disrupt communications, prevent local food distribution, "kill or drive away cattle" to impoverish the area.

Conversely, there are reports that South African troops in the south recently began giving food to the inhabitants to try to win them over to the Unita side.

The purpose, say the Angolan politicians, is to create discontent with the Luanda government and help gain control of the area for a South African-backed local guerilla group, Unita, which op-

poses the Luanda government.

Unita control of southern Angola, with South African support, would severely hamper Swapo's already limited ability to cross the border for raids into Namibia.

It thus would allow South Africa to gradually abandon a UN solution for Namibia and instead install a pro-Pretoria regime in Windhoek.

Questioned about the alleged South African approach, a Western diplomat said "I hope it's not so, but it's difficult to find any other explanation" for the seriousness of the South African offensive in Angola.

Estimates of the size of Swapo forces are at best educated guesses. Most Western diplomats say, however, that Pretoria exaggerates the Swapo military threat to justify its attacks in Angola.

No independent observers have access to both sides in the sparsely populated bush country.

On various occasions Angola, South Africa and Unita have offered journalists limited tours obviously designed to support their separate causes.

Rules

- (1) An arithmetic statement function reference is a primary in an arithmetic expression. The actual arguments are arithmetic expressions and must correspond in number, order, and type with the dummy arguments.

For example, the statement function

$$AVRGE(A, B, C) = (A + B + C) / 3.0$$

can be used with the following statement

$$Z = Y - AVRGE(R, S, T)$$

The value for the actual argument R is substituted for its dummy argument A, S for B, and T for C. A value is returned to the statement function reference so that the arithmetic expression $Y - AVRGE(R, S, T)$ can be evaluated and assigned to Z. The statement function reference

Angola raid report biased, says SADI

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE SA Defence Force yesterday hit out at reports by foreign journalists that SA was waging a war against Angola and not Swapo and accused them of biased reporting

After a three-day visit to southern Angola in which they were escorted by Angolan Ministry officials and soldiers, several journalists reported that the invasion was not aimed at Swapo and that they had not witnessed any Swapo bases

Ex-Selous chief: How to fight insurgents

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE South African Defence Force has been quick to apply one of the fundamental lessons of successful counter-insurgency operations

Major-General Ron Reid-Daly, newly-appointed Commander of the Transkei Defence Force and former commander of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, explained the counter-insurgency tactics

"The best place to fight a terrorist war is in their territory, in their bases and in their hide outs," said Gen Reid-Daly, whose Selous Scouts were a highly-rated counter-insurgency force

South Africa with its policy of hot-pursuit and pre-emptive strikes against insurgent bases in neighbouring countries, was fulfilling that principle, he said

"There are two prime principles which a terrorist organisation must achieve to mount a successful campaign: they must control a large percentage of the people and they must have secure bases."

Repudiating allegations that he was plotting to avenge the fall of the Smith regime, Gen Reid-Daly said "Rhodesia no longer exists. There is nothing to protect."

Racist

He said he was not a racist and if he had been he would not have been able to wield his mainly black unit into a crack fighting force

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe had succeeded in restoring and maintaining some sort of equilibrium which he, Gen Reid-Daly, would be most reluctant to upset

"It goes against the grain to say it, but he has done a good job."

A senior Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that the journalists were escorted by an Angolan Information official and it was obvious from their reporting that they were only allowed to see what the Angolans wanted them to see

Other foreign journalists taken to southern Angola by the SADF reported on their return that they were satisfied that the SA Defence and SWA forces were withdrawing from the area after the raids

But several journalists, including Jon Snow, a top reporter with Britain's Independent Television network, claimed that the SA Air Force was in complete control of the area and that the SADF was not fighting Swapo but Angola

Escorted

Snow was one of a group of Western and Eastern Bloc journalists escorted by Angolan Government officials who came under attack from SA planes

A BBC radio reporter, Ian Wooldridge, 31, was slightly injured while an Angolan soldier and an Angolan official were more seriously hurt

In a report from Luanda, Mr Snow said the SA attack had been made on Angolan vehicles on a road 137km inside Angola

"But we had crossed into a swathe of territory which SA dominates totally from the air."

"Our findings revealed great suffering among the thousands of displaced people and that this is a war with Angola rather than, as the South Africans claim, the Swapo guerrillas fighting for independence for Namibia."

The Defence Force spokesman said journalists were aware of the risks they took going into a war zone, and that "those who associated with Swapo must be prepared to accept the consequences."

Mr Peter Gallner, director of the International Press Institute, said in a message to the SA Prime Minister Mr P W Botha yesterday: "The IPI is appalled by the attacks on British journalists in Angola and asks for an immediate full explanation and apology. We regard the attack as a serious infringement of international reporting."

8/19/81
Journalist tells of 'SAAF attack on newsmen'

From KENNETH CLARKE of the Daily Telegraph

UANDA — The South African invasion of southern Angola, launched along three fronts on August 23, has not ended

Although the juggernaut of retoria's ground forces has altered its drive north into unene province, and many oops may well have withdrawn, the air force is still active daily

The warplanes continue to track towns along the narrow strategic route to the order with SWA/Namibia and anything that moves on , up to 200 km deep inside ngolan territory. This was ramatically proved on Saturday when South African jets attacked a small convoy carrying a party of international

journalists and TV crews from Lubango to the south. Two rockets, possibly three, fired from a jet-fighter hit the lead Land-Rover of the small convoy

We were less than five miles from Cahama on the main road to the border when the SAAF proved that it has not only not gone home, but will attack anything that moves along that road — military or civilian.

Our convoy had stopped for a break after an early start when the jet was heard. Everyone ran for cover as it dived and most of us were face-down when the rockets struck close to the landrover, badly injuring a soldier in our small Angolan army escort, and also a government official travelling with us. The soldier, a captain, was

hit in the back by flying fragments and cried for help as blood gushed from his mouth. The official had a less serious chest wound, while BBC radio news reporter Mike Woodridge, 34, was lucky to escape with a slight nick,

Woolridge, who had been travelling in the first vehicle, said he caught a glimpse of the diving aircraft and saw two or three separate plumes of smoke as the rockets were launched

The soldier and the wounded civilian were rushed back to Lubango about 200 km away. From my own hiding hole in a dry watercourse I could not see the South African aircraft and the rocket explosions were drowned as two of our military escort blazed

away, more in anger than in hope with their AK47 rifles

But for the rest of the day the sound of approaching jet engines gave us a sample of the fear that people of this region have to live with daily

Shortly before the attack on our group of about 30 journalists, including East Germans, Cubans, a Soviet TV team and others, the open lorries in which we were travelling had to skirt round a three-metre crater in the middle of the highway

At least two civilian vehicles, one of which was used as an ambulance, had been hit and it was clear that apart from ruling the skies, the South Africans are in complete control of the highway. Cahama itself was, before the South Africans hit it, a

garrison town of maybe 5 000. It is now a shambles, deserted apart from a small Angolan army presence. A radar installation was partially destroyed and the military barracks must have been among the first targets. The personal possessions of the troops still lie scattered on the sandy ground and one hastily-packed bag had been holed by shrapnel

At Cahama, too, there was undoubtedly a Soviet advisers' post. A pink stucco house contained living accommodations for at least four and the mess adjoining had been heavily strafed

Inside, I saw files of Prayda, the Soviet army paper. Red Star and other Russian publications, photographs of Lenin and present-day Moscow leaders, while on the

walls were several notices in Russian

Neither I nor my colleagues could detect any signs of missile emplacements at Cahama, although it is fair to say the scope for exploration off the road was limited

Scarcely a building in the town has escaped damage. Abandoned meals and scattered shoes bore testimony to the haste with which personnel at the military camp had departed, along with the civilian inhabitants

Pretoria has justified its continuing raids on a huge tract of country in the south of Angola in terms of wiping out guerrillas of Swapo, but no journalist among our party at Cahama could find any evidence that Swapo was here. It was plainly an Angolan army position

Neither was there any evidence to be seen along some 220 km of the strategic route south from Lubango to give credence to South Africa's recent assertion that something like an Afghanistan-style thrust was being prepared by the Soviet Union, using either its own or surrogate forces, into SWA/Namibia itself

Highly-placed Angolan sources say the South Africans briefly occupied Cahama and they were still in position on the ground across a large part of Angolan territory, with a front line just south of here

Our journey back to safety — a village just north of Chibemba — was punctuated by more mad dashes into the supposed protection of the bush, away from the road, as

at least two jet-fighters quartered the sky

On one occasion, the stillness of the atmosphere was fragmented as six explosions heralded another strike somewhere not far from Chibemba, which has come under almost daily attack

The Russian Mig fighters that scream each day over Lubango and can be seen taking off and landing at the airport there have plainly not been committed against South African air power

Cuban pilots capable of handling Mig 19s and 21s are known to be in Lubango with Soviet technical experts, but so far the South Africans have failed to provide them into action — something some observers believe could be among Pretoria's intentions

Latest Angolan intelligence reports place South African ground forces still in position at Xangongo (formerly Rocardas) and N'giva, further north at Mupa, Humbe and Mongoa, and, to the south, along a line from Kuacana on the west side of the country to Mungua in the east

They are said to have large numbers of armoured cars, tanks and heavy artillery with sophisticated communications capable of monitoring the Angola army's transmissions. As yet, however, no independent eyewitness accounts have confirmed all this, but from the Angolan side there appears to be little reason to doubt the claims

In recent days, I understand, the Angolan army (FAPLA) has mobilized large numbers of men and material and

if the South Africans do strike at Lubango, as is thought likely here, there can be little doubt that the Cuban pilots will take off to face Pretoria's Mirages, or that the missiles will be employed

It is the wider danger of escalation in this flashpoint situation that has dismayed Western governments, including Britain, and makes United Nations impotence in the face of the United States veto a matter of worldwide concern

● A South African Defence Force spokesman yesterday denied the substance of this report from Angola. "They (Angolans) are obviously trying to influence the world community, especially during the special session of the United Nations against South Africa," he said

By Quentin Peel
of The Financial Times,
London

LUBANGO — The streets of Lubango in Angola are deserted but for a group of youths playing football with a rubble-filled plastic bag

There is no reason to loiter, as the shops are shattered and bare. All but a handful have been deserted since their Portuguese owners fled at independence six years ago.

The few shops open have little to offer. Bags of rice, beans and sugar, tins of cooking oil, dried milk and jam, and a few packets of detergents.

You need coupons to buy anything.

What was once a newsagent and tobacconist is now a bookshop boasting a few pamphlets — Soviet publications on the Constitution of the USSR and the life of President Brezhnev.

padlocked and faded Hollywood stars stare down from the walls — a youthful Tony Curtis and Natalie Wood, and an ageless Sophia Loren. Lubango is like a town that has stood still.

The silence is broken only by the roar of MiG jet fighter aircraft taking off from the airport and a passing army truck half-filled with Angolan or Cuban soldiers.

The town is the military

Town
that

stood
still

headquarters of Fapla, the Angolan army in southern Angola. It is also a base for the 18 000 Cuban soldiers still in the country since they arrived in support of the ruling MPLA in the civil war that coincided with independence.

Civilians say there has been a big buildup of troops in the town since the invasion by South African forces across the border two weeks ago.

Yet military activity remains desultory and the atmosphere casual, even relaxed.

Angolan, Cuban and Soviet soldiers and civilians lounge in the lobby of the Hotel Granada. A Red Cross team sits despondently awaiting military clearance to visit the war zone and assess the damage, the casualties and the refugees.

About 80 km south of

Lubango, South Africa rules the air. Impala jet trainer aircraft armed with rockets or bombs patrol without a MiG to challenge them.

Anti-aircraft fire seems more in hope than expectation of a hit.

This is an African war. There is more fleeing than fighting in both directions. After putting up a brief resistance, Fapla's forces seem to have abandoned the major towns and highways and taken to the bush. Civilians have done the same.

In a day's trip from Lubango to Cahama, about 200 km to the south-east, I saw no signs of great military activity, no supply trucks and no fleeing wounded — only a few dusty foot patrols of Fapla men, armed with Kalashnikov rifles and an ageing anti-aircraft gun being towed to a new site in the bush.

Nor was there any sign of Swapo, against whose bases the South Africans claim they are acting. Undoubtedly they were there, in the bush, with their main military headquarters not far outside Lubango under the protection of SAM-6 missiles.

But the South African operation seems to have been aimed far more at Fapla, with its radar sites and anti-aircraft guns, than at Swapo.

very low correlation
highly correlate
be increased
(Accountants
Sampling)

Example 8.

per household,
households from
been obtained
in the sample

$$\sum x = 2502$$

$$\sum y = 234$$

a) From these
of \bar{x} using
(on Y_i) sampling

b) Explain briefly the relative sizes of these results.

c) What further information do you need to use these estimators?

Solution

We calculate $\bar{x} = 2502/100 = 25,02$

$$\bar{y} = 234/100 = 2,34$$

$$s_x^2 = \frac{1}{99} (62730 - 2502^2/100) = 1,3127$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{99} (555 - 234^2/100) = 0,0752$$

$$r = \bar{x}/\bar{y} = 25,02/2,34 = 10,69$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_{SRS}) = (1-f) s_x^2/n = (1 - \frac{100}{10000}) \cdot 1,3127/100 = 0,0130$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{x}_R) = \frac{(1-f)}{n(n-1)} (\sum x^2 - 2r \sum xy + r^2 \sum y^2)$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \frac{100}{10000})}{100(99)} (62730 - 2 \cdot 10,69 \cdot 5884 + 10,69^2 \cdot 555) = 0,0353$$

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Return from the

Angolan battlefield

221

ev. Post 9/19/81

221

By the road from Tsumbe to Oshakati — a cheetah sprang across the tar and kilometers of white sand speckled with bushes and thatched kraals slipped past.

For obvious reasons there are no speed limits in the operational area; escorted by supply trucks escorted by Buthe's carrying troops and trucks — their silver tips gleaming in the hot Namib sun drive past in convoy on the dangerous stretch of road from the Ovambo border post near Etosha to Oshakati about 200 km up the road.

Landrained vehicles scratch the surface of the placid country side; their twisted silks, a constant reminder of the border war.

Troops stand armed watch over roadworkers or wait from passing military vehicles. I wait breeds tight knit posse — others water their horses — at a palm-fringed oasis.

I am in Oshakati with a foreign film crew and brief is to film troops returning from the battlefields in Angola.

The day before, the South African Defence Force had assured the Press that troops were slowly being withdrawn from their "follow up operations" across the Angolan border.

We guessed that troops returning from one part of the fighting would come down the long sand road from Oshakati to Ondangwa so we sat under a tree at the crossroads at the base of the road near Ondangwa and waited.

We were amazed when trucks carrying supplies and fuel arrived by a few Buffels came towards us, not south from Angola but east from Ondangwa and headed north toward Angola.

More than 80 military vehicles including tank carriers and supply trucks carrying fuel wheels and food passed by. South Africa's not withdrawing but heading back into Angola.

We later discovered that the supplies were for returning South African and SWA troops and not to assist remaining troops to plunge further into Angola.

We dashed to Oshakati to phone the news to a correspondent in Windhoek but the outgoing lines were down an absolute daily occurrence.

We pondered whether to stop the film over as immediate or to continue if the supplies were indeed going over the border.

This meant a 64 km drive over one of the most notorious landmined roads in Namibia.

Some troops will return to South Africa and toll of a dust-covered BMW roaring up behind and then past their convoy a kilometre from the Angolan border.

But not for long. A Buffel stopped and a SADF sergeant ordered us to return.

Just before we did an Eland frumpled up. Commanding officer, 'Who are these people sergeant?' 'The news that we represent met with a reaction akin to horror.'

(Camouflaged police detained us. We were taken to two police installations by the police officer in command of the area and then slowly escorted to Oshakati, to be handed over to security police there.

Four hours after being detained we were handed over to military intelligence and, at last efficiency.

At first we were convinced we must be in possession of top secret information — though what we did not know — I was escorted to the car to

— By — CHARLENE BELFRAMO (the only woman on the Angola trail)

I fetched a notebook and then even to the toilet.

Luckily the officer in charge knew us. We had been detained mistakenly on a previous occasion.

Within an hour we were released after our film was confiscated for military censorship. We were instructed to remain in the area as military top brass were on a border visit and wished to speak to us on their return.

That night four mortar blasts echoed dully around the town.

According to a SADF spokesman it was a routine SADF shelling of possible SWAPO installations in the area.

We were told that following South African raids into Angola SWAPO members often streamed across the border into Oshakati, ironically for greater security and food. Permission was granted for us to film returning SA troops. We were shown captured Soviet arms and vehicles including anti-aircraft weapons, tanks, trucks, mobile bakeries, workshops and even dental vans.

Sheets of Angolan propaganda littered the floors of some vehicles.

East German radios were piled on others. Some captured items had Cuban markings and at least one truck was Swedish.

The following morning we were told permission to film returning troops had been

withdrawn. Journalism is not a bowl of cherries.

After driving down to Tsumbe the SADF traced us and asked us to return to Oshakati for a press conference. It was a rather tough film crew had found its way into the area.

We raced back along the now familiar 200 km stretch of tar.

The SADF had decided to assist us. They flew us to Angola in a helicopter.

We circled the town of Xangongo several times. For the civilian population life was back to normal.

Men wheeled bicycles home. Women chattered or carried goods on their heads past bombed and machine gunned buildings into the smoky port far poked desert.

The SADF had already re-stored electricity to the area they said.

Xangongo is 105 km north of the South West Africa border.

As we flew above the thinned road to N'Ganyu a black smoke belched above the trees from vehicles. These were post-its of resistance, encountered and destroyed by the SADF.

South African troops waited and gave victory signs as we hovered above. They came with driving convoys.

Occasionally armoured vehicles protruding the convoy could be glimpsed on the road side — as difficult to detect as game hidden by bushveld grass.

Before the South Africans landed it was a the whole strip had to be swept as returning. A patrol and SWAPO troops had plundered most of the stored munitions.

The day we visited the town were standing around drinking cool drinks, chatting, assisting remaining troops to regroup for the withdrawal and forming triplets, spoils of war.

The setting sun cast a red glow over the ochreous sight of two young men in one, as a black trooper and the driver obviously white.

The following day we again drove the 64 km sand road to Oshakati — health sweep for languages but none the less hazardous.

Three times we had military armoured cars and for the last third of an hour an escort.

South Africa now a ghost town on the other side of the fence. This is what we called foodies, buildings, parkland with bullet scars and rocket shrapnel.

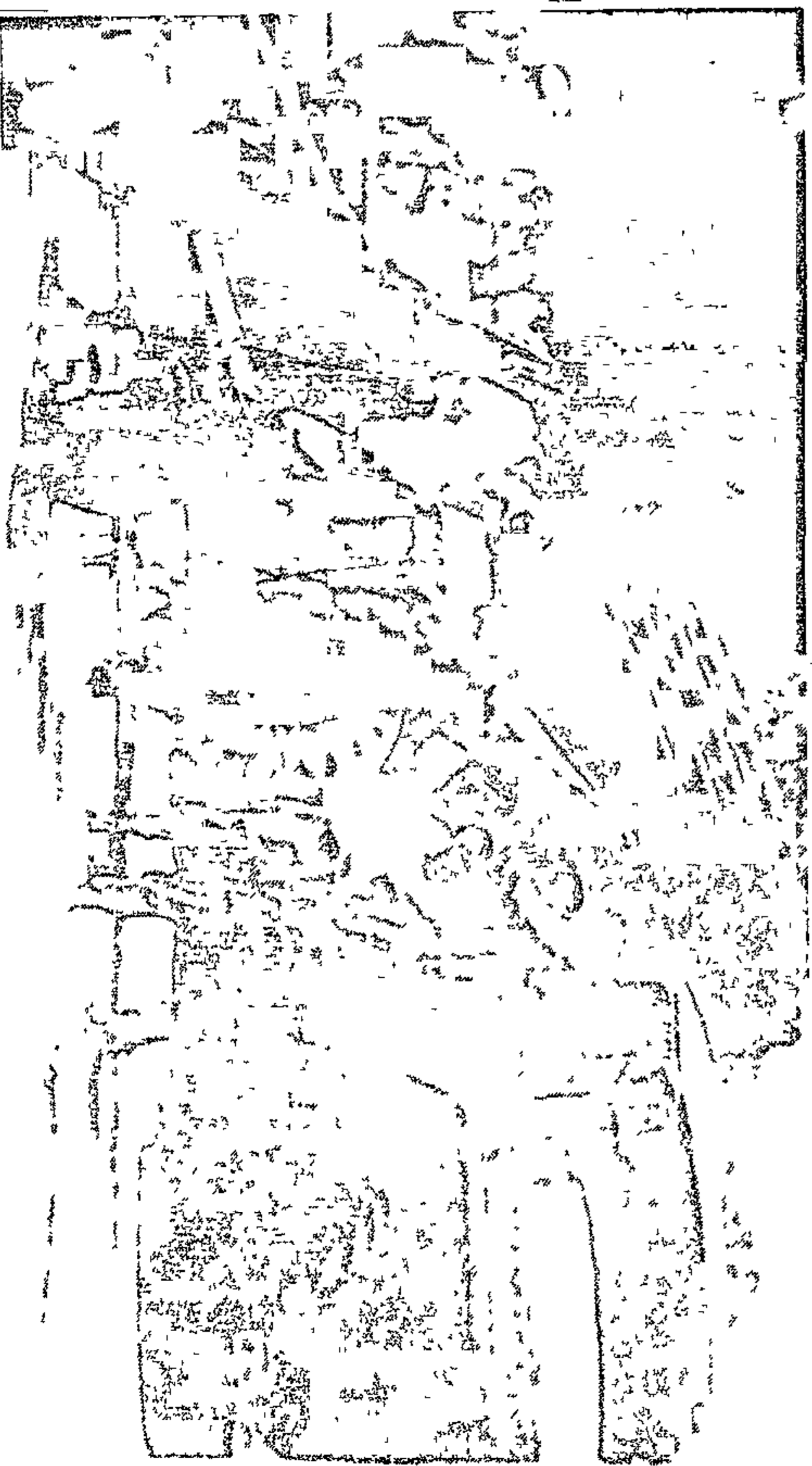
A herd of goats grazed on the tufts of grass sprouting from the ruins.

The South African troops came through waving and waving as their heavy vehicles slowly rolled back into South Africa.

None of them said it but on the faces of all as the military columns rolled through into South West Africa I was elated or I might think I've made it. I'm alive.



Major-General CHARLES LLOYD, officer commanding the South West African Territory Force 1 S/WA Namibia



South African soldiers in Angola with captured equipment — a truck-mounted Soviet-made rocket

FNLA
Stein 10/9/81
Unita



Jonas Savimbi

OPEN UP
NEW BATTLEFRONTS

The United States
Allied forces believe
International tension over
SWA/Namibia and Angola
is being heightened by an
upsurge in military and
political activity on several
major fronts.

As leaders of the Front
Line States begin gather-
ing today in Lusaka for an
emergency meeting, on the
South African attack into
southern Angola a new
battlefront is reportedly
being opened in northern
Angola by the long-dor-
mant FNLA.

At the United Nations,
the divided Western
powers are searching for
answers to the demands for
sanctions against South
Africa by angry African
states themselves divided
on the SWA/Namibia is-
sue.

At the same time as the
FNLA was reported to
have struck within 10 km
of the Angolan capital of
Luanda, Angolan Govern-
ment leaders were accus-
ing South Africa of trying
to set up a buffer zone in
southern Angola to be
occupied by the other in-
surgent movement, Unita.

The South African De-
fence Force has moved
its forces were withdrawn
after the recent attack
but spokesmen have sug-
gested the attack might
be followed by an
increase in Unita military
activity apparently in an

attempt to take advantage
of the UN's to colonize
due its position.

In Luanda, Angolan
president Jose Eduardo
dos Santos invited the
United States to help to repel
attacks in southern An-
gola.

From Washington John
P. Oliveira reports that the
Reagan Administration has
been presented with a
strong argument for resu-
ming United States aid to
the pro-Western Unita.

The argument was put
forward by Dr Ian Butler
field, a respected political
scientist who concluded
after a study that Unita
could become a viable al-
ternative to the Marxist
MPLA regime.

While its military situa-
tion was deteriorating
Unita was expanding.

From London Jean-
Jacques Cornish reports
that Britain has now been
officially informed by Pre-
toria that South Africa
will accept a UN presence
in SW/Namibia in the
run up to independence.

But Britain's Foreign
Secretary Lord Carrington
is not taking this
statement at face value.

For him it does not
warrant the announce-
ment of a "breakthrough"
as it did with his Ameri-
can counterpart General
Alexander Haig.

© See Page 17

LUBANGO — The streets of Lubango are practically deserted but for a group of youths playing football with a rubble-filled plastic bag

There is no reason to loiter, as the shops are shattered and bare. All but a handful have been deserted since their Portuguese owners fled at independence six years ago.

The few shops open have little to offer: bags of rice, beans and sugar, tins of cooking oil, dried milk and jam, and a few packets of detergents.

You need coupons to buy anything.

What was once a news-agent and tobacconist is now a bookshop boasting a few pamphlets — Soviet publications on the constitution of the USSR and the life of President Brezhnev.

The Odeon Theatre is padlocked and faded Hol-

BY GEORGE!



'ACTUALLY on second thoughts we would not mind having UN troops monitor the SWA elections ...'

More fleeing than fighting in the war in Angola

August 10/9/71

221

lywood stars stare down from the walls — a youthful Tony Curtis and Natalie Wood, and an ageless Sophia Loren. Lubango is like a town that has stood still.

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relaxed.

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saw no signs of great military activity, no supply trucks, and no fleeing wounded — only a few dusty foot patrols of Fapla men, armed with Kalashnikov rifles and an ageing anti-aircraft gun being towed to a new site in the bush.

Not was there any sign of Swapo, against whose bases the South Africans claim they are acting. Undoubtedly they were there, in the bush with their main military headquarters not far outside Lubango under the protection of SAM 6 missiles.

All the men we met on the road were Portuguese speaking, none speaking English or Afrikaans as one might expect of Namibians.

Although the war is low level and sporadic, Angola was decimated by the mass desertion of the Portuguese in 1975, and is desperately short of equipment and trained men.

The disruption has been severe. It seems to have been the South African intention to make life as unpleasant as possible for Angola as long as it gives refuge and support to Swapo.

By **QUENTIN PEEL** of the **Financial Times of London**

filled with Angolan or Cuban soldiers.

The town is the military headquarters of Fapla, the Angolan army in southern Angola. It is also a base for the 18 000 Cuban soldiers still in the country since they arrived in support of the ruling MPLA in the civil war that coincided with independence.

Civilians say there has been a big build-up of troops in the town since the invasion by South African forces across the border just over two weeks ago.

Yet military activity remains desultory, and the atmosphere casual, even

Lubango, South Africa rules the air. Impala jet trainer aircraft armed with rockets or bombs patrol without a MiG to challenge them.

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This is an African war. There is more fleeing than fighting in both directions. After putting up a brief resistance, Fapla's forces seem to have abandoned the major towns and highways and taken to the bush. Civilians have done the same.

In a day's trip from Lubango to Cahama, about 200 km to the south-east, I

America tries again

FM 11/1/81

The final determination of a base price for a product can only be made after other elements of the marketing mix have been established. These and product strategy. Utilized will affect margin and product strategy. These

Penetration price market growth a the market development

Market skimming segment of the price because the market holding will maintain a Any firm that at domestic prices is the technical foreign markets home market.

Like Rhodesia SA is anxious to settle by negotiation through relatively friendly international mediators (Thatcher Britain for Rhodesia Reagan America for SA) rather than deal with possibly more hostile governments later. A senior SA military man has said privately that in his view SA must obtain a settlement while Ronald Reagan is president of the US.

Similarities can also be drawn between the intense cross border military activity that preceded the Rhodesian settlement and SA's powerful incursions into Angola. It is accepted that Rhodesia's strikes at Zambia and Mozambique transport routes helped persuade those lands to pressure the Patriotic Front to accept a compromise settlement that fell short of complete victory (The extent of Robert Mugabe's subsequent election triumph was not foreseen).

Similarly, the chaos caused in Angola and the advantage given to the Unita insurgents by the SA attacks, should, at least in theory, make Luanda more anxious for a settlement that would end the fighting and remove the SADF from its borders.

Certainly, US Secretary of State Alexander Haig seems optimistic that progress is being made. The other members of the Western Contact Group are less certain and SA is maintaining a discreet silence.

However, the apparent decision of the African bloc at the UN not to press for a "uniting for peace" resolution that would impose "voluntary sanctions" on SA could be in anticipation of new peace proposals. The Africans know perfectly well that America will veto compulsory sanctions.

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Hough hits SA 'dumping' in SWA

Star 9/1/81, (221)

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa's industrial decentralisation programme was creating particular problems for SWA/Namibian producers, the Administrator-General Mr Danie Hough, said last night.

He said manufacturers, using the scheme's concessions and subsidies, were able to offer their products in SWA/Namibia at less than production costs in the territory.

Opening the Windhoek Show, Mr Hough said the matter became "particularly sensitive" when such a priority industrial area was established in SWA/Namibia — Walvis Bay had recently been given border area status, he said.

"Nevertheless, the present Government in SWA/Namibia has no intention of withdrawing from the Rand monetary area and the customs union, and it may therefore be necessary to take counter-measures against the possibility of a form of "dumping" by South African concerns," Mr Hough said.

He also announced sweeping tax cuts for the territory envisaged in a new income tax Bill due to be tabled in the National Assembly later this year.

The Bill proposed, as a general stimulating measure, that all undertakings in SWA/Namibia be allowed to write off their investments in machinery and equipment during the year of purchase, said Mr Hough.

The legislation planned to scrap the favouring of certain types of businesses through initial and investment allowances.

Mr Hough noted that a speech by Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma, in Algiers on April 17, showed a marked contrast between the economic policies of Swapo and the present interim Government.

He said Mr Nujoma had spoken against foreign investment and a continuation of the free market system in SWA/Namibia. History had proved his approach would lead to poverty and degeneration.

Turning to recent internal constitutional developments, Mr Hough said he hoped the interim Government's increased powers and the expansion of the central authority would lead to a unity among SWA/Namibian people on essential issues.

Fired on
Star 11/9/81
from Zambia

221 *Star*
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK, — Members of the security forces in the Caprivi, north-eastern SWA/Namibia, were fired at from the Zambian side of the Zambezi River, a S W A Territory Force spokesman confirmed today

He said the border violation, which happened at about noon on Wednesday, would be brought to the attention of the Zambian Government through normal diplomatic channels.

Attack on Zambia

denied

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Claims by Zambia that South African Defence Force aircraft and armoured vehicles attacked military and civilian targets in the Zambian town of Sesheke, north of the Caprivi Strip, have been "categorically denied" by a Defence Force spokesman.

Zambia has claimed that four South African jets and four armoured cars attacked Sesheke, a small village on the banks of the Zambezi near the South African military base of Katima Mulilo. These attacks were supported by small arms fire, it was reported.

The claims follow a border violation by Zambian troops on Wednesday when about 100 rounds from machine guns and small arms were fired at a Defence Force observation post across the Zambezi from Sesheke.

A Defence Force spokesman confirmed that South African troops manning the observation post retaliated immediately with small arms fire.

SWA peace bid holds course despite raid

Nov 12/9/77

22

By John D'Oliveira
WASHINGTON —
Representatives of the
Western Contact Group
on Namibia will meet
here on Monday to try to
hammer out the constitu-
tional proposals on which
they hope a SWA/Nami-
bian settlement can be
based.

They will meet amid
cautious optimism — de-
spite the repercussions of

South African military
operations in Angola.

If the working level
conference of senior
American, British, Ger-
man, French and Canad-
ian officials can agree on
draft constitutional propo-
sals for an independent
Namibia, these will be
laid before the contact
group foreign ministers
who are due to meet in
New York on September

24.

The proposals will then
be offered as a basis for
negotiation between South
Africa the Frontline
states, the Swapo and the
internal parties in SWA/
Namibia.

While no official
statement was available
here on Monday's discus-
sions, it is clear the State
Department believes the
settlement initiative is on
course and that reason-
able progress continues to
be made in bilateral dis-
cussions between the
United States and South
Africa.

This attitude was confir-
med last Saturday by Sec-
retary of State, General
Alexander Haig who told
the New York Times that
the Reagan Administra-
tion had made consid-
erable progress towards the
independence of Namibia
in behind-the-scenes dis-
cussions with South
Africa.

The New York Times
reported that "it was lear-
ned" that General Haig's
optimism stemmed from
South Africa's return to
the much more flexible
position it had adopted on
Namibia prior to 1978.

General Haig told the
newspaper that, while the
United States was not yet
where it wanted to be on
Namibia, "we are farther
ahead on where we want
to be."

It is clear in Washing-
ton that, if anything, the
South African raid into
Angola has made the
Reagan Administration
more determined than
ever to try to achieve an
internationally - accepted
settlement

For as long as it be-
lieves such a settlement is
possible, the administra-
tion will be prepared to
shrug off African criticism
of its policy towards
southern Africa.

Africa bloc tries new tactic on sanctions

Stou 12/9/81

221

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — A United Nations emergency session on SWA/Namibia was adjourned last night so that member states could consider a draft resolution that calls on the Security Council to impose total sanctions against South Africa

The special session of

the General Assembly was adjourned until Monday after the Africa bloc substantially amended an earlier resolution that tried to bypass the Security Council on the sanctions issue

The amended version now refers the matter back to the Security Council, the only UN body with powers to order

punitive action against a member state

Initially, the emergency session was convened because the Western nations on the Security Council had vetoed sanctions

Observers thought the Africa bloc would try to by-pass the Security Council in a bid to impose sanctions, seeking a commitment for a trade embargo by individual or groups of nations

But yesterday Algerian ambassador Mohammed Bedjaoui, speaking for the sponsors of the resolution that also include certain third world countries from outside Africa, introduced amendments which call on the Security Council to "respond positively to the overwhelming demand" of the international community for sanctions to be imposed

The General Assembly had hoped to take a vote on the resolution today but some delegates said they would have difficulty referring the draft to their governments during a weekend

The main country to speak yesterday was West Germany, representing the five-nation Western contact group

West German ambassador Gunther van Well said that the Five still believed a negotiated settlement to the SWA/Namibia issue was possible

He said that the foreign ministers of the five nations — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — would be meeting in New York later this month to discuss the matter.

Strains show in SWA Five

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Strains within the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia remained after talks in London between Britain and France over amendments to the UN settlement proposals

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington was not altogether successful in reassuring his French counterpart, Mr Clause Cheyson, that the amendments to UN Resolution 435, now being negotiated, could be acceptable to the frontline African states

The French view is that the additions amount to pandering to the South African Government but Lord Carrington emphasised that some of the South African concerns were legitimate and that the amendments went some of the way towards correcting an imbalance

Sources said there were openly differing approaches from the British and French Ministers but that there was unlikely to be any further at-

tempt to reduce tensions until the five — Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and the US — met again in New York before the September 24 UN debate

Britain insists that the additional proposals complement the original basis of Resolution 435 and in no way detract from the principle

There was no hint in diplomatic circles after the talks that France was again considering withdrawing from the contact group

France came exceptionally close to quitting several weeks ago in protest over the unilateral initiative of the US in its attempts to appease South Africa

It has been widely reported in London that West Germany has also considered withdrawing — a move which would have torn asunder the negotiating team and possibly delayed a settlement in SWA/Namibia for months or years

[Handwritten initials]

221

12/9/81

- 40. Ernst & Whinney
- 41. Arthur Young Memorandum
- 42. FASB DM: Op
- 43. Ibid, paragr
- 44. Ibid.
- 45. FASB Technic. Cost to be C, February 6,
- 46. Included here
Mr T.K.
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- 47. Mr N. Blacksh
- 48. Arthur Young Statement of sation of Inte
- 49. Business Week,
- 50. Lockett, Peter Light of Recen January 1975,
- 51. Ibid.
- 52. Ibid.
- 53. Ibid.
- 54. FASB 34: Op. c
- 55. Arcady, Alex T. Accounting : Sor the Controversia Accountancy, Mar
- 56. Ernst & Whinney:
- 57. Ibid, page 49.
- 58. Ibid. Also Deloitte, H
- 59. Ernst & Whinney:

Another SA spy suspect named

By EUGENE HUGO

TWO organisations fighting South Africa's war effort — the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund and the South West African People's Organisation — believe there is another government spy in their midst. One spy (Clifton Westraad has returned to South Africa with a huge collection of documents from their secret files and has handed them to military authorities. But the organisations believe Samrat could in fact have been infiltrated by another four agents posing as draft dodgers or deserters.

pon
MR JOEL AVNI
spy suspect
2218
327

Coup bid

Samrat suspicions were aroused when Mr Avni attempted to take over the organisation at a Boston meeting in 1979. Documents from the files of Samrat — a New York-based agency which persuades soldiers to desert from the Defence Force and helps draft dodgers — show that Mr Avni and at least one other South African were subsequently regarded as a definite security risk. Mr Avni was one of seven draft dodgers who attended Samrat's meeting in Somerville Massachusetts in February 1979. But it soon emerged that five of the South African draft dodgers under the leadership of Mr Avni had staged what Samrat called an attempted coup.

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- "Offsetting Interest est Income",
- id Ltd
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- ponse to Proposed Standards - 'Capitali-
- ay distort Earnings", page 98.
- of Interest in the The CPA Journal,

∴ "Interest Cost - How to Implement 34", Journal of

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What SA agreed to on SWA's claim

THE United States has extracted significant concessions from South Africa as part of a new plan for the independence of South West Africa, on condition that the Angolan Government agrees to talks with Unita and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the territory before elections are held.

The Lisbon newspaper Expresso, this week claimed this to be the new United States package plan for the territory.

It is believed the plan will be formally presented to the other members of the Western Contact group by the American Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig in two weeks' time.

A spokesman for the South

African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday had "no comment" on the claims.

Expresso claims the Frontline States have been informed by the Reagan Administration that South Africa has agreed to the following:

○ To accept that Swapo guerrilla forces inside SWA at the time of the ceasefire will be

allowed to stay inside the territory

○ To accept United Nations supervision of the elections and to allow UN troops to be stationed in SWA until independence

○ That there will be no minority constitutional rights for Whites in an independent Namibia

The newspaper said South African concessions would be conditional to the Angolan Government agreeing to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from the country before the SWA independence process starts and the "holding of negotiations" between the MPLA and Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrilla movement.

In addition Swapo will be asked to give guarantees that in the event of a ceasefire it will remain neutral by not

ing military pacts with any nation

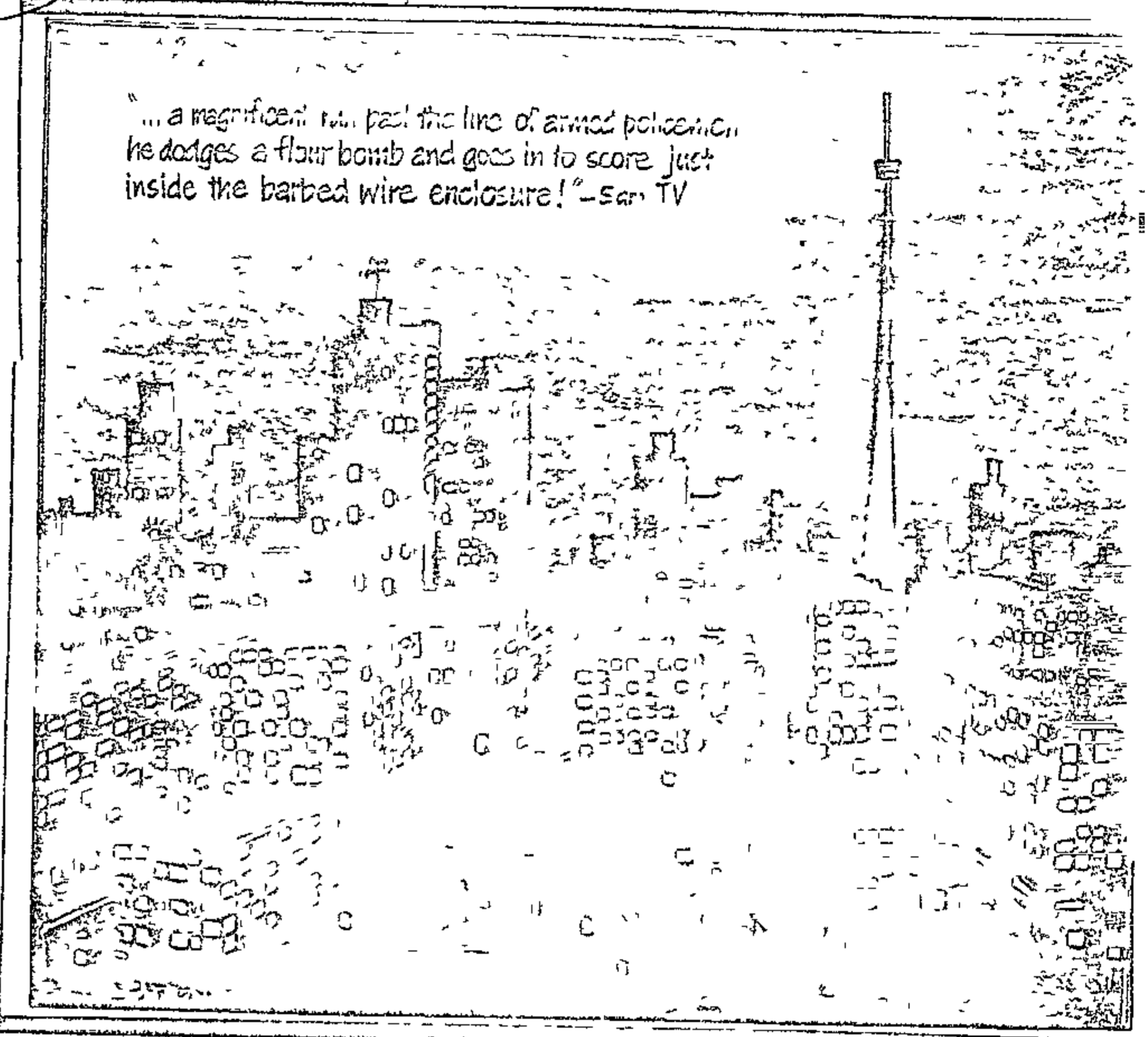
A summit meeting of the Frontline states started in Lagos on Friday to discuss aspects of the new plan as well as the South African incursions into Angola.

According to a Mozambican source the Frontline states are strongly opposed to the American proposal that the Angolan Government enter into negotiations with Unita.

Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia in particular see the move as a dangerous precedent which they fear could be also used in future to force them to negotiate with dissident groups which they alleged are being trained and armed by South Africa.

India's meeting came after the Angolan President Mr Jose

"... a magnificent man past the line of armed policemen, he dodges a flour bomb and goes in to score just inside the barbed wire enclosure!" - SAN TV



JOSE GARCIA... (faint, mostly illegible text)

Eduardo dos Santos, told a Press conference in Luanda earlier this week that his country had received offers of military help from "various African countries".

According to observers in Maputo one of the offers came from Nigeria.

It is also significant that President Machel's delegation which arrived in Lagos for the meeting included the head of the Mozambican Airforce, Major-General Americo Mphahmo.

The American State Department refused to comment on the Lisbon newspaper's report yesterday.

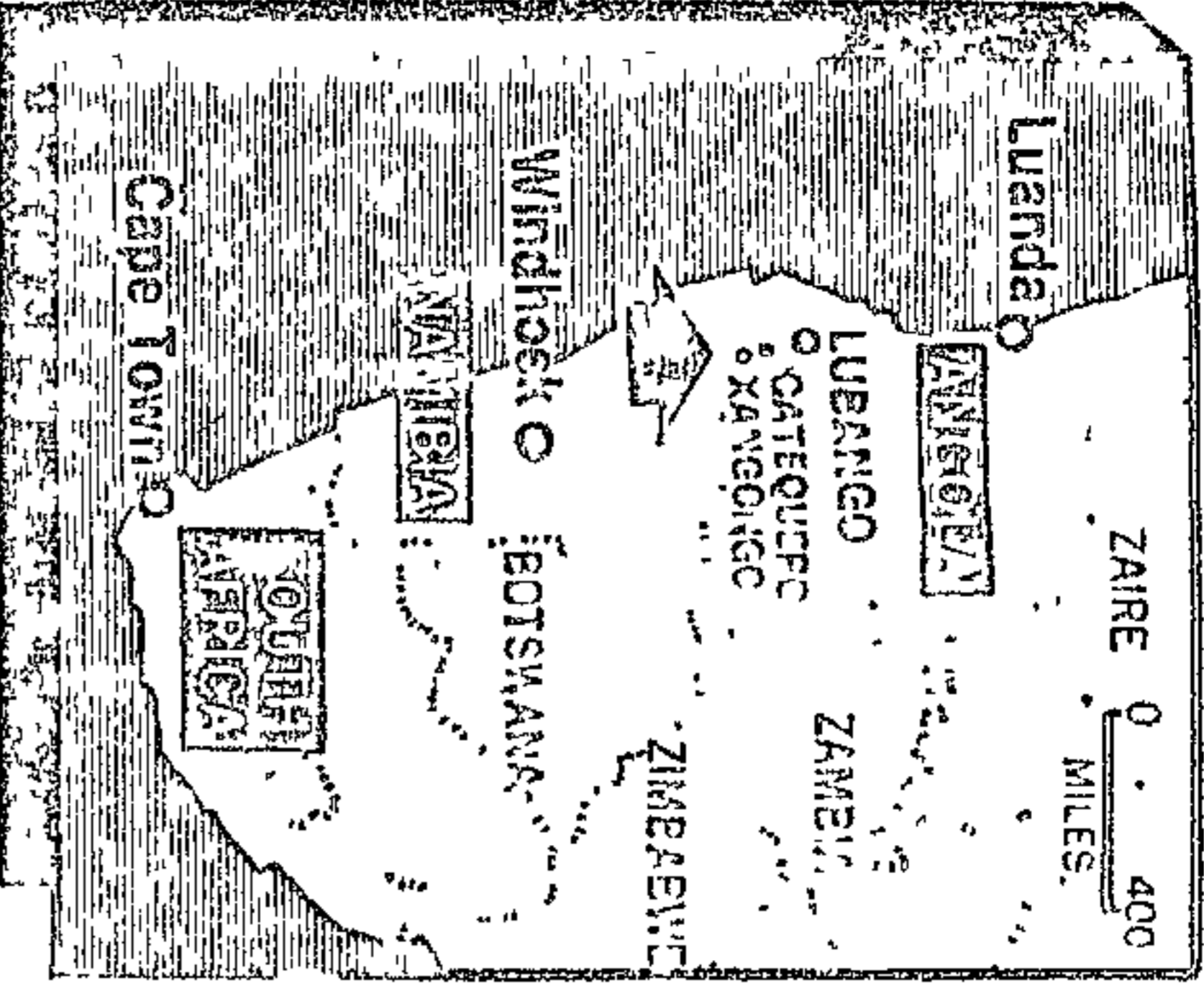
The "no comment" lent some credence to the report, since it came out some hours after the meeting within the department.

1 Hans F Group Areas Act 221
380 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Justice † 14/9/81

Whether there were any prosecutions under the Group Areas Act in the Walvis Bay magistrate's court during 1980, if so, how many persons were (a) charged, (b) convicted and (c) acquitted?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) 3
- (b) 3
- (c) 0



THE arrow points to the Namibian-Angolan border where a buffer zone is likely to be set up on the Angolan side following the Angola raid.

Africa playing the role of Israel, in maintaining the buffer state with military support.

And just as the Lebanese Christians are forced to contest the ground with the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in South Lebanon, so Unita would be engaged in routine conflict with the guerrillas of Swapo. This would provide a second prong for the South African Army in its struggle against Swapo.

The unknown factor in this developing situation is the military strength and popular local support that Savimbi will be able to count on in consolidating his buffer state.

In the event of Unita getting all the weapons it needs, Savimbi's army can be expected to offer serious resistance to the SWA Government and its allies, though it is not yet clear how long it will last.

Swamibi enjoys the support of several African governments which share the Pagan administration's anxiety over "Russian penetration" in the continent. These governments include a number of French-speaking states, like the Ivory Coast and Gabon, as well as the Sudan, Egypt and Morocco.

Swamibi can also count on the backing of certain Western financial circles who



REAGAN
"No need to intervene"

have established a support fund with headquarters in Paris. These financial circles can also be relied on to act as an active political lobby, especially in Washington, on behalf of Savimbi.

However, Western financial circles are themselves strongly divided, with a number of major multinationals (especially companies like Gulf Oil of America) strenuously opposed to any attempt to work for the destabilisation of the Angolan government.

The only hope of diminishing the risks opened up by South Africa's buffer-state strategy is if the major Western powers were to act vigorously and in unison to apply pressures on South Africa to negotiate seriously within the UN framework for a settlement of the Namibian conflict.

But with the Reagan administration an uncertain ally of the West Europeans in their desire to push for a quick and effective ending of the Namibian conflict, the chances of collective Western pressures on the territory are likely to have receded.

The immediate prospects, therefore, are of a considerable worsening of the political climate in Southern Africa.

and the Pretoria's buffer-zone war connection

Protectors suggest it is installing forces in an area in southern Africa, larger than the Angolan armed units and administrative personnel with the same nature of the control over Namibia in the end.

First, the conflict is being enlarged so that it is no longer just a question of settling Namibia's future, but of that of

Angola as well. Secondly, it is almost certain to lead to a generalised military presence in the region — not just of the South African and Cuban forces, but also of the SWA Government and the UN.

Angola can be heard demanding on the air that the UN should not give Pretoria a free hand in the process of the construction of the buffer zone.

A clear reference to the buffer zone is made by a spokesman of the UN who says that it lacks in the part of the UN Secretary-General, the African (PTA) which is not only in the future of the UN over the

territory's independence. It would also introduce Joris Savimbi as a major factor in the process of the buffer zone. The proposed UN force is intended to arm the Angola-Namibian border, which would

mean involving Swapo's UN forces. The UN would also have to be on the hand of the hawk in the American administration who are in favour of supporting Savimbi as a buffer zone.

Moreover, the new situation created by the South African Army would be the necessary for the American administration to provide support for Savimbi, as advocated by Reagan before he took office.

All that the American administration would be required to do would be to insist on dealing with the political realities created by Savimbi's buffer state.

Pretoria is clearly working on the Lebanon model, with Unita playing the role of the Christians and South



Walvis Bay police station: crimes
HANS F. G. C. 345 (221)
381 Mr S S VANDER MERWE asked
the Minister of Police † 14/9/81

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) rape, (d) robbery, (e) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (f) common assault, (g) theft and (h) housebreaking were reported at the Walvis Bay police station in 1980?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (a) 4
- (b) 4.
- (c) 8 .

399

TUESDAY, 15 SE

- (d) 9
- (c) 57
- (f) 93.
- (g) 224
- (h) 112

Handwritten notes in margin

OSHAKATI — At the Press conference following Operation Protea the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuis, gave detailed answers to Angolan claims about fighting in southern Angola.

General Geldenhuis said Protea had been preceded by several smaller operations aimed at known Swapo spring boards. During these operations the Swapo losses rose dramatically their eastern command structure was disrupted and their forces were pushed northwards.

Planning Protea, which was aimed at the Swapo operational area between Ongiva and Xangongo, was a "different kettle of fish," General Geldenhuis said.

TROOPS' SAFETY

"In that area Swapo and Angolan forces were virtually integrated and the operation had to provide for the possibility of Angolan forces becoming involved in the attack.

"We had to provide for clashes and prepare for the type of armament we could face. Planning and conduct provided two sets of orders to avoid clashes with civilians and Fapla, and secondly to ensure complete safety of our own troops on whose lives we put a high premium."

General Geldenhuis said the security forces used two task forces or regimental groups. Military observers put the number of troops between 4 000 and 5 000.

The western task force was mechanised and motorised so that it could deal with a conventional war programme while the eastern task force was deployed mostly on foot in a search and destroy pattern.

SWAPO HQ

D-Day was set for August 24.

"It started with elements of the western group moving west of the Cunene to west of Xangongo with its task to cut off Swapo escape routes to the north west and to prevent interference in

Timetable for military classic: Operation Protea

Step by step, with D-Day August 24, planners put together a military penetration. Afterwards the Chief of the Army explained to South African and overseas journalists including ROBIN PARKER.



General Geldenhuis... force battles on D-Day

to Xangongo from this direction.

Another element moved into the town while a third headed south to Swapo's HQ.

The Angolan forces had not attempted to evade contact. "There were fierce battles in Xangongo on D-Day. The situation stabilised the next day and some of the forces were detached and sent eastwards.

During the withdrawal security forces were also cleaning up the Swapo presence in Ongiva. A small element was left behind in Xangongo to find and destroy Swapo bases

During the withdrawal from Xangongo and the strike on Ongiva, security forces met with light resistance at Mongua. An Alouette helicopter was shot down with both crew killed.

As the troops headed for Ongiva resistance increased.

"As at Xangongo we encountered tanks and came under indirect fire. It was here we heard of the execution order issued to Fapla guards which led to the death of nine Unita political detainees," said General Geldenhuis.

Two nights before the attack on Ongiva security forces had distributed pamphlets warning the local population and Angolan forces to evacuate the area. The population told security forces later they were told by the Angolan Army that Ongiva could not be taken, so they did not heed the Security Force warning.

LANDMINES

In the east South African forces had not achieved success as Swapo apparently chose to take flight while Angolan forces stood their ground.

The security forces then began their withdrawal and the last grouped at Oshivello to clear out nearly a fortnight ago.

The eastern regimental group experienced several problems during the withdrawal as their vehicles

were damaged by landmines. Around one Swapo base alone 40 mines were hit by engineers.

Alan Dunn of The States Africa News Service adds that security forces had operated shortly before Operation Protea within a few hundred metres of Ongiva, capital of southern Angola's Cunene Province, without clashing with Angolan Government forces.

General Geldenhuis pointed out: "You must realise that security force operations are conducted on a continuous basis. Operation Protea was perhaps a little bit more dramatic and spectacular."

The preliminary action in the east accounted for 133 Swapo lives. The monthly Swapo loss had averaged about 80 at the time.

Insurgent activity dropped sharply in eastern Ovambo.

Swapo activity in central Ovambo did not decrease significantly.

LEFT ALONE

"In the course of these operations, troops skirted kraals, villages and administrative posts," the General said.

"Terrorists were taken out and terrorist weapons were taken out within a couple of hundred metres of Ongiva."

"And during this whole process we never once clashed with local civilians, civil servants or Angolan Government forces. They left us alone and we left them alone," he said.

The western front was, however, a completely different situation where Swapo and Fapla were integrated.

Star 16/9/81 (5) (22)

GENEVA — A Red Cross delegate had visited Soviet Sergeant-Major Nikolai Pestictsov who was captured by South African forces in Angola last month, a Red Cross spokesman said in Geneva today. A report has been handed to the Soviet embassy in Luanda — Sapa-AP.

Vertical text on the right margin, including a circular stamp at the bottom.

Swapo will take a year to recover

OSHAKATI — While it would take Swapo's rank and file a year or more to recover from "Operation Protea" into Angola, the public could hear of further incidents by specialist groups, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General J. Geldenhuy, told a press conference here.

He said there were two categories in Swapo — the rank and file which made up 80 to 90 per cent, and then certain musterings like engineers, sabotage and artillery groups who were largely responsible for incidents that reached the press.

"We could hear of more incidents by this group, but it will take the rank and file a year or more to recover," General Geldenhuy said.

Operation Protea had

been carried out by two task forces "You could call them regimental groups, in line with international military terminology," he said.

It had been preceeded by other low profile operations "Protea was perhaps just a little more dramatic and spectacular," he said.

Operations to locate and destroy bases had started in Swapo's operational area to the east of the town of Ongiva. These operations had been very successful and Swapo was driven further north.

Operations in Swapo's central area, although still successful, were less so than in the eastern area. Here South African troops had skirted very close to villages and administration posts, but had never clashed with the local

population or Angolan forces "They left us alone and we left them alone," General Geldenhuy said.

In its Western area, however, Swapo and Angola's Fapla forces shared the same logistical system and Fapla and Swapo bases were interspersed.

The regimental group that attacked the Western area had to provide for possible clashes with Angolan forces and therefore included mechanised elements to deal with a conventional warfare situation.

The other group was designed to operate mainly on foot in search and destroy missions in Swapo's central area.

The day before D-day August 24, SAM 6 and Sam 3 ground to air missiles located in the area had

been put out of action. Less sophisticated SAM 7 missiles had been used "many times" against South African aircraft. However, only one had been slightly damaged and had made it back to base.

In the attack on Swapo's western operational area Angolan forces had intervened at Xangongo and there were some fierce battles on August 24, General Geldenhuy said.

South African troops had also encountered tanks and had come under indirect fire in the Ongiva area.

It was here that a South African group which had

been positioned to cut off an escape route was involved in the skirmish which led to the capture of Russian Warrant Officer Nikolai Pestretsov and the death of four other Russians — his wife, two Russian officers and the wife of one of them.

The Defence Force also gave details of 16 other Russian men and women they said were based in the area and displayed captured documents and personal photographs.

Among the photographs was one taken at a "Russian House" showing the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma.

General Geldenhuy

said the action in the eastern Swapo area had not been as successful as hoped mainly because Swapo managed to evacuate some of its bases.

The troops involved in the Western area cleared out at Oshello back in Owambo on September 4.

The group in the east had cleared out only last Tuesday because their withdrawal had been hampered by mechanical breakdowns and the large numbers of landmines they encountered.

General Geldenhuy said civilian casualties were "very light".

He said pamphlets were

distributed two nights before the battle of Ongiva telling civilians and Angolan forces to leave the area and telling them which escape route would be safe.

A number of refugees, some of whom were being treated in hospital joined with the security forces as they withdrew.

He said South African had not used tanks in the operation and dismissed Angolan claims that 45 000 troops had invaded the country as "totally ridiculous".

I would put allegations that we still have 11 000 troops there in that same category," General Geldenhuy said.

1000 Killed in the Angola push



Soviet arms and ammunition seized by South African troops in "operation Protea"

OSHAKATI — South African forces killed about 1,000 Swapo and Angolan troops and captured about R200 million worth of equipment during their push into Angola, journalists were told at a press conference in the operational area.

Addressing about 100 South African and foreign journalists, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General J. J. Geldenhuis, said South Africa lost 10 men during the operation. Among them were two airmen whose Alouette helicopter was shot down.

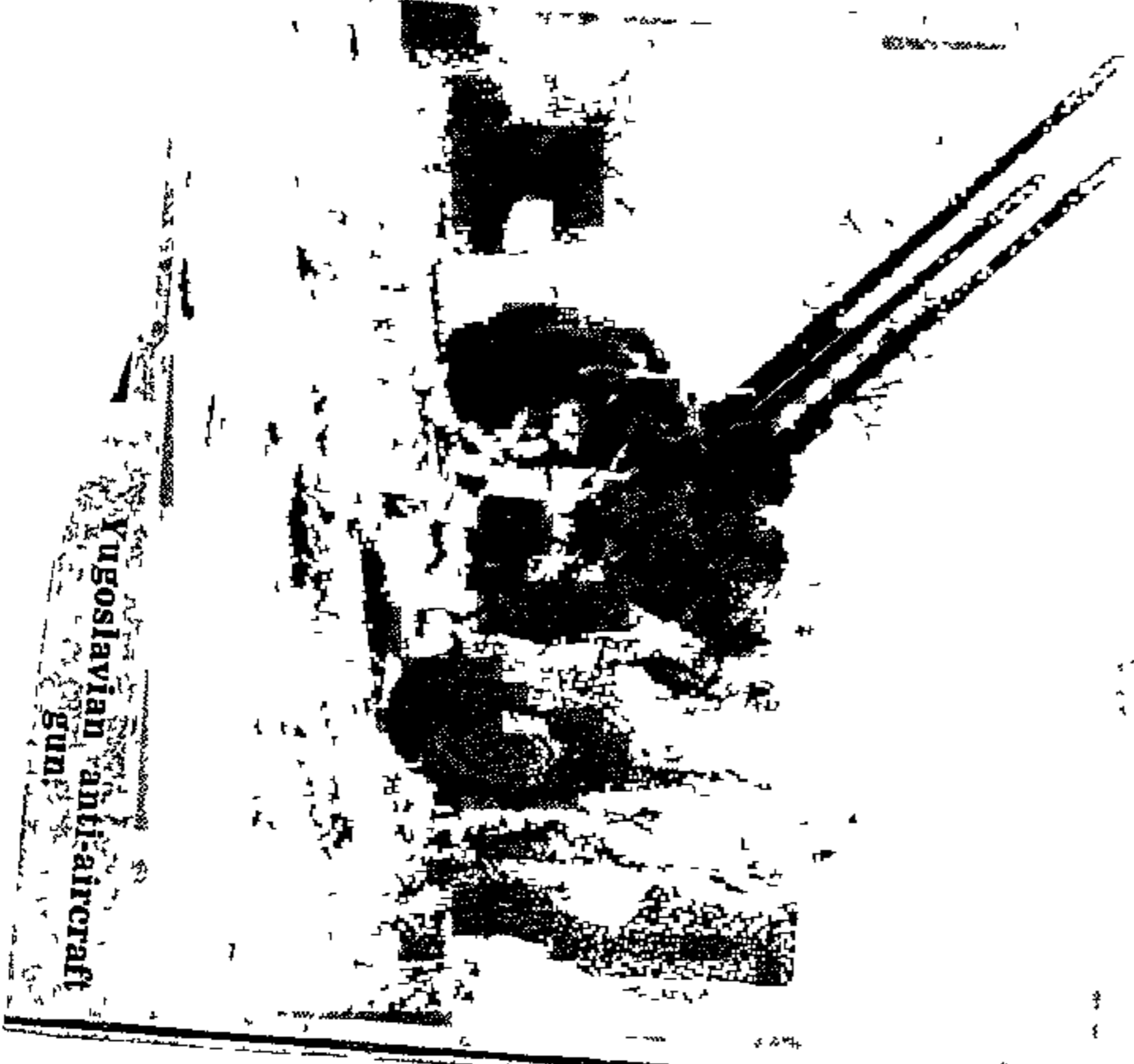
A variety of anti-aircraft and field guns. The T-34 tanks were first introduced in 1944 but, according to military spokesmen, were still used in the USSR for training. The PT-76 dates from 1952.

The South African troops also brought back about 200 vehicles of various types, SAM 7 missiles, large quantities of assault rifles and ammunition and mines and other explosives. Many of the rifles were brand new.

The Officer Commanding No 1 SWA Logistics Brigade, Colonel D. W. J. Radmore, said between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of equipment had been brought back. He said a rough estimate of its value at current market prices would be R200 million.

General Geldenhuis said a board would be convened to make recommendations about what should be done with the equipment. He said it would not be of operational use to the South African forces because of the lack of standardisation, but some of it could be used to train soldiers to recognise and use the different soviet weapons.

He said although food was reported to be in very short supply in the area, huge supplies had been found at the military bases attached. The food had been distributed on the spot to the civilian population and some were so hungry that they started eating meal and flour raw.



Yugoslavian anti-aircraft gun

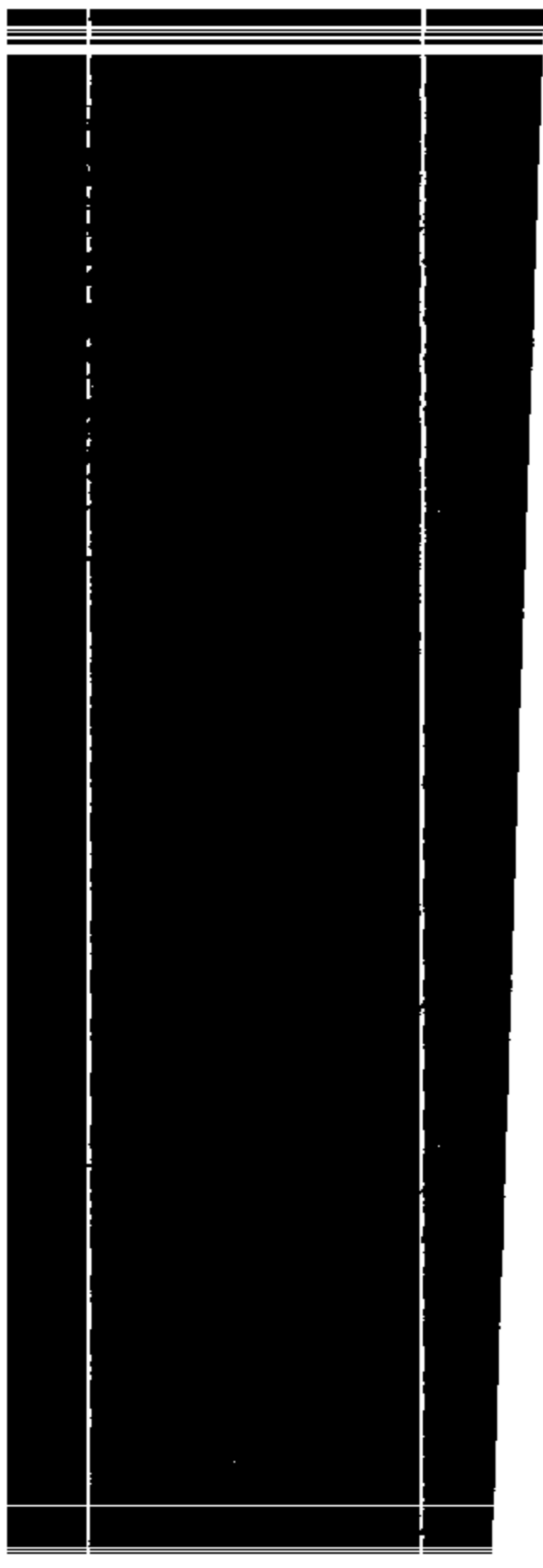
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DP 16/9/81

**Daily Dispatch
man
Andre Jordaan
reports
from Oshakati**



An aerial view of some of the 200 trucks captured in Angola



DD

16/9/81



South African forces hand out captured food supplies to civilians

Survivor tells of jail killing

OSHAKATI — A member of the rebel Unita movement in Angola told how he and other political prisoners at Ongiva were shot by Angolan soldiers before they fled from attacking South African troops

At a news conference here, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General J J Geldenhuys, said there had been reports of instructions being given to summarily execute political prisoners in the jail at Ongiva

South African forces had found several men shot dead in their cell beds and the one survivor who had been badly wounded

A Defence spokesman said yesterday the man, whose name was withheld, must have lain severely wounded in his cell for between 24 and 48 hours before South African forces had cleaned out the town and reached the jail

The middle-aged man climbed the stage with difficulty to face about 100 South African and foreign journalists

Speaking in a halting manner through a Portuguese interpreter, he said he had been captured by Swapo forces about five

months ago

He said there had been nine detainees. He knew two of his colleagues had been killed but was not sure what had happened to the rest

"I heard guns and people running. Shortly after, Fapla (Angolan armed forces) opened the gate of the jail and began shooting the people," he said

He was wounded in the head, stomach and arm

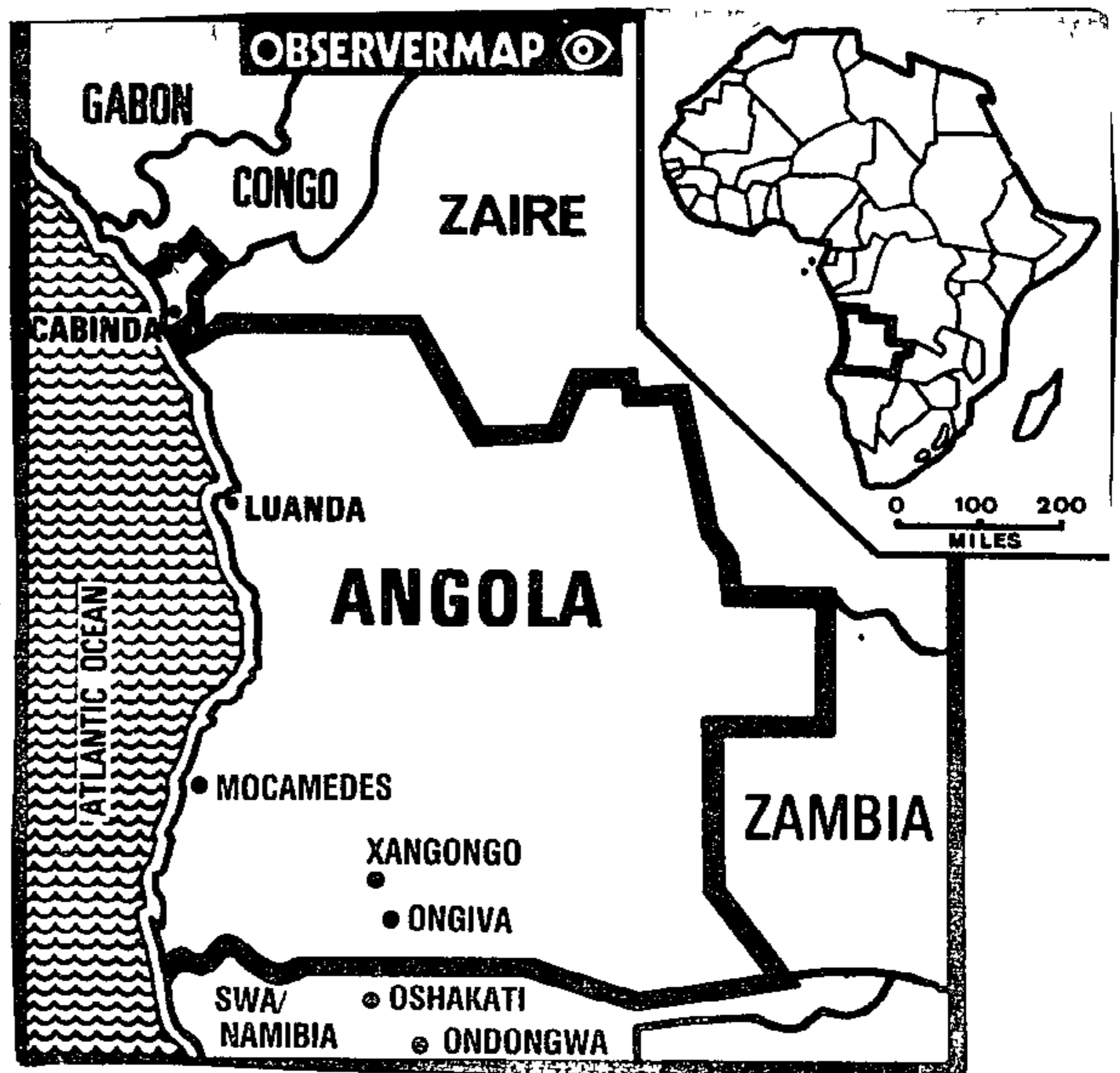
The Defence Force displayed photographs of men found dead in their beds at the jail

A Swapo member who had surrendered to security forces, Mr Johnnie Angula told the press conference he had received artillery training in the Soviet Union

He said Swapo morale was low and the food supply was poor. He said he had been wounded and had been treated well by the South African forces

A number of refugees accompanied the South African forces out of Angola

One said he had found a South African pamphlet warning that Ongiva was going to be attacked



Where it all happened

US oil company bids for rights in SWA

The Star's Africa News Service
By Peter Honey

WINDHOLEK — A major American oil prospecting company is negotiating with SWA/Namibian authorities for oil drilling rights in the Owambo and Etosha regions of the country.

The company, Superior Oil, said to be the largest independent oil company in America with the most drilling concessions in the world, plans to drill a series of test boreholes along the northern perimeter of the Etosha Game Park.

If the tests prove promising the drilling could shift into the reserve itself, according to reliable sources.

Superior is believed to have already clinched a contract with the current concession-holder, Etosha Petroleum Limited and now needs to finalise negotiations with the administrator general of SWA/Namibia.

Should the plan be approved the drilling project could cost about R60 million, say sources.

Mineral prospecting in the Etosha Park is prohibited except for strategic resources such as oil and uranium. It has been pointed out that the relatively small scale of oil boring operations pose far less of a threat to the ecology than fullscale coal mining, as proposed in the Kruger National Park.

The search for oil in

the Etosha region is by no means new. Etosha Petroleum, controlled by a Dr Rosenblatt in New York, drilled several test wells near the Otjivalundapan a few kilometres north of the park in the late 1960s.

The results did not appear promising at the time — the boreholes apparently having only descended about 2500 metres. A geological source says Superior intends drilling to about 6500 metres.

Etosha Petroleum's concession expires in 1985.

Asked why, if earlier results had not been promising, a major oil company should consider re-drilling the area, the geologist said: "We would like

(to take a closer look."

The geological structure around the Etosha region is said to be the right kind for oil, but it is also too old (pre-cambrian) to be oil-bearing. If, however, a fault has appeared since its formation, oil forming matter could have been introduced.

The Secretary for Economic Affairs Mr Kruger, this week confirmed negotiations were underway. He said the matter was at "a delicate stage."

He had not yet had a chance to see the agreement between Superior and Etosha Petroleum. He did, however, expect further information in the next month or two.

Date	'Black spot' removals	Labour tenant/ squatter removals
1970	17 900	88 945
1971	11 260	681

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 regarding 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.

Crocker is grilled on SA's raid into Angola

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17/9/81
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By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives foreign affairs committee meets here today to consider a bipartisan resolution condemning South Africa for its recent military "invasion" of Angola

However, it also "recognised" that the presence of Cuban and Soviet military personnel had contributed to the conflict and instability in southern Africa.

Later during the hearing Dr Crocker conceded that there was a "very real possibility" that the Soviet Union would succeed in its campaign to have the 1984 Olympic Games shifted from Los Angeles because of the present Springbok rugby tour of America.

However, Dr Crocker defended vigorously the Reagan Administration's refusal to interfere with what he called a private sporting contact.

In a prelude to this debate members of the House Sub-Committee on Africa passed unanimously the resolution they hope will pass muster in the full committee — and then go to the House of Representatives itself to precipitate a major debate on the "invasion" and on South Africa's Namibian policy in general.

After the vote, liberal democrats on the committee went on to grill Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker on the Reagan Administration's policy on SWA/Namibia and Angola.

The resolution which received unanimous support in the sub-committee is an obvious compromise between what the liberal Democrats on the sub-committee would have liked and what the moderate Republicans would tolerate.

It pointed out that any perceived military escalation "on either side" could jeopardise a Namibian settlement, increase regional tensions and increase the opportunities for the growth of Soviet/Cuban military and political influence.

South Africa's recent land and air attack on Angola, including the destruction of purely Angolan radar installations and civilian economic structures represented a "qualitative" increase in South African military involvement in Angola.

In view of these considerations, the sub-committee condemned South Africa's recent invasion of Angola "and the resulting unnecessary loss of lives and destruction of property."

SWA/NAMIBIA FM 18/9/81
Hough in State House

There is at least a theoretical chance that the split Afrikaner faction of Namibia's white tribe may be about to settle its differences

In a move which to many symbolises the crumbling of resistance to the "new order," SWA Administrator-General Danie Hough was preparing this week to vacate his

cramped suburban home and move into South West Africa House, Windhoek's version of the classical African colonial governor's seat, usually called State House. At the same time, the FM learns, the interim "central government" of the territory, and its burgeoning army of bureaucrats, will transfer before the year is out to the historical Tintenpalast, a well-kept relic of the German colonial era. In both cases the buildings will be vacated by the SWA National Party and the segment of government in which it holds a majority, the so-called second-tier Administration for Whites.

Despite strong pressure during the past three years, former NP leader Abraham du Plessis refused to surrender the buildings which he believed to be symbols of the authority of whites and monuments to the contribution of whites to the development of Namibia. The fact that real power had subtly transferred to a multi-racial though ethnic National Assembly probably increased his resistance. This was because he suspected that de facto control of the assembly was in the hands of his arch political rival, Dirk Mudge.

That has all changed. Failing health and presumably negative signals from Pretoria led to Du Plessis' retirement last month. By all accounts he has become something of a recluse and seldom leaves his ranch, Elisenheim, near Windhoek. The true story of how he was succeeded by the unilingual, unpre-

possessing Kosie Pretorius, at the expense of the obvious front-runner Eben van Zijl, has yet to emerge. The theory that Van Zijl was the victim of a Byzantine-type plot has not been discounted in Windhoek. The collapse of resistance to a "central government" takeover of former bastions of NP hegemony strengthens the theory that Pretorius was elevated to the party leadership because his relative youth (43) and inexperience would equip him better to accept change. And, possibly in the end, reconciliation with the Mudge faction.

The NP capitulation on SWA House and the Tintenpalast would, under circumstances that did not presage a reconciliation, have evoked much crowing and gloating in the Mudge-supporting press. That this has not happened could mean that delicate negotiations may be on the cards, if they are not already underway. The movements of Janne de Wet, a NP luminary who is said to have had a great deal to do with Pretorius's accession to the party leadership, may be worth watching.

Eben van Zijl, the one-time racing certainty to take over from Du Plessis, is on vacation, it is said. By the time he gets back, it is understood that plans will have reached an advanced stage to effect another major property transfer between the administration for whites and the "central government." This concerns the R22m College of Education that nestles at the foot of the

Wilhelmshoek, on the outskirts of the Windhoek suburb of Akademia which houses mostly white bureaucrats and a few journalists.

The all-white college is a painful anachronism in what is theoretically a non-racial society. Designed for possibly 2000 students, it has barely 300 student teachers.

The central government would like to take it over and turn it into a Namibian university — for all races. To simply appropriate the college buildings for the purpose would probably have triggered a large-scale exodus of die-hard NP supporters. Or so Abraham du Plessis used to say.

To build an element of face-saving into the inevitable transfer, a commission of inquiry comprising all interested parties is now investigating the mechanics of a transfer. This should not take too long because if there is one thing that detracts from the support of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (which runs the National Assembly) it is its equivocal stance on education.

It still has no clear policy on school education despite the fact that the daughter of one of its leading "cabinet" members, Ben Africa, has had to withdraw from inter-school swimming galas because she is black, though good enough to make the team of her (non-racial) convent school.

UN Africa Group claims fresh attack on Angola

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Africa Group at the United Nations made an urgent appeal last night for defence aid for Angola, claiming South African troops had launched a fresh attack on that country.

The group called a meeting to receive a report on the attack from Angola's UN ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo.

He said 6 000 South African troops, supported by 150 warplanes, had entered the southern areas of Cunene Province.

He claimed more than 1 400 Angolan civilians had been killed in the raid.

The ambassador gave no indication whether the in-

ursion was still going on and did not reveal when it had started.

The Africa Group issued a statement calling on members of the international community to render assistance for the defence of Angola.

The group also called for aid to reconstruct areas affected by last month's South African incursion.

The group blamed the United States Government for the raid because of its support of the South African Government.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria today dismissed the claims of a new raid into Angola and said the Africa Group was flogging a dead propaganda horse.

He said the similar allegations had been repeatedly made.

The Star's correspondent in Bonn reports that Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge has accused South Africa of fighting "almost an undeclared war" against his country. In an interview in the German capital he said Luanda would demand compensation from South Africa.

Mr Jorge angrily countered questions about Cuban and Soviet troops in Angola.

"If you'll say how many American and French troops there are in other countries and how much they cost, then I'll discuss statistics."

● See Page 3.

rem 10/9/81

Angolan invasion criticised

By JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON — The Congressional foreign affairs committee unanimously condemned South Africa's invasion of Angola after democrats removed criticism of the Reagan administration to win Republican support

The criticism of South Africa for the invasion and its "resulting unnecessary loss of lives and destruction of property" apparently came without State Department objection publicly or privately.

"South Africa's land and air attack on Angolan radar installations and civilian economic targets represent an increase in South African military involvement in Angola," the resolution said

"Any perceived military escalation by either side could jeopardise a Namibian settlement and increase regional tensions and the opportunities for the growth of Soviet and Cuban military and political influence."

PDW 78/9/11
Refugees flow
from Angola

WINDHOEK — Refugees from Angola were still filing into northern South West Africa yesterday following the recent military operations in southern Angola, the secretary to the Owambo Government, Mr Caal-
lie Reynecke, said at Oshakati. The number of refugees has risen to more than 800 this month.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Red Cross in Windhoek said a representative of the organisation would visit Owambo today to establish what provisions were needed — Sapa

DOM 18/9/81

Attack on newsmen is denied

DEFENCE Minister General Magnus Malan has denied that the South African Defence Force attacked British journalists in Angola. Gen Malan, in Cape Town, was reacting to a telegram sent to Prime Minister P W Botha by Mr Peter Galliner, director of the International Press Institute.

Mr Galliner said "The International Press Institute is appalled by the attacks on British journalists in Angola and asks for immediate full explanation and apology. We regard the attack as a serious infringement of international reporting."

In his reply Gen Malan said, in part "South African Air Force never attacked British journalists but did attack military vehicle movements in an area where Swapo terrorists claimed to have deployed some conventional force."

"Suggest that journalists inform us in future should they wish to visit a Swapo invested area in military vehicles, to ensure their safety" — Sapa

Progress on SWA,
but talks 'necessary'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
Further discussions on
SWA/Namibia between the
South African Government
and the Western contact
group were "urgently neces-
sary", the Foreign Minister,
Mr Pik Botha, said yester-
day

He said that while certain
problems remained, pro-
gress had been made since
an impasse had been
reached in Geneva and noth-
ing had happened in the
meantime which would
make it impossible to
achieve an internationally-
acceptable solution

Mr Botha said the SWA/N-
amibia question had been
the main point of discus-
sions in his recent meetings
with the United States Presi-
dent, Mr Ronald Reagan,
and the Secretary of State,
General Alexander Haig

"We are not at a stage yet
where I can predict that an
agreement is imminent, be-
cause some of the hurdles
are very high," he said
"Further discussions with
the Western contact group
are urgently necessary. It is
necessary to clear up some
points to decide if we can
move forward"

The situation, however,
was made more difficult by
the presence in large num-
bers of Cubans in Angola
and the bias of the United
Nations

The DTA, because of the
UN's bias, had almost
reached the point of exclud-
ing any UNTAG forces in
any pre-independence
agreement

"That problem has not yet
been resolved, but we have
been given a little more
flexibility I don't know if it
will be enough," said Mr
Botha

SA agrees to Big 5 peace plan for SWA

Star 19/9/81 (221)

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

Windhoek
South Africa and the
Frontline states have
agreed to a plan by the
Western Five contact
group envisaging inde-
pendence for SWA/
Namibia within 16
months.

A critical phase of the
Five's new initiative on the
territory is expected on
Monday when the group is
due to meet Swapo repre-
sentatives in New York to
win the movement's sup-
port for the plan.

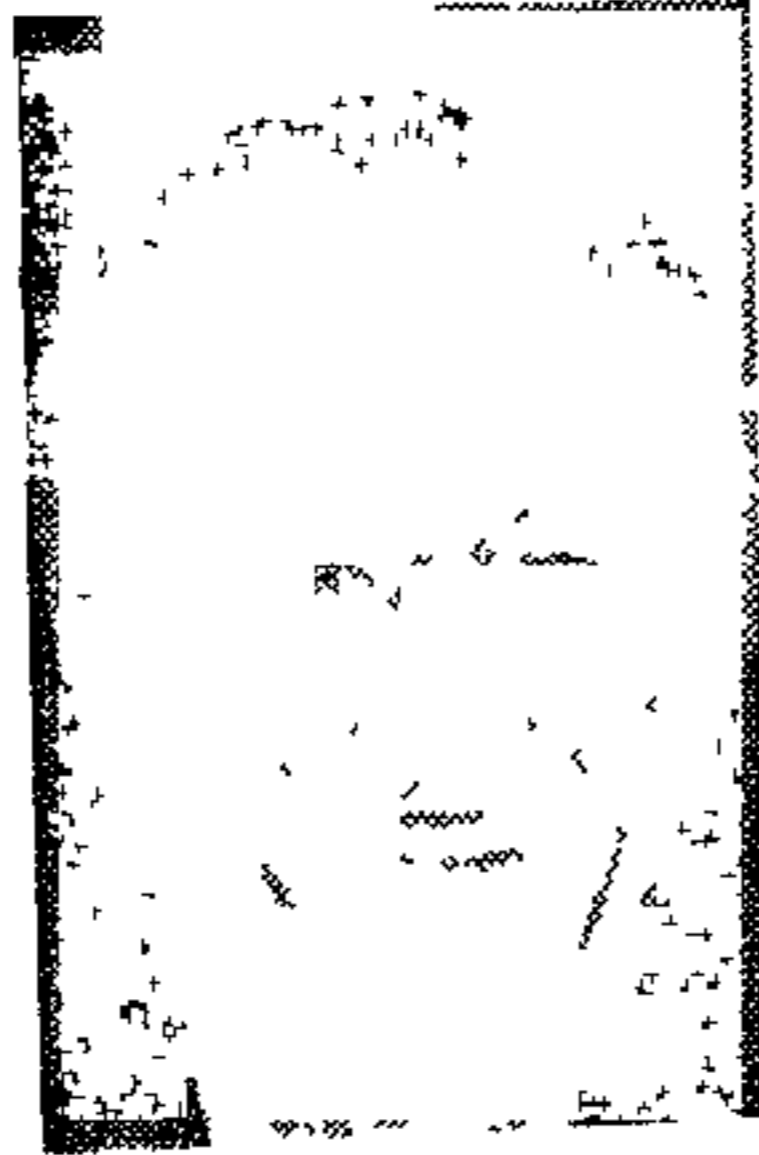
Target date

Quoting West German
diplomatic sources, a
Windhoek newspaper, the
Algemeine Zeitung, said
the plan contained the
target date of January 1
1983 for SWA/Namibia in-
dependence.

According to the news-
paper report of the plan —
described as "authentic" in
informed circles — the
United Nations peace plan,
Resolution 435 — remained
the foundation for settle-
ment in the contact group's
view.

Peter Sullivan, The
Star's political correspon-
dent reports from Cape
Town that a top South Afri-
can diplomatic team flew to
Europe yesterday for a
last-minute secret briefing
with Dr Chester Crocker,
US Assistant Secretary of
State for Africa, before
next week's crucial SWA/
Namibian talks.

The team will be discuss-



Dr Brand Fourie . . . heads
SA team.

ing the finer details of the
US plan for independence,
a plan which is rapidly be-
ing unwrapped as calcu-
lated leaks take place

Heading South Africa's
team is the Director-Gen-
eral of Foreign Affairs, Dr
Brand Fourie, with Mr
Danie Hough, the terri-
tory's Administrator-Gen-
eral, Mr Riaan Eksteen, am-
bassador to the UN, and
senior diplomat Mr Derek
Auret

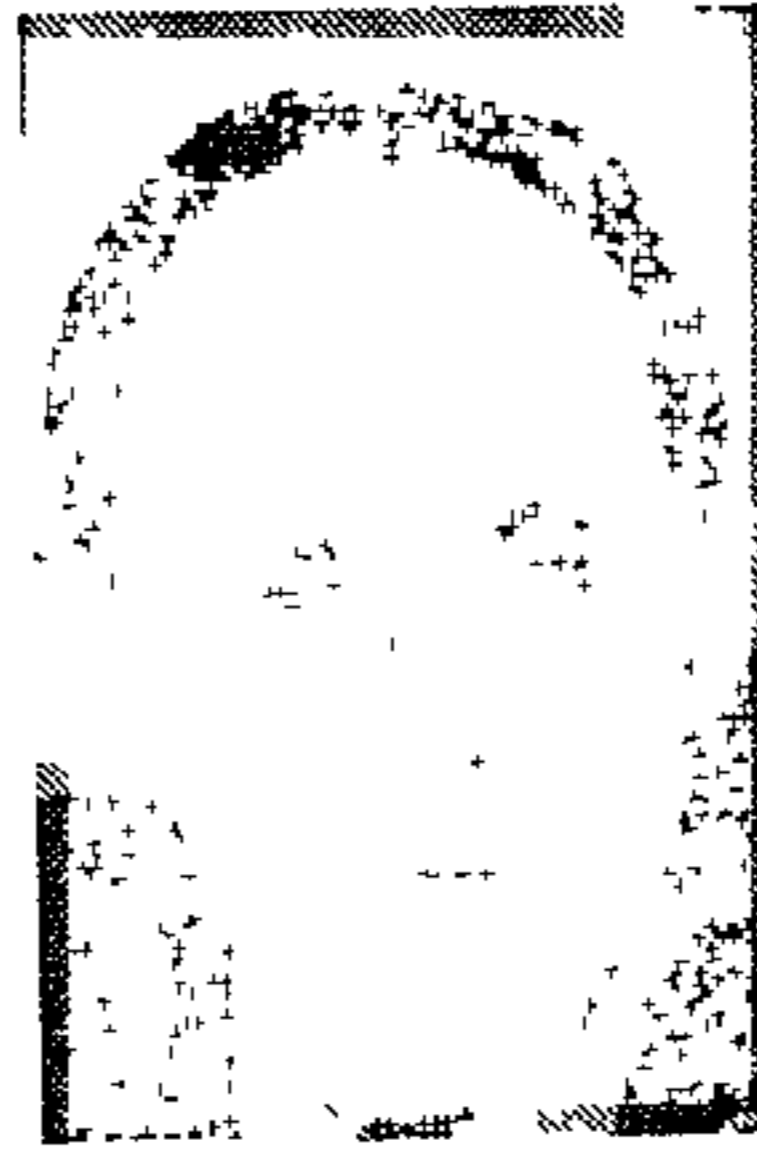
The plan will be
parently suggests.

● Independence for
SWA/Namibia by Janua-
ry 1983.

● Implementation start-
ing January 1982.

● A pre-independence
agreement between Swapo
and South Africa on an
entrenched constitutional
framework guaranteeing
human rights.

● US soldiers in the
peace-keeping force pro-
vided by the UN.



Mr Riaan Eksteen . . .
member of delegation.

● An Angolan guaran-
tee that Cuban forces
would not cross an imagi-
nary "red line" north of
the SWA/Namibia border.

● Swapo units in Ango-
la would be restricted to
base under the super-
vision of the UN monitor-
ing force. The contingent
supervising Swapo would
be composed largely, if
not exclusively, of West-
ern soldiers.

Attack

Swapo should also un-
dertake, in terms of the
plan, that no armed
attacks be launched on
South Africa from SWA/
Namibia soil should Swapo
win the election

Once agreement is
reached between all par-
ties, the plan must be ra-
tified by the Security
Council, to ensure the un-
dertakings are made bind-
ing

A flurry of activity
around the world is taking
place as the various fac-
tors in the SWA/Namibia

independence equation vie
for superior pre-negotia-
tion positions

While the South Afri-
cans are chatting to Dr
Crocker in Europe, Swapo
is having urgent talks with
members of the contact
group in New York, where
next week's meeting takes
place

This week has also seen
swift and sharp negotiat-
ing

Mr Hough, with Mr Dirk
Mudge, chairman of the
DTA, and Mr Kosie Pie-
torius of the territory's
National Party, flew to
Cape Town for talks with
Prime Minister Mr P W
Botha and Foreign Mini-
ster Mr Pik Botha

Mr Hans-Dietrich Gen-
scher, leader of the West
German Liberal Party and
the country's Foreign Mini-
ster, held talks with his
Angolan counterpart on the
role Angola will play and
the role the Cubans will
hopefully not play

Next week's meeting in
New York between the
members of the Western
contact group is regarded
as the key to get
the plan on the road, and
tensions are already start-
ing to show.

While the US will be
giving the lead, backed by
Britain, the Germans and
Canadians are likely to
have to bridge a growing
gap between the two coun-
tries and the new socialist
French Government

Observers are hoping
the contact group will at
least keep its unity until
the main negotiating posi-
tions have been confirmed
and independence set in
motion.

Bishop Muzorewa's political ghost is haunting SWA/Namibia as the possibility of an internationally-supervised settlement election looms larger

Shock waves from the bishop's destruction by Robert Mugabe's party in the 1980 Zimbabwe independence elections are still reverberating in the corridors of power in SWA/Namibia. And the ghost of his disastrous premiership sits at the elbow of every political leader facing the prospect of fighting an election against Swapo.

It sits closest to the leaders of the DTA, which virtually governs SWA/Namibia and is the most viable opponent to Swapo.

Muzorewa was defeated largely because black voters regarded him as a stooge for the dominant whites. Though his case does not precisely fit the situation of the DTA, it comes close enough to worry its leaders.

Current conventional wisdom holds that Swapo is likely to win any election — though some knowledgeable observers think this is not at all certain. Nevertheless here is believed to be a conviction in high DTA quarters that it is essential for it to get rid of its South African stooge manager if it is to hope to counter Swapo's "freedom enter" charisma among lack voters.

Getting out of Pretoria's shadow will almost certainly involve more radical action by the DTA than anything it has so far done.

The DTA might consider it necessary, for instance, to attack the persistence of racial separation that is enshrined in the ethnically-divided system of government. Although it dominates the interim government, the Council of Ministers, the DTA's powers to eliminate the remain

The increasing possibility of an election contest against Swapo is likely to cause commotion soon in politics in SWA/Namibia — and perhaps in South Africa too. Gerald L'Ange, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

Ghost of a stooge, haunting Namibia

vestiges of racial discrimination are limited. It cannot prescribe to the National Party-dominated white legislative council in the second tier of the three-tier governmental system.

In the interim government the DTA is prevented by lack of funds from going ahead with all of the housing, schooling, health, job-creating and other development programmes it wants to promote to get the support of black voters who might otherwise vote for Swapo.

The DTA, in short, faces the prospect of going hamstrung into an election against Swapo. It does not have the power to make changes it considers necessary but may be blamed for not making them.

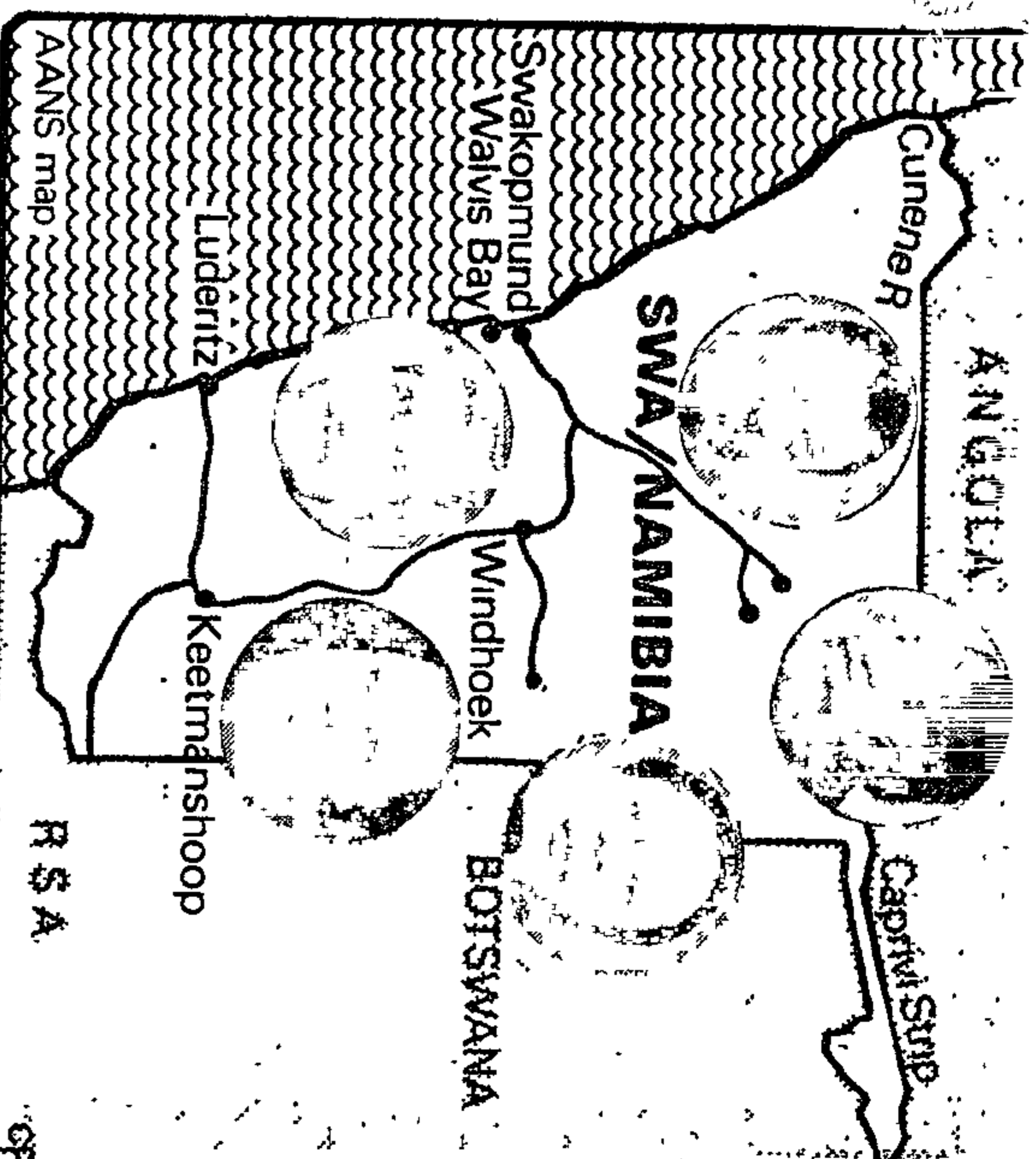
But even radical moves by the DTA to better its image might not be enough to counter Swapo

Some politicians see a need to bring the numerous, competing political groups of all ethnic labels together in a united front to oppose Swapo at the polls.

A united front is considered desirable in some quarters not only to halt Swapo but also to reverse the polarisation (of blacks to the left and whites to the right of the political spectrum) that is evident in the territory.

Some sources hold that Prime Minister P W Botha of South Africa is a strong believer in the need for a united front and has made this plain to the internal parties.

The DTA, a grouping of eleven parties, has already set a precedent for coalition. But the chances of getting all of the volatile, parochial and ethnically oriented internal parties together under a single election banner may not



Key figures in election politics would include, clockwise from bottom left, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the DTA; Mr Peter Kalanguia, Nujoma, leader of Swapo; Chief Kuama Riruako, vice-chairman of the DTA and paramount chief of the Hereros, and Mr Kosi Pretorius, chairman of the white executive committee and of the SWA National Party.

be much better than of getting an internationally accepted settlement itself. Even the whites are fundamentally divided. While the DTA is trying to knock down the remaining racial barriers the National Party remains firmly committed to ethnic division at government level.

The possibility of a widening of the white split cannot be ruled out, especially if the DTA whites decide that widening it is the price that must be paid to defeat Swapo in an election.

While it dominates white politics, the National Party lacks the strength to win overall political power in the territory and therefore plays

and material cost is considerable.

South African taxpayers' money is being poured by the million into SWA/Namibia's official coffers to help make up its budget shortfalls (only about R514-million of the current budget of R888-million will come from its own revenue). And South Africa is paying a high political cost for its continued refusal to quit the territory.

It is questionable whether these costs are outweighed by any strategic or other benefits South Africa gets from keeping its armed forces and its administrator-general in the territory.

New SWA

peace bid:

It's on a

knife edge

From page 1

new settlement plan would remain firmly based on UN Resolution 435 — which the African Frontline States and Swapo insist on — but adaptations have been made to accommodate some of South Africa's problems

It is understood that elements of the new plan are

- The parties will negotiate a Bill of Rights before independence, alterable only by a two-thirds majority in the territory's Assembly

- UN task force soldiers will monitor the independence elections, but will wear the uniforms of their own countries, rather than the blue helmets of the world body

- Swapo will not be allowed any bases within the territory before and during the election, and their bases in Angola will be monitored by UN troops

- Angola will guarantee that no Cuban soldiers will interfere and will remain north of a pre-determined line inside Angola

- If Swapo wins the election, it will undertake not to allow an independent Namibia to be used as a springboard for terrorist forces

- Walvis Bay would remain South African and would be subject to separate negotiation after independence

Although sources confirmed yesterday that new proposals were in the offing, they said nothing official had yet been placed on the table

Meanwhile, a delegation of representatives of the major internal groupings in SWA/Namibia were summoned to Cape Town on Friday for talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mr Pik Botha

The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and chairman of the territory's Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, and Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the local National Party, attended the talks

It is believed they were extensively briefed on the urgency of the situation and the need for progress

South African Government sources have been made aware in no uncertain terms that if America's present attitude is to continue, substantive progress towards a settlement is essential

There has been a growing awareness in government circles that South Africa's credit with the Americans is nearly exhausted and the Reagan administration will soon call in debts incurred both by its public and unpopular tolerance towards South Africa, and by its veto to prevent UN sanctions against the country

This will be an enormous consideration in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, by which time the South African team now in Europe will have reported details of the talks, and when critical decisions will have to be taken in time for the New York meetings

Meanwhile, news that Nigeria might play a more prominent role in the settlement process has partly explained the intriguing overtures Mr Pik Botha made towards the northern and overtly hostile country this week in his Foreign Affairs Vote in Parliament

SWA

peace

It's on

a knife

edge

S. Times

20/9/81

(221)

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By IVO WILKINS - Cape Town
and JOHN MATSONN - Washington
**A SETTLEMENT of the South
West Africa/Namibia question
was teetering on a knife edge this
weekend on the eve of a secret
top-level meeting between South
African and American officials in
Zurich**

A delegation of South African
officials led by the Director-
General of Foreign Affairs Dr
Brand Fourie, will meet an
American delegation tomorrow
led by the Assistant Secretary
for State for African Affairs Dr
Chester Crocker.

Dr Crocker left Washington
last night to meet the South Afri-
can team in Zurich, which con-
sists of Dr Fourie, Mr Brian
Eckstein, the South African en-
voy to the United Nations, Mr
Donald Sole, Ambassador to the
United States, Mr Derek Auel, a
counsellor in the Department of
Foreign Affairs and Mr Damien
Hough, Administrator General
of SWA/Namibia.

The talks were being held at
the request of the South African
Government who wanted to clar-
ify certain points in the proposed
agreement, an American State
Department official said
yesterday.

He recalled that earlier this
week Dr Crocker had said he
hoped to have the SWA/Namibia
problem solved by the end of
next year.

There was reason for opti-
mism, the official said, but he
cautioned against regarding the
problem as already solved.

"There has been substantial
progress, but it is not in the bag
until all parties have signed".
According to some South Afri-

can reports which have not been
checked in Washington, a top-level
meeting of some kind is the
likely, although it probably
cannot be a peaceful settlement
of the SWA/Namibia question
in any way on this point.

The South African Foreign
Minister Mr Pik Botha told the
Sunday Independent that he was
wary due to the complicated
nature of the negotiation and
the intricacies involved in the
whole settlement process that
discussions would take place be-
tween the various parties in-
volved which would include dis-
cussions between South Africa
and members of the contact
group.

Crucial

Dr Crocker will return to the
United States in time for the top-
level meeting of the Western
Five in New York on Thursday
when US Secretary of State
Alexander Haig will formally
explain the American plan to the
foreign Ministers of Britain,
France, West Germany and
Canada.

Sources closely involved in the
negotiations said the Zurich
talks were crucial.

"The parties were now closer
to a settlement than ever be-
fore," one said, but added "We
are also closer to a total collapse
of the negotiations than ever be-
fore. It is in an acute stage".

Another, wearied by years of
so-near-yet-so-far negotiations,
said he remained hopeful but
sceptical.

Swapo is expected to have
talks with members of the con-
tact group in New York
tomorrow.

Relations between the the
Five - America, Britain, Ger-
many, France and Canada
have become seriously strained
in recent months over the whole
approach to the SWA/Namibia
issue.

To varying degrees the part-
ners have become impatient at
the apparently endless delays in
solving the problem and are at
odds with America for the pa-
tience and tolerance the Reagan
administration has shown to
South Africa.

For this reason there is serious
concern that unless the latest ini-
tiative works the alliance might
collapse which would torpedo
any chance of an international
settlement.

America has also previously
warned that if the parties in-
volved in the settlement process
prove too recalcitrant, it would
abandon its effort.

According to speculation, the

|| To page 2

West's SWA proposals expected on Tuesday

RDM

23-10-81

By PETER KENNY (221)

WINDHOEK — Documents containing suggestions for a possible South West Africa settlement should be made public next Tuesday.

According to sources the proposals drafted by the Western contact group — the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Canada — will be handed to SWA's Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, on Monday.

The proposals will probably be handed to him by the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robert Middleton, and an attache of the US embassy in Pretoria.

Dr Chester Crocker and the Western contact group team are expected in Windhoek next Thursday for talks with the internal parties of SWA.

They are expected to spend Tuesday in Luanda, Angola, and Wednesday in Cape Town. After leaving Windhoek on October 31, the party will move on to Gaborone, Salisbury, Maputo and on November 5 they will have their last stop in Dar es Salaam.

**US, ready to keep
an eye on Swain,**

RPM

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24/10/81

221

His information tallies with that of a Western diplomat, who summed up the latest position on UNTAG thus "We have backed off a bit and Pretoria is more flexible. There has got to be a role for the UN, but perhaps not with the same visibility."

Bases

South Africa and its allies in SWA have objected to the absence in earlier implementation plans of provision for the monitoring of external Swapo bases by UN troops. They have not been satisfied with assurances from the African Frontline states against Swapo infiltration.

The new proposal offers joint Western-Frontline surveillance of these bases, with the aid of high-level American technology.

On the constitutional side, the latest proposals seek to allay anxieties that the UN plan might lead to a Swapo victory and introduction of a "Marxist one-party state."

It includes, the source said, guarantees for the continued existence after independence of an independent judiciary, a free Press, a multi-party system, and related "elements of democracy."

Minority

The proposals do not, however, include any specific guarantee of minority rights. Instead they offer a guarantee of individual rights based on the UN Declaration of Rights.

Some observers believe the current United States-South African talks on nuclear energy safeguards are related to the American initiative to secure South African agreement to a new peace plan for SWA.

The nuclear talks, which opened on Wednesday, might presage the resumption of US supplies of enriched uranium to South Africa and bilateral cooperation in the production of nuclear energy.

A REDUCED United Nations presence and a joint guarantee by the West and African Frontline states against Swapo infiltration are two of the key proposals with which the Western Five hope to secure a peaceful settlement to the prolonged South West African dispute, it was learnt yesterday.

Another is the offer of sophisticated American surveillance technology to monitor Swapo activity in a demilitarised zone along the SWA-Angola border during the seven-month transitional period set aside for a UN-supervised election.

The proposals, primarily the outcome of a bid by the Reagan administration to revive the stalled peace plan, are due to be released simultaneously on Monday to the South African Government in Cape Town and to South West Africa's internal parties in Windhoek.

A Western mission, headed by the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, is due to hold talks on the proposals with South Africa on Wednesday and the internal parties on Tuesday.

According to an informed source in Pretoria, the proposals seek to

- Reduce South African and internal party objections to plans for the implementation of the peace settlement as contained in UN Security Council Resolution

- 435
- Provide reassurances to the internal parties on the preservation of "democracy" after independence

Preference

Both South Africa and the dominant internal parties have objected to the planned use of a UN peace-keeping force, known as UNTAG, during the settlement process because of the UN's "self-declared preference for Swapo."

To allay these fears the latest proposals envisage a reduced UN presence. The original implementation plan provided for 7 500 UN military personnel and a 360-strong UN police contingent.

Moreover, according to the Rand Daily Mail's informant, the UN soldiers will be given the option of wearing either UN uniforms or those of their countries of origin (which may include Western countries).

Call for ban on Rightwing rally in SWA

RDM 24 10 81

By PETER KENNY

221

WINDHOEK. — A member of South West Africa's National Assembly, Mr Hans Röhr, has sent an urgent telegram to the Administrator-General asking him to ban a Rightwing mass rally scheduled for Tuesday to protest against the United Nations elections in SWA.

The meeting, organised by the Herstigte Nasionale Party, will be addressed by its leader Mr Jaap Marais, the leader of the National Conservative Party, Dr Connie Mulder, and the leader of the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche

The meeting is a co-ordinated Rightwing effort to protest against the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 which lays down the plan for a ceasefire to hostilities and a UN-sponsored election in the territory

Apartheid

Mr Röhr told the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, that the meeting should be called off because it was encouraging the re-instatement of apartheid and would create ill-will between different people

Mr Terre'Blanche, on an anti-SWA independence tour of the territory, told a meeting in Usakos the Afrikaner had a contract with God to maintain white supremacy

He also said the Prime Minister Mr PW Botha was no longer a person who truly spoke for the Afrikaner nation (die Volk)

Posters publicising Tuesday's rally are in abundance in Windhoek streets

In Windhoek this week the Prime Minister said "Any political party who exploits the present delicate situation for party political purposes is not doing SWA a favour"

BOTHA WARNS THE INTERNAL PARTIES THAT OVER ...

SWA: 'It's time for us to quit stalling'

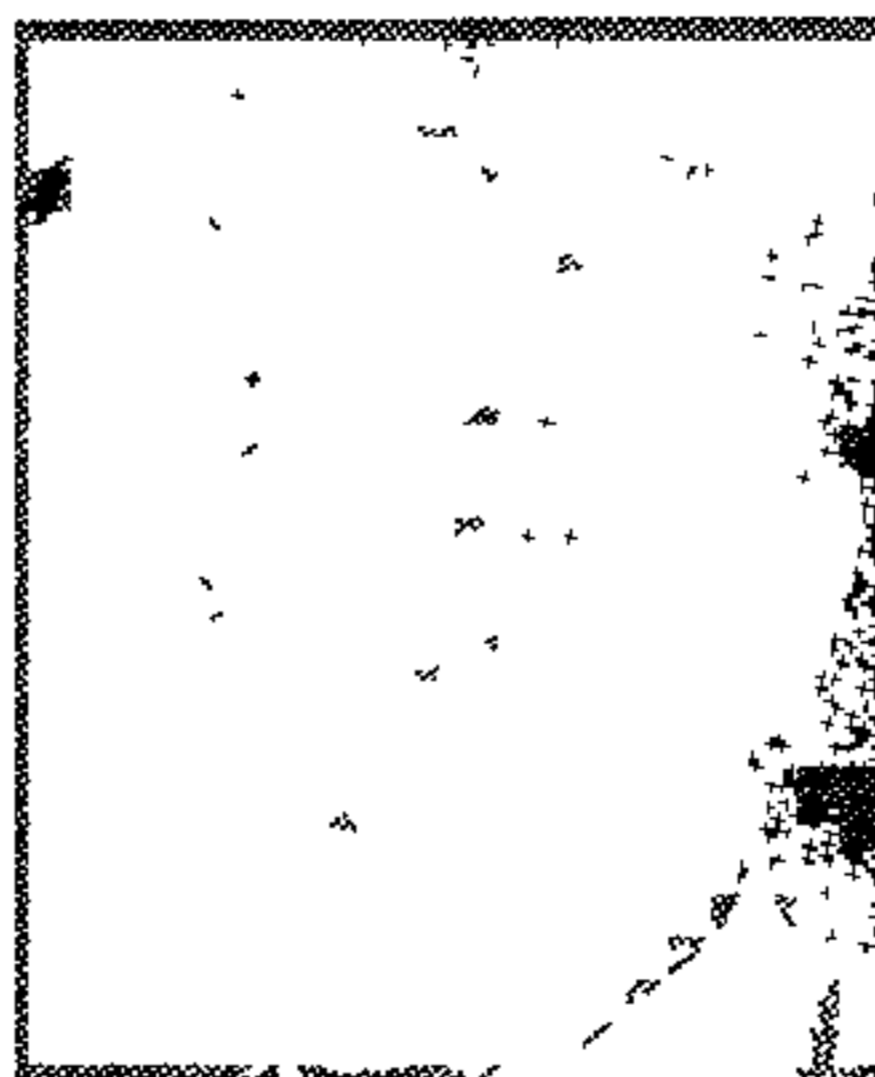
SOUTH AFRICA could no longer afford to jeopardise its relations with a friendly Reagan Administration by stalling over a South West Africa settlement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is believed to have told members of the internal parties in Windhoek this week

Sunday Express sources say Mr Botha made it clear in reply to questions from one delegation of the internal parties of the territory that it was in South Africa's national interest to pursue a close relationship with the Reagan Administration

At the same time the Reagan Administration was becoming increasingly impatient to achieve an internationally-acceptable settlement for the territory, and the stakes for South Africa were high

According to the sources Mr Botha also said that South Africa was not a superpower and could not go against world opinion indefinitely on the question of a SWA settlement

The South African Prime Minister also made it clear to at least one delegation that the purpose of his mission to Windhoek was to consult with political parties and not with ethnic groups



● US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig deadline set

The Prime Minister, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, met with delegations of the internal parties on Monday to clear the way for phase one of the new initiative which could bring independence to the territory early in 1983

The top-level visit is seen in political and diplomatic circles as paving the way for the Western Five contact team — led by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker — which will meet with

the internal parties on Thursday, following a meeting with representatives of the South African Government in Cape Town on Wednesday

The Prime Minister told a Press conference in Windhoek that current negotiations should be completed "in the course of next year" and that although the US and other members of the Western contact group wanted a fixed timetable, this would depend on whether the negotiations went according to plan

Mr Botha's remarks and those of his Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, are seen as the strongest indication yet of how serious the South African Government is about the revised settlement plan for independence for SWA

Mr Pik Botha told the Windhoek Press conference that if the current initiative failed "the alternative would be painful and unpleasant"

He said that the situation had now become acute and international opinion had focussed (saamgetreger) to such an extent that there was no longer time to escape

It was therefore an urgent necessity — not in the interests of South Africa alone but also SWA its people and its stability — that the territory should become independent as soon as possible

the Foreign Minister said

Particular significance is being attached to the fact that the Western Five will now deal directly with the internal parties, thereby eliminating the potentially retarding process of South Africa acting as an intermediary guardian to Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance,

While the South African Prime Minister told the internal parties of the March deadline of US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, for South Africa to set a date for an election in SWA he is also understood to have made it clear that it was for the internal parties — and not South Africa — to respond directly to the Western proposal

While it is understood that the decision to deal directly with the

**By JOHN BATTERSBY
 Political Correspondent.**

Express

25/10/81

221

● President Ronald Reagan's administration is becoming increasingly impatient to achieve a settlement for SWA and South Africa can no longer afford to jeopardise US relations by stalling on the issue

internal parties has caused severe tensions within the contact group — especially France and West Germany — it is hoped by other members of the contact group that this could enable them to exercise the kind of pressure on internal parties — such as the DTA and the NP — which the South African Government is unable to do

According to sources in Windhoek, Mr Botha's visit to the territory — his first since 1979 — has given rise to guarded optimism among the centrist internal parties that the current US-led Western initiative could lead to genuine independence for the territory

The sources point out that it is the first real sign that the deep scepticism, which has gripped these parties since the abortive Geneva conference, could give way to renewed hope for an end to the protracted dispute over the territory's status

Meanwhile, according to sources in Washington, there is optimism in the Crocker camp that the new Western initiative, which goes into action in Windhoek tomorrow, will lead to an internationally acceptable settlement in the territory

South African sources in the US capital are confident that

phase one of the plan — the finalising of constitutional guidelines for a future Namibian constitution — will go off without major hitches

Phase one will begin in Windhoek tomorrow with the release by the Western five of the written proposals for constitutional guidelines simultaneously to the internal parties and to the South African Government in Pretoria

This will be followed up by talks between the Western group and the South African Government in Cape Town on Wednesday and with the internal parties in Windhoek on Thursday

If all goes according to plan the question of constitutional guidelines will be considered closed

Phase two — which will be the crucial phase — will deal with the composition of the proposed Untag monitoring force and the question of the impartiality of the United Nations

If this phase can be concluded to the mutual satisfaction of all parties the way will be open for phase three — implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435 leading to the holding of elections for a constituent assembly, the drawing up of a constitution for Namibia and the proclamation of independence

Western Five reveal SWA plan

By Alan Dunn and Peter Honey,
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

A three-branch system of government, backed by an entrenched constitution, has been proposed by the Western powers for an independent SWA/Namibia.

Details of the constitutional proposals for the territory became known in Windhoek today shortly after they had been presented to the internal parties by emissaries of the Western Five

The proposals provide for the acceptance of a constitution by a two-thirds majority vote of the Constituent Assembly to be elected in a United Nations-supervised election.

The document containing the proposals outlines an electoral process based on proportional representation or a constituency system or a combination of both

The document also proposes a declaration of fundamental rights "consistent with the provisions of the universal declaration of human rights."

The contact group has put forward a system of government with three branches

- An elected executive which would be responsible to a legislative branch.

- A legislative branch elected by universal and equal suffrage responsible for the passage of all laws.

- An independent judiciary responsible for the interpretation of the constitution and ensuring its supremacy and the authority of the law."

Elections

The document stipulates that both executive and legislative branches would be constituted by "periodic and genuine" elections held by secret ballot.

The constitution, which would be the supreme law of the State, could be amended only by the legislature or a popular

referendum.

But the Western plan does not suggest that each decision by the Constituent Assembly be decided on a two-thirds majority. It says the assembly would adopt the constitution "as a whole" by a two-thirds majority.

Not does it mention which country or group of countries would underwrite the constitutional proposals or ensure they were not violated after independence. This would be left to the judiciary

Rights

The declaration of fundamental rights proposed by the Western Five include

The rights to life personal liberty and freedom of movement, freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, including freedom of speech and a free Press, freedom of assembly and association, including political parties and trade unions, due process and equality before the law, protection from arbitrary deprivation of private property or to deprivation of private property without prompt and just compensation, freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination

"The declaration of rights will be enforceable by the courts, at the instance of an aggrieved individual," the document says

The Five's proposals forbid the creation of criminal offences with retrospective effect or the retrospective boosting of penalties

Provision would be

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Western
Five's plan
for SWA
freedom

made to secure equal access by all SWA/Namibian inhabitants to the public service, police and defence services recruitment.

"The fair administration of personnel policy in relation to these services will be assured by appropriate independent bodies," the document proposes

Private cultural, social, health and educational institutions would be open to all without discrimination

Provision would also be made, the document said, for the establishment of elected councils for local and regional administrative and fiscal purposes

Significantly, the document does not mention "minority rights" and refers only to fair representation in a Constituent Assembly for "different political groups" representing the people of SWA/Namibia

Political parties in Windhoek said today it was too early to react to the Western proposals. They are, however, expected to formulate their replies to the constitutional principles on Thursday when they meet the Contact Group representatives for talks

The document was circulated today to the political parties by the Canadian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robert Middleton, and a United States Embassy official

The proposals on constitutional principles are, according to the Contact Group's timetable, the focal point of "Phase One" of its strategy to break the settlement deadlock

Phase One ends this month and the second phase entails the mechanics of the United Nations peace plan for SWA/Namibia — Security Council Resolution 435. Phase Three involves actual implementation of the settlement process.

OAU warns Five not to interfere with SWA plan

LUSAKA ^{RD 26 10 47} A senior official of the Organisation of African Unity has warned the five-nation Western Contact Group, seeking an independence formula for South West Africa, against interfering with the substance of United Nations Resolution 435 on the disputed territory, the semi-official Sunday Times of Zambia reported yesterday

The resolution was sponsored in 1978 by the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany. It called on South Africa to co-operate in implementing UN plans for SWA independence, including UN-supervised elections.

The executive secretary of the OAU liberation committee, Colonel Hashim Mbita, was quoted as saying at the end of a visit to Zambia on Saturday that at the time African countries wanted to ask the UN for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Quarrel

"They (the five) promised they would bring out a plan for settlement of the Namibian issue," the paper quoted him as saying. "This they did and in 1978 UN Resolution 435 was adopted."

The OAU fully supported the resolution in what he termed its untainted form. "That's why we have no quarrel with the contact group if its efforts are towards planning the means for the im-

plementation of the resolution", Colonel Mbita added.

Senior representatives of the contact group were meeting in Lagos yesterday before embarking on a tour of Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa and SWA.

Colonel Mbita and other members of his delegation are also touring African states to acquaint themselves with movements which come under the OAU liberation committee.

Meanwhile the chairman of the SWA-Namibian Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would co-operate with the Western Contact Group to ensure the success of next week's discussions.

Reporting from Rehoboth, SABC Radio quoted Mr Mudge as saying he was disappointed, however, about the discussions taking place over only one and a-half days.

The future of a country could not be determined in such a short time, he said. — Sapa

Namibia plain boegs many questions

Nov 23/10/87

(22/1)



WINDHOEK — While SWA/Namibian political parties have generally welcomed the inclusion of basic human rights in the West's constitutional principles, the proposals leave a few key questions unanswered.

How Botha could distinguish himself

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Mr P W Botha would "distinguish himself in the eyes of the world" if he ensured that Afrikaner right-wingers were not allowed to block a negotiated Namibian settlement.

This comment was made today in an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor, one of America's most respected newspapers.

The Monitor said the State Department had made clear its belief that all sides now wanted a settlement. It is important that such mutual resolve be not undercut by newly reported vows from South Africa's far right wing to prevent an accord.

If Mr Botha now joined in the revived momentum or progress towards a settlement, he would challenge those who questioned his ability to go "beyond lip service" in South Africa.

He could also belie the doubts of those who believe that the Reagan Administration's relatively soft line on South Africa encourages the status quo by providing no reason for Pretoria to think that it would gain by changing.

Who will guarantee the Constitution if a future Government deviates from its principles? This is one worry of minorities in the territory. Alan Dunn and Peter Honey of The Star's Africa News Service report.

ensuring that the principles remain entrenched in a Constitution after independence.

In terms of a document presented to political parties yesterday this function would rest with an independent judiciary. But several parties doubt the durability of this device insisting that the question still stands who will underwrite the constitutional principles and how will they be enforced if violated?

Uncertainty, the parties note, hangs over the method of establishing and maintaining an independent judiciary should any one political party or coalition hold a minimum two-thirds majority.

DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said at the weekend his group did not believe that constitutional guarantees would in the long run contain any benefits — "who is going to ensure that those guarantees are implemented? What country will intervene if a future government deviates from those principles?"

"We do not believe one of them (the Western Five) will do it," he said. It is understood that another party, representing

black nationalist interests, will propose that a special constitutional court be included in an independent judiciary.

The party is also expected to suggest to the contact group a mechanism to enforce the constitutional principles after independence, which would be linked to the constitutional court.

Observers in Windhoek say also that the Western proposals clash, and are vague, in places. It seems the contact group will this week hear a host of ideas on how to tie up what are seen as loose ends.

Attention is being drawn here to the stipulation of "periodic and genuine" elections after independence. It is claimed that the word "periodic" is ambiguous.

A further objection expected from the SWA National Party is the absence of minority rights in the West's constitutional formula.

The party's mouthpiece Die Suidwester, said yesterday that the principles contained no concrete guarantees for minority groups, and there was no mention of population groups. The DTA is not likely

to raise many major objections to the contact group's plan. The proposals dovetail to a large extent with what it has been demanding for some time.

Although the two-thirds majority vote in a constituent assembly is widely regarded in Windhoek as one of the simplest and best in-built safeguards for minorities it gives rise to the interesting possibility of a smaller political party becoming a 'kingmaker' in the constitutional process.

The two-thirds majority system must also lead to intensive deliberations by both Swapo and the DTA — can Swapo which regards itself as the sole representative of SWA/Namibia's inhabitants, poll more than 66 percent of the vote?

And can the DTA risk the two-thirds principle, hoping that Swapo does not have that much support?

The Western powers have proposed that the constitution for the territory will have to be accepted by a two-thirds majority vote of a constituent assembly which is to be elected in a UN-supervised election. The contact group has

put forward a system of government with three branches.

● An elected executive which would be responsible to a legislative branches.

● A legislative branch elected by universal and equal suffrage responsible for the passage of all laws.

● An independent judiciary responsible for the interpretation of the constitution, and ensuring its supremacy and the authority of the law.



NUJOMA

Delegates 'support SA rule? Nujoma

LISBON — Guerilla leader Sam Nujoma has told a five-nation delegation seeking support for Western independence plans for SWA/Namibia that its planned visit to the territory would amount to recognition of South African rule.

Angola's official news agency, Angop, quoted Mr Nujoma, leader of Swapo, as telling they mission from the Western Contact Group that any visit to Namibia would amount to "recognition of the illegal South African occupation and the institutions it (South Africa) set up in our country."

The delegation, from the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany, began talks with Swapo immediately after arriving in Luanda at the weekend and meets the Angolan Government today.

It is due in Cape Town tomorrow and from there will go to Windhoek.

The 15 man mission's two-week tour of Africa is aimed at getting support for the Contact Group's latest constitutional proposals on Namibian independence. — Reuter

R DM
27/10/81

Revived plan on SWA problem

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From Page 1

retrospectively,

- Fair representation of different political groups in an electoral system "by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both",

- Equal access for all to recruitment in the public service, the police and defence force, and,

- Provision for the establishment of elected councils "for local and regional administrative and fiscal purposes"

There was no official confirmation or comment on the details of the plan, leaked yesterday, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed that it had been handed to the Government and discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough and senior officials

Mr Botha said the plan would be discussed with a visiting delegation of the Western Five under the leadership of Dr Chester Crocker, the chief United States negotiator on SWA, tomorrow

Phase two

The plan would then be discussed with the internal parties in the territory and only then would the South African Government give its response to the proposals, Mr Botha said

The key element missing from the proposals handed over yesterday was the plan for the transition period, during which the proposed UN-supervised election would be held and the representative constituent assembly established

This will be dealt with under "phase two" of the independence plan that will cover issues such as UN impartiality, UN forces in the territory and the monitoring of Swapo bases

These provisions are expected to produce the most serious obstacles to the plan. The Western contact group is therefore attempting to get agreement on the broad constitutional principles first

However, there is a strong likelihood that the separate proposals covering the transition will also be discussed tomorrow

Sources close to the negotiations emphasise that progress depends largely on the attitude of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and other internal parties

Proposals for the transition period are said to include

- Strict monitoring of Swapo forces in Angola by the West and African Frontline states aided by sophisticated American surveillance equipment,

- A scaled-down UN presence during the transition, particularly in relation to Untag, the transitional military component,

- Provision for 20 South African military bases in the operational area with 1 500 troops

If agreement can be reached on the transition period, "phase three" of the plan will come into operation, involving implementation of the proposals

Bill of Rights in new SWA

plan RDM 27/10
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By HELEN ZILLE (221)

THE first phase of the revived South West African initiative was formally launched yesterday when Western proposals for an independence constitution were handed over to internal leaders in Windhoek and the South African Government in Cape Town

The proposals contain guidelines to safeguard democratic principles in an independence constitution. The plan is for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution "ensuring fair representation of the different political groups" after proposed elections in the territory.

Other key principles are

- That the independence constitution must have the backing of at least two-thirds of the members of a constituent assembly elected under United Nations supervision.

Rights

- A declaration of fundamental human rights based on the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the right to life, personal liberty, freedom of movement, freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, a free Press, freedom of assembly and association including political parties and trade unions, due process, equality before the law and freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination.
- Protection from deprivation of private property rights without "prompt and just compensation".
- An independent judiciary responsible for testing all measures against the Bill of Rights.
- A legislature elected by "universal and equal suffrage" in "periodic and genuine elections by secret vote".

No comment

- An executive responsible to the legislative branch of Government.
- Outlawing the creation of criminal offences applied

□ To Page 2

West's SWA team flies in to a mass Angola demo

Star 27/10/87

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The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Delegates in the Western contact group involved with the latest settlement initiative on SWA/Namibia arrived in the Angolan capital, Luanda, to a mass demonstration

The protesters called for a speedy settlement and carried placards with slogans such as "Reagan, get your hands off Angola," and "No alterations to Resolution 435"

The group, led by Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, today had discussions with the Angolan authorities after earlier talks with Swapo. They were met by the Angolan Director of Foreign Affairs, Mr Olga Lima

The group is scheduled to fly to Cape Town later today

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has offered to fly to Windhoek to help negotiations, Peter Sullivan reports from Cape Town

This is being interpreted as an offer to help twist the arms of any of the internal parties reluctant to support the new initiative

There is rising optimism in diplomatic and government circles that the first phase of Dr Crocker's mission is going to be suc-

cessful, as first impressions of the documents handed over yesterday appear to be favourable

As the contact group has moved through Africa, so have the constitutional documents, but each time 48 hours before the group's scheduled arrival

Swapo was given the plan in Luanda on Sunday

The gist of the proposals are a three-branch system of government backed by an entrenched constitution with a power-carrying independent judiciary.

It should be remembered that this round of talks is only one of three, with the next phase probably more difficult

The second phase, also accompanied by a visit from the contact group, would deal with the nitty-gritty of UN Resolution 435 and the size of the Untag force

The final phase will discuss dates for a ceasefire and for elections, after which the contact group will report back to the UN and implementation will take place

A Swapo spokesman said in Windhoek last night that Swapo rejected the contact group's proposals, SWA/Namibian inhabitants should draw up their own constitution without foreign interference

Crucial talks over SWA begin today

Mali Correspondent

THE South African Government and Western negotiators begin the first delicate discussions today to see whether revised proposals could lead to an international settlement in South West Africa

The visiting delegation from the five-nation Western Contact Group — the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany — meets a South African team which will include the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the Defence Minister General Magnus Malan

Diplomats also expect the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to become involved in the talks, which start in Cape Town this morning. They may be resumed in the afternoon before the contact group flies to Windhoek for two days of discussions with internal parties in the territory.

Today's talks are officially aimed at enabling the contact group to explain the constitutional proposals delivered to the Government on Monday. Hard bargaining is not expected at this early stage of the negotiations.

Differences

But this is not excluded if strong differences emerge on the interpretation of sections of the Western plan.

Constitutional issues are only the first phase of the negotiations and will be confined to principles governing the election of the proposed Constituent Assembly and the entrenched constitution with an enforceable declaration of human rights.

The first proposals in a plan designed to take SWA to independence by the end of next year have done nothing to dampen the cautious optimism that a settlement to the lengthy dispute is at last in sight.

Major differences may yet emerge, however, in the second phase of the negotiations.

Discussion will then centre on transitional arrangements which caused previous deadlocks.

The Western team flew into Cape Town last night from Luanda after earlier talks in Nigeria and Angola.

The Government will formulate its response to the latest proposals after discussions with the internal parties in SWA.

Sapa reports that in Windhoek, welcoming approval to outright protest was the range of political response yesterday on the eve of the Western group's arrival.

Posters and loud hailers in Windhoek's streets called on whites to support a mass demonstration of protest in the city last night, organised by the Right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party to object to the implementing of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance yesterday responded

with "cautious optimism" to the constitutional guidelines for independence drafted by the West.

"There are certain positive elements in the proposal," the DTA newspaper, Die Republieken, said in a front-page report.

Procedure

The newspaper reported that the DTA viewed the stipulations on procedure of the Constituent Assembly, following UN-supervised elections as among positive aspects.

The Western constitutional draft provides for the assembly to adopt resolutions by a two-third majority vote.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said the proposal contained sufficient checks to rule out a one-party state being instituted in SWA by the Constituent Assembly.

"A one-party state can only be pushed if Swapo gets a two-thirds majority. I do not think Swapo can get that," he said.

Black national political sources in Windhoek said yesterday they did not foresee that Swapo would reject the constitutional guidelines.

"The proposal is in line with the UN Declaration of Human Rights," they said.

Guarantees

Swapo officials in Windhoek declined to comment on the preliminary constitutional guidelines.

The leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in Windhoek yesterday the absence of constitutional guarantees for minority groups would make it difficult for the SWA NP to accept.

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said the proposals were a major constitutional step forward.

It was "the best possible type of prior agreement on constitutional principles that could be hoped for," Mr O'Linn said.

Sapa-Reuter reports from Lisbon that Angop, the Angolan news agency, said in a dispatch that top Angolan and Swapo leaders met in Luanda yesterday for a second straight day with the Western group and expressed the hope that their common war with South Africa might soon come to an end.

Namibia plan calls for free elections

SAWELAN 29/10/78

THE TEXT of the first phase of the Western contact group's proposals for Namibia is headed "Principles Concerning the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution for an Independent Namibia." The document reads as follows:

A) Constituent Assembly:

- The constituent assembly should be elected so as to ensure fair representation in that body to different political groups representing the people of Namibia
- The constituent assembly will formulate the constitution for an independent Namibia in accordance with the principles in Part (B) below and will adopt the constitution as a whole by a two-thirds majority of all its members

B) Principles for a Constitution for Independent Namibia:

- Namibia will be a

unitary, sovereign and democratic state

- The constitution will be the supreme law of the state. It may be amended only by a designated process of either the legislature or the votes cast

Plan's against plan

By ALLISTER SPARKS

THE difficulties facing the South African Government over a Namibian settlement have deepened with the announcement by Kose Pretorius, leader of the National Party of Namibia, that it no longer accepts United Nations Resolution 435 - the basis of the plan approved by South Africa.

Mr Pretorius said in a telephone interview that

the popular referendum.

- The constitution will provide for a system of government with three branches. An elected executive branch which will be responsible to the legislative branch, a legislative branch to be elected by universal and equal suffrage which will be responsible for the passage of all laws, and an independent judicial branch which will be

Resolution 435 "now has the same stigma for us as the word apartheid has for the rest of the world"

This clearly means the National Party rejects the settlement plan and is going to fight it. That is serious on two counts. First, it is the majority party among the territory's whites and could mobilise widespread white resistance to a settlement.

WINDHOEK: Where the assembly will presumably be sited — if the plan gets off the ground.

responsible for the interpretation of the constitution and for ensuring its supremacy and the authority of the law.

The executive and legislative branches will be constituted by periodic and genuine elections which will be held by secret vote

Second, although now technically independent of the ruling National Party in South Africa they are historically the same organisation. To force a settlement on a resistant National Party in Namibia would seriously embarrass the South African Government, which is already worried about a right-wing backlash in the National Party at home.

The electoral system will ensure fair representation in the legislature to different political groups representing the people of Namibia, for example by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both

- There will be a declaration of fundamental rights, which will include

The declaration of rights will be consistent with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The declaration of rights will be enforceable by the courts, at the instance of the aggrieved individual

- It will be forbidden to create criminal offences with retrospective effect or to provide for increased penalties with retrospective effect
- Provision will be made to secure equal access by all to recruitment to the public

service, the police service and the defence services. The fair administration of personnel policy in relation to these services will be assured by appropriate independent bodies.

- Private cultural, social, health and educational institutions will be open to all without discrimination
- Provision will be made for the establishment of elected councils for local and regional administrative and fiscal purposes — AFPP

Mal Smit V 'crime' of SA

Afrikaner newsman comes down hard on South Africa's reign in Namibia in Namibia

WINDHOEK — By rights, Mr Hannes Smith ought to be one of southern Africa's hardline white racists. His whole background and even his personality point to that a hot-eyed, hard-drinking Afrikaner with a blazing temper, descended from that strange breed of headstrong Boers who plunged into the deserts of Namibia when the British seized the Cape, to struggle through the 'thirstland trek' and settle in Angola. He grew up in a poor, white squatter family, *Bywoners* on another man's farm, had only a primary school education and at 15 became a day-worker on the South African Railways. **221**

In fact, Hannes Smith is owner and editor of southern Africa's most remarkable newspaper, *The Windhoek Observer*, a thorn in the flesh of the South African authorities who control his country, and the nearest thing Namibia has to a white supporter of Swapo — the black nationalist movement fighting for Namibian independence.

He is an extraordinary man, even by the eccentric traditions of his profession. This is no prototype of the reflective, responsible editor. Smith is intemperate, volatile and courageous to the point of recklessness.

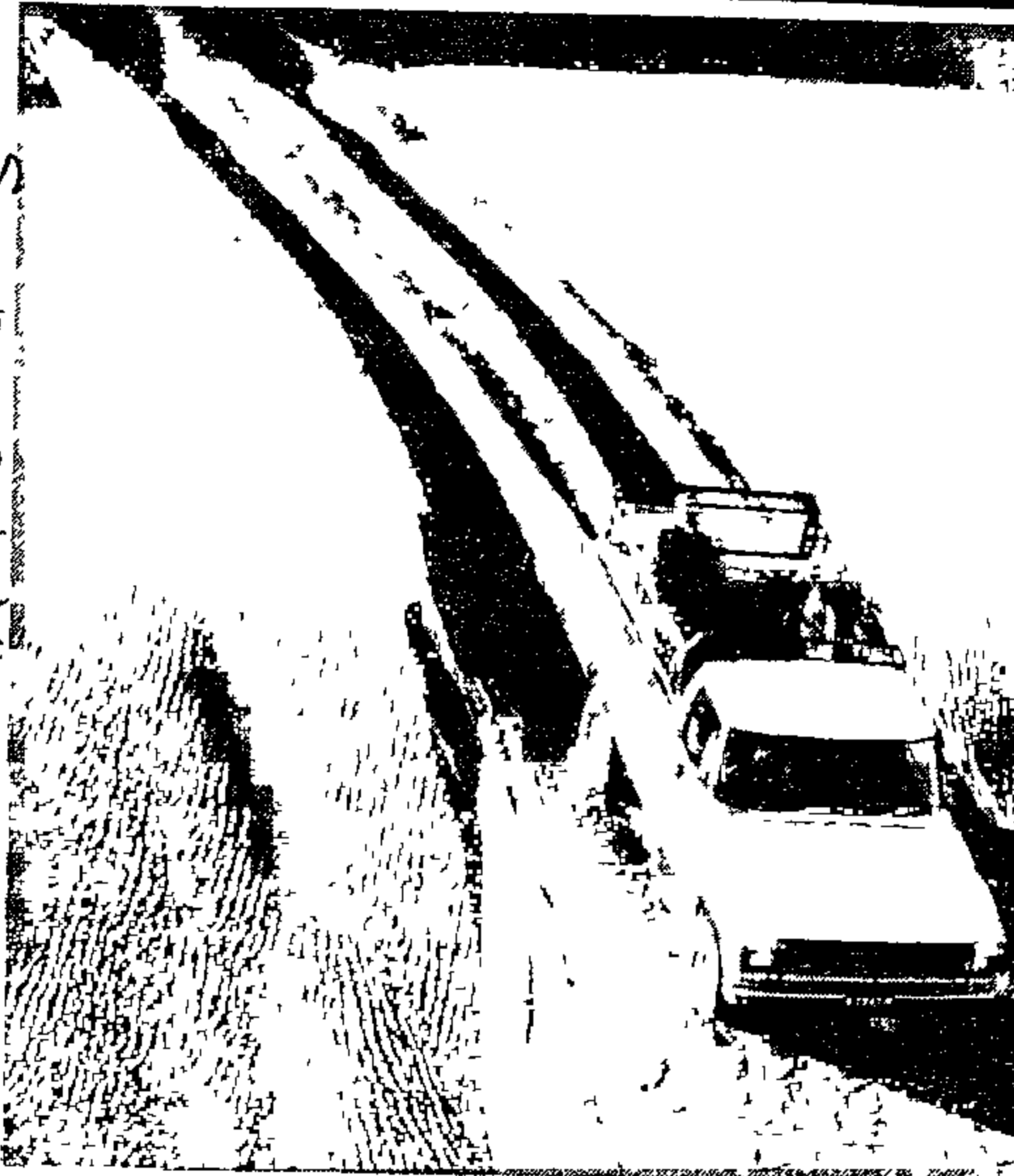
He is also driven by a frenzied energy, writing nearly the whole paper himself — up to 30,000 words a week — then editing it and putting it to bed. Friday is publication day and he often works right through Thursday night.

"Then I go to the press club at the Kaiserkrone Hotel and get drunk," he says simply.

The people of Windhoek don't quite know what to make of him.

"Mal Smit" he is called—mad Smith. He is a character about town, an oddity, and everybody knows him.

What is more important, Mal Smit knows everybody and ev-



Desert madness is no match for Hannes Smith's virulence and tenacity.

erything. He is extraordinarily well informed. And he prints it all in *The Observer*. Never has the concept of publish and be damned had a more dedicated adherent.

The paper is as unusual as its proprietor. It was founded in a fit of fury, when Smith was driven out of his previous job as editor of Namibia's leading daily, *The Windhoek Advertiser*.

A new proprietor — later alleged by Dr Eschel Rhodie to have been a front for South Africa's Information Department — bought the company. Smith and the editor of a sister paper were required to support Pretoria's chosen party in Namibia, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Both resigned instead.

"I just got mad," recalls Smith. "I went crazy." He scraped together all the family's

savings, totalling about R10 000, and six days later launched his own paper.

His secretary resigned with him and the two produced the paper together, using a small electronic typesetter. The print order was a mere 500 and Mal Smit distributed them himself.

Today, four years later, *The Observer* has Namibia's biggest circulation at over 8 000 and rising. It is packed with advertising and sometimes runs to 60 tabloid pages.

The paper's content is as unconventional as its origins: a mixture of crime and politics, comment, facts and rumour. One column is tagged "The people hear" (please note they do not say). There is always a nude on the back page — an act of bravado in a community where the Dutch Reformed

Church is at its most fundamentalist.

The Observer's importance, though, is as a fearless exposé of corruption and malpractice. Hannes Smith has risked the fierce penalties of South Africa's Defence Act to expose atrocities in the war zone of Namibia and the appalling living conditions of some blacks there. No other paper has dared do this. Regularly he ploughs through the records of inquest court hearings on unnatural deaths in the war zone and publishes them.

In his editorials, and even his news columns, he thunders against the South African authorities. To him, they are the occupiers and plunderers of his country. He also accuses them of using his country as a killing ground to fight their own race war. He may be a fellow-Afrikaner of the most basic sort, but he despises South Africa. They must be gone and let Namibia rule itself. If that means a Swapo government, so be it.

He will tell you, his voice rising in the bar as he pounds the counter: "The system South Africa has imposed on my country must be destroyed and eradicated."

Burly Afrikaners look up from their beer as he thunders: "South Africa is guilty of the greatest crime — when you have different groups living in one country, to place the emphasis on their differences rather than on what they have in common is a crime, man, a bloody crime."

You wonder whether it is safe to stay, but the next moment Mal Smit is acknowledging a greeting from across the saloon. Suddenly, wistfully, he says: "Ag, if only I had someone who could add a little polish to *The Observer*. Hell, man, what a paper we could make of it."

But he is probably wrong. Polish would surely ruin its raw vitality — LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE

Value in this vagueness

The Western Five's latest proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia are a masterpiece of that kind of diplomacy irreverently described as talking a lot and saying little.

The document is not long, about 500 words, of which nearly a quarter is the list of the usual human rights which have bit the dust in most of decolonised Africa.

But so broad and vague are its terms that anyone could drive a truck through it from either side, Swapo or HNP.

This by no means implies that the proposals are worthless and a waste of time. It is in this very broadness, open to a multitude of interpretations, that its value lies because every previous attempt in the long, long years of negotiation to lay down firm conditions has inevitably led to stalemate, confrontation, collapse.

The Western Five have come up with something obviously intended to give the least offence and the most scope for negotiation.

Its one great weakness appears to be time: a serious lack of it. On presenting it the Western Five are asking Pretoria to commit itself by March next year to a date for Namibian independence and they have given the assorted political groups there exceedingly little time to study the proposals before giving their verdicts on it.

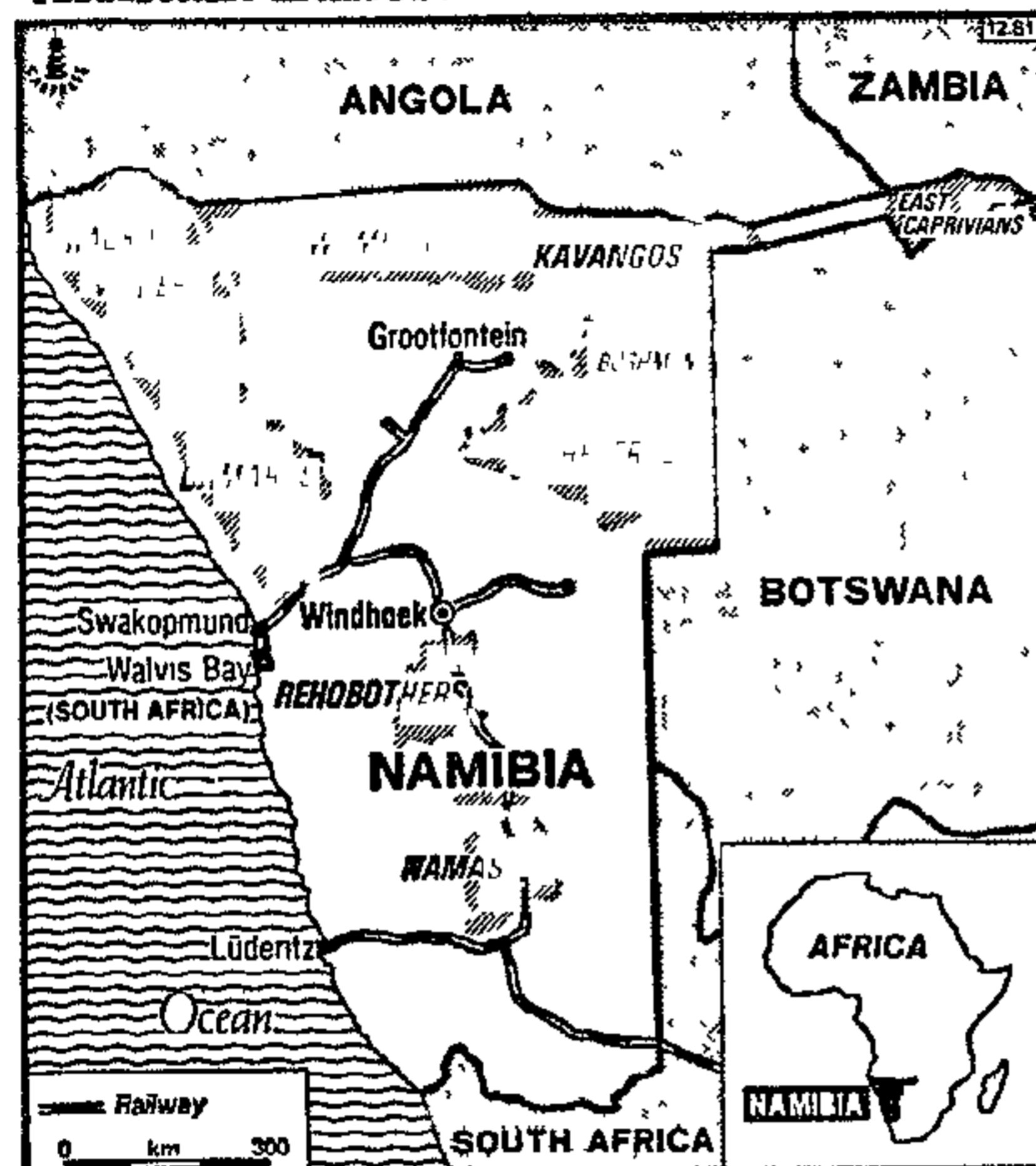
Briefly, the proposals call for a constituent assembly to be elected (they do not say when or how) which will then draw up a constitution for a "unitary, sovereign and democratic" Namibia with a legislature chosen by universal suffrage, an executive responsible to it and an independent judiciary.

The Western Five do not say how the legislature is to be elected, except to tentatively suggest that it could be done by proportional representation, a constituency system, or a mixture of both.

They say the judiciary must interpret and uphold the constitution but do not specify how.

They say the constituent assembly must "adopt" the new constitution by a two thirds majority. Later, they add, it can be changed by a "designated process" either in Parliament or by a referen-

So broad and vague are the Western Five's proposals for a settlement in SWA/Namibia that any one could drive a truck through from either side, Swapo or HNP. This does not imply, however, that the proposals are a waste of time, writes Wilf Nussey, The Star's Senior Assistant Editor.



dum, but again carefully avoid any details.

Clearly there is a vast amount of work to be done in a very short time. But the process cannot be lengthened because, as events have already proved, delay simply further polarises those involved.

And these proposals are only to set the stage for the first phase of South West Africa's transformation into the new state of Namibia. Next comes Phase Two: sorting out the mechanics of United Nations supervision of an independence election in terms of Security Council Resolution 435. Then comes Phase Three: the actual implementation of the process.

But by starting in this seemingly soft and tentative way, the Western Five have created the best possible climate to date for the next parts of the process to bud and flower through negotiation.

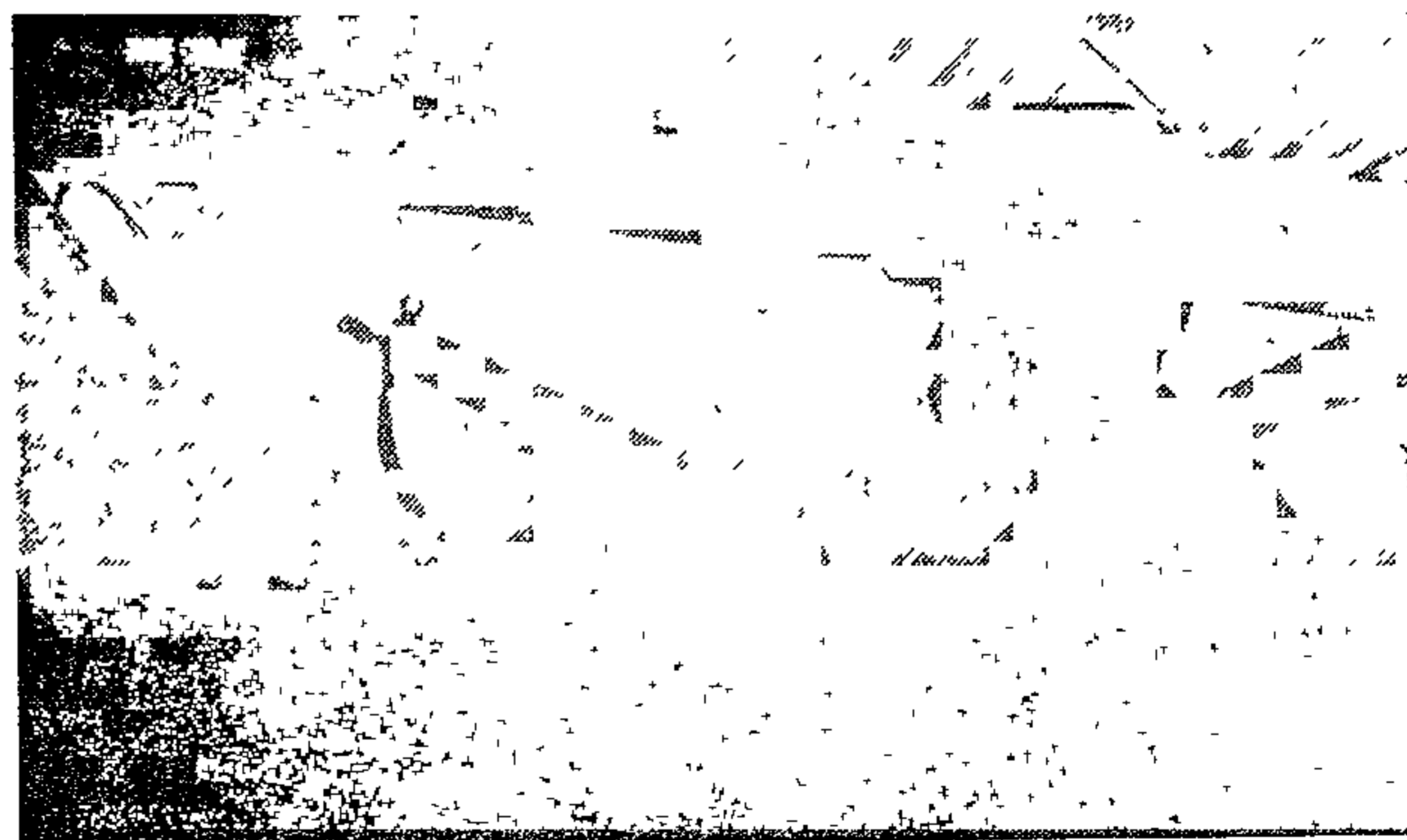
The proposals must be read against not only the background of the conflict between South Africa and Swapo, or the potential for future conflict between Swapo and its internal Namibian opponents.

They should be seen particularly against the inescapable fact that the territory's population of 1-million is divided into 11 highly distinctive and supremely individualistic ethnic groups whose levels of sophistication and technological development cover the entire human spectrum — from the so-called primitive to the modern.

Much as the world detests ethnicity because of implicit racial distinction, and thereby discrimina-



ABOVE: Nurse and infant . . . not much time to secure their future. BELOW: SA soldier on duty . . . can the Western Five stop the war?



tion, it ignores it in SWA/Namibia at its peril.

The ethnic and geographic distinctions have existed in the territory through all recorded history there. Now they are stronger than ever, with no single group in the majority.

The Ovambo come closest with some 45 percent of the population who traditionally occupy one of the smaller parts of the country in the far north.

They are also the

stronghold of Swapo although the party certainly has backing across the country, if only because it represents the hardest opposition to the South African Establishment. Thanks to that, it could probably win an election.

But any attempt to impose uniformity, let alone the hegemony of any single party, on any other of the ethnic groups could light unquenchable fires which would make the Fleming-Walloon confron-

tation of centuries look like a bridge game.

Try telling the amazingly insular and intransigent Rehoboth Basters that their little parish south of Windhoek must be open to all, or that they must subdue their distinctiveness for the general weal, and the authorities will very probably have to subdue them again, as General Smuts had to in the late twenties when he used a biplane bomber and some shells.

Try telling the haughty Hereros that they will be ruled by a government essentially dominated by their traditional enemies, the Ovambo, and woe betide the teller.

The same goes for the Damaras, enslaved generations ago by other tribes but who have never forgotten it, the Namas and, of course, the right-wing whites.

The Western Five apparently give recognition to this great diversity of peoples in their phrase that elections could be "by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both".

"Constituencies" and "proportional representation" mean very much the same thing because most ethnic groups occupy their own geographic areas anyway.

It is because of this very complexity that the Western Five proposals, vague as they are, offer promise.

But no solution in SWA/Namibia can survive without one other vital ingredient: the full and continued co-operation of the Western Five, the black Frontline States and South Africa.

It is only by working closely together that they can coerce all the various ethnic and political groups into accepting the outcome of a visibly genuine and fair election for independence. They will have to bang heads together and drive home the message that if a particular group or party tries to go it alone, it could sink itself with Namibia.

Therein too lies the reason for speed. All must happen before Angola and its surrogates so entrench the confrontation and presence that Angola, most important of Frontline States, free itself from the communist grip.

No 'definite' response from SA and Swapo

RPT 29.10.81 (221)
THE UNITED States initiative on South West African independence apparently suffered a setback yesterday after the Western Five Contact Group negotiators reported a "no definitive reply response" to proposals they have put to the South African Government and Swapo.

Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport yesterday there had been no definite replies from any of the parties — Swapo and the Government — to the Western group's independence proposals, reports Sapa.

He was one of the participating delegates questioned at a Press conference following yesterday's negotiations between representatives of the Western group and the South African Government.

They held a Press conference at the airport at the end of the negotiations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, his Director-General, Dr Brand

Fourie, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, after a brief meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Representatives of the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada discussed a proposal for SWA independence which was initiated by the US after talks in Geneva over SWA independence collapsed.

This week the Western group announced their independence proposals for the territory and started seeking acceptance for it from Swapo in Luanda.

On Tuesday night, the group's negotiators arrived in Cape Town for a one-day sounding out of the South African response to the proposals.

The Five spent the morning at H F Verword Building in Cape Town discussing their proposals with the Foreign Minister and his senior officials, as well as the Minister of Defence, before rounding off the day's discussions at a working lunch.

Discussions

After a brief conference with the Five's individual local diplomatic representatives, the delegation returned to D F Malan Airport for a brief Press conference in which the senior diplomatic representative, Britain's Sir Leonard Allinson, read a short statement.

He said, "I'd like to say we have had useful discussions with the South African Government."

The group sought to implement Resolution 435 and were not seeking an alternative, he said. They wanted implementation of the independence proposals to get underway during 1982, and if this were not possible they would not be in South Africa.

Dr Crocker was asked about the reaction to the Five's proposals so far. He replied "We have got no definite replies from any of the parties so far."

Asked whether there had been any progress since putting the proposals to Swapo and the Government, he said: "We have had no definite replies. We don't expect any at this stage."

Meanwhile, the Mail's Correspondent in Windhoek reports that the Western group's negotiators on SWA intend to treat all the territory's parties on an "equitable basis".

In what appears to be a major shift in the stand of the Western Five Dr Crocker stressed the internal parties would receive the same treatment in the negotiations.

The delegation arrived in Windhoek last night.

Dr Crocker said: "We are to discuss target dates for independence. There is no set deadline."

Phase one under way

⁽²²¹⁾
The Western Five's constitutional package, presented to all interested parties this week, appears set for sufficiently wide acceptance

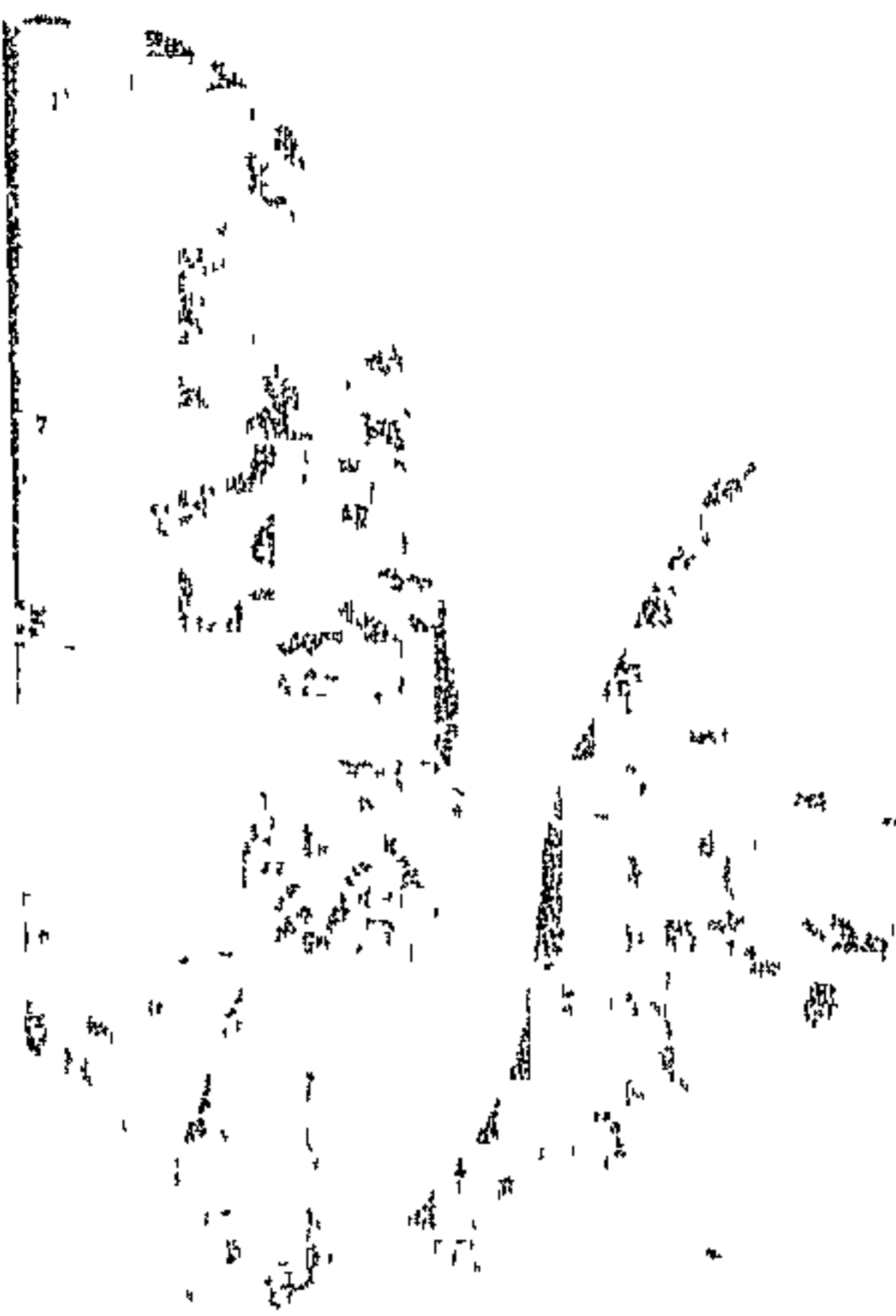
to ensure formal adoption. There will be minor reservations and a few predictable dissenting voices, but phase one of the revived settlement plan should go through, possibly by as early as next week. This is the view of highly placed sources in Windhoek and Cape Town.

The principles for an elected constituent assembly and for a Namibia independence constitution resemble closely the proposals drafted in 1978 by John Kirkpatrick and Bryan O Linn of Namibia's tiny Federal Party.

In January this year Kirkpatrick, at the abortive Geneva "pre-implementation conference" had private discussions with UN personnel, Western Five delegates and the black frontline states to test responses to the proposals. He says the reaction was favourable and, but for an unexpectedly early end to the conference, would doubtless have become part of the proceedings.

The principles are clearly based on the highest standards of international constitutional behaviour espoused by governments in both the East and West. Quite unintentionally, perhaps, the package contains many elements of a Swapo draft constitution widely circulated in the territory in the mid-Seventies.

It is perhaps significant that Swapo President Sam Nujoma chose for his standard reaction to the latest initiative not to condemn the Western Five's suggest-



Swapo's Nujoma no rejection of principles

ed constitutional principles, but to criticise the group for going to Windhoek to speak to the internal parties, thus recognising SA's illegal occupation of the territory.

In short, the principles enunciated by the contact group are more or less beyond criticism. In fact, to condemn them would be a serious miscalculation by any party, though there will doubtless be minor disagreements about the fine print.

Moreover, Foreign Minister Pik Botha made it clear to the internal parties recently that there could not be any question of the adoption of the proposals hanging on consensus, let alone any party exercising a veto.

It is essential that phase one be finalised as soon as possible. That would yield more time to negotiate the next obstacle, phase two, which is when the parties will try to reach agreement on the modalities of implementing Resolution 435. Here agreement would have to be reached on the best way of resolving SA and Windhoek's objections to alleged UN bias in favour of Swapo.

It would also concern the size and composition of the UN tag peacekeeping force and, if some advance reservations are any indication, even the colour of their helmets. This is going to be a testing time for all parties concerned.

The problem of bias seems monumental, but maybe it could be resolved by resuscitating (yet again) a few neat suggestions which now lie buried in the ruins of the Geneva conference. It seems to have been put to the DTA that as soon as agreement of all parties was reached on implementation of Resolution 435 the UN, its officers and its

agencies would immediately, and perhaps even a little dramatically, withdraw all material, diplomatic and other aid to Swapo.

It may not be possible to induce the General Assembly to rescind declarations of support and recognition of the organisation. But the simple fact that the Security Council will have sponsored free and fair elections for all parties would be strong enough evidence that the UN did not recognise Swapo

as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

This week's visit of the contact group to Windhoek to consult with the locals is symbolic support of that idea. Whether it will wash depends entirely on the political will of the parties who claim to be at a psychological disadvantage because of the General Assembly's slant.

Another obvious obstacle concerns the

SWA territorial forces. In terms of the 435 annexure, internal citizen forces and commandos would have to submit to disarmament and have their weapons locked away in drill halls under guard of UN personnel. The internal parties could well insist that the territorial forces be made subject to the modalities of withdrawal and confinement relating to the SA security forces. The potential for disaster is endless.

Terrorist in US fought with Swapo claim

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A member of a terrorist network being hunted by the FBI has links with Swapo, a newspaper reported here yesterday.

The New York Post, quoting intelligence sources, says that the terrorist fought with Swapo guerillas in SWA/Namibia after fighting alongside the MPLA during the Angolan civil war in the mid 1970s

The New York office of Swapo last night issued a statement categorically denying the Post's claims

"Swapo does not, has never and will not in the future allow non-Namibians, whether African or otherwise, let alone American citizens, to join our movement"

The United States has been shocked in recent weeks by a wave of terrorism allegedly perpetrated by a group called the Weather Underground

Although members of the group had not sur-

faced for some years, police say they were involved in the bloody hold-up of an armoured truck carrying cash last week in which two policemen and a security guard were killed

According to the Post, a man arrested as part of a general swoop on the Weather Underground is a "highly sophisticated, highly politicised guerilla," who received training in terror tactics from Cuban troops in Angola

Post names the man as Nathaniel Burns, who is wanted for shooting a policeman. The newspaper says Burns, arrested after a shootout last week in which another gunman was killed here, featured prominently in a trial of "Black Panther" extremists some years ago

The newspaper claims that Burns — who once used the African name Sekou Odinga — fled to Algeria in 1969 to evade police in the US. He then went to Angola to fight with the MPLA and later joined Swapo

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33

He hopes to stop PW dead

Sawelo
20/05/81 (221)
 Jaap Marais *3/24*
 plans to call on
 white Namibian
 resistance
 movement



Can he call the tune — P.W. Botha?



Broke the National Party — John Vorster.

'Close borders and stop rail traffic'

THE man who has stopped South Africa's Prime Minister, P W Botha, in his reformist tracks over the past five months believes he can do it again on Namibia, and upset the new Western plan for independence elections next year

Jaap Marais, leader of the far right Herstigte Nasionale Party, explained in an interview in Pretoria last week how he planned to mobilise white Namibian resistance to the plan, to the extent of persuading civilian members of commando units to refuse to hand in their army weapons as required under the settlement plan

Most whites, and all farmers in the territory — who constitute the most conservative element of the population, the kind of people likely to heed Marais's call — belong to the commando units. Each man keeps an automatic rifle and ammunition and there are heavier weapons, such as mortars, at unit headquarters

If they were to refuse to hand in these weapons, as required in terms of Security Council Resolution 435, which sets out the pre-election procedures, it would confront the South African Government with the need to use force against Namibian whites

"And that," said Marais, "is the last thing they would want to do. The political cost would be too high and I think they would balk at it"

Marais said he had made stopping the independence plan his priority task and would begin a series of meetings in Namibia to drum up white resistance. He expects to get co-operation from the National Party in Namibia, "which is far more open to influence from the HNP than from Botha's National Party in South Africa"

The interview provided some insights not only into why Botha has halted reform, but also into some other government actions which have puzzled foreign observers — such

as its attempts to destabilise neighbouring black States and its obstruction of vital rail supplies to Zimbabwe

Clearly the HNP is challenging the Government hard on such issues in the heartland of Afrikanerdom, and the Government is running scared. Marais, 59 and greying, believes he has the Government on the run on every front and that his HNP is destined to come into power

Yet he is not arrogant. He is mild-mannered and almost excessively courteous and his approach to politics is unexpectedly analytical. While no intellectual, he is decidedly intelligent, with all his positions thought through with pedantic logic

There is undeniable logic to his position. If you are going to resist integration don't start it — because once you start, in however small a way, you won't buy off the pressures but will rather increase them until in the end you have to go the whole hog.

Pragmatism is his real enemy. He broke with the National Party over Prime Minister John Vorster's moves to relax sports integration. Ironically, echoing Sanroc and the Anti-Apartheid Movement, he argued that sport had to be seen in the context of the whole society

He looks in the same way at the tentative Government moves towards greater economic and social equality, and warns that the inevitable corollary must be eventual political equality

This is what makes Marais's HNP so dangerous to the National Party Government, because it is precisely what the Nationalists have been preaching to Afrikaners for generations. Now that the realities of power and economic growth require greater pragmatism, Marais is keeping the Government pinned down with its own doctrine.

Marais spent 12 years in the political wilderness after Vorster expelled him, but Botha's reformist talk brought him into his

own, and at the general election last April the HNP picked up 30 per cent of the vote

It failed to win a seat, but only because its gains were across a broad front. At least 33 seats are within its grasp, and Marais says, those 33 MPs know they are in danger, so they act as a huge brake in Botha's caucus

But is this total resistance to change not suicidal for the Afrikaner? What about the Prime Minister's warning that there must be reform to avoid revolution?

"A misconception," says Marais. "You can't stop revolution through reform. It compromises you and weakens your basis of resistance. All the great revolutions in history came about as a result of attempted appeasement through reforms"

What is his answer?
 "In the first place we must get rid of this image that the whites are in retreat from Africa and the blacks on the advance. This can only be ended by military victory over the terrorists

"It is shocking to see the way this Government is fighting the war against the terrorists. It is supplying food and fuel to the countries that harbour these terrorists, and our young soldiers, who are supposed to be fighting, are sent into classrooms to teach black children

"We should close the borders and stop all rail traffic carrying goods and fuel to those countries that harbour terrorists. That would stop them. And if it didn't, then national self-respect would demand an invasion to wipe out those bases"

The most immediate task, says Marais, is to stop the Namibian elections

"If they take place, they will end in Swapo rule, which means the terrorist border will move down from the Kunene River to the Orange River. Politically, militarily, morally, psychologically, this is the worst thing that could possibly happen

"But I think I have it in my power to stop it" — LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE

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Lack of guarantees disappoints Mudge

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday he was disappointed that there were no guarantees built into the latest constitutional proposals for South West Africa

Mr Mudge was speaking to journalists after the DTA had talks in Windhoek with the Western Five contact group, led by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker

The contact group — representing the US, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada — met SWA parties to discuss the constitutional plan for an independent Namibia that was handed to them on Monday

Mr Mudge, who is also chairman of the SWA Minister's Council, said the present plan did not

MR MUDGE more talks today

explain what would happen should any of SWA's parties deviate from its principles

"The principles must be guaranteed," Mr Mudge said

The DTA will have further talks with the West's representatives today

The DTA president, Mr Peter Kalangula, appeared to be more happy with the plan "I've found

no problem with the document," he said

The plan states that any changes to the constitution must be approved by a two-thirds majority, which is believed to be its strongest selling point with the SWA internal parties

Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the National Party of SWA, said he rejected a one-man, one-vote election

United Nations Resolution 435 for a cease-fire and UN-sponsored election

However he would accept a one-man, one-vote election if it was done on the basis that each ethnic group elected its own representatives

The Aktur leader was asked if he supported the Herstigte Nasionale Party's call on Monday that commandos in SWA should refuse to hand in their weapons to UN forces and treat UN soldiers as "enemies"

Mr Pretorius said his congress would advise what to do on that issue — he added his party objected in principle to the clause in Resolution 435 stipulating that commandos hand in their weapons before a UN election

Recognition

The leader of the Swapo Democrats Party, Mr Andreas Shupanga, said his party had changed its stance and would demand impartiality from the UN

"The UN must get out of internal Namibian politics with its recognition of Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. They must put all parties in the country on an equal footing," Mr Shupanga said

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Brian O'Linn, said the constitutional plan represented great progress and was a half-way mark on the path to a constitution

The HNP refused to see the Western delegation

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

RDM 30 10 87 (221)

group iter- ides:

Five adamant: accept our principles or no election

Star 30/10/87
221

By Alan Dunn and
Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Any political party wanting to contest elections in SWA/Namibia would be expected to commit itself publicly to the Western Five's constitutional principles, American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said today.

He said the contact group had received sufficient indications showing that it might be possible to produce a final document "acceptable to the broadest possible range of parties".

Dr Crocker said the Five would "soon" issue political parties with clarifications and answers to questions they had raised in Windhoek.

It is understood from diplomatic sources that a

Western response could take place within a matter of weeks—certainly before the end of the year.

Dr Crocker said the Western Five had accomplished what it had set out to do in meetings with political parties in Windhoek. The contact group hoped to build confidence and momentum in the process.

Western diplomats indicated after the talks that the Western Five had not encountered any major stumbling blocks to their constitutional principles in their visit to Windhoek.

"Most parties agreed in broad terms," said one source.

The South African Government, the five Western powers and Frontline states have agreed that no single political party will be allowed to torpedo the contact group's three-phase process for the territory.

The acceptance of this

procedural rule in the talks is seen here as a determined effort by the Five to strengthen their new strategy and finally end the 35-year dispute over the territory.

The Western contact group yesterday confirmed in talks with the Federal Party in Windhoek that no political party had the right to veto the three-stage process. It is understood this ruling also applies to Swapo.

Reliable sources say other procedural principles governing the Western formula were also listed during the discussions in Windhoek. They were:

- Matters cannot be renegotiated after they are agreed upon.

- The talks will only progress to phase two after the first phase has been completed.

- Phase one will automatically collapse should deadlock be reached in the second or third stages.

The Western Five delegation yesterday told various political parties that it hoped to have agreement on phase one — constitutional principles — by the end of the year.

The second phase, involving the mechanics of the United Nations peace plan, Security Council Resolution 435, was scheduled to end in March next year when the South African Government was expected to stipulate an implementation date for the plan.

Agreement that no political party could veto the present proceedings was confirmed yesterday by both the Federal Party leader, Mr. Bryan O'Linn, and its chairman, Mr. John Kirkpatrick.

"I have reason to believe that there is some understanding between the main parties (South Africa, Western Five and the Frontline states) on a method of reaching finality," said Mr. O'Linn.

Crocker spells it out

to the cities

Luanda told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday the document containing the constitutional proposals had been sent to Swapo's legal department for "study and analysis"

The conclusions would be sent to the central committee for revision and later be communicated to the Western mission

At yesterday's Press conference after Swapo's delegation had seen the Western diplomats, Mr Tjongarero was asked where his party stood on a one-party state.

He said this question could only be considered after an election

But it was reliably learnt that there will be some changes to the plan

The chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge — also chairman of the DTA — said after his group's second meeting with the Western team that "no final answers" had been given to questions the DTA raised about how guarantees could be provided in the constitutional plan

The DTA had suggested some possible answers, but he would not elaborate on them

Mr Mudge said yesterday's talks were conducted in a "very good spirit"

He hoped the contact group would report back to Windhoek before December 11

ROOM 31/10/87

to SWA parties

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — All parties contesting United Nations-supervised elections in South West Africa will be expected to make a "public commitment" to constitutional proposals being formulated by the Western Five contact group

This was spelt out last night by Dr Chester Crocker, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and leader of the Western team that conducted talks with internal parties in Windhoek

Swapo dubs plan 'vague'

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The internal wing of Swapo yesterday said the constitutional plan handed to SWA parties on Monday was "vague" and needed more "meat"

The Swapo delegation which spoke to the Western contact group arrived unexpectedly yesterday, since it had earlier been learnt they were unlikely to attend the discussions

The leader of the Swapo delegation, who is also on Swapo's central committee, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said his party was unhappy with the presence of the Western contact group delegation in Windhoek

"The West coming here clearly demonstrates the West's justification of South Africa's illegal occupation in Namibia," Mr Tjongarero said in a similar statement to one made earlier this week by Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma

Mr Tjongarero said Swapo had accepted provisions for a constitutional plan in United Nations Resolution 435, for a ceasefire and UN-supervised elections

"This constitutional plan is putting the cart before the horse. The constitution should be decided by the constituent assembly elected after the implementation of Resolution 435"

Observers consider Swapo's presence yesterday as a virtual acceptance by Swapo of the present initiative by the Western Five to break the decades-old deadlock on SWA

A spokesman for Swapo from

Shortly before he left the SWA capital for rounds of talks in Gaborone and Salisbury, Dr Crocker told Pressmen "Any party that would wish to contest elections would be expected to make a public commitment to the principles"

He described the latest Windhoek talks as an important step in the process towards SWA independence

The delegation of diplomats from the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada sought to accommodate the legitimate interests of all the parties in SWA

Frontline

The head of the British delegation to the talks, Sir Leonard Allinson, said the team had also been encouraged by progress to date in talks with two of the Frontline States — Nigeria and Angola

"So far everyone has been encouraging our effort," Sir Leonard said

Nigeria, with its influential power, and Angola, because of its support for Swapo guerillas, are key African states in the present round of delicate negotiations

Sir Leonard stressed the present push for an internationally acceptable solution was a combined effort involving the Five and the Frontline States

The US was playing a key role at the request of the other powers in the contact group

Earlier yesterday, the Five's representatives had another round of talks with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance delegation and the Namibia Independence Party. They also spoke to a delegation of the internal wing of Swapo

Dr Crocker summed up the Windhoek talks as a "very useful exercise"

Changes

Asked whether there would be any changes to the constitutional plan handed to the SWA parties on Monday, Dr Crocker said "We have an open mind on changes"

Team seeks Machel OK for SWA plan

RDM 4/11/81 (221)

MAPUTO. — Envoys of the five Western nations seeking a settlement of the South West Africa conflict have arrived in Mozambique to discuss their latest proposals with President Samora Machel and the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano.

The envoys held preliminary talks with Ministers and government officials yesterday and will meet Mr Machel today, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Stressing that the talks would be strictly explorative, a delegation of 10 African countries had so far been useful and constructive. The purpose of the trip, the spokesman said, was for the envoys to discuss questions about their proposals for an independence constitution for the territory and note the reaction of the governments and political parties they met.

"The next step in negotiations will only be decided as a result of the talks," he said.

Among the members of the team is President Ronald Reagan's Africa adviser, Dr Chester Crocker, who was given a cool reception when he last visited Mozambique in April this year.

That visit came five weeks after the expulsion of four US diplomats accused of espionage and President Machel did not receive him. But a senior Mozambican Foreign Ministry official confirmed that the team would meet the president today. The other Western envoys are from Britain, West Germany, France and Canada.

Mozambique has been one of the sternest critics of the Contact Group's activities.

Addressing the Mozambican parliament last month, Mr Machel

accused the group of aiming to modify United Nations Resolution 435, which calls for a ceasefire between SWA nationalist guerrillas and South African forces and UN-supervised elections leading to independence.

Mr Machel added "These modifications are aimed at binding the Namibian people to compromises which are against their interests."

Meanwhile, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is visiting SWA to consult the internal parties on the Western constitutional principles for independence.

PETER KENNY reports from Windhoek that after meeting political leaders yesterday Mr Botha denied there was tension between his Government and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, despite claims by DTA officials that there was

'Cordial'

"The discussions with all the parties were as cordial as possible," Mr Botha said.

When asked about reports of growing tension between the DTA and the South African Government, Mr Botha said. "There is no tension between the South African Government and any party of this territory."

Accompanying Mr Botha on his mission to Windhoek was the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, the Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Riaan Eksteen, and other high-ranking South African diplomats.

But they were met by a very low-key DTA delegation.

Absent was the chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, and all his Ministers, including the deputy chair-

man of the Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, and the chief secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal.

Mr Botha denied categorically that this was a snub by Mr Mudge.

He said he was aware before he came to Windhoek that Mr Mudge would be away from this meeting. "Mr Mudge asked if it would be in order that he be absent," Mr Botha said.

Mr Mudge was resting in the coastal resort of Swakopmund.

The DTA's mouthpiece, the *Republikein* newspaper, yesterday had front page headlines reporting on tensions between the DTA and the South African Government.

'Absurdities'

It wrote of the "absurdities" of the interim constitution of the territory — AG 8 — which have prevented the DTA abolishing many aspects of discrimination.

"If impatience comes nobody should be surprised. It is not the DTA that made the absurdities of some of these aspects of AG 8," it said.

According to sources in the DTA, the anti-South African Government feeling is only simmering at present. Whether it quiets down or steams up will be known when the executive committee of the alliance meets on November 16 to discuss a number of new proposals on policy.

According to other reports published in Windhoek, Mr Botha told leaders that time was running out for SWA.

"There will definitely be an election under United Nations supervision, and quite soon," he was quoted as saying.

We have conceded 2 key points, say Swapo

STAR 4/11/81 (221)

SALISBURY — Swapo is said to have conceded two key points in a United Nations plan for independence

Secretary-General Moses Garoeb, in an interview with the Inter-African News Agency here, said his movement's central committee was conferring with supportive African Governments before announcing its official position

"We are absolutely serious in our search for peace in Namibia and have already made concessions," Mr Garoeb said.

He said Swapo had agreed to South African demands that 1500 South African troops remain in Namibia during elections, provided they were confined to bases

Mr Garoeb also said Swapo had agreed to allow South African police and civil servants to remain at their posts during the transitional period between elections, envisaged next year, and independence in 1983

But Mr Garoeb said Swapo was not altogether happy with the UN proposals to end South Africa's rule

"We feel that the proposals tie the hands of Namibians long before independence in the exercise of our domestic and foreign policy"

He also complained that South Africa, had conceded nothing

Swapo would not be party to the UN attempts to secure independence while South African troops remained in Angola

Mr Garoeb said South African soldiers "are still occupying Angola and have raised South African flags at Bgiva and Nehone," two villages, AP reports

South Africa's own interests would guide the Government in its decision whether to move on to Phase Two of the Western settlement initiative on SWA/Namibia, says the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik

Service reports from Windhoek that he said yesterday he thought after talks with the territory's political parties that there was a "real chance" of moving towards Phase Two

"What I find is that just about all the parties have a real concern about guarantees for the constitutional principles," he told a news conference

Mr Botha's visit to Windhoek followed a visit by the Western Five contact group touring through Africa to gather responses to the constitutional principles contained in Phase One of its strategy

Some political parties had asked for more time to issue their views on the West's proposals. The Government would formulate its reply to the proposals once it had analysed the parties' replies

In Paris President Mitterrand said continued French participation in the Western contact group should not serve as "an alibi for interminable negotiations"

He was speaking at the opening session of the Franco-African summit

CUBANS

A timetable towards independence in 1982 should be laid down, he told the 20 heads of state from mainly French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Africa at the eighth summit meeting

In an interview with the newspaper Le Monde the President said a settlement of the SWA/Namibian question would lead to the departure of Cuban troops from Angola. Our Correspondent in Paris adds

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maputo that the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano said resolution 435 should not be altered. He was speaking after meeting the Western Five contact group in Maputo yesterday

Mr Chissano said Mozambique would consult Swapo and the frontline states before replying to the group's proposals

Mixed feelings over SWA plan

ADK
5/11/81
221

LUSAKA. — The Western contact group has been met with mixed feelings during its shuttle in eight African countries on a mission to put forward new proposals to break the South West African independence impasse

Addressing a Press conference at Lusaka International Airport before flying to Tanzania, the ninth leg of the group's mission, the West German envoy, Dr Hans-Joachim Vergau, said "We have not received full support from everywhere we have been"

This view was supported by Dr Chester Crocker, the United States representative, who said "We have not received yes or no wherever we have been"

Dr Vergau said the group had taken into account all views expressed in Nigeria, Angola, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, South West Africa, Mozambique and Zambia

Views

The views included those of Swapo and the South West African parties

The contact group comprised delegates from the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany and France

The group received its warmest reception in Zambia

France has served notice it may pull out of the group if agreement is not reached soon

This warning was delivered by President Francois Mitterrand in a speech opening a Paris meeting attended by heads of state from 31 African nations

At the same time, in an interview with the newspaper, Le Monde, Mr Mitterrand predicted that Cuban troops in Angola would be withdrawn once the SWA problem was solved

Diplomats said the President's remarks reflected mounting conviction within the French socialist administration that South Africa aimed to stretch out talks indefinitely

French political analysts said the government felt a prolonged presence in the group with no visible sign of progress would prejudice its relationships with developing countries, particularly in Africa

Under Mr Mitterrand, France has sought to demonstrate understanding of the striving of Third World peoples for complete economic and political independence and to build an image as their true friend in the Western camp

Although the French Government has said it cannot act as broker for developing nations with its Western allies, some African leaders are urging it to play that role

In his Le Monde interview the

President said "I believe in the patriotic convictions of the African heads of state, and I see their alliances through this prism"

Rejection

This remark, said diplomats, amounted to rejection of the American view that by accepting Cuban troops Angola was acting as a Soviet agent in Africa

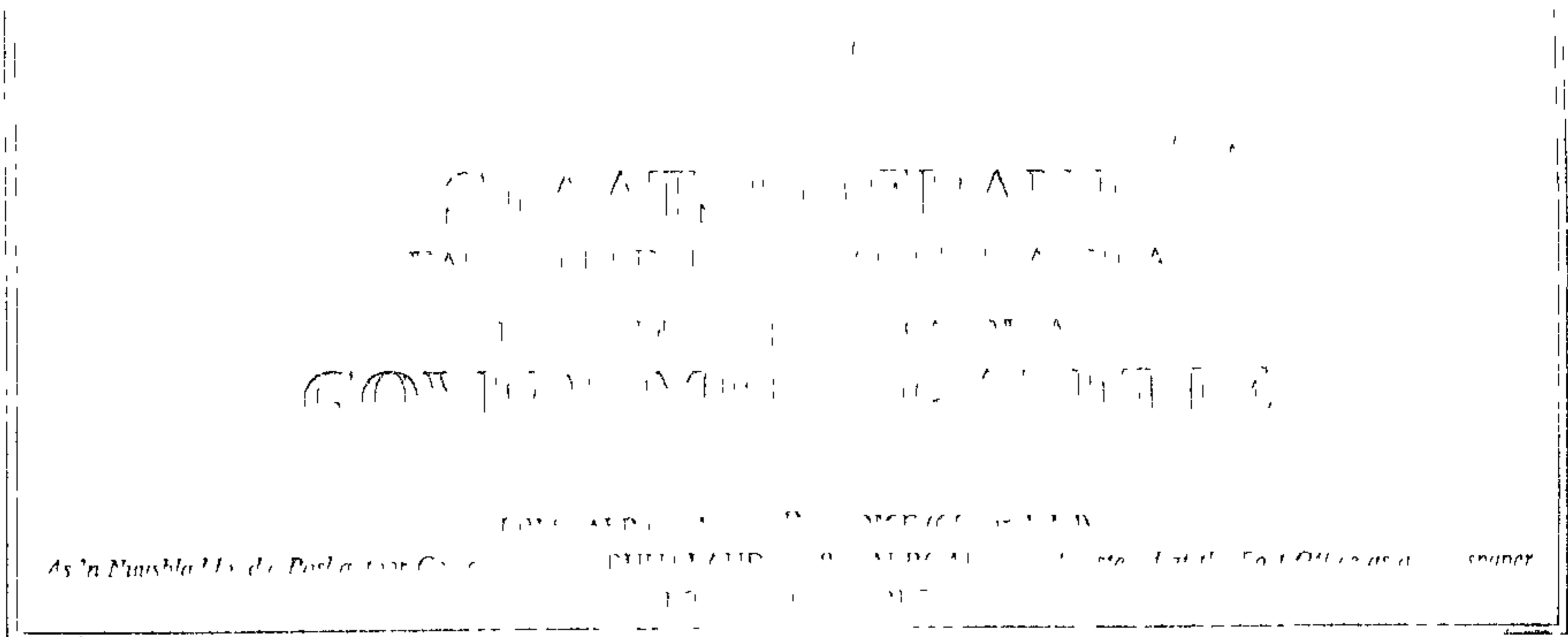
The secretary-general of Swapo, Mr Moses Garoebueg said the movement had already made many concessions in its attempts to find an acceptable formula for independence

The central committee was also consulting Frontline States before officially announcing its position on proposals by the Western contact group

He said "Our original position was that there should be no South African troops at all during this period"

"We have also agreed to allow South African police and civil servants to remain during the transitional period"

"South Africans have conceded nothing Swapo will not be part of the exercise while South African forces are still in Angola" UPI and Sapa-Reuter



Vol 1071

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE 1991

1991-1992

PROCLAMATION

Statements of the President of the Republic

221

No 222, 1991

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA...

Practically, the President of the Republic...

Consequently, the President of the Republic...

M. VII IOFN, State President
Op las van die Statepresident-in-rade
P. W. POTHA

WYLAE

Woordomskeuring

1 In hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

- (i) "appellasiel" die appellasiel van die Hooggeregshof van Guinee;
- (ii) "die polisie" die polisie van Guinee;
- (iii) "die Hooggeregshof" die Hooggeregshof van Guinee;
- (iv) "eiser" ook die eiser of eiseres wat in 'n regsgeval geding om regskade te kry;
- (v) "griffier" ook 'n griffier;
- (vi) "hofdag" enige dag wat na 'n Statepresident se openbare vakansiedag in die gebied is;
- (vii) "laerhof" 'n hof wat na die Hooggeregshof kom wat notule van sy verskynings moet hou en ook plaaslik of ander beaampte wat na 'n hof kom om 'n verskynings met 'n bewende mede te hou.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA... (English translation of the proclamation text)

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

- 1. In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise indicates—
- (i) "appellate division" means the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Guinea;
- (ii) "the police" means the police of Guinea;
- (iii) "the High Court" means the High Court of Guinea;
- (iv) "claimant" also means a claimant or claimant in a legal proceedings for damages;
- (v) "clerk" also means a clerk;
- (vi) "court day" means any day which is a public holiday in the area;
- (vii) "lower court" means a court which is subordinate to the High Court;
- (viii) "court proceedings" means the proceedings of a court.

Five want progress on SWA 'in weeks'

STAR
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NAIROBI — Five Western diplomats seeking an independence plan for SWA/Namibia ended their African tour last night and said they wanted some definite replies to their proposals in the next few weeks

"We've told them we want to proceed in weeks, not months," said Sir Leonard Allinson, assistant under-secretary in the British Foreign Office, referring to the parties involved in a settlement for the disputed South African-controlled territory

Sir Leonard US envoy Mr Chester Crocker and diplomats from West Germany, Canada and France — called the "Western Contact Group" — spoke to reporters just before leaving Kenya, the last stop on their trip They were flying to London aboard a US Air Force jetliner before heading back to their respective capitals

In Nairobi, the group met Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi for more than an hour and briefed him on their mission in his capacity as current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

CONFIDENCE

Mr Crocker Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, called the talks with President Moi "extremely useful" He said the President encouraged the group "to move even more rapidly" to end the guerilla war and bring independence to SWA/Namibia

Asked about the talks in South Africa, Mr Crocker said the contact group sought "to reinforce the atmosphere of confidence which would make it possible for the Government of South Africa to take that decision and actually commit itself to a firm date" for SWA/Namibian independence

In reply to a question about concessions sought from South Africa, Mr Crocker said

INVOLVED

"The biggest concession of all, I would assume, is getting out of Namibia, giving it independence. That is a pretty important concession and that's the concession that ultimately we in the Western Five are seeking. And that is a concession that only South Africa can make"

Earlier yesterday a senior American official travelling with the contact mission said he felt the trip to black Africa... States, to South Africa and to SWA/Namibia achieved a greater degree of understanding than before among all the parties involved

97 Swapo guerillas killed in 3 weeks

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 97 Swapo guerillas in the operational area in the last three weeks, bringing the number of Swapo deaths reported this year to 1136.

At the same time the SWA Territory Force has confirmed the deaths of three members of the security forces They are Lieutenant Gerrit van Zyl (23); of Somerset West, Corporal J L Potgieter (23), of Boksburg, and Candidate Officer Stefanus Francois Coetzee (22), of Kakamas

The Territory Force spokesman said that since operations Protea and Carnation, Swapo guerillas have dispersed into Owambo to survive.

Because of the crippling drought in southern Angola and the intensified security force operations in that area, the Swapo guerillas have been unable to return to their bases.

Switzerland earmarked

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Western diplomats in Geneva are predicting that a new "stage two" conference on a possible SWA/Namibia settlement will be held in Switzerland soon.

This would be a follow-through to an agreement being reached on the "stage one" proposals now being openly canvassed by representatives of the Western contact group in the frontline States in Africa.

Sources in Geneva involved in the SWA/Namibia proposals say that no date has yet been set for such a conference but that Switzerland had been earmarked as a neutral territory for the conference

Zurich was the venue of the last secret talks between the South African negotiators and Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State on African Affairs

The speculation, at this senior diplomatic level, is

a significant pointer to the success of the "stage one" proposals

About 40 high-level delegates from all over the world are discussing the prospects for post-independent SWA/Namibia at the Ditchley Foundation in Emstone, Oxfordshire

The conference, which started on Thursday and ends tomorrow, is examining the economic, social and political implications of the area's independence

"We will publish a report afterwards, but any specific action stemming from the conference will be individual actions, not action by the foundation"

Delegates attending the talks include Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, Mr Doug Hoffe resident director of Consolidated Diamond Mines, of Windhoek, and Mr Craig Gibson, deputy chairman of Rossing Uranium

Swapo is represented at the conference by its UN envoy, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, and central committee member Mr Peter Katjavivi

Tough warning on SWA by Minister

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By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The simmering tension between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the South African Government has become public with a member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Gregor Tibinyane, issuing a stern warning to South Africa.

The point of contention between the DTA and the SA Government is the interim constitution of South West Africa, known as AG8, which lays down the distribution of powers between the central government and the 11 ethnic authorities

Mr Tibinyane's outspoken speech was delivered at a public meeting organised by the Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Sudwester, which consist mainly of German-speakers who back the DTA

Discrimination

The Minister was reporting back on the latest round of talks with the Western contact group

The interim constitution of SWA in its present format allows the National Party of SWA, which control the white Legislative Assembly, to maintain a number of discriminatory laws. Several times the DTA has asked the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough, to intervene

Mr Hough, who is South Africa's representative in SWA and the highest power in the land, has consistently remained silent

In his speech Mr Tibinyane brought into the public for the first time speculation that the Ministers' Council might resign unless AG8 is changed

He said blacks were tired of whites telling them how bad communism was when whites were not prepared to do anything about apartheid

"We must all try to make sure that communism does not take over

"The DTA is the only party that can win an election against Swapo, but then the Administrator-General and the South African Government must help to prrpare the right climate," Mr Tibinyane said

He warned that votes being lost by the DTA were going to Swapo and while the DTA was once seen as a good organisation it was now failing

He cited the changing of AG8 as one way of creating the right climate in the territory for the DTA to win

In his hardest-hitting speech to date Mr Tibinyane said blacks were also tired of hearing whites threatening to leave SWA unless they got their own way

It was he said better to be thin and free than to be "well-fed slaves"

"Blacks are not striving for domination over the white man, but neither do they want half-baked liberty," Mr Tibinyane said

Schools

He cited the case of schools and said in the strategic northern town of Kamanjab there were only 29 white school pupils. In the same area there were hundreds of black children looking for a place in schools — but the law said the white school was for whites only

"Dont we realise we are making it easy for the communists to get through to our children easily?" he asked

Swapo doubts peace plan

By DAVE FORRET

SALISBURY — Swapo is sceptical about the chances of the latest Western diplomatic mission succeeding in bringing about a peaceful settlement in South West Africa

This was said by the organisation's secretary general, Mr Moses Garoeb, who is in Salisbury for discussions with Zimbabwean government leaders

In an interview published locally, Mr Garoeb said Swapo believed South Africa was remaining intransigent and that it had still not made any decision on a definite solution

Mr Garoeb was also mildly critical of the latest Western constitutional proposals, saying "It is tying our hands before we are born"

If South Africa's previous delaying tactics were anything to go by, the Western Five Contact Group's efforts were just another futile exercise, he said

Compromise

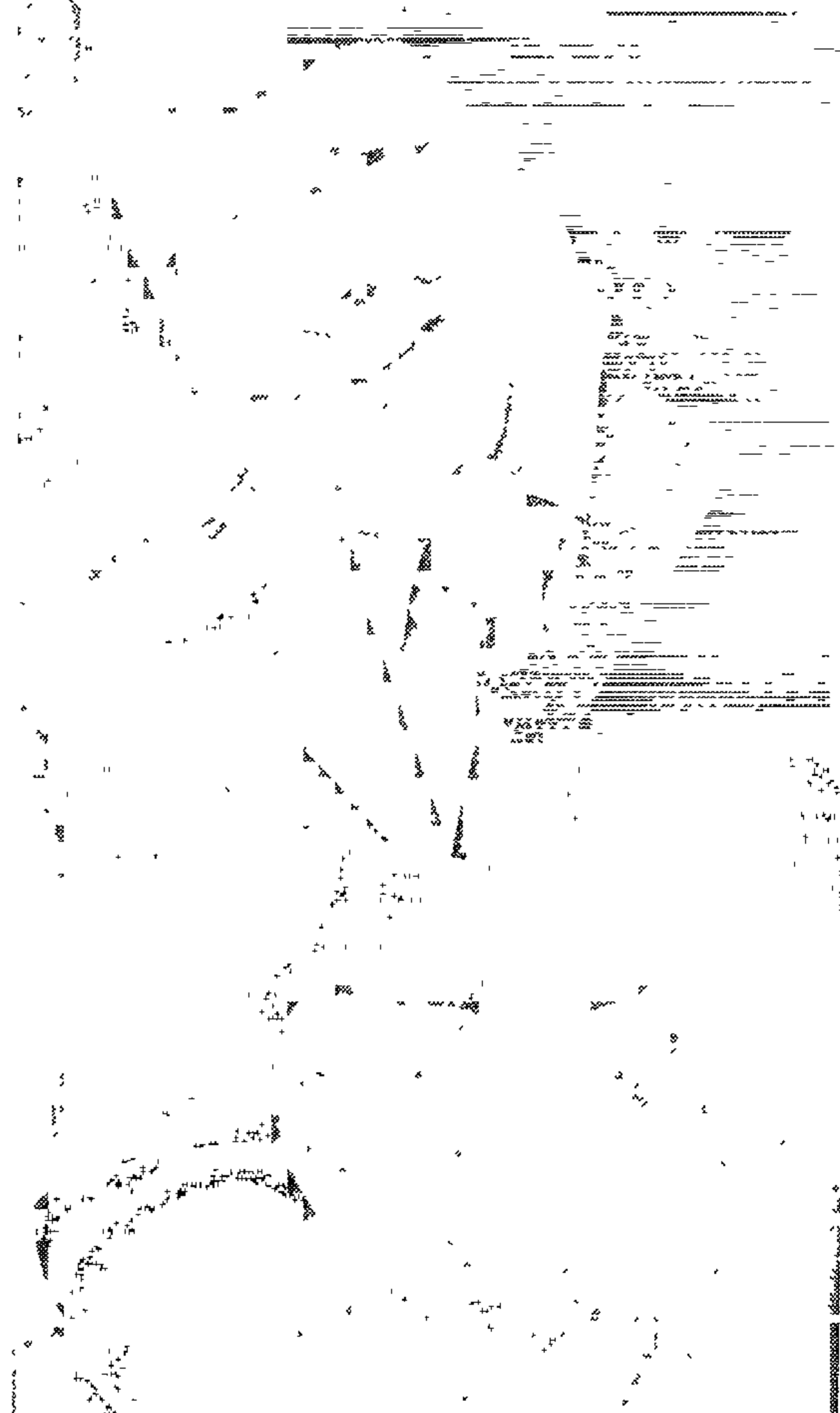
Mr Garoeb also warned that Swapo would not accept any compromise "unless it was absolutely necessary and was reciprocated by South Africa"

"We already have a catalogue of compromises since the diplomatic process started four years ago, some of them very painful, whereas South Africa has not made any concession whatsoever"

He claimed that the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, was in agreement with South African Government officials that a Swapo government in Windhoek would be "the realisation of Soviet expansion in the region and that they would avert it"

Mr Garoeb said the United States President, Mr Ronald Reagan, was "acting the lone ranger in the back-and-forth process of American-style diplomacy", which was resulting in a "tedious series of delays"

He singled out France's new socialist President, Mr Francois Mitterand, for special praise for his government's standpoint that it would not be a partner to any delays in bringing SWA to independence



GRIN AND BEAR IT — Mr Johan Fick, the lecturer whose SWA government job was dropped, relaxes at home in Emmarentia with dog Rufus.

Lecturer suspects SA link in SWA job row

By ADA STUIJT

A SENIOR lecturer at Rand Afrikaans University, Mr Johan Fick, said yesterday the row that led to the scrapping of his appointment to a top South West African government post may have been linked to his previous SWA job

Mr Fick, 36, a lecturer in international relations, was formerly special representative of the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Windhoek

He was to have taken up an appointment as SWA's Director of Inter-State Relations and Information at the beginning of next year — but after controversy in the SWA Minister's Council, the decision was reversed

Inter-State Relations is an embryo department of foreign affairs, which is to become a fully-fledged Foreign Ministry after independence

Mr Fick said in Johannesburg yesterday "It is possible that my personal contacts with Minister Pik Botha had something to do with the controversy. I can't see why anyone would object to me personally"

He said the SWA government had been placed in an "untenable position" on his appointment

"There is a very delicate balance between South West Africa and South Africa at the moment. Things are rather prickly," he said

I am taking legal steps to obtain compensation, and my legal representative is also looking into

the possibility of a libel suit against a highly-placed official in South West Africa," he said

"On October 19, I was appointed to the post via the normal Government channels. I would have started in my new position on January 1. The post was offered to me when I visited Windhoek, on the invitation of the central personnel council of South West Africa, on October 16

I was told that the job offer was made to me with the full knowledge and approval of the chairman of the Minister's Council, Mr Dirk Mudge

"After I accepted the post, I visited Windhoek again — costs were paid by the Minister's Council — on October 23

"I discussed certain urgent matters, such as the future department's function and next year's budget

"Due to certain developments in South West Africa — which had nothing to do with me personally — the government there has meanwhile been placed into an untenable position and I was informed that my appointment was cancelled," he said

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Mugabe backs SWA initiative

By DAVID FORRET

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has come out in support of the current efforts by the Western Five contact group to achieve a South West African settlement.

He gave his backing to the latest peace initiative in an interview with a Yugoslavian journalist — reported locally yesterday — on the eve of his first official visit to Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Representatives of the Western Five contact group visited Salisbury last week to brief the Zimbabwean government on

their constitutional proposals that form the first phase of a diplomatic initiative to break the international deadlock on the SWA issue.

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe viewed the independence of Namibia as a "very urgent" issue.

He urged the Western contact group to proceed as urgently as possible to work out the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 435.

The Prime Minister added that Zimbabwe would continue to support a campaign against the intransigence of South Africa to bring about the independence of Namibia.

After uhuru

Outlining Swapo's vision for an independent Namibia, Mr Moses Garoeb, Swapo's secretary-general, said a Swapo government

- Would be prepared to work together with the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) Dirk Mudge, but would not allow the existence of "racist parties" like the National Party

- Would not allow military bases on independent Namibian soil for the outlawed African National Congress (ANC)

- Would seek correct and cordial relations with South Africa

- Would regard the maintenance of peace and stability after independence as a major priority

Mr Garoeb, who said he had held a number of meetings with the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, added that Swapo would draw on Zimbabwe's post-independence experience

Racial reconciliation at independence was "logical," said Mr Garoeb "We will be committed to the rule of law That means every Namibian, whatever his race, colour or creed, will be treated equally under the law Reconciliation will be essential because we will have fought a war. And a Swapo government would commit itself to a conscious policy of deracialisation, to a non-racial society that is aimed at uplifting all its citizens"

If a Swapo government came to power in UN-supervised elections, a major priority would be "a peaceful transition," he said "That is our very serious commitment It is not a propaganda stance"

Although Swapo was committed to "socialism as the method of reconstruction of a free and independent Namibia" the organisation knew it would "not achieve it overnight," he said

"We know we will have to be extremely pragmatic in our approach For instance, it would be very naive for anyone to expect us to march in and nationalise Rio Tinto Zinc (which has the major share in SWA/Namibia's

What would Swapo allow if it won UN elections?

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MOSES GAROEB

Rossing uranium mine) and other big multinationals overnight The claim that we would do so is an exercise aimed at giving Swapo a bad name," Mr Garoeb charged

But SWA/Namibian mineral and other contracts previously agreed to between the South African Government and multi-national corporations would have to be renegotiated "We are definitely not going to allow a situation by which there is unchecked exploitation of our resources, where there is no re-investment in Namibia"

Mineral and other resources would be regarded as national assets and the conditions under which they were exploited would depend on an independent Namibia's "national interest," he said

"We must stress that we want the economic transition to be peaceful and to provide continuity This is

If Swapo came to power in Namibia, it would be committed to racial reconciliation, the rule of law, political stability, a pragmatic economic policy, and it would not allow the ANC to have bases in Namibia nor would it permit violence after independence. Howard Barrell of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

very, very important to us Like Mr Mugabe in Zimbabwe, we want a radical economic transformation without disrupting production," said the Swapo secretary general

"A Swapo government will want to ensure there is no violence after independence We foresee a period of gradual catching up by the blacks in line with what we want an egalitarian society In the first few years of independence, our people may not necessarily get the fruits of independence, but years later we may begin to realise our objective. Everything will depend on concrete conditions when a Swapo Government takes over," he added

The liberation Swapo envisaged should not be confused with black revenge Instead, "liberation is an act of responsibility," he said "We don't want the wastage of any more lives after independence We will even have to protect the Sarel Beckers (leader of the

HNP in SWA/Namibia) as long as they are not disrupting the system

Swapo "would have no difficulty in working together with someone like Mr Mudge Provided he stays within the framework of the law" he is a citizen of Namibia He can keep his farm and can make his contribution to the running of the country "What's the use of victimising Mudge? History will have already judged him We won't need to waste our energies on him," said the swapo secretary general

Swapo would "definitely not impose a one-party state on the Namibian people," if it came to power A decision on whether or not to have a one-party state would be "determined by the people"

But the Swapo leader was adamant that no party whose policies were based on the promotion of racial divisions or racialism "like the National Party" would be allowed in a Swapo-ruled Namibia

On that we must be very firm It's a matter of principle and it is also a question of national security," he said

On future relations with South Africa, he said South Africa "does not have anything to fear from an independent Namibia and a Swapo Government We are not going to invade them And the struggle for South Africa by the African National Congress (ANC) is inside the country We will not give the ANC bases in Namibia," he added

Trade and other relations with South Africa would depend on whether it was in a Swapo-ruled Namibia's interest to have them, and they would have to be conducted on the basis of "respect for each other's sovereignty"

A Swapo-ruled Namibia would, however, try to reduce its economic dependence on South Africa through membership of the nine nation Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) Its foreign policy would be a non-aligned one, he added

SWA bid: US brims with confidence

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The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The American Government in official and off-the-record comments has made clear it is brimming with confidence about a Namibia settlement

The optimism stems from the recent African trip by a delegation of the five-country contact group

Mr Alexander Haig, Secretary of State, yesterday told Congress "At long last we see the prospect of real progress toward an independent Namibia"

He said South Africa had been shying away from United Nations involvement as a result of "years of sterile diatribe".

EVEN-HANDED

Now South Africa accepted Resolution 435 and a UN presence in SWA/Namibia

Mr Haig told of achieving results by demonstrating even-handedness rather than engaging in arguments with South Africa

This approach was confirmed in an off-the-record briefing for journalists at the State Department

A senior official closely involved in the Namibia negotiations said "We don't believe that pounding one's fist on the table works, or that the UN's behaviour (in treating Swapo as the sole Namibian representative) has been helpful."

"We have been seeking to make clear that we recognise the legitimate security and political interests of all parties — and that includes South Africa."

1982 START

He said it was amply clear from the recent mission that the contact group was back in business and negotiations were on track.

"Our target date is to get implementation begun in 1982"

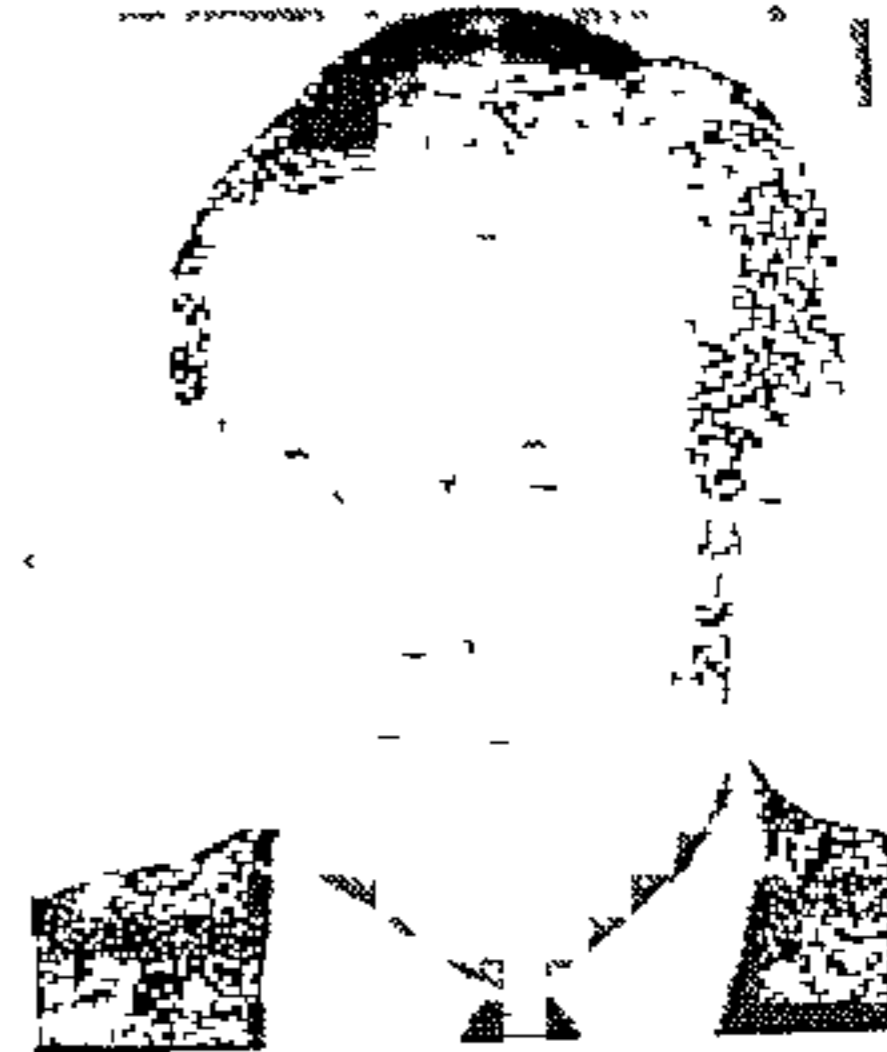
Reuter reports that he also said a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola could make a decisive contribution towards Western efforts to work out an internationally acceptable independence

"Just as a Namibia settlement could make a decisive contribution to getting the Cubans out, the reverse applies."

Mixed mood in Windhoek as settlement effort goes on

Cape Times 13/11/81 (221)

As Western negotiators once again seek a settlement in SWA/Namibia, their efforts are met with a mixture of optimism, cynicism and disbelief. Our political correspondent, MICHAEL ACOTT, reports on the mood in Windhoek.



Mr Dirk Mudge his DTA has some hopes for a fair election

ALL the signs point to current negotiations producing an international settlement for SWA/Namibia, but even many of those most closely involved find it difficult to believe.

The dispute with the United Nations over the territory has now dragged on for 35 years. Those years have bred nothing but doubt as repeated attempts at settlement resulted in repeated failure.

Scepticism and cynicism are so ingrained in anyone dealing with the issue that the hopes of the most optimistic are tempered by cautionary references to the almost insoluble nature of the problem.

Make-or-break

But optimism, however cautious, persists in some influential quarters. It is based primarily on the belief that this really is a make-or-break effort, that the South African government knows it will never again be able to secure better settlement terms and this time is negotiating in deadly earnest.

Not everyone in Windhoek believes that there will be an independent Namibia, probably under a Swapo government, by 1983 or even 1984 — 100 years after parts of the coastline were first placed under the protection of the German empire.

Life continues very much as usual in Windhoek's shops and offices. Many white residents, from academics to construction workers, react with hollow laughter to suggestions of an imminent settlement.

Many black politicians are equally cynical, refusing to believe that the South African government is negotiating in good faith or is seriously considering relinquishing control of the territory.

But the latest settlement effort continues, nonetheless, amid strong indications that it has more chance of succeeding than any previous attempt.

South African government officials, heartened by the confidence-building techniques of the United States

Reagan administration, see some of their long-standing objections being met. Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance believes it might be possible, after some hard bargaining, to get something approaching the "free and fair election" it has been demanding.

And some Western diplomats believe simply that South Africa is in a mood to settle, even at the risk of Swapo winning pre-independence elections, provided the terms are right.

Key question

This is the key question and the issue around which differences centre. Discussion returns time and again to whether or not the South African government sees the obvious advantages of a settlement outweighing the equally obvious disadvantages.

The credit side of a settlement would include improved relations with Western countries, and possibly African states as well, which Western diplomats argue would increase regional co-operation, stability and development. America in particular is offering South Africa considerable inducements, including high technology, in return for ending the dispute.

There would also be direct financial advantages. Apart from regular budgetary support for the SWA/Namibian administration, the border war is estimated to cost South Africa nearly R1-million a day. Officials argue that, while it would not all be saved by moving the defence line from the Kunene River to the Orange, vast sums of money are being diverted which South Africa needs for urgent projects such as housing.

For the government, the main disadvantage to a settlement is the likelihood of a Swapo election victory, with potentially profound effects both within the territory and in South Africa.

The South African government and the DTA are among the few not openly convinced Swapo would win.

Both have made careful ethnically-based calculations on the support Swapo would enjoy among each of the territory's main population groups. They believe only the Ovambo would vote for Swapo in massive numbers and maintain it is no foregone conclusion that Swapo would emerge victorious.

For most other observers, the main question is not who would win but the size of the Swapo majority. And the second question is whether South Africa would allow it to happen, given the boost this would provide for the HNP at a time when the National Party is doing its utmost to limit right-wing defections.

A further major consideration is whether South Africa is prepared to have the African and United Nations "liberation" spotlight switched from Windhoek to Pretoria, regardless of who wins a Namibian election.

The optimists say South Africa has weighed up all these considerations and believes its interests will best be served by a settlement — but warn immediately that it will not be easy and the current effort could yet fail.

The cynics maintain simply that neither Mr Mudge nor South Africa will accept an election the DTA cannot win. Therefore, they say, there will be no settlement and no election.

African tour

In this mixture of hope, doubt and outright disbelief, the current Western initiative continues. The Western contact group has just completed an African tour to discuss proposals for the first settlement phase — agreement on constitutional objectives and guarantees.

Most parties are prepared to go along with this as a preparatory step, although even the vague constitutional

principles have met with resistance. There are also doubts about constitutional guarantees, as nobody believes outside powers would step in if a post-independence government decided to ignore them.

Phase one is widely viewed as relatively easy with phase two — transitional arrangements and agreement on troop reductions, monitoring and election provisions — being the most likely area for major disagreement.

A dissident view is that, if the South African government is seriously negotiating a settlement, the constitutional guarantees in phase one are crucial to its stand and agreement by the December target date will therefore not be easy.

But, when transitional proposals are produced next year, there will be ample opportunities for dispute, crisis and possibly even breakdown. They involve the key issue of assuring South Africa and the DTA an election will be free and fair, and this is where the last initiative failed.

The confidence so patiently rebuilt could be destroyed by renewed cries of betrayal over United Nations troop strengths, the number and location of bases to which South African and Swapo forces will be confined or the mechanics of the election itself.

Disagreement

The situation is still bedevilled by disagreement between the DTA's national administration and the National Party-ruled local white administration. DTA ministers, who have brought about a large degree of desegregation and repeal of measures such as the Mixed Marriages Act, accuse the NP of perpetuating apartheid in schools and swimming baths.

While the South African

government is urging feuding white groups to unite with other parties in an anti-Swapo front, some DTA ministers have threatened publicly that the Ministers' Council might resign. This would leave the administration in the hands of South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, and free the DTA to fight an election as an anti-apartheid political party.

The National Party dismisses these threats as bluff. But, if an election is really coming, some senior officials believe the DTA's chances would be improved if it were not seen as the government and therefore responsible for some things over which it actually had no control.

Present hope

The present hope is to settle the two initial phases by next March, when a date for the third and final phase — implementation of the agreement — is wanted from South Africa.

All of this is aimed at declaring Namibia independent in January 1983, well in advance of the international political hiatus which will come with the 1984 US presidential elections.

Western delegates do not want too much commitment to target dates, which have come and gone before for SWA/Namibia. They are more interested in genuine progress towards the settlement they believe is at last in sight.

The signs so far say they may yet be rewarded with success. The cynics point to the minefields ahead and will believe they can be crossed only when they see it done.

'SA agrees

to 1982

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package for free SWA'

WASHINGTON. — The United States Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig said yesterday South Africa had agreed to a programme that should lead to independence for South West Africa next year.

It was the most optimistic statement yet from the Reagan administration that SWA would achieve its independence.

Mr Haig said South Africa had dropped its earlier insistence that "a full-blown constitution must be drafted and agreed to before independence". He also told the House of Representatives yesterday that a representative foreign affairs committee yesterday that a recent five-nation mission to southern Africa, that included the Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker, was successful in making progress toward a South West African solution.

"We feel extremely encouraged with the outcome of that", Mr Haig said. "The South African Government has now agreed to a three-phase programme which would visualise the independence of Namibia in 1982. I think it is a major accomplishment."

Accepted

He said South Africa had accepted UN Resolution 435, which establishes a framework for South West African independence, and also a "UN presence", referring to UN plans for a peacekeeping force in SWA.

"Pretoria has agreed to work on a phased approach to resolve the remaining issues, thus clearing the way for tangible movement in 1982. At long last we see

wards an independent Namibia," Mr Haig said. He said US diplomacy had also addressed widespread concern about the Soviet and Cuban presence in Angola, but didn't provide details. The Reagan administration has dropped its previous insistence that Cuba's 20,000 troops be withdrawn from Angola as part of a SWA settlement. Nevertheless, US officials have said recently they expect both terms will be resolved. Mr Haig told the committee the South West African problem was now "solvable, providing that those engaged in the area all pursue constructive policies for peace and stability in the area and I include in that the Soviet Union and Cuba."

Timetable

- Putting before all the parties a target timetable for bringing South West African independence on the basis of UN Resolution 435
 - Defining what needs to be resolved to eliminate ambiguity about the issues
 - Putting specific proposals before the parties for their consideration
- The official, who didn't want to be identified, said reactions are expected from South Africa and other interested parties within the next 10 days on principles to guide the preparation of a constitution for SWA. "Then we will proceed to try to narrow differences", he added — Sapa-AP

'Swapo's Namibia will choose English'

Mall Correspondent

SWAPO has firmly committed itself to introducing English as the official language of Namibia if it comes to power

A report by the United Nations Institute for Namibia, published in Lusaka, reveals that English has been chosen because it complies with Swapo's policy which it says will be aimed at "uniting all Namibians, irrespective of race, religion, sex or ethnic origin"

Afrikaans, the lingua-franca in SWA and second most widely spoken language after Oshiwambo, and German, spoken by less than 20% of the population, were rejected because both were seen as the "language of the oppressor", according to the report

The report dismisses the claim of Afrikaans as the official language because it fails to satisfy the criteria of acceptability, unity, pan-Africanism, and use as a language in science and technology

"Outside Southern Africa Afrikaans has no practical value and serves as an instrument of isolation and insularity," says the report.

Vital

The director of the institute, Mr Hage Geingob, says the decision to introduce English as Namibia's official language under Swapo rule does not imply that the indigenous languages will be dismissed

"Local languages have a vital role to play in society and there will be a need for an overall multi-lingual language planning policy, both long term and short term, in which the various languages are institutionalised to their greatest advantage," says Mr Geingob

"The aim of introducing English is to use a language which will steer the people away from linguo-tribal affiliations and differences and create conditions conducive to national unity in the realm of language"

In selecting English as the most suitable language for SWA after independence, the report says that while English was once considered by Namibians to be the language of the elite, this attitude had changed drastically

"English is now considered by many to be the language of liberation and Namibians are highly motivated to learn it," the report says.

Although English is not yet widely used in SWA it features as a subject in the education system

SA troops

SW TRIP 15/11/81

abused 221

nun says

church

statement

WINDHOEK. A spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in Windhoek, Father Henning, said yesterday the church was contemplating legal action following allegations that a group of national servicemen harassed three missionaries and a member of the church last week.

A statement issued by the church said the church missionaries — Father Krumscheid, Sister Anatolia, and Brother Dickmann — were on their way from Mariabronn (a mission station near Grootfontein) to Doebra (a mission station in Windhoek).

They were accompanied by a 20-year-old Owambo-speaking woman.

At about noon they pulled off the road for lunch. SADF members were swimming in the vicinity. Some SADF members began to abuse them, the statement said.

"One of the SADF men said 'this is a nun' and he went to the sister and pulled down her veil."

When the church workers protested, they were told that "if it were not for us (the soldiers) SWAPO would have murdered all of you."

One soldier allegedly beat the Owambo girl over the buttocks with a thorn branch. When the missionaries left, a soldier squirted beer over the windscreed of the car.

A SADF spokesman in Pretoria promised that the matter would be investigated immediately. If there was any truth in it, action would be taken against the culprits. — Sapa.

Top DTA man calls for Swapo dialogue

S. Times 15/11/81

721

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

A HIGH-ranking member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and a member of the Ministers' Council of South West Africa, Mr Tara Imbibi, this week called for dialogue with Swapo.

His call comes on the eve of the crucial meeting of the DTA head committee tomorrow to decide whether or not the party should quit the Ministers' Council and compete on equal footing with others parties in the territory.

Informed sources believe that the DTA may also decide on a radical change of policy away from its emphasis on ethnic differences which have cost it much black support.

According to sources, DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge feels the DTA "cannot out-Swapo Swapo."

But pressure from his caucus, which has been increasingly outspoken recently, could change his tune.

Mr Imbibi's appeal for talks with Swapo follows a similar conciliatory message from the secretary-general of Swapo, Mr Moses Garoeb, in Salisbury this week.

Mr Garoeb said a Swapo government would be prepared to

work with the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge.

Mr Imbibi said he would like dialogue to take place between the DTA and Swapo in order to create an atmosphere of reconciliation for the people of South West Africa.

The Minister, who is a member of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, said the Owambo people wanted the DTA to become a fully fledged political party and not merely an alliance.

He felt that in its present

structure the DTA could not go to the polls and win an election.

The war was neither good for the people of SWA, nor was it good for the South African government.

Division among the whites hampered the unification of the "people of Namibia into one nation."

"I am appealing to all Namibian patriots who love our country to unite in the search for a peaceful solution. It is our duty as Namibians to try all avenues to find a solution to our problems."

"The world has done what it can for us, and now it is up to us. The most imperative thing is for people to unite, for in unity

lies our strength," Mr Imbibi said.

Observers believe if the conciliatory statements from both Swapo and the DTA truly reflect the attitudes of those leading the organisations, it may speedily assist the implementation of a ceasefire to the 15 year-old bush war in the territory.

In his speech this week Mr Garoeb said:

"Swapo would not allow African National Congress insurgents to have military bases in Namibia.

"It would seek cordial and correct relations with South Africa. "Swapo would view the maintenance of peace and stability as a major priority."

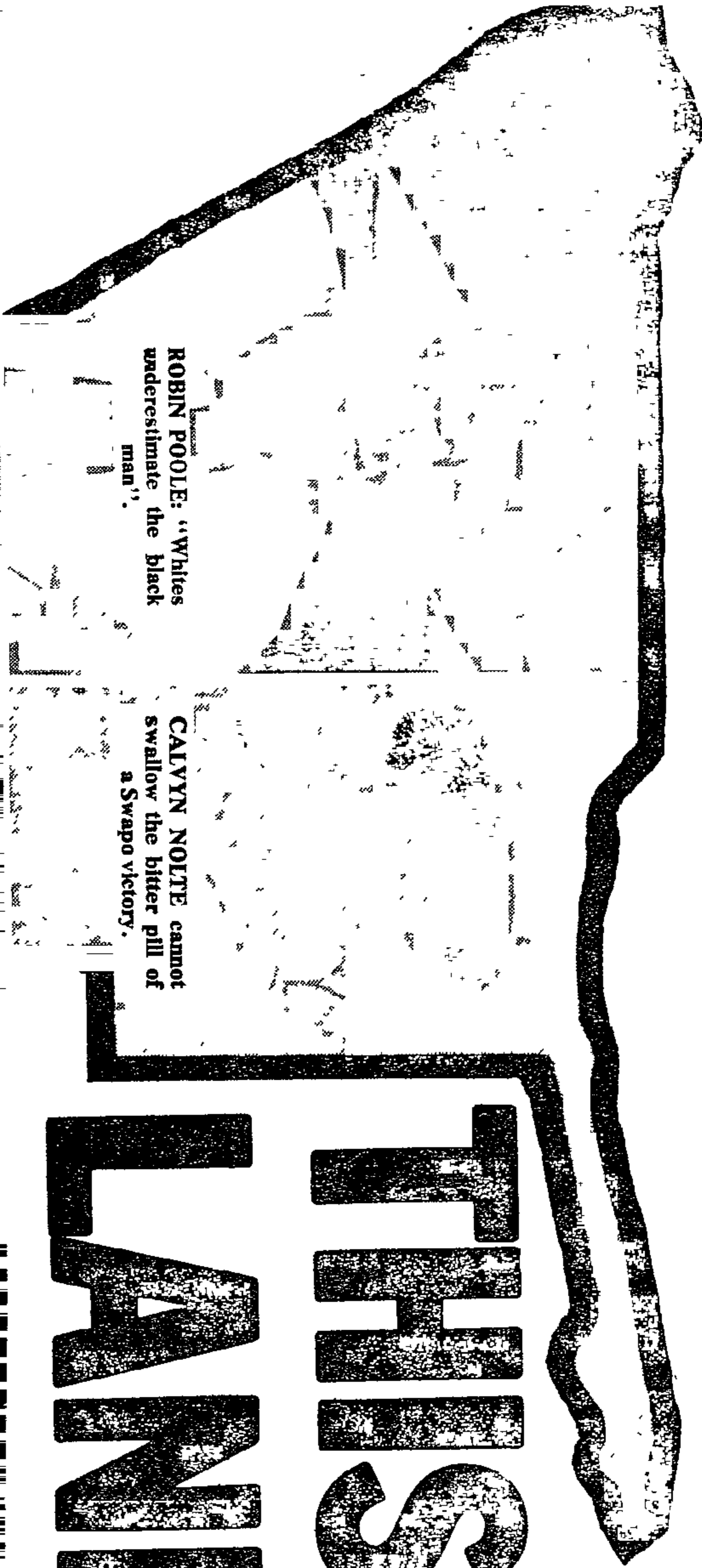
While Mr Garoeb said a Swapo government would be prepared to talk to the DTA, it would not allow the existence of "racist parties" such as the National Party and the HNP.

The National Party was clearly piqued by Swapo's statement this week when its daily mouthpiece in Windhoek, Die Suidwester, had a front page headline saying "Swapo will hold the DTA's hand."

National Party spokesmen have often said that black nationalists in SWA would prefer to talk to them rather than to the DTA, because they considered the Nationalists a real power in the territory.

1221

NAMIBIA TODAY: Whites worry about their place in the sun



ROBIN POOLE: 'Whites underestimate the black man'

CALVIN NOLTE cannot swallow the bitter pill of a Swapo victory.

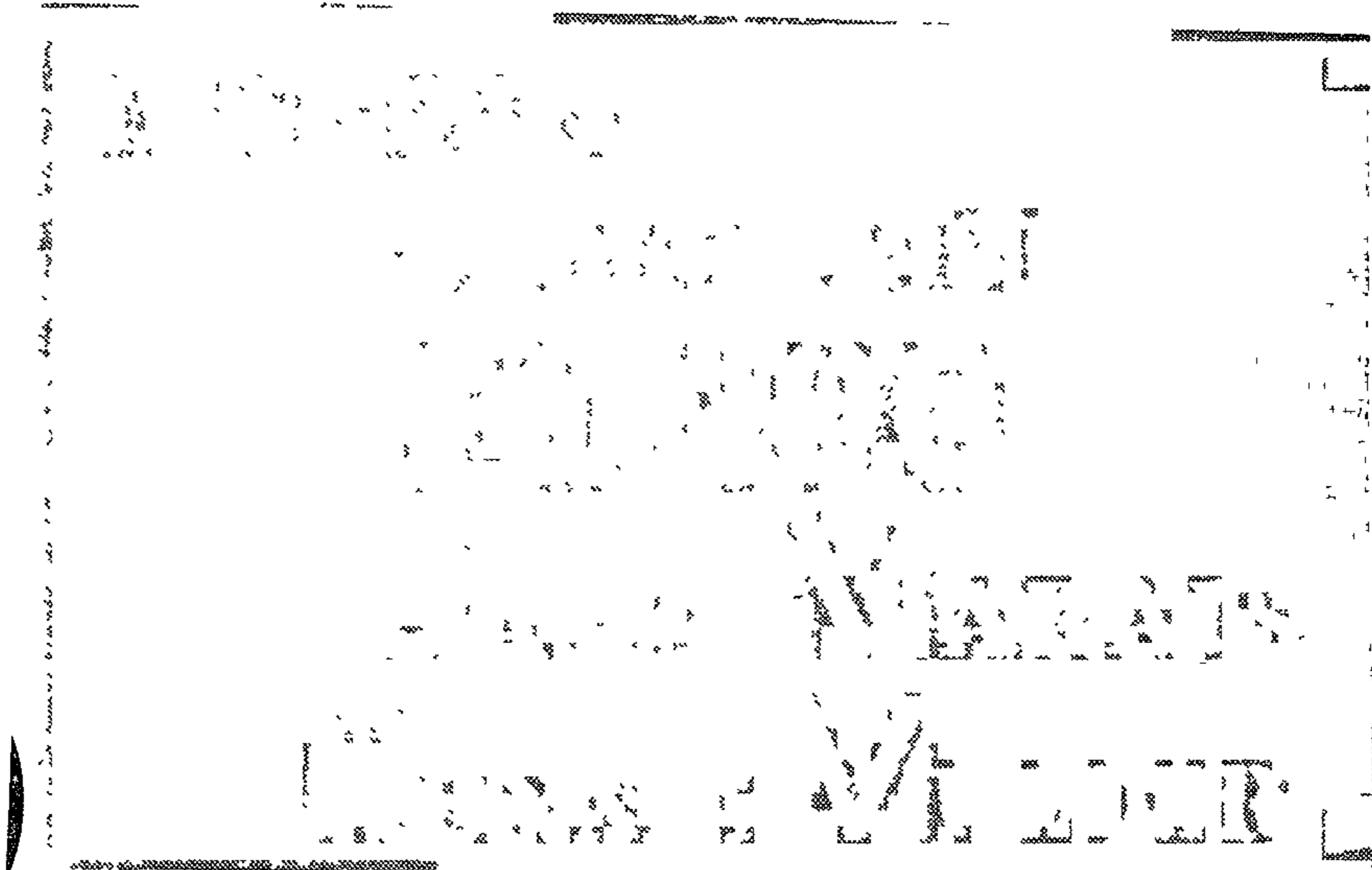
THIS LAND

SWAPO'S VICTORY IN THE 1980 ELECTIONS HAS SHOCKED THE WHITE MINORITY IN NAMIBIA. THE SWAPO LEADERSHIP HAS OFFERED TO SHARE POWER WITH THE WHITES, BUT THE WHITES ARE WORRYING ABOUT THEIR PLACE IN THE SUN. ROBIN POOLE, A WHITE POLITICIAN, SAYS 'WHITES UNDERESTIMATE THE BLACK MAN'. CALVIN NOLTE, A SWAPO LEADER, CANNOT SWALLOW THE BITTER PILL OF A SWAPO VICTORY.



221

8/11/81



A poster in central Windhoek summoning white resistance to independence

WHERE WE WANT TO STAY

with the consequences of an independent territory under Swapo rule

Although pledging a fight over Namibia to the bitter end — they want to see the territory become a fifth province of South Africa — one was left with the impression that both leaders were making an investment for the future.

With high international stakes, the long drawn-out drama of the territory is all but over. The writing is on the wall. And the two right-wing leaders are hoping others are reading what they have spelt out: "Go South."

It is in South Africa

that the right wing is on the march against a government which stands accused of selling out the white man. Now, if a large percentage of disillusioned whites from Namibia do go south, the cause can only be strengthened...

And this strategy is working.

Two farmers, in Windhoek on a surreptitious mission to sell their properties before trekking south to settle in the Transvaal, confided both were life-long members and supporters of the National Party.

"But that is finished now," said one, who

declined to be named because he did not want his neighbours to know of his planned move south.

"After South West I cannot vote NP any longer. As soon as I reach South Africa I'll join the HNP," he said.

Inevitably, wherever one goes in the territory and the talk moves in the direction of the future, the refrain is heard: "Look what happened to Rhodesia. Can we expect anything else?"

Robin Poole, 31, is well qualified to speak on the subject.

Born in Zimbabwe, he came to Namibia two years

ago to take up a job as assistant manager of a Windhoek motel.

He, too, believes Sam Nujoma's Swapo will win an election in the territory, mainly because white attitudes have taken such a long time to change.

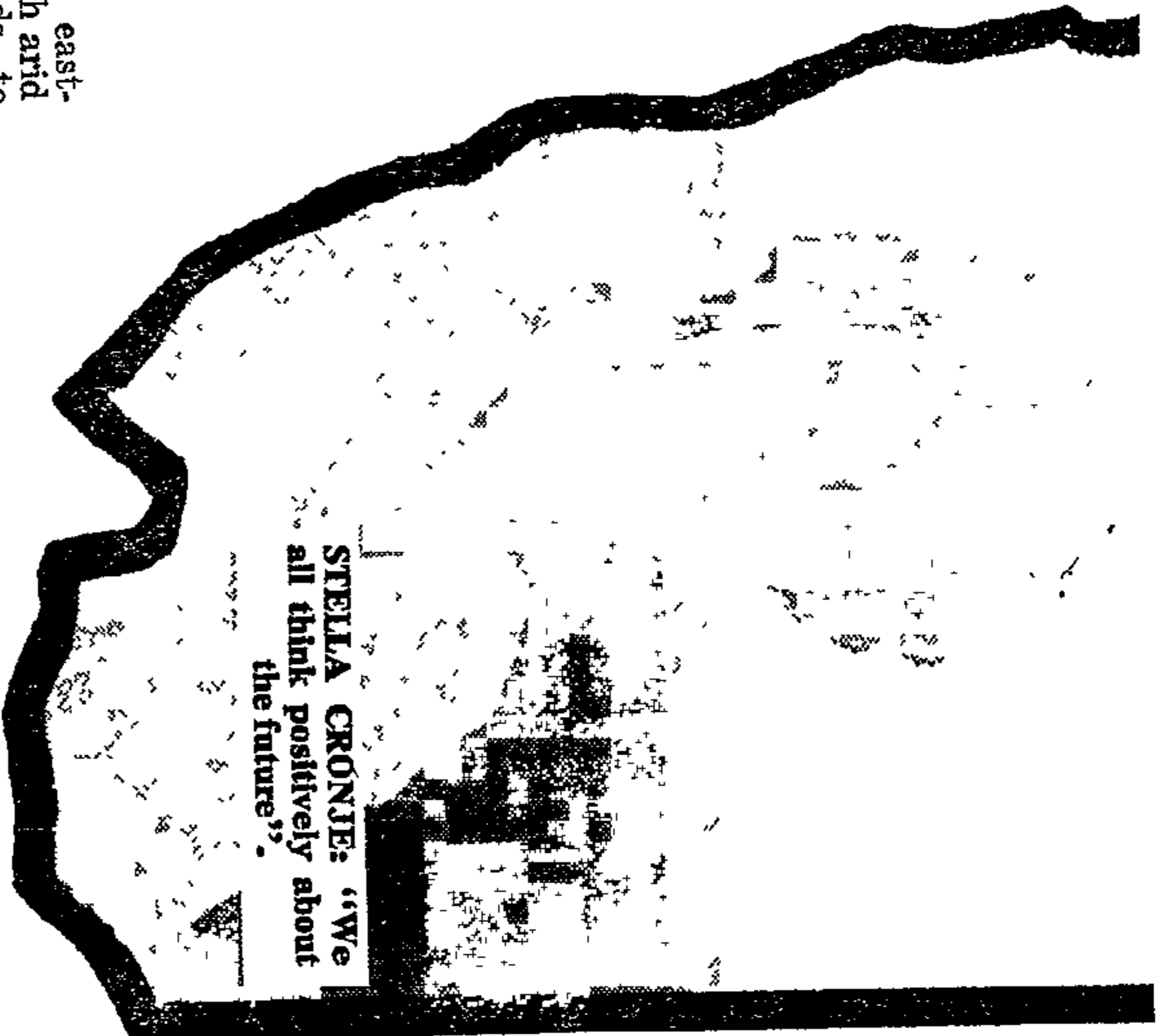
"Too many whites under-estimate the black man. Look at Zimbabwe. Mugabe has not done too badly really.

"But as long as Nujoma — just as Mugabe did — realises he needs the whites, this country will continue to have prospects.

"It's going to go well here"

221

8/11/81



STELLA CRONJE: "We all think positively about the future".

IS OUR LAND

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

... AND THIS IS

A 300-KILOMETRE drive eastward from Windhoek through arid sun-scorched barrenness leads to the farm of Calvyn Jacobs Nolte, who is as tough and uncompromising as that part of Namibia which forms part of the Kalahari Desert.

A born and bred "Sud-wester" — Namibia plays no part in his future — he has spent the past 16 years taming the desert and has learnt to live with uncertainty.

Now a different uncertainty is plaguing him and his German-born wife, Elisabeth. And it has nothing to do with the weather, but rather with the political climate and the uncertainty of the future of the territory.

In the past the National Party in South Africa and the territory were very much in control, making it easier for the white man to believe his place in the water how hot,

was assured Harking back to those halcyon days, even before Verwoerd came on the scene, Mr Nolte says bitingly: "At the time of Strijdom it was National Party policy to regard South West as an integral part of South Africa."

And, as he hands over well-thumbed documentation to prove his point, he points out that as recently as 1974 another former Premier, Vorster, promised the inhabitants of the territory that South Africa would stand by South West Africa.

Yet in a few years he and others of his ilk have seen the assurances and

promises disappearing as rapidly as locals down afpelschnapps, a heady liquor favoured in the territory.

As we spoke, seated at the dining room table at Mr Nolte's remote homestead, the rays of the spotlight were playing over the capital of the territory, Windhoek, meeting place of the Western contact group and the internal political parties of Namibia.

The question at hand was the vexed one of a constitution for a future independent country, within the framework of the UN's Security Council Resolution 435

Constitutions imply elections and this is what Mr Nolte and most whites — there are 100 000 in this vast territory — are concerned about and for one simple reason: There is little doubt that when the elections are held, they will be won by Swapo.

As Mr Nolte says: "It's a bitter pill which I can't swallow. Everything I have done here would be for nothing."

"The people will just have to leave. How will Nujoma treat us?" But there is a different mood in Windhoek. Maybe a feeling of safety in numbers. Whatever the reason there is a greater

degree of willingness to "wait and see".

Not all are prepared to do so, however. The "Chicken run" may be no more than a trickle yet, but it has started, according to Stella Cronje, employed by one of Windhoek's largest estate agencies.

"About 15 percent of the people selling up here tell us straight out they have started businesses in South Africa. Well, you can take that as you want..."

She will not be leaving the land of her birth — unless she has to. "If we get a black government, we will not

leave — as long as we are left alone to get on with our own lives.

"Look, people here think about the future, but they all think positively," said Mrs Cronje.

But at least 1 000 people — all whites — met in Windhoek on Tuesday night last week to gansay that statement, rallying behind a belated night-wing campaign to stall and finally kill plans for an independent Namibia.

Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in South Africa and Connie Mulder, leader of the National Conservative Party joined forces for the first time to cajole and threaten their audience

Storm due as DTA seeks clout

STAR 18/11/81 (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — While phase one of the Western initiative on SWA/Namibia gathers momentum, the ruling DTA is pressing the South African Government as hard as it can to allow it free rein in running the territory.

This week will tell exactly how far the alliance is prepared to go for what it wants as the National Assembly starts its final session of this year amid predictions of a showdown between the two parties.

Observers believe it unlikely the DTA will resign from the interim Government, an idea mooted by a few members of the group's leadership.

But they note the South Africa Government can expect at the very least to run a verbal gauntlet in the Assembly sitting as DTA delegates vent their anger at Pretoria's hand-

ling of the SWA/Namibian internal situation.

The alliance's resentment at Pretoria's "intransigence" on the SWA/Namibia situation has reached a serious pitch. It is seen to be as much an obstacle to free and fair independence elections as United Nations partiality.

BEHIND SCENES

Whether or not harsh views like these will be aired in the National Assembly remains to be seen, but behind the scenes efforts are being made at top level to cool the confrontation.

The crux of the DTA's dissatisfaction is its feeling that it is being unfairly blamed — and losing valuable support — over the lack of change in SWA/Namibia since it came to power.

Thus has been the worry for some time and the alliance's leadership forced the issue to a head only recently with the

Today's caucus meeting of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance reflects the alliance's concern over future control as independence becomes more likely. Some members even envisage quitting the interim administration.

realisation that the contact group's strategy could bring an election in which Swapo would have to be faced.

'SABOTAGE'

SWA/Namibia's interim Government claims its efforts for progress have been thwarted by the territory's interim constitution, Proclamation AG 8, providing for second-tier ethnic representative authorities.

DTA members say the SWA National Party, dominant group in the white authority, has abused AG 8 to sabotage the central Government's policies. "We are trying to create a society where

Another reason they offer is that the abolition of AG 8 would be seen as a victory for Swapo if achieved by the UN in the pre election process.

Other DTA leaders have called for amendments to the proclamation. Some members believe it (a) work as it is if interpreted and enforced correctly by the South African Government.

The alliance's attitude on the interim constitution is to be defined today at what is expected to be a stormy caucus meeting.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge has indicated that his group's unhappiness and frustration hinge on the SWA National Party's use of AG 8. "We are very unhappy because there are abuses which will not come right," he said.

He accused the SWA National Party of using language, culture and identity to discriminate

against others. He referred here to racially exclusive schools, colleges and hospitals.

Observers feel the DTA's "strongman" image among its voters would suffer if it conceded it could not rule under AG 8, as it agreed to last year.

The alternatives are to force Pretoria either to amend AG 8 or to enforce a change of interpretation of the proclamation.

Either way, Mr Mudge stands to lose the more conservative elements of his white support but the choice before him is simple and very limited. He change the situation in SWA/Namibia and risk estranging the whites, or leave it as is and jeopardise his alliance's unity and alienate the black electorate which constitutes 90 percent of the vote.

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Crucial apartheid meeting for DTA

RDY
16/11/81
221

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The executive committee of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance holds a crucial meeting today to discuss its present role in the Ministers' Council, at the helm of the central government in South West Africa

The meeting follows weeks of tension inside the DTA and also between the DTA and the South African Government.

All the tensions centre around the interim constitution of SWA, which defines the role of the central government and the 11 different second-tier ethnic authorities.

RC church may act on soldiers

WINDHOEK — The Roman Catholic Church here is considering legal action after allegations of harassment by a group of national servicemen last week

A statement issued by the church said three missionaries and an Owambo-speaking woman were travelling between two mission stations in the operational area on Friday last week to attend a funeral

When they stopped for lunch, some SADF members swimming nearby approached them, and began to abuse them, the statement said

"One of the SADF men said 'this is a nun', and he went to the sister and pulled down her veil"

One soldier allegedly beat the Owambo woman over the buttocks with a thorn branch, while another allegedly squirted beer over the car as they left

A SADF spokesman in Pretoria promised the matter would be investigated immediately. If there was any truth in it, action would be taken against the culprits — Sapa.

The application of the proclamation has enabled the National Party, which has control over the white legislative authority, to maintain certain discriminatory practices despite a law being passed by the National Assembly abolishing racial discrimination in SWA

Certain members of the DTA including its president, Mr Peter Kalangula, are in favour of the DTA changing its policy from one which goes along with the ethnic governmental system to one based upon a regional system of government

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, is believed to have certain reservations about this and has told some of the Alliance's members "the DTA cannot out-Swapo Swapo in an election"

A special committee was formed to investigate such policy changes which led to tensions within the Alliance

Black leaders in the DTA and on the Ministers' Council have in recent weeks been openly critical of many of the foot-dragging tactics of the DTA and of the South African Government and its apparent refusal to help intervene and remove apartheid in SWA

One member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Gregor Tibinyane, said at a meeting recently that unless the interim constitution was changed the Ministers' Council might resign

He said blacks were tired of whites telling them how bad communism was when they were not prepared to do anything about apartheid

We must all try to ensure that communism does not take over
"The DTA is the only party

221

RDM

16/11/81

Haig forecasts a free SWA within a year

WASHINGTON.— The US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, expressed optimism yesterday that SWA would gain independence in 1982.

And he reaffirmed the US commitment to the Camp David process as "the only framework" for a Middle East peace.

Mr Haig called for "meaningful substantial reductions" in Soviet missiles in Europe.

He once again condemned Cuba for maintaining troops in Angola and said the US had been considering "with great intensity" a means of countering Soviet-supported Cuban backing for Central American guerrillas.

Ego trip

In a speech before the Palm Beach Round Table in Palm Beach, Florida, Mr Haig said also that the US was studying the possibility of an embargo against oil imports from Libya. But he said the Reagan Ad-

ministration was moving cautiously to avoid the possibility "that we are shooting ourselves in the foot or going on an ego trip that in the long run would do us more harm than good".

Mr Haig took credit for the Reagan Administration in successfully resolving a stalemate over independence for SWA.

"We have changed the character of American diplomacy," Mr Haig said. "We have worked quietly. We have stripped our rhetoric of polemics against South Africa's system of apartheid."

"And we have fundamentally changed the attitude of the South African Government on Namibian independence", he asserted.

Mr Haig said South Africa now accepted a UN approach to SWA independence as well as the prospect of a UN peacekeeping force in an independent SWA.

Minority

The US had also "turned aside" South African insistence on a detailed constitutional formula protecting the white minority in SWA. South Africa instead "has endorsed some principles we have put together in co-ordination with our European partners".

"There is a basis for increasing optimism that SWA will be independent in 1982," he said.

However, he added that the continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola to the north of SWA "poses an increasing obstacle not only to the independence of Namibia, but to peace and stability and to economic development in Southern Africa at large" — Sapa-AP.

that can win an election against Swapo but then the Administrator-General and the South African Government must help to prepare the right climate," Mr Tibinyane said.

Discussed

Later Mr Mudge said that members of the Ministers' Council had discussed the possibility of resigning "but this is a decision which will be taken by the executive of the DTA and cannot be taken by any one individual".

The DTA is however expected to pass a motion calling on the Administrator-General to change the interim constitution before "considers resigning".

Other matters to be raised at today's caucus meeting will be:

● To make the DTA a fully-fledged political party and not merely an alliance.

● Talk of dialogue between the DTA and Swapo which has come from both sides in the past week, and

● Criticism of the mouthpiece of the DTA and its white component, the Republican Party, which blacks in the DTA consider to have had a racist bias in recent weeks.

Swapo will exploit ethnicity in DTA, says Kalangula

STAR 19/11/81

221

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Ethnicity, a concept fast developing the stigma of the "old apartheid order" in SWA/Namibia, is facing outright rejection this week in the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's top ranks

It has emerged as the main reason for efforts at a DTA head committee meeting to merge the alliance into one political party

Although these attempts were thwarted on Tuesday, others are likely to follow at committee sittings today and tomorrow

The man behind the one-party move, DTA president Mr Peter Kalangula, seems set to launch assaults on all aspects of institutionalised ethnicity both in the alliance and in SWA/Namibia's interim system of Government

VIABILITY

Reliable sources say Mr Kalangula will this week tackle ethnicity in DTA policy and the viability of the territory's interim constitution, which created second-tier ethnic authorities

While the DTA has moved hesitatingly away from rigid ethnicity in the Government structure in recent months, Mr Kalangula and his Ovambo colleagues hold that the

process must accelerate

Significantly the campaign against the DTA remaining an alliance of 11 ethnically based parties was led and supported at the head committee meeting only by the Ovambo delegation,

It is known that Mr Kalangula believes the issue of ethnicity will be exploited by Swapo and become a primary political weapon against the DTA in an internationally supervised independence election

Observers note that the momentum of the Western Five's settlement strategy and the growing prospects of facing Swapo in such an election probably precipitated this week's public criticism of ethnicity

Sources say Mr Kalangula feels the Ovambo-speaking people — about 48 percent of the territory's voters — find ethnicity repugnant because it smacks of the old apartheid order

They see this system being protected by the white second-tier authority dominated by the SWA National Party

This is why Mr Kalangula wants to scrap the interim constitution, which established the ethnic authorities a year ago

Mr Kalangula argues that the DTA has united people of all ethnic groups in SWA/Namibia but has not merged into one to

promote that unity He interprets the one-party idea as a logical conclusion to that end

It would also, say supporters of the motion, smother party political differences and jockeying in the DTA

Observers say Mr Kalangula, who would have the toughest fight against Swapo in northern SWA/Namibia, is keen to get rid of the "puppet" label given his DTA-affiliated National Democratic Party before he takes the reins in the Ovambo region

But his single-party plan was defeated by the other ten DTA-affiliated parties in a head committee vote in Windhoek this week

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge was one of those who was instrumental in the outcome His reasoning is that the alliance has proved it can unite SWA/Namibian inhabitants and can continue building on this success

At a Press conference after the vote Mr Mudge mentioned the "realities" of SWA/Namibia This is seen as a reference to his belief that ethnicity will always be a factor in SWA/Namibian society and politics

He does not see tradition, culture and identity as excuses to discriminate against other races.

Frontline SWA plan

STAR 20/11/81 221

By Peter Honey
and Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

Windhoek

Western settlement efforts for SWA/Namibia have received a major boost with the agreement of Swapo and the Frontline states, almost without reservation, to the contact group's proposals for constitutional principles.

A copy of the reply which has been handed to the Western Five, reveals that Swapo and eight African states including Kenya and Nigeria have committed themselves to seven of the nine constitutional principles proposed by the contact group.

They have also agreed to the adoption of a constitution by a two-thirds majority in a constituent assembly.

Principles

The constitutional principles Swapo has agreed to include

- The constitution may be amended only by "a designated process" of either the legislature or votes cast in a popular referendum.
- An independent SWA/Namibia would be a "unitary, sovereign and democratic state"
- A declaration of fundamental human rights based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including protection from arbitrary deprivation of private property without just compensation.

Accepting that all should have equal access to public, police and defence services, Swapo called for a "balanced restructuring" of these services, seen as a move to increase black involvement in the government services.

The West has proposed fair representation in the legislature to "different political groups" through proportional representation, or constituencies, or a combination of both. But

Swapo has not referred to "different political groups" nor to a voting system.

Certain quarters believe Swapo's reply avoids the entrenchment of a multi-party system, leaving the way open for a one-party system after independence.

Neither the West nor Swapo specifies minority rights, and neither mentions special white interests.

X2



STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOFRANT No. P. 3336

REGULATION GAZETTE No. R. 3336

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Vol 1971

PRETORIA, 20 NOVEMBER 1981

No 7025

PROKLAMASIE

PROCLAMATION

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No R 233, 1981

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa
No R 233, 1981

WALVISBAAL EN NEDERSITTING - WYSPESING
VAN PROKLAMASIE R 205 VAN 1971 (Wet 100 van 1971)

WALVISBAAL EN NEDERSITTING - AMENDMENT
TO PROCLAMATION R 205 OF 1971 (Act 100 of 1971)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van
die Wet on die Konstitusie van Suid-Afrika (Wet 108 van 1968)

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 23 of the
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1968)

(a) van die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van
die Wet on die Konstitusie van Suid-Afrika (Wet 108 van 1968)

(a) in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 23 of the
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1968)

(b) van die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van
die Wet on die Konstitusie van Suid-Afrika (Wet 108 van 1968)

(b) in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 23 of the
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1968)

Gegee onder my Hand te die Seil van die 19de November
1981 te Pretoria.

Given under my Hand at the Seil of the 19th November
1981 at Pretoria.

M. V. H. J. M. van der Merwe, Staatpresident

M. V. H. J. M. van der Merwe, State President

Op las van die Staatspresident

By order of the State President

P. G. I. KOORNHOF

P. G. I. KOORNHOF

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKES
AAN DIE KAPITEL 1

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS
CHAPTER 1

No R 2513

WYSPESING VAN REGULASIE R 2513 VAN 1981
VAN DIE WET 100 VAN 1971 (Wet 100 VAN 1971)
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1981

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION R 2513 OF 1981
OF THE ACT 100 OF 1971 (ACT 100 OF 1971)
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1981

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 23 van die
Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika (Wet 108
van 1968), die regulasie R 2513 van 1981, aangepas
sit, uiteengevoer.

The State President has, in terms of section 23 of the
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1968),
amended Regulation R 2513 of 1981, as set out below.

Big changes in justice system planned for SWA

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Sweeping changes to SWA/Namibia's Lower Court structure have been tabled in the National Assembly in an effort to save the territory's "collapsing" administration of justice.

The proposed new system envisages the scrapping of Regional Magistrate's Courts in the territory, and the raising of magisterial penal jurisdiction to three years' imprisonment and/or R10 000.

Introducing the amendments to the Magistrate's Court Act of 1944, Council of Ministers member, Dr Ben Africa, noted that half of SWA/Namibia's magisterial offices were presently controlled by unqualified officials.

ALARMING

"The alarming side of this state of affairs can hardly be over-emphasised," he said in the second-reading debate.

Dr Africa pointed out that those cases not subject to automatic review placed a question mark behind them — "the possibility that law and justice is not executed at all times in such cases cannot be excluded."

The amendments he presented included the centralisation of district magistrates' courts and officials at Windhoek to serve the territory's central region,

Sweeping changes have been tabled in SWA/Namibia's National Assembly in an effort to improve the administration of justice in the territory. ALAN DUNN reports on a situation where half the area's magisterial offices are presently controlled by unqualified officials.

Keetmanshoop for the south and Tsumeb for the north.

Pointing out that the new system had been approved by the Bar and Side-Bar in SWA/Namibia, Dr Africa said the existing magistrates' offices in the territory would remain, but magistrates and officials stationed there would in future act in a purely administrative capacity.

VACANT

Describing the current position, he said the post of Regional Court Magistrate in SWA/Namibia had been vacant since September last year. Local magistrates' were being appointed in an acting capacity, he added.

Law graduates joining the Department of Justice were simply not prepared to accept appointment at rural offices. The days when young officials studied for magisterial posts while working in the

department were apparently over.

Aktur member Mr Percy Niehaus said Dr Africa's description of the present situation was a "collapse of the administration of justice."

It did not seem, he said, that the new system was merely a temporary phase.

"I do not believe this is going to bring about a more efficient administration of justice. I have no objection to this as a temporary measure, but it can be no substitute for the system we had in the past," Mr Niehaus said.

SPECIAL

He raised the idea of appointing special justices of the peace with limited powers to preside over minor offences.

Mr Niehaus said the magistrates' new penalties would, in terms of the Bill, be raised from 12 months' to three years' imprisonment and from R1 000 to R10 000.

Objecting to the increased maximum imprisonment, he said: "Our currency has become debased, but time has not."

He claimed the justice situation in SWA/Namibia could be the first serious indication of the decline of the territory's government.

"When your wheels of justice are not running smoothly anymore, then you are heading for trouble," Mr Niehaus said.

is giving whites a bad name — even those in the DTA. To break the NP's grip Pretoria would have to agree to a rewrite of AG-8, the interim constitution put together by Dr Gerrit Viljoen when he was administrator-general of the territory.

With Jaap Marais and Connie Mulder drawing huge crowds at Windhoek meetings, where they accuse the P W Botha administration of selling whites down the river, Pretoria may be very nervous about endorsing moves to desegregate sacred places like classrooms and hospitals. It remains to be seen how much more of this dithering Mudge can take.

SWA/NAMIBIA (22)

The alliance divided

FM 20/11/81
The Namibian DTA is caught up in yet another extended crisis. Black members want to scrap the alliance's constitutional ethnicity and merge all parties and groups into a unitary party. Chairman Dirk Mudge is holding out, anxious to preserve the racial purity of his Republican Party — supported by about 48% of whites in the territory.

Bad news for Mudge is that the merger faction is led by Ovambo-speaking Peter Kalangula, a shrewd and articulate political tactician with considerable support in Ovambo land. He is the DTA's sole beachhead in that populous region, which most observers feel is Swapo territory.

It is unlikely, however, that Kalangula will press his point to the extent of leaving the alliance. He may find it difficult creating an alternative political platform. Swapo would be suspicious of his motives.

The basic problem is that Mudge probably agrees with Kalangula. A unitary, non-racial party which stole Swapo's clothes (without the "scientific socialism" component) would have the best chance of defeating Swapo in an election. But if the cost of uniting the DTA's 11 parties were to be the loss of white support for the Republican Party to the SWA NP and HNP, then the deal is off.

Of more immediate concern to the DTA is the enlistment of Pretoria's assistance to break the stranglehold of the NP on second-tier issues like schools, colleges and hospitals. Here apartheid reigns supreme and it

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

(Continued)

Aktur rejects key points in plan for SWA

RDM 21/11/81 221

WINDHOEK. — While Swapo and Frontline states such as Nigeria and Kenya have accepted the latest Western constitutional plan for South West Africa, the Right-wing organisation Aktur has rejected some of its key principles

Frontline states sent their reply together with Swapo's agreement to New York and they appear to agree almost totally with the Western constitutional plans revealed last month.

However, they called for more details about specific dates for the elections of the constituent assembly

But Aktur, which is made up predominantly of the National Party of SWA, yesterday rejected "emphatically the holding of a one man one vote election for the purpose of constituting a constituent assembly"

The chairman of Aktur and leader of the NP, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said one-man-one-vote elections would only be acceptable if there was equal representation for each of SWA's 11 ethnic groups in a constituent assembly

Federal

Aktur also rejected the concept of an independent SWA becoming be a unitary state in the "Western sense"

"In our view, the circumstances of SWA demand that it should be a federal state, or failing that, a number of confederal states"

The Right-wing alliance also said it did not favour amendment of the constitution by votes cast in a referendum

It rejected the clause saying that private, cultural, social, health and educational institutions should be open to all without discrimination.

"It is for members of all such private institutions to decide for themselves who will be admitted to such institutions

"We agree that all federal, cultural, social, health and educational public institutions should be open to all without discrimination but hold the view that in regard to such institutions under

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

By PETER KENNY

State control, it is a matter for decision by each State government in its wisdom," Mr Pretorius said

Observers believe that Aktur means that each State would represent an ethnic group

While Western diplomats are cautiously optimistic about the stance taken by Swapo and the Frontline states, Aktur's objections could provide a stumbling block

According to reliable sources, the South African Government strongly desires close co-operation from SWA's National Party if a UN election is to go ahead

The objections of Aktur are, however, consistent with its previous stand

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha has apparently told some parties that no single SWA party would be able to veto current negotiations

According to diplomatic sources, negotiations for phase two of the Namibia plan — to consider details on the United Nations force to supervise elections — has already started

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Frontliners 'back down' on call for sanctions

STAR
24/11/81

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Tanzania told the United Nations yesterday that a "confidence-building" process was necessary to bring SWA/Namibia to independence.

Western diplomats noted the speech by Tanzania's delegate, Mr Paul Rupia, was one of three Frontline countries moderate in tone towards South Africa.

The Tanzanian, Zambian and Botswana speeches came during the third day of the 36th General Assembly debate on SWA/Namibia.

The three countries are among six charged with special responsibility by the Organisation of African Unity for SWA/Namibia.

Diplomats observed that the Frontline States appeared to be backing down on demands for immediate mandatory sanctions to be imposed against South Africa.

Three other Frontline countries — hardliners Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe — have still to speak.

The Western contact group on SWA/Namibia told the debate on Friday it was hopeful the territory could obtain independence next year.

Canada's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Gerard Pelletier, speaking for the contact group, said the Western countries had met an "encouraging response" when it sent a top-level mission to Africa recently to iron out obstacles to SWA/Namibia's independence.

These obstacles include South Africa's demand that safeguards for minorities be written into an independence constitution.

Reuter reports from Lusaka that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma says the next move in the peace initiative is up to South Africa and the contact group.

Mr Nujoma flew to Lusaka from an African ministerial meeting in Dar es Salaam which drafted a reply to constitutional and other independence proposals circulated by the contact group.

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Aktur tells DTA: Don't tamper with SWA constitution

RDM 24/11/81 By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The leader of Aktur in the national assembly, Mr Jannie de Wet, yesterday warned that if the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance tried to "tamper" with South West Africa's interim constitution it could expect "strong resistance".

In recent weeks there have been calls from various quarters of the DTA to change the interim constitution, AG8 which defines the powers of the central government and the 11 second-tier ethnic authorities

The National Party, the predominant group in Aktur, controls the White Legislative Assembly and has prevented the DTA on a number of occasions from attempts to remove racial discrimination

The DTA executive committee met last week to discuss changes to the constitution. This has also brought about tension between it and the South African Government which refuses to intervene

During the current session of the National Assembly the DTA is expected to call for changes and may even call for the total abolition of AG8

Favours

The chairman of the DTA Mr Dirk Mudge apparently favours modifications only to the interim constitution but the Alliance's president Mr Peter Kalangula, at loggerheads with Mr Mudge recently, favours its abolition

Speaking during the second reading of the Combating of Terrorism Bill Mr de Wet said Aktur was also not satisfied with AG8

"We want to increase the powers of AG8, not decrease them

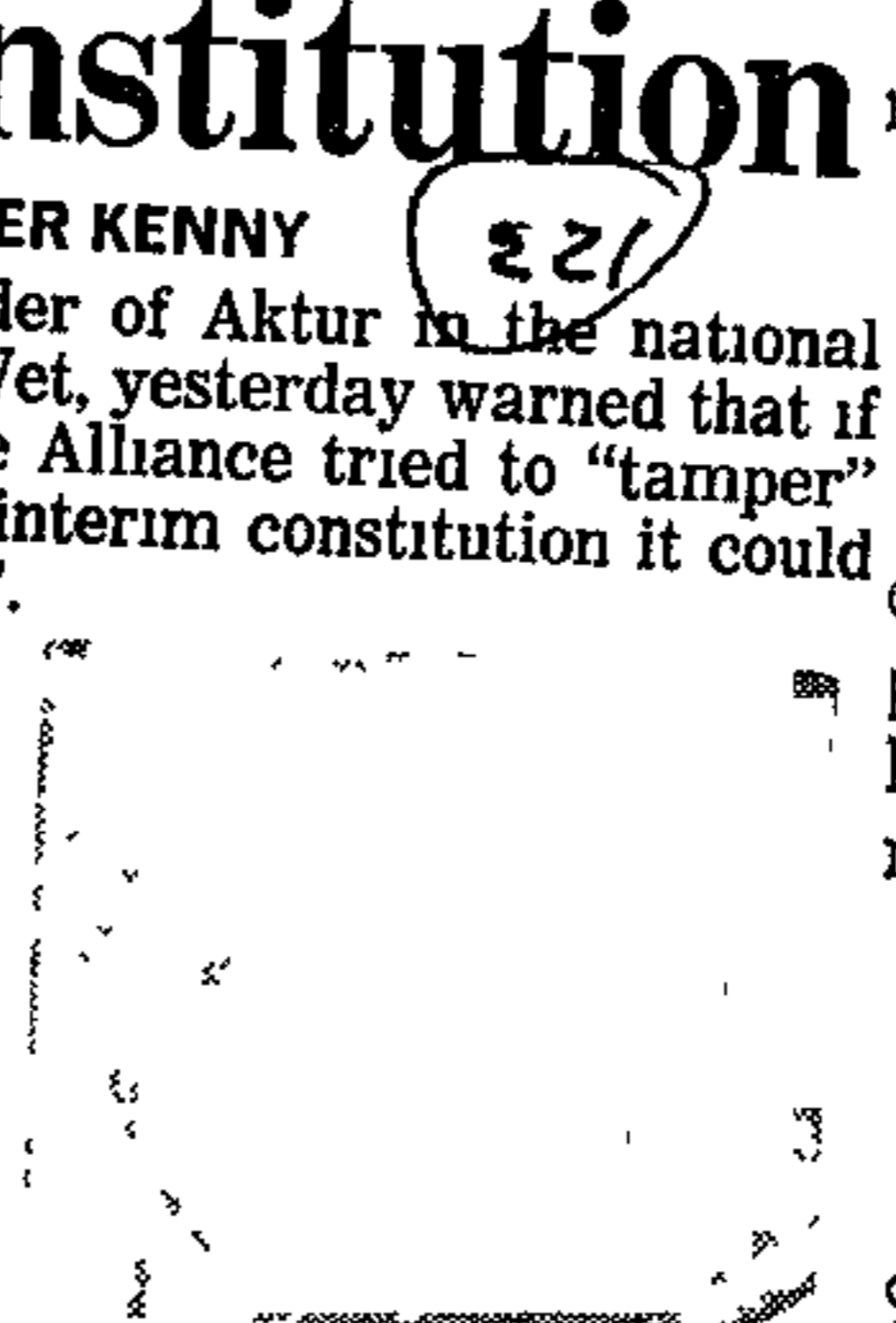
"If you want to tamper with AG8 you must expect the greatest opposition from Aktur"

While the the DTA had the power to decrease the powers of the second-tier authorities, he said "There will be stiff resistance"

The Aktur leader in the national assembly said he felt the present laws against terrorism were adequate but that the new law might forbid even democratic opposition by finding persons opposing the government guilty of infringing the Combating of Terrorism law

Mr De Wet said the Bill should be referred to a select committee for re-examination before it was debated further

Another member of the opposition Mr Hans Röhr said his par-



JANNIE DE WET
warning to the DTA

ty opposed the Bill because it would not further co-operation and peace and would further increase powers of the security forces

He also criticised the DTA for not introducing a fair system, saying terrorism could not be combatted with a Bill. Mr Röhr said certain actions of the security forces in Owambo and Kavango were responsible for much resentment from the local population

When Mr Mudge asked Mr Röhr where he got his information from, Mr Röhr answered "The last time I spoke about this Mr Mudge told me his powers would do something about it. But nothing has been done"

He said there had been a meeting in Kavango three weeks before at which about 200 people had complained about treatment received at the hands of the security forces

They had been told it would not happen again. Mr Röhr said

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SWA forces kill 114

RJK
24/1/81
221

Mail Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Security forces in the operational area have shot dead 114 insurgents in skirmishes and follow-up operations during the past two weeks, Defence Headquarters in Windhoek said yesterday.

A communique said a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and supplies was also captured.

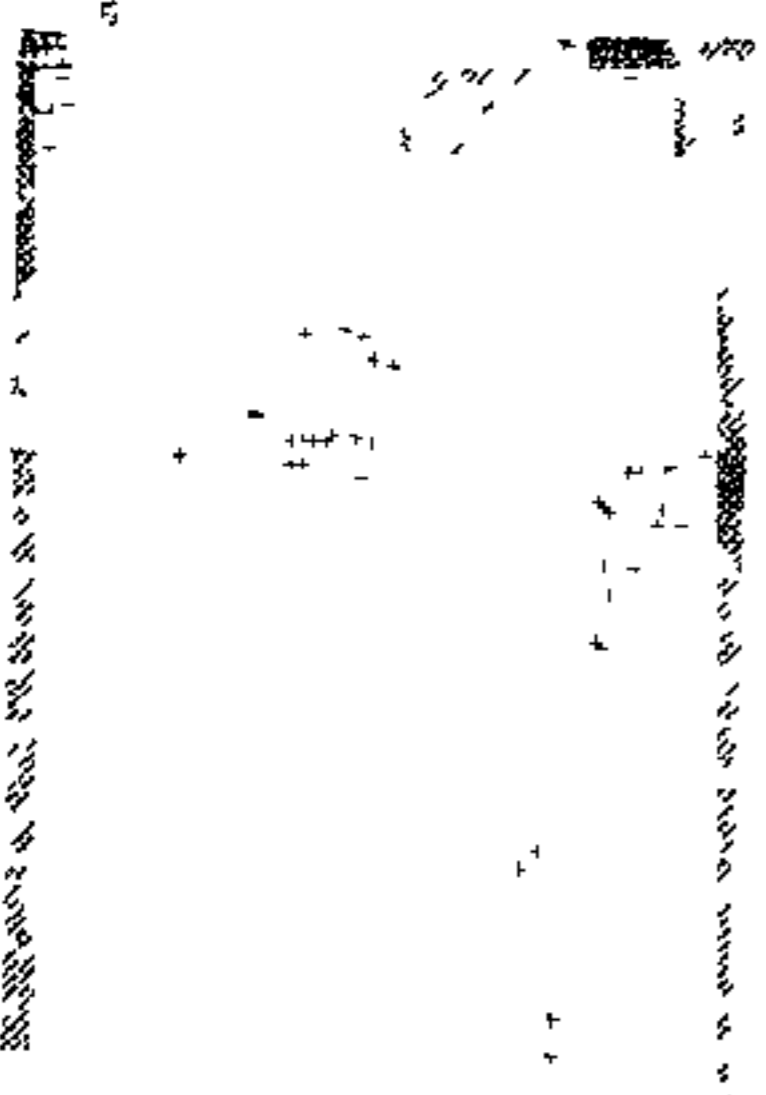
The biggest group of insurgents killed in a single operation was 17. The statement said the operation took place after security forces received information that a group of about 20 infiltrators was near the border.

They were ambushed in a hiding place and shot in a short but fierce fight. The 17 insurgents were shot dead without any losses by the security forces, the communique said.

During the past two weeks five members of the civilian population died in separate landmine explosions in the operational area. The mines were planted in roads near kraals which Defence Headquarters said were used by members of the local population only.

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Mudge wants SA to redraw lines



Dirk Mudge . . . support is conditional.

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The leader of SWA/Namibia's interim government Mr Dirk Mudge, yesterday warned South Africa that his government's co-operation in the settlement process hinged on Pretoria making constitutional changes in the territory.

Demanding certain "corrections" to the interim constitution, Proclamation AG 3, he clearly equated the South African Government's stance on the issue to United Nations partiality. Both are obstacles to

internationally-acceptable elections in SWA/Namibia," he said.

Addressing the national assembly, Mr Mudge also challenged the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, on his failure to introduce changes wanted by the DTA, dominant group in the assembly.

The DTA's anger at the present SWA-Namibian dispensation is based on what it sees as an "abuse" of AG 8 — it feels the second-tier white representative authority, run by the SWA National par-

ty, is acting contrary to the policies of the interim central government.

"The South African Government, and the Administrator-General who was responsible for AG 8, must realise that they cannot expect our wholehearted and enthusiastic support for an internationally acceptable election if these things are not corrected," Mr Mudge said.

"We are extremely frustrated and disappointed that the Administrator-General has not seen his way clear to rectify those problems we have brought to his notice."

The DTA is prepared to co-operate in efforts towards independence in terms of the UN settlement plan, Security Council Resolution 435, if the election is free and fair, and if the interim rulers in SWA/Namibia are allowed to carry out the wishes of the majority, said Mr Mudge.

"We want to talk on behalf of the voters of South West Africa, and we can. We can talk to the South African Government and the Administrator-General about what the people want," he added.

Mr Mudge stressed the interim government did not want Pretoria to judge which political party's policy in SWA/Namibia was right or wrong. It could not do this.

"All they can do is take notice of the wishes of the majority," he said.

He referred to a letter from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in 1978 which said that the leaders chosen in December that year would be in a position "to speak on behalf of the voters."

New DTA Bill aims to control political meetings

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A Bill aimed at banning the holding of meetings by certain organisations is to be presented to the SWA/Namibia National Assembly amid a mounting right-wing campaign against the territory's independence.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said yesterday the legislation would also specify written notice in the cases of "certain other" meetings.

The move comes three days before a political rally planned by three right-wing groups from South Africa, which has sparked widespread concern in the ranks of the ruling DTA.

The chairman of Aksie Red Blank Suid Afrika-SWA, retired Lieutenant-General C R Cockeroff, Mr Chris de Jager of Aksie Eie Toekoms, and Mr Eugene Terre Blanche of the Afrikaner

Weerstandsbeweging, are to address the rally at a Windhoek rugby stadium on Saturday.

It follows a public meeting addressed by both the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, and the National Conservative Party leader, Dr Connie Mulder, on the SWA/Namibia question.

Observers believe the right-wing parties are using the emotional issue of "selling out the whites" of SWA/Namibia to spearhead their campaign against the National Party Government in South Africa.

Mr Mudge is expected to disclose details of the Bill in the present sitting of the Assembly.

On the "combating of terrorism" Bill, designed to replace South Africa's Terrorism Act and other security laws, Mr Mudge said the DTA caucus had decided to refer the legislation to a select committee for closer scrutiny and recommendations.

Agreeing to a proposal by Aktur, the SWA National Party front, Mr Mudge said the Bill would be referred to the committee in the interest of greater unity on the issue.

But he said there was unhappiness with the present Terrorism Act in South Africa. A commission had been appointed to investigate security legislation in the Republic.

Aktur members said in the debate that the Terrorism Act would cover any eventualities while a select committee discussed the Bill.

They criticised the new legislation, saying it was too wide in its definitions and could be abused by members of the security forces.

The Bill scraps the death penalty, making the maximum penalty 20 years' imprisonment. It also makes the reporting of a terrorist presence compulsory.

SWA 'summit'



By KITT
KATZIN

may lead to breakthrough

S. Express 20/9/81 (221)

matic developments in the past 48 hours could lead to a transformation of the SWA independence question within the next few days

"The issue is extremely sensitive," Mr Botha said, "and I dare not discuss it further at this stage."

However, from other informed sources, the Sunday Express discovered that the sudden flurry of diplomatic activity — in Paris, London, Pretoria and New York — was initiated in the wake of South Africa's raid into Angola this month, in which more than 1 000 Swapo and Angolan soldiers were killed

The European "summit" was finalised only this week by foreign affairs experts in Pretoria and Washington acting in conjunction with the Western Five contact group

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was fully briefed, and Mr Pik Botha's SWA specialists in Cape Town and Windhoek are closely monitoring developments

According to South African sources, here is what happened — and is still happening — behind

the scenes in world capitals this week.

- The Western Five contact group has submitted a new plan — envisaging independence for SWA in 12 to 18 months — to South Africa and the Frontline States

- The group will discuss the plan with Swapo in New York this week — after similar talks between Dr Crocker's delegation, which will include other members of the contact group, and the South Africans in Europe

The Western Five plan and the American plan for independence apparently differ on minor issues only.

Resolution 435 in the original United Nations peace plan remains the basis for settlement in both cases although it seems certain that in the run-up to the independence elections the UN peacekeeping force will be broadened to include US soldiers provided by the UN

According to Western diplomats in South Africa there are fears that a peacekeeping force, as envisaged initially by the UN, would not, in physical terms, be able to monitor war zones in which Swapo, Unita, FNLA and the South African Defence Force could still clash in the future

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town confirmed yesterday that the new plan by the Western Five contact group envisages independence by January 1983

The process should begin in January next year. It also makes provision for an agreement between Swapo and South Africa on a constitutional formula guaranteeing human rights and an assurance by Angola that the Cuban forces would be restricted to an area north of the SWA border

- The South African Cabinet will discuss latest developments — and a report by Dr Brand Fourie's delegation — at a special meeting on Tuesday

Further consultations will take place between South Africa and the Western Five contact group before the crucial meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Western Five in New York on Thursday

If the contact group is successful in its negotiations with Swapo in New York and Dr Fourie's delegation in Europe, the American plan for independence will be formally discussed — perhaps even ratified — at the Foreign Ministers' summit.

The South African delegation, which may return home by Tuesday, also includes Mr Dame Hough,

the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Riaan Eksteen, South Africa's Ambassador to the UN and a senior official of the Department of Foreign Affairs

I understand that Mr Donald Sole, South Africa's ambassador in Washington, has flown to Europe where he is expected to join Dr Fourie's team

The intance of the European summit first emerged in Cape Town on Friday when a delegation from SWA consisting of Mr Hough, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the Council of Ministers and Mr Kosi Pretorius, leader of the National Party in SWA, had urgent talks with the Prime Minister and Mr Pik Botha

Diplomats consider the "new-line" speech by Mr Pik Botha in Parliament this week a significant pointer

They feel it important that Mr Botha have spelled out that "considerable progress" has been made on the SWA issue in the past few weeks

They also point to his remarks about "friendship" with Black states rigidly opposed to South Africa, and say that the new SWA diplomatic offensive should also be seen together with Mr Botha's conciliatory stance toward Nigeria.

Mr Botha said in Parliament that if South Africa and Nigeria could be drawn close together — as the two most powerful countries in Africa it would be of mutual benefit and a benefit to Africa as a whole.

He also said that South Africa was too powerful to be destroyed and disclosed he had discussed the issue of nuclear fuel for Koeberg with the Secretary of State, General Haig

- South African sources claim that in the past months the Government has initiated contacts with new countries

They pointed out that Nigeria had not vociferously or spurned Mr Botha's "hand friendship" speech

There is a belief within the Government Nigeria, faced by growing threats of conflict with Libya, could bolster its internal position by exchanging technological aid and supplies of mineral resources with South Africa.

In this respect, the South African Government regards Nigeria as one of few countries in Africa sufficiently economically independent and v. to enter into a treaty of co-operation

20/9/81

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Crucial

IN A dramatic turn of events on the South West Africa issue, a high-powered South African diplomatic team arrived secretly in Europe last night on a mission that, within the next few weeks, could lead to a spectacular breakthrough on SWA independence.

Top South African Government sources and foreign diplomats in Johannesburg described the weekend summit as the "most crucial breakthrough" in the four-year-old SWA independence crisis.

"It is the most important week we have ever faced," a South African source told me. But he warned that "the chances of success — and of failure — are equally great. It could go one way or the other."

But he believed that in terms of certain diplomatic initiatives "South Africa is definitely on the threshold of reaching an acceptable agreement for Namibian independence."

"We have come as close as we will ever be to changing the course of history in southern Africa," he said.

The South African team, headed by Dr Brand Fourie, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, flew out of Johannesburg yesterday for a meeting in an undisclosed European city with United States administration negotiators and members of the Western Five contact group led by Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

No details have been disclosed, and although the Sunday Express has established where the talks will take place, it has been asked not to name the city.

In Cape Town yesterday, a highly optimistic Mr. Eik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the Sunday Express: "Negotiations between the Western Five and all parties, including South Africa, have reached a complex and delicate stage, and it is to be expected that there will be discussions and consultations between the different parties."

Mr Botha said he could neither confirm nor deny local newspaper reports that certain dra-

Revealed today:

HOW SAAT

6 BILIND'S REFD REFD'S

S. G. Spenser

20/9/81

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THE SUNDAY EXPRESS can today reveal how the South African Air Force (SAAF) secretly "blinded" Angola's air force and its SAM (surface-to-air-missile) system 24 hours before troops crossed the border on Operation Prof.

The bold plan, known as D-Day Minus One, destroyed the elaborate Angolan radar system, thus preventing the heavy missile defence from being used against South African aircraft.

Without radar, Angola's MIG 21s, piloted by East Germans and Cubans, refused to attack SAAF air-

By DESMOND BLOW



SAAF clears the air by neutralising

From Page 1

have attacked Gbembé, a very strong Swapo base

This is the reason the troops did not return with any SAM booty other than manually-handled SAM 7s among the R200-million's worth of captured arms and ammunition

The seven-metre long SAM 3 missiles operate from fixed launching sites and have a slant range of 27km. They are controlled by a radar system which tracks both missile and target and calculates the missile's path

SAM 6s are mounted on mobile launchers, and have an accompanying radar vehicle, which makes fixed sites unnecessary

However, in Angola the radar equipment was kept in bunkers built at various places from which the SAM 6s would have been moved from time to time

At the time of the SAAF attack the SAM 6s were not operational

Had Operation Protea come

later, the SAM 6s could have caused problems

They were first used in the 1973 Israeli-Arab War by the Egyptians and Syrians and caused havoc in the Israeli Air Force in the first days of the war

Israeli aircraft were detected by the accompanying target radar which calculated the launching instructions for the missile

Another ground radar tracked the missile in midflight and guided it towards the target

In the terminal phase the missile takes over the guidance itself, using a heat-seeking device which directs it towards the infrared from the plane's jet exhaust

The SAM 6 could also be used against low-flying aircraft although its range is reduced by 5km

This could have severely hampered the South African helicopters which transported troops and evacuated wounded

Although Brigadier Huyser refused to divulge exactly how

SAAF knocked out the radar system, it was probably done by missiles fired from aircraft

When I accompanied the Israeli army across the Suez canal in 1973 as a war correspondent, I saw a SAM 2 and SAM 3 site, at the headquarters of the Third Egyptian Army, which had been neutralised by the Israeli Air Force

The enormous missiles, many of them still in their launching pads, had been made useless by a direct hit on the radar-tracking

station by an American air-to-ground missile fired from an Israeli aircraft

It is likely that the South African knocked out the Angolan radar in a similar way

The success of SAAF has also meant that the build-up of a conventional war by Swapo against South African forces has been severely hindered

The Soviets were apparently making preparations for such a war, in which an elaborate SAM system, MIGs and tanks, were important facets

In this they had reached what was known as phase three

But the destruction of the SAMS' radar system has set their campaign back to phase two (the use of small guerrilla forces)

"The Soviets must now decide to push ahead with a greater and stronger missile system or to revert to phase two

"But to have an efficient system they will need between 50 000 and 200 000 technicians

He said the attack on the radar site was a planned one before the Force intelligence had done a magnificent job of pinpointing radar installations

The missile installations were at Cuito Cuanavale, beyond Namibe, the most northern position reached by the South Africans

The South African forces the very first were not sufficient to

his wings 10 months ago — saw about 26 army vehicles trying to break out of Ongiva to the north-east

The Russians in the camp had believed that Ongiva was impregnable and had not fled, but they had not taken Operation D-day minus one into consideration, and when the South African forces attacked Ongiva, they and others tried to break out

The young pilot directed SAAF fighter planes onto them

Two Russian men and two women died in the air attack

Others were killed when the South African ground forces reached them and opened fire

The skirmish died down at night, and all the remaining Russians, with the exception of Warant Officer Nikolai Pestretsov, who refused to leave the body of his wife, escaped

One SAAF helicopter was downed by anti-aircraft fire, killing two airmen, and another aircraft was struck by a SAM 7 missile but returned to base safely

The bold plan, known as D-Day minus One destroyed the elaborate Angolan radar system which was providing a heavy missile defence from being used against South African aircraft

Without radar, Angolan MIG 21s piloted by Lieut German and Cubans, refused to attack SAAF aircraft and the security forces

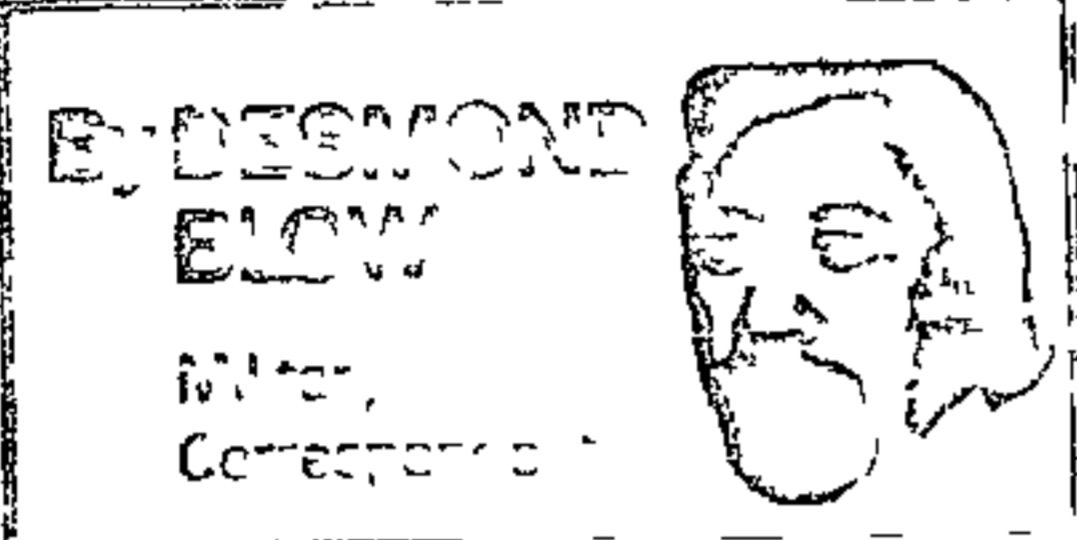
It also prevented Fapla the Angolan defence force, from warning Swapo forces where the South African troops were and thereby prevented them from escaping

In the past Angolan radar had shown up the approach of SAAF aircraft and Swapo troops have fled before the arrival of South African aircraft

If not for the operation, the powerful umbrella of SAMs could have prevented SAAF from controlling the airspace over southern Angola and the troops could have suffered heavy casualties

It would also have prevented the successful evacuation of "Casavae" wounded South African troops carried out by helicopter — and many of the wounded might have died. Not one Casavae died

In an exclusive interview at Oshakati this week, Brigadier "Bossie" Huyser said



of SAAF in the operation and said that the success for the South African was a combination of factors and that the operation was a well-planned one

He said the attack on the radar site was a planned one before the Force intelligence had done a magnificent job of pinpointing radar installations

The missile installations were at Cuito Cuanavale, beyond Namibe, the most northern position reached by the South Africans

The South African forces the very first were not sufficient to

To Page 2

Reds plan

second front ^{Star} _{21/9/87} _W ₍₂₂₎ against SA

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Russians are working hard in Angola to transform Swapo's guerilla operation into a conventional capability that will be used against Namibia and then against South Africa.

This claim has been made in the Washington Post by respected political commentators Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

They claim that the death of two Russian officers in Angola last month was evidence of this "forbidding new element" in the Soviet Union's African plans.

"The Russians are developing a conventional warfare capability against South Africa by integrating Swapo guerillas and the forces of the Soviet-backed regime in Angola.

"At the same time the Russians seek to divert South Africa from its problems in pre-independence Namibia by opening up a second anti-South African front from Mozambique."

This was being done in an attempt to upset the world balance of power "to the grave detriment of the West."

The two men referred to the killing of the two Russians and said that additional evidence made available to them showed Sam Nujoma Swapo's Soviet-trained leader consorting with Angolan military leaders and Soviet or East European advisers near the Namibian border.

They claim the Soviet strategy began to emerge two years ago.

Confidential directives from Moscow stated that Angola should continue providing bases and aid to Swapo despite the certainty of destructive South African reprisal raids.

To reach that objective Moscow promised — and delivered — an extraordinary amount of conventional weapons.

They also installed three major radar and air defence bases (destroyed by the South Africans recently) near the Namibian border armed with SAM-3 and SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles.

At least two of these bases were close enough to the border to control air traffic deep into Namibia and to threaten operations of the South African Air Force.

These bases were part of the Russian "down payment" on its pledge to protect Angola from South African raids against Swapo bases.

Zurich the acid test for new SWA plans

221
CDM 21/9/81

By JOHN MATISONN and IAN HOBBS
ZURICH.

THE Assistant United States Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and a six-member South African delegation arrived in Zurich yesterday for their meeting today on the modified South West Africa settlement plan.

Dr Crocker is armed with details of a plan for independence in January 1983 which he will thrash out with the South African team, led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

The meeting, along with the South African leak of details of the American plan, has raised hopes that the end of the road is nearing in the four-year negotiations and the decades-old dispute over the territory.

And in advance of the pathfinding Zurich meeting, a strict "don't rock the boat" order appears to have gone out to other members of the Western Five contact group on SWA, who are not included in the talks.

The only message from the foreign ministers in London, Bonn and Paris yesterday was that they wished the meeting well if it could help the progress to peace.

The American plan for resolving the key difference that surfaced in recent months — over the proposed United Nations peacekeeping force — provides for a smaller force than the 7500 originally intended.

It will be made up mainly of troops from the Western Five American sources said they would wear the UN uniform — contradicting a South African report that they would wear

If the fu
the vendo

5. PACKAGE SELECTION

To reduce the number from the 7500 planned, some posts which were to be manned by UN troops will now be maintained by civilians. This will include some of the inspecting personnel at polling stations to watch voting on election day.

Timetable

The United States now has a specific timetable which provides for sorting out final details in time to hold elections in 1982 and bring independence in January 1983.

Unless there is a new hitch in the negotiations, the January 1983 deadline should be met.

Today's Zurich meeting is to provide clarifications South Africa requested. US officials were optimistic, but pointed out that agreement was not yet "in the bag".

The modified plan requires a number of amendments to the original UN Security Council Resolution 435 on SWA independence.

These are likely to be embodied in a new resolution Dr Crocker says is aimed at "strengthening" Resolution 435.

It requires prior agreement to a declaration of human rights to be included in independent Namibia's constitution — and which can only be changed afterwards by a two-thirds majority of the legislature.

Criticism

A user's guide

Check on the readability

5.5 Functions and

The package must per
Remember: In a lot

Non-American members of the contact group will not be at the meeting, which comes after increasing behind-the-scenes criticism by the other four contact group members — Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — of growing United States ties with South Africa.

Dr Crocker and the Reagan Administration have also come under mounting attack in the US over increasing evidence of co-operation with Pretoria.

It was not clear how long the session would last, but one US source stressed Dr Crocker had agreed only to "a meeting — singular" to discuss the proposals.

He had to report back to the Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, before Thursday's meeting in New York of the contact group and might even be on his way back to Washington by tomorrow, the source said.

He added it was highly unlikely Dr Crocker or the South Africans would want to make any public statement at this stage of the "extremely sensitive" negotiations.

Silence

"Put it this way, if Dr Crocker sees a microphone or camera he will run the opposite way — it is that sensitive. I think everyone in the contact group realises this and wants to help. There is too much at stake."

The silence is adding to confidence that although France, in particular, and West Germany and Britain more reservedly, are critical of the US policy line on South Africa, they will keep the peace at least until the contact group meets.

And yesterday's goodwill messages from other Western capitals provide a further indication that, in spite of recent French anger, the contact group are united in regarding the SWA and Angolan problems as separate issues.

Swapo gets

STA 21/9/81
WCC aid (2)
S.A. Correspondent

GENEVA — Continuing its fight against apartheid the World Council of Churches today announced grants totalling about R530 000 from its controversial Program to Combat Racism

Swapo will receive almost R115 000 for "administrative and legal defence costs in Namibia"

A further R115 000 is to be split between the ANC, the PAC and the South African Congress of Trade Unions

DIAMOND CNR ELOFF ST JHB • THE FIRS ROSEBANK • CARLTON HOT • WEST ST DUR

Zurich talks raise SWA hopes

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa News Service
Windhoek

Chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek today that a free and fair election in SWA/Namibia seemed to be "coming to a head."

Mr Mudge, who was one of three political leaders called to Cape Town for talks before the South African delegates left for the secret talks now going on in Zurich, said it appeared that both South Africa and the United States now wanted to end the long drawn out independence process.

"I think we must take the latest American initiative very seriously," Mr Mudge said. "I do not think independence can be postponed indefinitely — and the Americans will not allow themselves to be kicked around"

The Zurich talks between high level South African and American teams are being held on the eve of what is seen as a crucial meeting of the Western Five contact group in New York to reach agreement on the American plan.

According to unconfirmed reports from West German sources the Americans have already obtained a large measure of agreement to their plan from both South Africa and the frontline states

From Zurich, Tim Patten of The Star's London Bureau, reports that the holding of the talks in Zurich is "the most positive indication yet that a settlement may be close. It appears that only

the final touches have to be put to a draft already broadly agreed in Pretoria and Washington

The South Africans are to meet American Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, and one of the State Department's SWA/Namibia specialists, Mr Bob Fraser

Talks are expected to last all day today and, if progress is made, will continue tomorrow. The meeting is at the request of the South African Government

Dr Crocker is scheduled to return to the US in time to brief Secretary of State General Alexander Haig, prior to his meeting with the Foreign Ministers of the other four "Contact Group" countries on Thursday

5 provisions

Sapa reports that the five main provisions of the plan, as reported from Washington, Cape Town and Windhoek, are

- A negotiated bill of rights to guarantee minority rights in SWA/Namibia, to be worked out before an election.

- UN troops to monitor the pre-election period, probably drawn mainly from the Western Five

- Swapo will not be allowed any military presence in SWA/Namibia before or during the elections

- Angola would guarantee that Cuban soldiers stationed on its territory would not interfere and would remain north of a pre-determined line

- South Africa would withdraw its armed forces from SWA/Namibia before elections

It is being emphasised in London that these provisions are the basis for the plan, and more detailed issues either have been drafted, or are still under discussion.

Star
21/9/81

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Nujoma denies Free Troops back SWAPO

RPM 21/9/81

LISBON. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has denied South African charges that Cuban or Soviet troops are fighting alongside his guerrillas, according to a bulletin from the Angolan news agency Angop

The agency said Mr Nujoma issued the denial at a Press conference in Angola last Friday, held at the Swapo refugee camp at Cabuta, near Caluio

Runaway veld fires destroy grazing land

Mail Correspondent

TWO runaway veld fires, which destroyed vast tracts of grazing land forest in the Drakensberg on Saturday were finally brought under control by fire fighters yesterday

At least a third of the Royal Natal National Park was burnt out by a blaze which was thought to have started in the neighbourhood of Qwa Qwa homeland before spreading across the mountain into Natal

Although a large area had been blackened by the fires it was mostly grazing land which would probably recover quickly because of the favourable spring weather a spokesman said

No stock or animal losses were reported

A fire which started on Saturday at Cathedral Peak razed a large area of timber land which was fanned by a strong wind. By yesterday the wind had dropped

He added "The Pretoria regime will not be destroyed by troops coming from outside but by forces fighting against colonialism, racism and fascism within Namibia"

The South African Defence Force has announced that a number of Soviet soldiers fighting with Swapo were killed and a Soviet warrant-officer captured during the incursion into southern Angola last month

Mr Nujoma told journalists South Africa's objective was to prevent Angola maintaining its present level of aid to Swapo

He said the latest strike into southern Angola was a result of Swapo guerrillas "intensifying their armed struggle within Namibia"

US rapped

Mr Nujoma stressed that Swapo would not accept any alteration of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 in the search for a negotiated independence settlement for South West Africa

He criticised the United States for its stand on SWA "The struggle of the Namibian people has the support of the entire international community except for the Reagan administration," he said

He criticised the United States for its stand on SWA "The struggle of the Namibian people has the support of the entire international community, except for the Reagan administration," he said

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, is to meet the Director-General of Foreign Affairs Dr Brand Fourie, in Zurich today

Some South African newspapers have reported Dr Crocker would be asked for clarification of new US proposals, including a target date of January 1 1983 for SWA independence

Washington has been trying to make the UN-approved independence plan more acceptable to Pretoria by introducing constitutional guarantees for SWA whites and other minorities

Struggle

Mr Nujoma said yesterday "Swapo will never allow power to be handed over to the puppets which the South Africans are trying to implant in Namibia the struggle will continue until we can raise the Swapo flag in Windhoek"

Angop said the camp where Mr Nujoma was speaking was a Swapo educational centre that housed about 5 000 children between the ages of six and 18, who received basic schooling

The agency rejected South African charges that Cabuta was a military training centre as lies

— Sapa-Reuter

Amel
strategies
SALLEG OF
WORLD STRONG
WINDING

DEATH
FEARS

Bush war toll tops 2 000

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The foray by South African and South West African troops into Angola pushed this year's death toll for all sides in the bush war to more than 2 000 — a sign that the bloody conflict is increasing

And hair-raising details of life in war-torn Owambo were revealed in the latest sitting of the inquest court in Ondangwa — a nerve centre in the operational area

A Minister in the Owambo authority, Mr Daniel Shooya, described how his two children died from burns suffered in a landmine explosion

His children were in the back of a ribbok, an anti-landmine civilian bakkie Mrs Shooya was in the front with her husband Winding along the pathlike road in their vehicle, they detonated a landmine near Ones in central Owambo

Mr Shooya and his wife jumped out of the burning vehicle — but their two children Olva, 4, and Helena, 3, died in the flames

Details of another incident at the kraal of a headman were given at the hearing in which a member of the home guard, now known as special constables, and his wife were killed by mortar fire while sleeping in their home

Another inquest file revealed details of how an off-duty special constable ran amok with his automatic rifle in a beer shop, killing a member of the special counter-insurgency unit who was there

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4.8 Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

4.8.1 Group Accounts

What happens to the interest that has been capitalised when consolidation takes place? If no practical guidelines exist, it is possible for management of the holding company, by virtue of their position of control, to manipulate the profits of the group by merely borrowing funds from outside the group, and then lending these funds to their subsidiary



MR PIK BOTHA

Cabinet discusses secret talk report (22)

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

CARE TOWN — The top-secret talks between Dr Brand, Fourie and Dr Chester Crocker in Zurich were today discussed by the Cabinet amid alarming signs of strain within the Western Five contact group.

Negotiations about SWA/Namibia's independence are again at a critical phase with only one day left before The Five are forced to take some sort of public position.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said today he had received a full report from Dr Fourie, the Director General of the Department, about the Zurich talks.

"The talks have been concluded but I cannot say anything more about it until I have reported to the Prime Minister and my colleagues," Mr Botha said.

He refused to be drawn on the substance of the talks or the diversion of views expressed by America and Britain on one hand and France and West Germany on the other.

However, it appears that one of the main points of discussion was which uniforms the United Nations task force would wear while policing the run-up to the elections.

Both the internal parties and South Africa would prefer the United States troops who are reportedly going to be part of the Untag force to retain their own uniforms, while some members of the contact group may object to this.

Strain is already begin-

Handwritten notes and markings on the right side of the page, including a large bracket and some illegible text.

Handwritten notes and stamps at the top of the page, including a circular stamp on the right.

The Mi-
nister of Foreign Affairs
in Pretoria today ex-
pressed his regret that
the capture of a Russian
airplane in Angola had
been a disaster and
the leader of the Russian
force had in Angola to
refugee.

South Africa's views
on this matter are known
to the Council of Union. Mr
Lott said.

The whole question is
requiring attention.

"I cannot at this stage
comment on the steps
taken by the South Afri-
can Government," he
added.

Lusaka has demanded
that South Africa return
the captured soldier, War-
rant Officer Nikolai Petro-
vich, killed by the offi-
cial South African agent,
Tass, as an engineer.

The Tass statement also
demands the return of the
remains of four Russians
killed during the action in
Angola.

It says the men were
giving technical advice
and training to the Ango-
lan Army and accuses
South Africa of spreading
slandering allegations
about the role the Russian
soldiers played.

South Africa's Minister
of Foreign Affairs, Mr
Lott, refused to
comment.

US tries for Namibia deal

From The Guardian

DAF ES SALAAM — In an apparent softening of its position the Reagan administration is now seeking "a gentleman's understanding" from African states that a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will accompany a SWA/Namibian settlement, according to Western diplomatic sources here.

In return the United States has undertaken to try to stop international military backing for Unita, the rebel movement which is waging a war against Angola's MPLA government. Unita received arms and other military support from South Africa and China.

The sources said that the plan was being discussed, along with specific proposals for a SWA/Namibian settlement at yesterday's Zurich talks between the US Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, and the South African

The latest moves towards a SWA/Namibia settlement could include a "joint" withdrawal by Cuban forces from Angola and SA from SWA-Namibia; and a meeting by France, West Germany, Britain and Canada with General Haig on Thursday.

negotiator, Mr Brand Fourie

There was a revealing comment made by the US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig during his first address to the United Nations General Assembly since he took office.

Although it was only a passing reference he said the US would remain a reliable party in negotiations on independence for SWA/Namibia — and Foreign Ministers of Britain, Canada, France and West Germany will join him on Thursday to review this effort.

Until now the Reagan administration has sought to tie a Cuban withdrawal to a SWA/Namibian independence agreement

While the US still argues that there is a connection, "there's been a change in policy," diplomats here said.

The US is not asking the Angolan government to "commit suicide" by requiring a total Cuban withdrawal simultaneously with a SWA/Namibian settlement, they added.

One possible solution being discussed is that the first Cuban would leave Angola on the same day that the last South African soldier leaves SWA/Namibia.

Other parts of the package might be that the Cubans would initially withdraw behind an as yet unspecified "red line" in northern Angola.

The sources here con-

22



Crocker . . . seeking "gentleman's agreement" on Cuban troop withdrawals

tend that the Reagan administration is already moving a way from its earlier diplomatic support for Unita.

The African Frontline states chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, has stated that a Cuban withdrawal would be logical once SWA/Namibian independence had been achieved.

● In Copenhagen, the

Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said he "did not welcome" talks between the US and South Africa on an independence plan for SWA/Namibia, reports Sapa-AP.

He said he was "not very happy" about talks that might deviate from United Nations Resolution 435.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass has also attacked the US. South African talks, saying both were planning to install a puppet government.

● Swapo leader Sam Nujoma said he would not accept an alternative to the United Nations resolution granting independence to SWA/Namibia and would continue to fight Pretoria for control of disputed Namibia until independence was granted.

● In Nairobi, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya has urged the OAU to step up material and military support for Angola.

UK viewers shown 'refugee' camp

Star, 23/9/87

221
W

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British television viewers have been given a close look at a Swapo refugee camp in Angola and told that South African claims that it is a guerilla base are wrong.

The film screened here yesterday on Independent Television also showed a large group of Europeans in the camp

According to ITM reporter Jon Snow, there were Scandinavians, East Germans and two Russians

"South Africa claims these men and women are military advisers. In reality they are teachers, doctors and nurses provided free of charge by their governments," said Snow

Film shot at the camp showed hundreds of

blacks, described as refugees from SWA/Namibia, greeting Swapo leader Sam Nujoma

Mr Nujoma told Snow that Swapo would reject the Euro-American initiative on SWA/Namibia if it deviated from the United Nations resolution of three years ago which guaranteed independence for the territory.

"With the arrival of Mr Nujoma, what had previously seemed just a refugee camp appeared to transform itself into the base of a government-in-exile with a people preparing for nationhood

"South Africa claims this place is a guerilla camp. A few Swapo fighters present appeared only to safeguard their leader," Snow said

US optimistic on SWA settlement 221

Star 23/9/81

By John D'Oliveira
The Star's Bureau

WASHINGTON — On the eve of the Western contact group Ministers' meeting in New York tomorrow, United States officials remain cautiously but firmly optimistic about the prospects of a Namibian settlement

In an interview yesterday Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, said reports suggesting that no progress had been made in his discussions on Monday with senior South African Government officials in Zurich were "rubbish"

REPORTS

The reports, broadcast by the BBC and distributed by news agencies claimed Dr Crocker had abruptly left Zurich a day ahead of schedule and that he had said the talks had made no progress

Dr Crocker said "We came back when we had accomplished what we set out to accomplish"

He said he could not comment further

Tomorrow Dr Crocker goes to New York to confer with the US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, and the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Ger-



Lord Carrington

many. France and Canada on the Namibian issue

He will report to them on his discussions with top South African officials

South Africa watchers in Washington believe the Zurich meeting confirmed claims made in the US by Dr Crocker and General Haig that "very substantial progress" had been made in the search for a Namibian settlement

They also believe that most of the major obstacles to a settlement — certainly most of those at which the South African Government had balked — had been overcome, although a great deal of work still has to be done

Donald Knowler of The Star's New York Bureau

reports that negotiations to avert a "winner takes all situation" after proposed elections in Namibia were making progress, according to Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, yesterday

Lord Carrington said he and the representatives of the other four nations making up the Western contact group were more hopeful now about a settlement than they had been for some time

He said the five Foreign Ministers, meeting in New York tomorrow to discuss SWA/Namibia, would receive a report on this week's meeting in Zurich

RHODESIA

Lord Carrington said at a Press conference that the situation in SWA/Namibia could not be compared to that in the old Rhodesia

"But we must avoid a winner takes all situation. There must be some guidelines to protect minorities, not just whites," he said

The Star's Political Correspondent, reports from Cape Town that South Africa's diplomatic team arrives in Cape Town today and is scheduled to see the Prime Minister for a personal report-back

situation. Perhaps in the light of the increasing labour surplus in the rural areas since 1960 (on this, see my African population, employment and incomes on farms outside the reserves, 1923-1969) we may assume that gross immigration into the rural areas has been small. A second problem arises in the interpretation of the 'black spot removals and homeland consolidation' figures. If there is a removal from a privately owned non-scheduled black spot to a homeland, this will show up in

employment rates for households as a whole were found to be 13% for men and 29% for women. This can be compared with rates for settled households in metropolitan areas: about sixty per cent of men and eighty per cent of women in metropolitan areas live in settled households. Virtually all the metropolitan unemployment is concentrated in settled households, very little, of course, being found among migrants. So to get the settled rates, one needs to multiply the measured rates by 1,67 for men and 1,25 for women leading to estimates of 13% and 23% respectively. so the median rate of household unemployment is very little different for

shall limit myself to two conceptual and four empirical points. conceptual points are:
s concept of marginalisation needs to be specified not an abstract theoretical level but should also contain out deciding whether a specific group of people has been used or not. The empirical aspect of the issue has not recently clarified, at least not in South Africa. If, fairly simply, one understands marginalisation as a of reducing a group's life chances (above all in relation hour market) to a level significantly below those in comparable group, then it seems that one should focus to the labour market (and the indicator of its con- nemployment). Access can be considered in institutional in terms of the skill content of jobs available; it be seen in relation to the aggregate level of demand . This specification will be used here.
eds to ask constantly whether factors which apply to tlements do not apply to homeland populations in gene- whether, if marginalisation is going on, whether ether than just closer settlement people are being ad. As the closer settlement population rises in total homeland population, then there will be a hmetic tendency to convergence of conditions in the the whole.
all points are these:
already been pointed out the median local unemploy- or the closer settlements studied is higher than the erage, suggesting a differentiation between the part le at this level. On the other hand, the median
employment rates for households as a whole were found to be 13% for men and 29% for women. This can be compared with rates for settled households in metropolitan areas: about sixty per cent of men and eighty per cent of women in metropolitan areas live in settled households. Virtually all the metropolitan unemployment is concentrated in settled households, very little, of course, being found among migrants. So to get the settled rates, one needs to multiply the measured rates by 1,67 for men and 1,25 for women leading to estimates of 13% and 23% respectively. so the median rate of household unemployment is very little different for

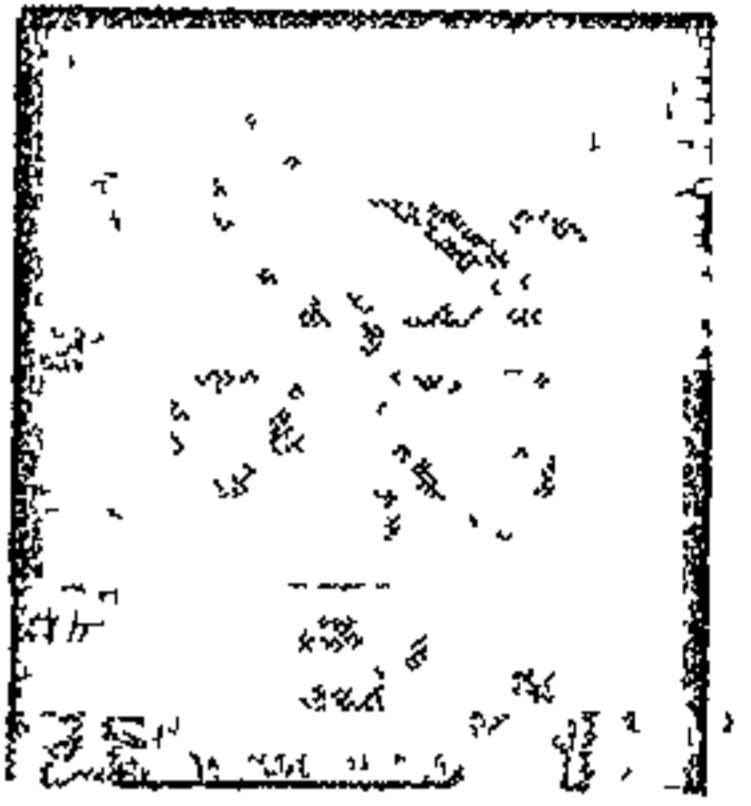
SADF's 'big chance' to free Van der Mescht

der Mescht.

Mrs Rosie van der Mescht said they had not heard any news from Johan for months. The last letter they received was in March this year.

Mr Van der Mescht said "We are all very nervous because it is too quiet and you know something is going on — but what?"

He said it was now already a month since Pestretsov had been captured "and for the first time the Government have now caught a big fish — but we have heard nothing and can only keep on hoping".



NIKOLAI PESTRETSOV
An obvious swop

Sapper Van der Mescht's wife Cheryl also said she had not heard anything but agreed it would be obvious for the South African Government to exchange the Russian prisoner for her husband.

Mrs Van der Mescht said the SADF had also not been in contact with her.

"They have not said anything and I don't know about anything".

She said she had heard about Pestretsov's capture on the news "and I presume it would be the obvious thing to exchange my husband for Pestretsov".

At the weekend Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs said South Africa was giving attention to the fact that the Russians had acknowledged the capture of a Russian soldier in Angola earlier this month.

Mr Botha was asked to comment on the report by Tass, the official Russian news agency, that South Africa had captured a "military adviser".

A spokesman for the SADF said he could not comment on whether Sapper Van Der Mescht would be exchanged with Pestretsov.

"Negotiations are being held by the Department of Foreign Affairs because it is a diplomatic matter and out of our hands, the spokesman said.

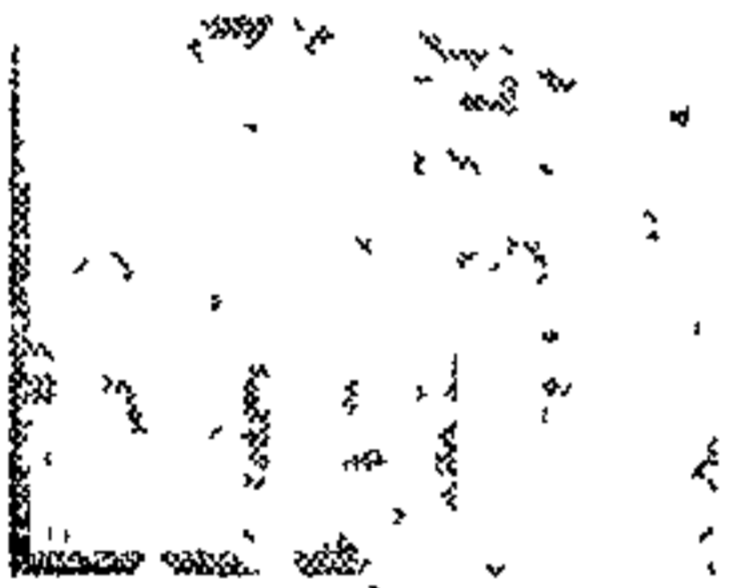
A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said they could not add anything to what Mr Botha had said.

THE capture of Russian sergeant-major Nikolai Pestretsov was the Government's "big chance" to gain the return of South Africa's only prisoner-of-war, Sapper Johan van der Mescht, says the POW's father.

Mr Koos van der Mescht said the family "had not heard anything from the South African Defence Force, but we do have a suspicion something could happen".

By MARIA TUIT

JOHAN VAN DER MESCHT
POW since 1978



Sapper Van der Mescht has been in captivity since February 1978.

Mr Van der Mescht said the capture of the Russian "is the biggest chance the SADF have had to free Johan and the circumstances are now extremely favourable for an exchange".

Mr Van der Mescht said if the SADF did not do something now "we don't know if they will ever do anything".

Sapper Van der Mescht's capture has affected the family, particularly the health of Mr Van der Mescht.

Mrs Rosie van der Mescht said they had not heard any news from Johan for months. The last letter they received was in March this year.

Mr Van der Mescht said "We are all very nervous because it is too quiet and you know something is going on — but what?"

He said it was now already a month since Pestretsov had been captured and for the first time the Government have now

Reform Party to Boycott Elections

23/9 By CHRIS FREEMAN

STRONG public opposition to the South African Indian Council is one of the main reasons why the Indian Reform Party (IRP) has pulled out of the SAIC elections in November. The RP leader, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, said yesterday

Top SWA

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOFK — SWA National Party vice chairman, Mr Eben van Zijl today announced his resignation from active politics in what is seen as a severe blow to SWA/Namibia's white majority party.

Mr van Zijl, one time "crown prince" of the party, announced his decision while on leave after losing the race for the party leadership in July.

SWA 24/9/87 politician resigns (2.21)

He said that it had become necessary to reconsider his position in public life because of developments, after the retirement of SWA National Party chairman, Mr A H du Plessis at the party congress on July 28.

Mr van Zijl, an advocate and farmer, did not specify today what had happened within the party since the change of leadership.

He resigned his positions as Executive Com-

mittee member, member of the National Assembly — where he headed the official Opposition — and vice chairman of the SWA National Party.

Mr van Zijl is recognised in SWA/Namibia as a local affairs expert and the pillar of the right-wing in the SWA National Party.

He was regarded as the arch political foe of DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge.

South Africa puts conditions on US plan

Peace in SWA:

key talks today

Star 24/9/81

221

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa's response last night to America's SWA/Namibia plan — believed to be one of conditional acceptance — will be the critical factor at the five-nation talks which start in New York today.

Excitement in diplomatic circles was almost tangible today after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, communicated South Africa's reply to the Western five contact group last night.

This follows the secret meeting between Dr Brand Fourie and Dr Chester Crocker in Zurich, where finer details of the settlement plan were thrashed out

Yesterday South Africa's State Security Council, a body with virtually as much power as the Cabinet, met to discuss and decide on the plan

After discussions lasting more than an hour, Mr Botha was given the go-ahead to draft his communique to the five Foreign Ministers meeting in New York.

Mr Botha spent four hours with Dr Fourie drafting the reply, which was then given to the three ambassadors and two charges d'affaire representing the Western countries

Nobody would reveal details of the reply

It appears however that South Africa has accepted the US plan with some strict provisions

Among these are:

- The UN peace-keeping troops would include US troops wearing national uniforms. South Africa has asked for the troops to be composed of elements from the five Western countries plus Nigerian troops — which explains Mr Botha's reference to that country in the Foreign Affairs Budget Vote last week.

Swapo

● Swapo fighters would be concentrated at bases in Angola and Cuban troops would be kept behind an imaginary "red line" in Angola.

● Whites in a new Namibia would retain property and political rights.

● A constitution would be worked out either in the run-up to elections or immediately afterwards

These details were first "leaked" to the West German newspaper, Allgemeine Zeitung, before the Crocker talks with Dr Fourie, started in Zurich.

West Germany's Ambassador to South Africa, Dr Ekkehard Eickhoff, recently visited Windhoek for talks there.

Whatever the details of the new US plan to be discussed today, it will be based on Resolution 435 of the UN

It is expected that the plan will be made public after today's meeting if accord is reached within the contact group

There are signs of strain between France and Germany on one side and the English-speaking nations on the other, with Canada in the middle

However, the US is unlikely to have pursued the plan without getting conditional acceptance from Swapo as well, and possibly tacit consent from the front-line states including Angola

PAR AMOUNT (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)	PROPORTION DEFAULTED (Per Cent)	PROPORTION CALLED (Per Cent)	PROMISED YIELD (Per Cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

AGENCY RATING

Summary (rails, utilities, industrials):

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- II.....
- III.....
- IV.....
- V.....
- VI-IX
- I-III

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I-IV.....

TABLE 1

Western Five proposals signal new start for SWA

ROM
25/9/87
221

NEW YORK. — Final negotiations to implement the U N plan for South West Africa's future will begin next month and will be aimed at leading the territory to independence in 1982, the Western-Five contact group announced yesterday, after talks at Foreign Minister level.

The announcement said that, after consultations with black African governments and South Africa the issues involved had been identified more clearly.

"This is a new start. We see new elements — the most important is the good faith of the parties and their willingness to negotiate," the Canadian Foreign Secretary, Dr Mark MacGuigan, told a Press conference after the meeting of Ministers from the American, British, French and West German governments.

In a joint statement, the five Foreign Ministers announced what amounts to a new round of negotiations based on the American initiative to strengthen the U N plan and make it acceptable to the South African Government.

"In the consultations the five governments have developed proposals for a timetable for further and final negotiations aimed at implementing Security Council Resolution 435 in 1982," the statement said.

"We have now completed our initial consideration of possible constitutional principles for the constituent assembly."

Confidence

The Five believe that their proposals are likely to secure the confidence of all concerned and intend to start discussions of the proposed constitutional principles, as well as a timetable and an approach to other remaining issues, with the interested parties in October.

Dr MacGuigan said the Five would send envoys to the Frontline States and South Africa to begin the "final negotiations."

But neither Dr MacGuigan nor the U S State Department spokesman, Mr Dean Fischer, would commit himself to the achievement of independence in 1982.

The meeting of the five Foreign Ministers appeared to have repaired the split that occurred when the U.S stood alone in blocking the recent UN resolution condemning South Africa's incursion into Angola.

At yesterday's meeting in the Plaza Hotel, opposite the U N, the Five had before them the South African Government's reaction to the American initiative discussed at secret talks in Zurich this week.

The South African reply was not disclosed but Dr MacGuigan told reporters "You can conclude that we feel the answer was sufficiently satisfactory to allow us to issue this statement."

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4.3. LOGICAL ASSIGNMENT STATEMENT

Big five peace hopes run high

Star
25/9/87
221

By Donald Knowler, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Western "Contact" Group launched an urgent attempt to achieve a settlement in SWA/Namibia yesterday after receiving "encouraging" signals from both the Frontline African states and South Africa.

The foreign ministers of the five-nation group announced here that negotiations would start soon in implementing a United Nations independence plan for SWA/Namibia during 1982.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, said "The train was derailed in Geneva in January. Now it is back on the rails, but we have a considerable way to go."

Lord Carrington said the fresh initiative had met with an encouraging response from the frontline states and progress had been made in talks between one of the five, the US and South Africa to bridge differing views on the independence process.

"South Africa and America have cleared up a lot of misunderstanding," he said.

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, America, France, West Germany and Canada who met at the US mission to the United Nations here yesterday morning, said in their statement that there had been extensive consultation with Frontline governments, the Organisation of African Unity and South Africa recently.

"It is therefore now possible to identify more clearly the issues involved and a process for their resolution which would lead to implementation of Security Council Resolution 435," they said.

In Cape Town the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was not available for comment on statements issued by the group.

Sapa reports that diplomatic sources described the comments as prematurely optimistic because the "satisfactory" South African response to US initiatives was still a long way from acceptance by the Frontline states and Swapo.

One Government source said a measure of caution was required.

The five said in New York the new round of discussions would start in October, and these would centre on "proposed constitutional principles as well as a timetable and an approach to other remaining issues..."

MARTYN ADELBURG

FM 25/9/81

Vietnam and Namibia

(221)

Martyn Adelburg is an American post-graduate researcher presently living in SA. He paints a scenario for a possible solution to the SWA/Namibia conflict should the current round of negotiations not bear fruit.

While the American involvement in Vietnam cannot be directly compared with the SA involvement in Namibia, there are many similarities between the two conflicts.

Both America and SA are supporting — or did support — governments which do not have sufficient support from their indigenous populations. This does not mean that the Vietcong or Swapo necessarily have a popular appeal. What they do possess is a highly trained cadre of military fighters capable of terrorising the civilian population. This form of guerrilla warfare is aided by a host of friendly nations who supply them with an abundance of arms and other military equipment.

Swapo wishes to control Namibia through the "barrel of the gun," and not via the ballot box.

This produces a sort of Catch-22 situation for the armies which aid the locally elected governments. In Vietnam, the Americans were accused of supporting an oppressive regime. Though the Vietcong were hated, Ho Chi Minh was considered by many Vietnamese as the father of Vietnamese nationalism. The margin of victory was clearly in favour of this nationalist hero and not in the favour of an oppressive oligarchy — even though they were supported by thousands of American troops and the most sophisticated American weapons.

Whatever political support the DTA

has acquired — and in my opinion it has been substantial — has been eroded by divisions among the political organisations in the country. Dirk Mudge could not convince any of the black splinter political groups to join his multiracial political coalition. This is not because Mudge and his Council of Ministers are not democratically inclined, but rather because most Namibians are not politically sophisticated enough to join any political movement.

In my opinion, Sam Nujoma and Swapo have been out of the country for so long that their grassroots political support is minimal. Whatever success they have had has been by terrorising the local population. It is doubtful whether Swapo or the DTA could attain a majority of votes in a nationally-held election. The DTA will remain in power with the support of the SA military. Swapo will attempt to attain power through continued guerrilla warfare.

What is the solution to this dilemma? SA must call for a general election at the earliest possible date — regardless of whether it is approved by the UN or not. This would be an election in which all parties would be called upon to participate, including Swapo. To ensure electoral fairness, a team of observers from SA and the frontline states would be called upon to supervise the elections — outside the framework of the UN.

This should be acceptable to SA, the DTA and Swapo, and would also test to what extent the frontline states really desire a negotiated settlement leading to independence.

After all, if frontline leaders could host a cocktail party for the SA delegation at Geneva, they can also participate in a peacemaking process which would save the lives of many Namibians and South African soldiers and ensure the future prosperity of SWA.

ON THE BRINK

FM 25/9/81

(221)

On the eve of this week's (Thursday) meeting of the Western Five, contact group on SWA/Namibia, details of the proposed settlement plan for the territory were shrouded in deep secrecy

Sources in London, Bonn and Pretoria were unable (or unwilling) to provide any new insights into the state of play in the Namibian saga. It was pointed out, however, that the press had made "far too much fuss" about the Brand Fourie-

Chester Crocker talks in Zurich

These were held at SA's request to "dot the i's and cross the t's" and were "not

crucial" to the settlement package being put together by the five foreign ministers

"Leaks" in SA on the structure of the package (said to involve moves to strengthen UN Resolution 435 by concessions to SA on a Bill of Rights, nationality of UN troops and guarantees for minorities) were seen as attempts by the PW Botha administration to prepare NP supporters against rightwing accusations of a "sell-out"

But it was not clear what would emerge from the five foreign ministers'

meeting. A communique was expected and it was speculated that it would be a fairly upbeat and optimistic statement on hopes to start implementing a settlement in 1982 with a seven-month timetable to elections

Assuming all goes well, the package will be "put on the table" for the frontline states, Swapo and SA to consider formally

Diplomats were stressing, however, that they had been this close to a settlement before, only to see their hopes dashed at the last moment

PFPP attitude to Swapo

Political Staff

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The chief Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, yesterday hit back at Nationalist attempts to cast doubt on the Opposition's attitude towards Swapo

"We regard Swapo as an enemy who is using violence in order to obtain political power. And it is therefore the enemy of the Defence Force and the enemy of the people of South Africa," Mr Schwarz said during the Defence Budget debate.

"That is very simple. They lay mines and they ambush our soldiers. They kill, maim and abduct civilians and as far as we are concerned they have to be fought and are to be regarded as an enemy. There is no question about it."

"Our attitude is that anybody who wants to participate in a free and fair election without violence in South West Africa is welcome to do so, but we want to have no truck with people who want to use violence, who want to kill our people, who want to abduct other leaders and who indulge in activities of this nature."

"I hope that puts an end to the matter now."

Black states to Swapo on peace

Star 26/9/81 (221)

By Donald Knowler, The Star Bureau

New York

Representatives of the Frontline states have scheduled a crucial meeting here with the South West Africa People's Organisation for Monday to discuss the renewed Western initiative on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Peter Mueshahange, Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs, said yesterday that he would voice his "disappointment" over the Western statement issued on Thursday which outlined the initiative.

The five-nation Contact Group said negotiations aimed at achieving an internationally-recognised settlement during 1982 would start next month. Mr Mueshahange said the statement offered "nothing new."

Moi could play key SWA role

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said here yesterday that the United States was prepared to press on in its search for a SWA/Namibia settlement.

And immediately afterwards Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, conceded that "a solution may be found" in the territory.

The two leaders spoke to the Press briefly after a meeting largely devoted to the contentious SWA/Namibian issue.

The Kenyan president is the first African leader to have met President Reagan for formal discussions, and observers believed he conveyed to the President Africa's fears that the Reagan Administration had tilted American policy towards South Africa.

In a farewell statement, President Reagan said the United States sought the "closest of ties" with Africa and that the United States was determined to find an internationally acceptable solution for Namibia.

The Kenyan President's moderate response to the Reagan statement is seen here as further evidence that progress continues to be made in the search for a settlement.

As chairman of the OAU, Mr Moi could play a key role in helping the Reagan Administration gain African acceptance for the plan — the outlines of which will shortly be referred to the frontline states and Swapo for their reaction.

Thursday's statement by the Western contact group re-inforced the cautious optimism which Washington has displayed on its Namibian initiative over the past few months.

"At first glance there is nothing here that interests us, but we are waiting to see what the Frontline states make of it," he said.

Mr Mueshahange said Swapo was maintaining its position that the Security Council's Resolution 435 was non-negotiable.

The five Western nations are seeking to strengthen the plan to incorporate certain guarantees for minority groups after independence.

South Africa has demanded such conditions and assurances that a UN military and administrative presence in the territory during the independence build-up will act impartially.

The Contact Group has not spelled out how the fresh negotiations will be carried out, but there is speculation here that the West will send a high-level team to black Africa and South Africa.

Mr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has been tipped to head the delegation.

Mr Crocker met South Africa's Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Brand Fourie in Geneva this week and it is anticipated that the subject of those discussions will be related to the leaders of frontline nations.

In Windhoek the chairman of the SWA/Namibian Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, told Sapa yesterday that he expected a delegation of the Western contact group would consult directly with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance next month.

"In any event, we will

plan meet

tions with the West"

Mr Mudge said he was not prepared to comment further as he had not been told of new proposals from any source.

He said a diplomatic mission led by the US Deputy Secretary of State, Mr William Clark, had informed the DTA that the delegation would return to Windhoek. The Clark delegation visited the territory in June.

In Stockholm Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday that the UN plan for SWA/Namibia should have been implemented long ago.

"All nations, not least the big powers, must work to wreck the terrible apartheid system. The UN peace plan must be implemented soon. It should have been implemented long ago," he said.

At the UN Nigeria yesterday rejected any attempt to forge a link between SWA/Namibia independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

June 1983: That's the latest SWA target date

JUNE 1983 is the new target for South West African independence, now that the Western powers have decided on a fresh round of negotiation.

This is according to highly placed diplomatic sources in New York

While implementation of the long-stalled United Nations plan next year remains the public position, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and others of the five negotiating governments will concede privately that the middle of the following year is nearer the mark for actual independence elections

Nothing has yet been agreed by South Africa, officials caution, and a laborious step-by-step process of piecemeal negotiations spanning Pretoria and the six frontline capitals is in prospect

This starts with next month's mission expected to visit Salisbury first, then tour the other frontliners before arriving in the Republic

Sullen

It will concentrate on seeking agreement on a set of constitutional principles or a bill of rights to be pressed on the future State

Displaying a mixture of frustration and impotence African envoys greeted Thursday's Western communique with a sullen silence and turned their attention to winning the endorsement of the non-aligned group of nations for Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Salim's candidacy as UN Secretary-General

Clinched late on Friday, this made him a formidable challenger to Dr Kurt Waldheim

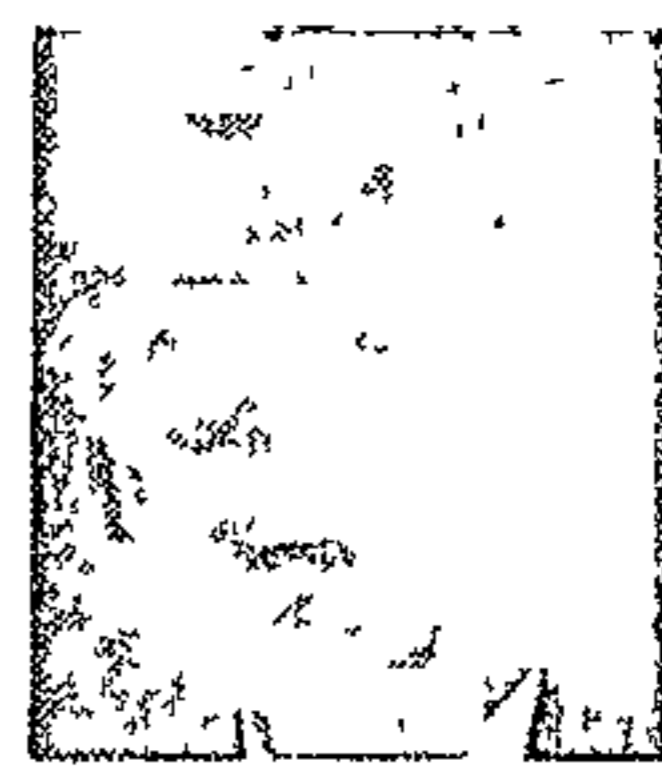
Addressing the General Assembly, Mr Salim made only a passing reference to the new South West initiative

The five had "an obligation" to see the territory through to independence with the UN maintaining a central role", he said

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ib Afeku, who saw US Secretary of State General Alexander Haig right after the five announced their move, complained of 'absurd theatrics' and told the assembly that Nigeria was determined to see installed "a democratically elected government led by Swann"



SAM NUJOMA



RONALD REAGAN

dependence elections, the exact definition of the proposed demilitarized zone the location of Cuban troops in Angola, and the partiality of the UN towards Swapo

Sources involved in the negotiations said this week the new positive mood was based more on 'atmospherics' rather than substantive progress

There was a feeling that the negotiation process was in motion again and that South Africa's willingness to cooperate and be more flexible was accepted as genuine

This is an advance since the Geneva conference in January, which, in the Western view, was deliberately collapsed by South Africa

Obstacle

"The feeling is that this time it might just work," said a diplomatic source, as if surprised at his own conviction

UN impartiality, an enormous obstacle throughout the settlement process, remains one of the biggest stumbling blocks for South Africa and sources say, the latest talks have still not

found a way of guaranteeing satisfaction

It is understood however, that the main progress has been on South African demands that the rights of minorities be protected in an independent South West

Representatives of the frontline states will meet in New York next week to discuss the matter and Swapo is expected to join them in the meeting

Their meeting will coincide with an address to the United Nations on Thursday by President Daniel Moi, of Kenya, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity

He has gone into battle on the issue of South West, but his is a voice of moderation compared with that of most African leaders

He is regarded as being close to Washington and held talks in Washington last week with President Reagan

Sources close to Mr Moi say he believes any conference on South West should be held in Africa

They say it is more than likely that he will offer Nairobi as a conference venue. Some observers in Nairobi believe the South Africans would agree to Nairobi as a venue

Caution

While most parties agree that the climate for settlement is better now than before, they are cautioning against euphoric beliefs that the issue is all but signed, sealed and settled

This is a view supported by informed sources in Cape Town. The belief is, however, that a new start has been made and that the process is back on track

The view in Cape Town is that substantive issues which before, have brought the negotiations to a dead stop still remain unresolved and their potential for stalling the process remains as lethal as ever

These according to Cape Town sources are largely the question of the nature and deployment of the United Nations monitoring force during the in-

NAMIBIA FOR THE

S. Tubman
27/9/81
221

By DONALD KNOWLER

NEW YORK: Informal contact to "sell" the West's renewed initiative on Namibia to black Africa started in the corridors and reception rooms of the United Nations headquarters here this week.

As the Western contact group announced plans for a new round of negotiations on Namibia on Thursday, African foreign ministers and senior diplomats meeting here were being sounded out on the initiative, said diplomatic sources.

The five-nation Western group said in a joint statement that formal negotiations would start next month aimed at achieving an internationally-recognised settlement during 1982.

The start of the UN General Assembly's annual debate on world affairs this week provided the opportunity for behind-the-scenes discussion, if not hard negotiation on Namibia.

Foreign ministers from most of the African countries had gathered for the debate, together with the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi.

And the foreign ministers of the contact group nations — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — were also speaking in the assembly, as well as meeting on Namibia.

Diplomatic sources said it was a visit by an OAU mission, led by Kenya's Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, to Washington recently that had opened the door to black Africa.

The successful talks between the delegation and US Secretary of State Alexander Haig had made it possible for the Western Five to think in terms of opening fresh negotiations as soon as possible with the African side of the equation.

Although the Western foreign ministers did not specify in their statement what form the coming negotiations would take, it is believed that they will dispatch a high-level delegation to the frontline capitals and South Africa.

The delegation could also go to Nigeria and Kenya. Observers here believe the mission will be led by Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Mr Crocker met Brand Fourie, South Africa's Director-General for Foreign Affairs, in Geneva earlier this week to seek South Africa's go-ahead for the new negotiations.

South Africa has agreed in principle to Western assurances regarding the independence process. These include "strengthening" the UN independence blueprint so that it provides guarantees for minorities.

Another contentious issue has been South Africa's concern about UN military and administrative presence in Namibia during the independence build-up.

South Africa is seeking firm assurances that this contingent will act in an impartial way.

Most UN member states regard the externally-based South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibia people."

WEST LOBBIES
BLACK STATES ON
SETTLEMENT PLAN

221

18/9/81

Meanwhile representatives of the Frontline States have scheduled a meeting here with Swapo for tomorrow to discuss the Western initiative.

Mr Peter Mueshthrange, Swapo's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said he would voice his disappointment over the Western statement which outlined the initiative.

He said the statement offered nothing new. "But we are waiting to see what the Frontline States make of it."

Swapo was maintaining its position that a Western-conceived United Nations-approved plan for Namibia's independ-

No deal on Cubans - Nigeria

ence was "non-negotiable." In the UN Nigeria yesterday rejected any attempt to forge a link between independence for Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, reports Sape-Reuter.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Adun-criticised western countries for failing to deal with "South African intransigence" over Namibia.

As long as South Africa continued its "criminal

rappage" across the borders of African states, the threatened countries would feel obliged to obtain military assistance from any quarter, he said.

Referring to South Africa, he said the foreign minister of "that pariah state" was recently reported to have called for cooperation between his country and Nigeria in the interests of security, peace and progress.

The "racist regime" only needed to withdraw its troops from Angola and

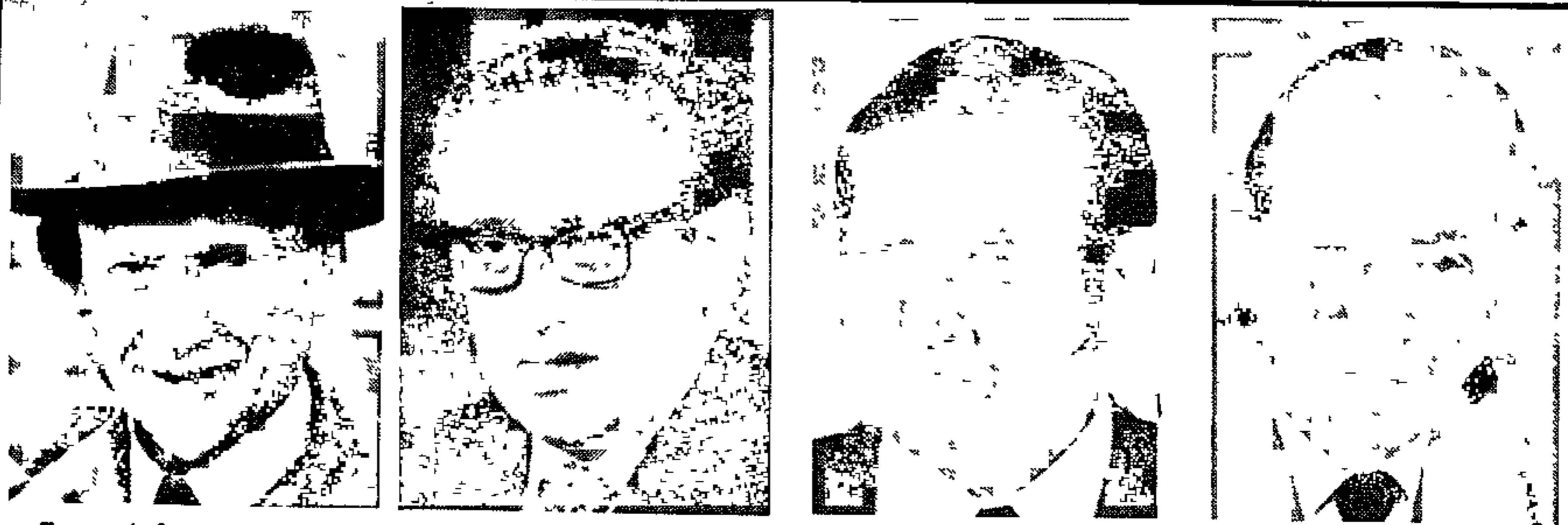
other African states, cooperate fully in granting independence to Namibia and replace the "obnoxious apartheid system" with genuine democracy, he said.

"It will then find Nigeria, and indeed all African states, ever willing and ready to extend a right hand of fellowship, and welcome it wholeheartedly into the fold of the Organisation of African Unity," he added.

In Windhoek, the chairman of the SWA

Namibian Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he expected a delegation of the Western contact group would consult directly with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance next month.

In Melbourne, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said if a solution to the problem of independence for Namibia was not found within a few months, it could engulf Southern Africa in a conflict that would threaten inter-national peace.



From left, the Prime Minister, General Jan Smuts, requests annexation of SWA in 1946, the United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, leads Western initiatives after 1974; internal leader Mr Dirk Mudge scores a landslide victory in 1978 elections, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, heads UN initiatives

Perennial problem of SWA dispute

CT 28/9/81 221

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE perennial problem of SWA/Namibia, which has again come into focus with optimism being expressed over a United States plan for independence for the territory by 1983, has been described as the world's oldest and probably its most intractable colonial issue

At the core of a dispute that can be traced back to the end of World War I, when the League of Nations granted South Africa a mandate to administer the former German colony, is the security of title to this mineral-rich territory

The question on which the United Nations and South Africa have time and again become bogged down in the halting moves towards independence, is which of these claimants is sovereign over the territory and which of them therefore enjoys legitimacy of rule

The battle lines were really drawn at the birth of the United Nations in 1946, and for 35 years the UN has sought to acquire control over the territory against resolute South African opposition, by exerting legal, political and moral pressures on the South African Government

These, in brief, have been the developments in the SWA/Namibia dispute that have led to the latest international talks on independence for the territory

1946 — General Smuts,



The chief protagonists — the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma.

strongly condemning South Africa's refusal to comply with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on SWA/Namibia. It declares South Africa's presence in the territory to be illegal and all its acts there to be illegal and invalid

At this stage the dispute sharpens considerably, with the African States, which have become the largest group in the UN, engaging in an ever-strengthening onslaught against the so-called "White South"

1971 — The World Court hands down an advisory opinion which says in effect that South Africa is in illegal occupation of SWA/Namibia. The Security Council

lapse and the trauma of the Angolan war. This period also sees the beginning of Western initiatives to resolve the conflict, led by the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, — largely as a response to the build-up of Soviet influence in the region and its support for liberation movements, including Swapo

In this period there is also a further strengthening of Swapo's international standing and an enlargement of its military capability, with a greater supply of weapons from the Soviet Union, training and other assistance from the Cubans and the establishment of more effective bases in Angola, for in-

ministrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice M T Steyn

But important political developments inside South Africa bring a hardened position on SWA/Namibia and further dim the chances of a negotiated settlement. After the visit of the UN mission, South Africa accuses Western governments of double-dealing over proposals for a settlement, and lodges strong objections to a report by Dr Waldheim

In Pretoria, the Foreign Ministers of the Western Five battle to reach agreement with South Africa on the issue. An outcome of these talks, attended among others by the US Secretary

CT. (22) 28/9/81

Prime Minister of South Africa and one of the architects of the UN, formally requests the world body to agree to the annexation of SWA/Namibia by the Union of South Africa. The UN rejects this by 37 votes to nil, with nine countries abstaining.

Smuts undertakes, as "a measure of goodwill", to submit an annual report on SWA/Namibia for the information of the UN.

1948 — The new Nationalist government of South Africa discontinues this practice on grounds that it gives South Africa's opponents at the UN a basis for attacking this country's racial policies.

1950 — The International Court of Justice at The Hague, Netherlands, gives an advisory opinion at the request of the UN General Assembly, in which the court holds that the supervisory functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations should now be exercised by the UN. South Africa does not accept this opinion.

1960 to 1966 — Attention on the issue is again focused on the World Court, where Ethiopia and Liberia have brought cases against South Africa, alleging violations of the mandate agreement in the administration of SWA/Namibia. Although these contentious proceedings are conducted in an international legal context, in fact they reflect the new political content in the dispute.

The World Court's judgment, which does not go into the merits of the case at all, is that Ethiopia and Liberia had no legal right to bring the case to the court. The dispute is therefore thrown back into the political arena of the General Assembly.

Meanwhile, in 1962, SWA/Namibia is visited by UN delegates Dr V Carpio and Dr S M de Alva, who afterwards submit conflicting reports, and in 1963 the South Africa Government accepts a plan proposed by the Odendaal Commission, providing for the implementation of the policy of separate development in the territory, with each ethnic group exercising self-determination.

This replaces the previous idea of incorporation of SWA/Namibia into South Africa, but it is widely interpreted as the export of apartheid from South Africa into the disputed territory.

1969 — The UN Security Council sets October 4 as the deadline for the withdrawal of South Africa's administration from SWA/Namibia. South Africa rejects this ultimatum.

1970 — The Security Council adopts a resolution

accepts this opinion, but South Africa does not.

During this period the international position of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo), which has developed as one of the



Mr Cyrus Vance

so-called liberation movements of Southern Africa, becomes decidedly stronger, and its voice is now recognized in international circles as having a determining influence on the course of events.

(Ironically, although the name Namibia, which emanated from Swapo, has gradually gained acceptance even by the South Africa Government, this organization retains the "South West Africa" element in its own name.)

In 1972/73 a new approach is attempted by the Security Council and this constitutes a brief period of detente. The new Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, visits South Africa for discussions with the government. He then appoints a special representative, Ambassador Escher of Switzerland, who conducts lengthy negotiations with the South African Government and also visits SWA/Namibia for talks.

Although no agreement is reached, this period sees a greater degree of flexibility in the South African Government's approach to the SWA/Namibia issue and there is a decided shift in its policy, away from the separate development blueprint of the Odendaal Commission towards serious consideration of maintaining SWA/Namibia as one whole — if the different ethnic groups of the territory eventually so decide.

1974 — Mr Sean MacBride, a former Irish Foreign Minister and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, is appointed by the UN as Commissioner for Namibia.

The period 1974 to 1976 sees dramatic developments in Southern Africa, resulting from the Portuguese col-

ursions into SWA/Namibia.

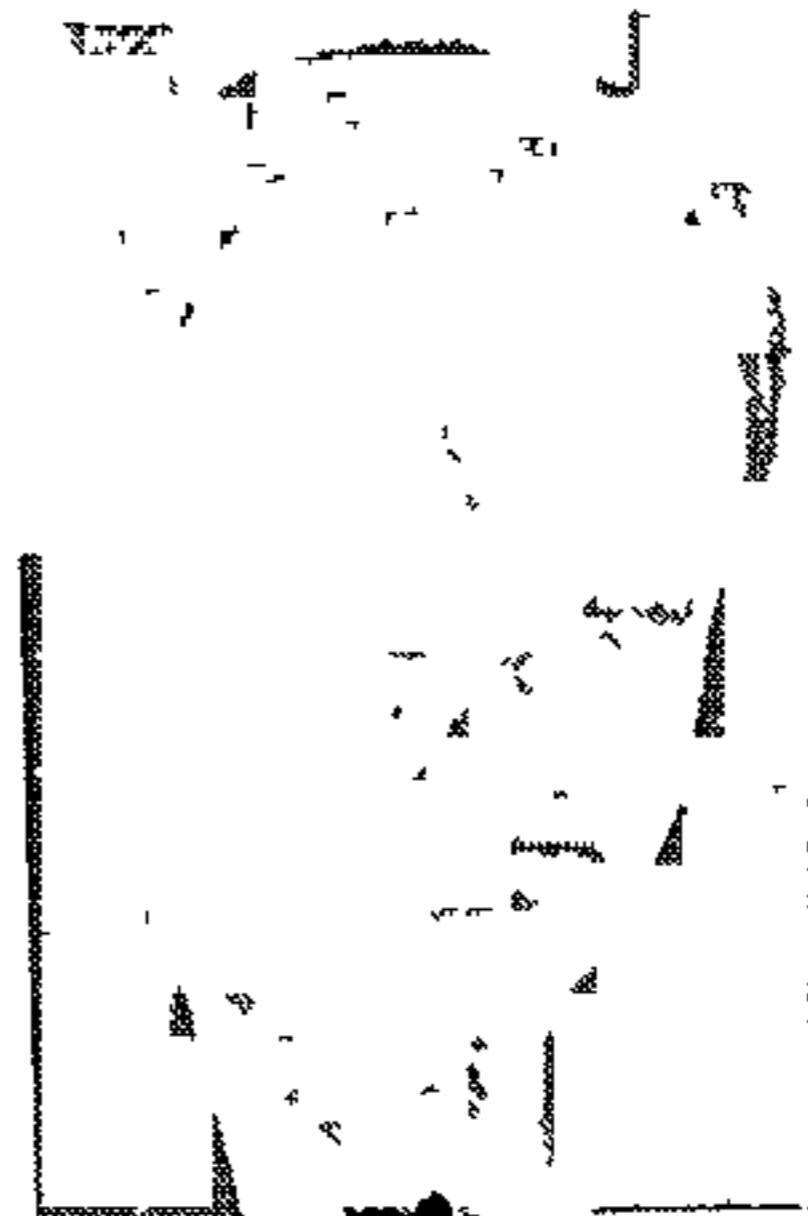
1976 — Mr Martti Ahtisaari, a former Finnish ambassador to Tanzania and an outspoken critic of the South African presence in SWA/Namibia, is chosen by the African group at the UN to succeed Mr MacBride as head of the UN's unique Namibia independence operation.

1977 — A new period starts in which the Security Council opens the way for its Western members — the US, Britain, France, Germany and Canada — to negotiate with South Africa and Swapo.

This constitutes another new approach to the problem, similar to that initiated in 1972 in that it involves a move away from the hard line reflected in General Assembly resolutions that South Africa is in illegal occupation of SWA/Namibia — and that it should simply remove its administration.

This agreement, to allow new negotiations with South Africa, is also seen as *de facto* recognition of South Africa's authority in the territory.

1978 — The Security Council adopts Resolution 435, which is essentially of an operational nature and



Mr Martti Ahtisaari

which contains the nuts and bolts for the implementation of the proposed UN independence plan.

It provides among other things for a truce between the South Africa military and the Swapo guerilla forces, the release of all political prisoners by both sides, the monitoring role of the UN's Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) and for consultation between Pretoria and the special representative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Ahtisaari, on matters relating to the composition and deployment of Untag.

Amid growing distrust between Pretoria and Swapo, Mr Ahtisaari arrives at Windhoek with an UNTAG mission for talks with the South African-appointed Ad-

of State, Mr Cyrus Vance, is that South Africa manages to stave off a threat of immediate UN sanctions by agreeing in principle to UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia the following year.

Meanwhile, in December 1978 the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), led by Mr Dirk Mudge, scores a landslide victory in SWA/Namibia's first internal one-man-one-vote election. Swapo dismisses this as a "sham election".

1979 — The South Africa Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in a bitter attack on the UN and the Western Five, repeats his government's rejection of Swapo demands for bases in SWA/Namibia and insists again that UN military monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia is essential to South Africa's agreement to the settlement plan. Negotiations become bogged down on these issues.

1980 — The scene is set for "detailed technical discussions" with Pretoria on the UN's proposal for a 10-km demilitarized zone. A high-powered UN team visits Cape Town, including two under-secretaries-general,

Mr Brian Urquart and Mr Abdulrahman Farah, and Mr Ahtisaari and Lieutenant-General Prem Shand, who had earlier made an exploratory visit as commander-designate of the Untag military component.

But once more South Africa's stand on Swapo — now being seen against the background of the coming to power of Mr Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe — and its insistence on UN impartiality seem destined to get the negotiations log-jammed.

● Inside SWA/Namibia a Council of Ministers is appointed, the territory is given control of its own defence force and there is also a transfer of control of the police. At the same time South African forces launch a series of pre-emptive forays across the border to destroy Swapo's military and logistic infrastructure.

1981 — Against the background of new evidence of a Soviet presence in Angola it is reported from Washington a few weeks ago that a "useful dialogue" has been established with South Africa, and the US Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, expresses optimism over a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

● This is followed by talks between the two countries in Zurich, Switzerland, in unprecedented secrecy — about the so-called American Plan for SWA/Namibian independence by 1983.

SWA plan gets the nod from Angola

Star 29/9/87
221

Own Correspondent

LUANDA — In a move which virtually sets the seal of black African approval on the latest Western proposals for SWA/Namibian independence, Angola's Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, has labelled them "an important step forward".

The proposals were agreed to at a meeting of the contact group of Foreign Ministers in New York last week.

Mr Jorge said on his return to Luanda from the UN yesterday. "We have reason to hope that after this meeting the Group of Five will be able to speed up the process leading to the implementation of Resolution 435."

Angola's backing is seen as crucial for any UN initiative and Mr Jorge's apparent acceptance of the contact group's latest proposals seems to indicate that they will also be accepted by Swapo.

John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau reports that leading Western officials are preparing for an African safari that will attempt to gain approval for the settlement package.

No official comment could be obtained but it is understood that a team of senior officials from the United States, West Germany, Great Britain, France and Canada will leave for Africa soon.

The itinerary will include the Frontline states, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya and possibly SWA/Namibia.

Black African nations would want Cuban troops out of Angola if South African forces withdrew from SWA/Namibia, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, said in Melbourne.

Mr Fraser, said he had been assured that African states would want the Cubans out of Angola once independence for SWA/Namibia was agreed.

"The Angolans would want them out and all the other Frontline states would want them out," he told reporters.

He was speaking after two days of meetings with Commonwealth leaders arriving in Melbourne for the Commonwealth summit.

INVITATION

Mr Fraser said South African policies offered the greatest invitation to the Soviet Union to become involved in southern Africa.

The SWA/Namibia issue will feature prominently at the summit.

But in the United Nations, Zambia yesterday accused the Western powers of failing to put enough pressure on South Africa to bring about an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Foreign Minister, Mr Lameck Goma told the General Assembly the Five possessed "enormous leverage" over Pretoria.

"We are not satisfied that they have exerted sufficient pressure on South Africa to ensure its co-operation in the implementation of the UN plan."

SWA/Namibia urgent call to face realities

8/10/30/9/81
Settlement of the SWA/
Namibia wrangle is again in
the news as the American
initiative reaches a climax.
Can it succeed?



22
by Lord Carrington

The Ten are very concerned at the continuing denial of the right to self-determination which lies at the root of the problem of Namibia. We hope that the renewed efforts of the Five will succeed in finding an acceptable basis for pursuing negotiations on the implementation of the United Nations plan in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435. This provides the only possibility of a peaceful transition to internationally recognised independence for Namibia in accordance with a precise and rapid timetable.

The Ten have condemned the South African incursion into Angola, the violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity which it has involved, and the loss of life and suffering it has brought. We have demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African forces from Angola.

Within South Africa itself, the Ten can find little cause for optimism. Virtually none of the expectations of worthwhile change in recent years has been fulfilled. Re-

forms promised by the South African Government, mostly still not implemented, do not deal with the fundamental problem of meeting the political as well as the social and economic aspirations of black, coloured and Asian South Africans.

Without an early move towards government by consent and the abandonment of the system of apartheid which we all abhor, the trend in South Africa can only be one of accelerating conflict and violence. The Ten appeal with the utmost urgency to those in South Africa who can still act decisively to face this reality and to show the imagination, boldness and leadership that are necessary to reach a political solution. In the meantime the Ten continue to press South Africa to bring about peaceful change in that country.

● Lord Carrington is Britain's Foreign Secretary. These comments were extracted from a speech he made last week at the United Nations.

Haig: SWA settlement next year

The Star Bureau

and Own Correspondent
NEW YORK — The United States Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, said yesterday the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia aimed to implement a United Nations settlement formula for the territory next year.

Speaking at a US Government luncheon for delegates of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), General Haig said the contact group believed it had made "real progress" in renewed efforts to end the SWA/Namibia impasse.

Securing independence for SWA/Namibia remained one of the highest priorities of the US Government's foreign policy.

He also called on OAU members to support the Western initiative.

"Our objective is the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 35 in 1982," General Haig said.

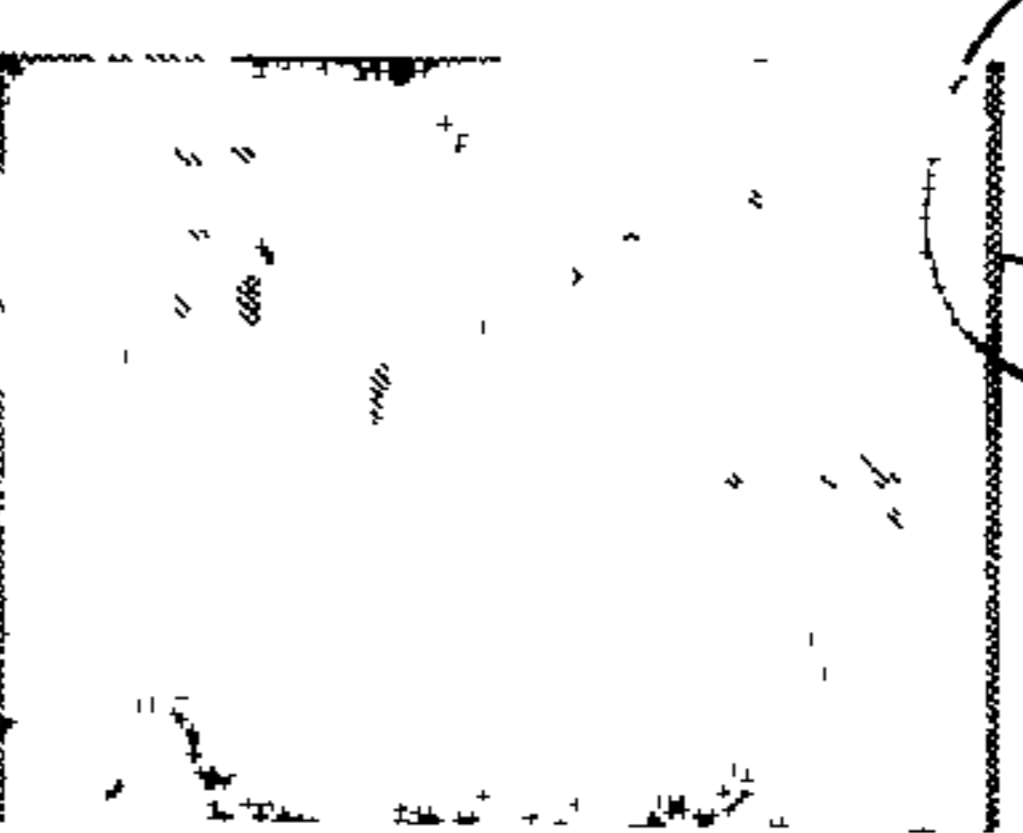
"We believe our purposes in southern Africa,



HAIG . . . asked for OAU support



JORGES . . . secret meeting with Haig.



FOURIE . . . talks condemned by Swapo.



CROCKER . . . may head team.

independence for Namibia and improved prospects for long-term security in the region are consistent with your own," he said.

Observers in New York expect the Western governments to announce soon that a high-level delegation is being dispatched to the capitals of the frontline states.

It is expected that the delegation will be headed by Dr. Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa. Last week Mr. Crocker

met with South Africa's Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brand Fourie, in Geneva in what were described as successful talks on SWA/Namibia's future.

Angola's implied approval of the Western contact group proposals for Namibia is a product in part of an unpublished but successful meeting between Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge and General Haig in New York last week. A spokesman for the

State Department confirmed in Washington yesterday that General Haig and Mr. Jorge had met for more than 90 minutes and that they had discussed "Namibia and bilateral relations".

It is believed that it was largely on the basis of this meeting that Mr. Jorge labelled the Western proposals as "an important step forward" in a statement in Luanda.

However there were Africa-watchers in Washington who believe his

statement indicates that considerable progress is being made with another important element of the overall Namibian situation — the departure of Cuban troops from Angola if and when a Namibian settlement is reached.

The settlement of the Namibian war and the departure of the Cuban troops would lead to formal American recognition of Angola — and possible American aid for the rebuilding of the shattered Angolan economy.

In Brighton, Swapo has condemned the secret talks between South Africa and the United States and has rejected the American settlement proposals for SWA/Namibia now being considered by the Western contact group.

The rejection was announced last night by Swapo's chief representative in Western Europe, Mr. Shapua Kaukungua, who is attending the British Labour Party conference as an official observer.

France could drop out of the contact group on Namibia if the United States did not put pressure on South Africa to bring the territory to independence, French Cooperation and Development Minister Jean Pierre Cot said in Washington this week.

● In Cape Town last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. Botha, said the Commonwealth would not be contributing to a settlement in South West Africa by according Swapo preferential treatment.

See 32/9/81
 (221)

SWA gets its own TV service with RMPM

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's very own television station beamed on Windhoek last night for the first time

The introduction of the new television service follows four months of test transmission in Windhoek and in Oshakati the densely populated centre of Ovambo

The fare for South Westers will not differ drastically to that seen by viewers in South Africa

The new station however, will have its own news bulletin on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will also slot in its own programmes in English and German which have been bought by the service

The head of programmes and news for the SWABC, Mr P A van der Smit, said about 600 hours of English programmes had already been bought abroad

He said some of these were top productions from the international television market but was not giving away any of the top names

Like its South African counterpart the SWABC is keeping mum on detailed information about forthcoming programmes

This has been reserved for the Perskor magazine, Family Radio and TV which will carry an insert on SWA/Namibia's programmes

Among the known programmes for SWATV are that old smash-hit Rich Man Poor Man — to be screened on Saturdays — the Jeffersons an American comedy programme that has not yet reached South Africa and a German programme called Salto Mortale, a circus entertainment programme

For their service SWA/Namibian viewers will have to pay a whopping licence fee of R60 a year

De Wet becomes a power in SWA

RDM 2.10 81

221

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The National Party of South West Africa has re-appointed Mr Jan de Wet, former Commissioner-General for South West Africa's Indigenous Peoples, and has appointed Mr Fanie Vilonel, from the white Legislative Assembly, to vacancies in the National Assembly.

Their appointments follow the resignation of the National Party leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, and the deputy party leader, Mr Eben van Zijl, from the Assembly.

Mr Pretorius, who was elected leader of the NP of SWA and chairman of the executive committee of the white Legislative Assembly in August, resigned because of the law preventing the executive chairman of an ethnic authority from having a seat in the National Assembly.

Mr Van Zijl, until recently considered to be the crown prince to the white throne in SWA politics, announced last week that he was quitting politics altogether.

The nomination of Mr De Wet to the National Assembly is expected to increase his influence in the NP's internal power play and, although he achieved some notoriety in 1979 after being found guilty of elephant shooting from a helicopter, he is considered to be the most charismatic and popular figure in the hierarchy of the tight-knit NP.

Until last year Mr De Wet was a member of the National Assembly, but he resigned because

outmanoeuvred Mr Van Zijl and brought about his fall from the top rank of the party.

Mr Van Zijl, a long-time member of the executive committee of the SWA Legislative Assembly and a member of the Assembly from 1964 to 1980, was until recently considered the iron man of the NP and an "arch-verkrampste".

But his fortunes began to wane when he was ousted from the white Legislative Assembly by Mr Piet Greef of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's Republican Party in last November's election for the white ethnic Assembly.

When the veteran leader of the NP of SWA, Mr A H du Plessis, announced his resignation from the NP leadership and from politics, Mr Van Zijl was expected to step into his place.

Real power

Some Nationalists said Mr Van Zijl had, for a long time, been the real power behind Mr Du Plessis' throne.

Mr Van Zijl's main contender in the leadership battle was considered to be the suave and experienced Mr De Wet, also a veteran of SWA's "no-holds-barred" politics.

But, when nominations for leadership came, Mr De Wet declined to stand for the leadership and face a possible defeat by Mr van Zijl.

Pitted against Mr Van Zijl was Mr Kosie Pretorius, considered

by many in the NP rank and file to be a lightweight.

Mr Pretorius, who laces virtually every political speech with biblical quotations, looked like David taking on Goliath when he stood against Mr Van Zijl.

But, with the slings of Mr De Wet's supporters, he downed Mr Van Zijl according to impeccable NP sources.

This appeared to be the last straw for Mr Van Zijl and, after a disagreement at an executive meeting of the NP, he announced that he was withdrawing from politics.

The mouthpiece of Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA trumpeted Mr Van Zijl's resignation as a triumph, but, as the Republican Party has found out, the mighty National Party machine takes a lot of beating.

But the NP may be beginning to feel uncomfortable about the distinct shortage of up-and-coming leadership.

Unity

According to sources Mr De Wet is trying to achieve some sort of rapprochement in SWA's white politics.

He has even said publicly that he sees his role as uniting whites in the beleaguered territory. According to DTA sources, Mr Mudge is also keen to have white unity in SWA.

Mr De Wet, who has the same type of charisma as Mr Mudge, might also upstage his counterpart if Mr Mudge becomes over-concerned about white unity and accepts Mr De Wet into his ranks.

'The Club' demands free SWA by 1982

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star's staffer at the summit

Melbourne

Commonwealth leaders have endorsed the Western Contact Group's negotiations with South Africa for a settlement in SWA/Namibia — but have said that the process must be speeded up.

The summit's communiqué, due on Wednesday, is expected to say that SWA/Namibia must reach independence next year — and be in the Commonwealth by the next summit in 1983.

Slur on Mugabe: contrite Muldoon retracts comment

MELBOURNE — New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, was forced today to back down over an insulting reference he made to the Zimbabwean leader Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mr Muldoon sensed that the mood of the Commonwealth summit was opposed to explanation why Mr Mugabe could not accept his refusal to stop New Zealanders having sporting contacts with South Africa.

"When you've been in the jungle for a few years shooting people, it's a bit difficult to understand," Mr Muldoon told reporters.

He said it was "very un-people" for Mr Mugabe to deny visas to South African sportsmen.

At today's executive ses-

sion of the summit, Mr Muldoon retracted the remarks and said he had not intended to be derogatory.

He called Mr Mugabe "a leader whose works I greatly admire."

In what Commonwealth sources described as a "hostile" mood, a number of leaders attacked Mr Muldoon's choice of language.

The host, Australia's Mr Malcolm Fraser, was among those who decried Mr Muldoon's remarks.

Mr Mugabe said today in reaction to Mr Muldoon's comments "I was charitable to him."

"I told him that if he regards me as a bushman he must accept that I am near to South Africa."

"We bushmen are being

The outcome of the debate on southern Africa, which ended today was a triumph for Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada who will leave Melbourne with the secrets of their dealings with South Africa intact.

They have successfully resisted enormous pressure from the Africans to reveal everything to their Commonwealth colleagues.

The African leaders eventually accepted that, without a detailed briefing on the Contact Group's position, they could not helpfully take any action at this summit.

Dissuaded

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Trudeau appear also to have dissuaded the more militant leaders from issuing a strong warning to US President Ronald Reagan not to tamper with the UN settlement plan for SWA/Namibia.

The wording of this hands-off call to Mr Reagan was being drafted last night. But, when it became

Independence for
SWA 'next year'

initiative on SWA/Namibia but for a strong commitment to the UN plan.

clear that neither Britain, Canada nor Australia would accept it, the Africans agreed to a compromise.

This entailed both Commonwealth members of the Contact Group reaffirming that UN Security Council Resolution 435, which contains the UN plan was the basis for a settlement.

The debate on SWA/Namibia today thus produced what Commonwealth secretary-general Shridath Ramphal called a "convergence of views" rather than the expected conflict.

The general feeling was "one of satisfaction with the progress that has been made by the Contact Group but concern that it is too slow," said Mr Ramphal.

Mrs Thatcher, who did not intend to talk about SWA/Namibia when she arrived, had made a "significant and constructive" contribution to today's debate the secretary general said.

Even Swapo seemed content with the outcome. Their representative, central committee member Mr Peter Katjavivi, said he had been lobbying not for any Commonwealth

"It is important that the Commonwealth has underscored the serious nature of any diversion from Resolution 435," he said.

"They recognise that it would damage the prospects of a negotiated settlement. It is important that the right signals are directed against those who are trying to amend the UN plan."

The summit's handling of the SWA/Namibian question was praised today by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

But he said it was unlikely that "hard words spoken in Melbourne or elsewhere" would move the South African Government.

Swapo now has the support of the Australia Council for Overseas Aid — the principal body lobbying the Canberra Government on foreign aid.

Their annual meeting yesterday passed a resolution calling on the Australian Government to recognise Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia" and to give the organisation substantial humanitarian aid.

Dr Africa in court

The Star's Africa
News Service

6/10/81 221
WINDHOEK — The vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dr Ben Africa, is to appear in Windhoek Regional Court today on charges of pointing a shotgun at policemen earlier this year.

Dr Africa is charged in terms of the Weapons and Ammunition Act of 1969, with pointing a shotgun at Constable Thomas Titus at Rehoboth on June 13. He faces an alternative charge in terms of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1933 of allegedly threatening Constable Titus verbally with physical violence. The charges apply also to a second policeman, Constable S A Strauss.

Dilemma over Daniel

Although he may not be aware of it, a small boy called Daniel Seemuller is generating tremendous tension between SWA Namibia's ruling DTA and the SA government.

Daniel was born in Germany about six years ago. His mother, a white German and his father, a black American, were not married. He was adopted by a Lutheran priest and his wife and assumed their name, Seemuller. Some time back, Pastor Seemuller and his family attempted to get Daniel admitted to a nursery school in Otjwarongo. The school, controlled by the second-tier white ethnic administration in Windhoek, where the National Party holds a slender majority over the DTA's white party, refused to take him because he is not obviously white.

The wave of outrage and shame which reverberated throughout Namibia at the same time the DTA and SA diplomats were trying to convince the world that the territory was breaking away from apartheid, had a particularly hard impact on West German attitudes. DTA missions which had previously met with cordial understanding if not outright support from conservative elements in the Federal Republic were treated with something approaching scorn.

For its part, the Lutheran Church with its powerful influence in conservative German society, refuses to let the matter die down and is seeking to redress the situation even if it has to go to court to do so. The DTA appealed publicly to Administrator-General Dame Hough to intervene on the legalistic grounds that the boy has a white de jure mother. Hough's legal advice seems to indicate otherwise. He has told the DTA that only Pretoria can change the law, AG 8, in which the principle of schools apartheid is enshrined in institutions controlled by second-tier authorities.

This is not to say that the entire DTA leadership is in favour of non-racial schools at all levels. A committee was appointed some time ago to investigate this aspect of policy and is to report back to the head committee on November 16. In the light of what is decided then, approaches will be made to Pretoria.

Will Pretoria agree to rewrite AG 8 (which is basically the interim constitution) to provide for desegregation in government schools? Ethnic schools are a burning issue in Namibia. Part of the apartheid legacy is that white schools are running at less than full capacity while black schools are overcrowded. A solemn pledge that

schools would be the last place where racial mixing would be allowed was the one that decided the white ethnic election in the NP's favour last year.

Dirk Mudge is fighting with his back to the wall on this question. If schools are not desegregated he will shed black support. If they are he will shed white support.

Pretoria faces similar problems. If it forces a rewrite of AG 8's provisions relating to the powers of second-tier ethnic authorities, this will be seized upon by the far-right in SA as a portent of things to come at home. If it doesn't, then there is a good chance that Mudge will lose his temper and quit, taking with him his ethnic Council of Ministers. That would put paid to any possibility of a united front being forged to contest an election against Swapo.

summit warned of SWA: bloody war

221 RRM 6/10/87

SWA:

MELBOURNE. — The British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said yesterday there would be bloody war if negotiations broke down over independence for South West Africa.

"We have a commitment to see the independence of Namibia take place," he told a Press conference after debate on Southern Africa at the Commonwealth Summit in Melbourne

"If the negotiations do not succeed we would face a situation in which war will escalate and there will be growing Soviet, East German and Cuban involvement in helping Swapo against South Africa

"I see nothing less than bloody war And in that war we will see the devastation and crippling of Namibia, something we all have to avoid"

Lord Carrington said he understood the impatience of African states at the slow progress towards independence for SWA, but he said the only way to avoid a prolonged war was through the process of negotiations — and the Contact Group was the only diplomatic mechanism that might succeed.

Encouraged

The Contact Group consists of Britain, Canada, Germany, France and the United States

Later this month, senior diplomats from the group will report formally to the Frontline States on a new package of constitutional proposals worked out with South Africa last month

The Foreign Secretary said he had explained frankly to the conference how the group's talks had been going and he was encouraged by the reaction

"There was no question of withdrawal of Cuban troops being a pre-condition for settlement," he said "But obviously it would make things much easier if they were withdrawn"

He also said he believed South Africa would agree to SWA independence under the terms of United Nations Resolution 435

African leaders welcomed Western efforts to speed up independence for SWA, but also warned that failure could have tragic results

"We cannot afford to wait indefinitely for independence to come to Namibia," President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria told the conference

"Otherwise, Africa will be engulfed in an East-West global power struggle"

Mr Shagari and other African leaders condemned US policy in Africa, but made no criticism of the American-led diplomatic drive which brought Pretoria to the negotiating table last month.

While the Western efforts were not specifically endorsed, officials said the African Commonwealth leaders welcomed plans by the Contact Group for a new round of consultations with the Frontline States

The Commonwealth secretary-general, Mr Shridath Ramphal, told reporters that summit leaders "were generally reassured by the Contact Group's progress but were concerned that there could be no complacency and that diplomatic efforts must be intensified"

Urgency

The main emphasis was on the need for urgency in pressing towards the group's aim of starting independence processes for SWA next year

Mr Ramphal said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's explanation of Western efforts was "very positive and constructive"

Mrs Thatcher told the conference that the new Contact Group proposals, providing constitutional safeguards for whites and other minorities in SWA, offered the best way forward

"I would hope this conference will be able to endorse this programme," she said

During the debate, President Shagari hit out at the Reagan administration for what he called an attempt to link the SWA issue with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola

Denied

"US policy in linking Cuban withdrawal and SWA is as unjust as it is incomprehensible," he said.

But Mrs Thatcher denied the US was seeking to link the two issues, and the Kenyan President Mr Daniel Arap Moi said he was assured on a recent visit to Washington that the Reagan administration had dropped earlier attempts to do so

Conference sources said a call by President Shagari for material and moral assistance for Swapo against South Africa was unlikely to be endorsed — Sapa-Reuter

119 2/10/81
Dr Africa is freed

The Star's Africa News Service

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WINDHOEK — Charges against the DTA vice-president and senior member of SWA/Namibia's interim government, Dr Ben Africa (42), for allegedly pointing a shotgun at two Rehoboth policemen and threatening them with violence, were dropped in the regional court here yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr J F E Boonzaier, upheld a defence application for charges to be dropped at the close of the State's case after five witnesses had given conflicting evidence.

Western 8:10:81
group for RDM
SWA talks (221)

Mail Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Western contact group trying to find a solution to the South West Africa independence question is expected in Windhoek on October 26

The 15-man team has booked into a Windhoek hotel for the last week of the month, it was confirmed yesterday

While there has been speculation that a new deal for SWA would contain guarantees of rights for minority groups, the National Party mouth-piece, Die Sudwester, said yesterday this would not happen.

It said it had information that the settlement plan contained no such guarantees

CF 8/10/81
**Jail for
Swapo 9**

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Nine members of Swapo's internal wing have been imprisoned for six months for trying to leave SWA/Namibia illegally at the Botswana border near Gobabis at the weekend.

Twelve members of Swapo's internal wing appeared in the Gobabis magistrate's court but three were minors. They were sentenced to one year's imprisonment suspended for five years.

Among those jailed was Jason Angula, Swapo's ex-secretary for labour in SWA/Namibia and a prominent member of the Namibia Workers' Union.

The others jailed were the chairman of the 'Swapo Elders' Council, Nikolaas Ekela, Daniel Hamutenya, Johannes Shitaleni, Petrus Uughulu, Karel Muukua, Magdekena Severif, Miriam Epangerua and Kaja Absalom.

They were all sentenced to a year's imprisonment but had six months suspended for five years.

They were reported to have been arrested on the farm Sandfontein near Buitepos — 500 m from the Botswana border.

KXFI
8 10 '81 (221)
**Jail for
Swapo 9**

caught at border

Mail Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Nine members of Swapo's internal wing have been imprisoned for six months for trying to leave South West Africa illegally at the Botswana border near Gobabis at the weekend

A total of 12 members of Swapo's internal wing appeared in the Gobabis magistrate's court

Three of them, members of the Swapo Youth League, were minors and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment suspended for five years

Among those jailed was Jason Angula, Swapo's ex-secretary for labour in SWA and a prominent member of the Namibia Workers' Union

The chairman of the Swapo Elders' Council, Nikolaas Ekela, was also jailed for six months

Suspended

The others imprisoned were Daniel Hamutenya, Johannes Shitaleni, Petrus Uughulu, Karel Muukua, Magdekena Severif, Miriam Epangerua and Kaja Absalom

They were all sentenced to a total of one year's imprisonment, but the adults had six months suspended for five years

They were charged under Act 34 of 1955 known as the "Departure from the Union Regulation Act"

They were reported to have been arrested on the farm Sandfontein near Buitepos, 500 metres from the Botswana border

12 tried to quit SWA illegally

Star 8/10/81 (22)

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Twelve members of Swapo — including two prominent figures in the internal organisation — were convicted in a Gobabis Magistrate's Court this week of trying to leave SWA/Namibia illegally.

Nine of the 12 were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, of which six months were suspended for five years. The other three were sentenced to 12 months suspended for five years.

The secretary for Labour, Jason Angula, and a senior member of the "council of elders," Nikolaas Ikel, were among those convicted. The rest were members of the Swapo Youth League.

Security Police arrested the men on Sandfontein Farm bordering Botswana near Buitepos, on October 1, after the refugees had become lost.

This was the first reported case this year of people trying to leave SA/Namibia illegally.

Mulder and Jaap join forces in SWA

RDM 9.10.81
221

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — Dr Connie Mulder, former South African Cabinet Minister, will be guest speaker at a rally organised by the Herstigte Nasionale Party in Windhoek on October 27 to protest against a United Nations election in South West Africa.

The main speaker at the meeting will be the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais.

The HNP is the only party in SWA that remains totally opposed to United Nations Resolution 435, which lays down the ground work for a cease-fire and a UN-supervised election leading to international recognition in SWA.

Whenever UN representatives or representatives of the Western powers arrive in Windhoek to discuss the territory's independence, the HNP has avoided meeting them.

The HNP, which feels certain UN Resolution 435 is to be implemented in SWA, is organising an extensive campaign distributing pamphlets and holding meetings in SWA to fight a UN election.

The HNP leader in SWA, Mr Sarel Becker, believes a UN election will "destroy" SWA.

While he said he believed Swapo could win a UN-supervised election, if it did not win, the group elected would be "far to the left".

"The HNP will fight to the end," he said.

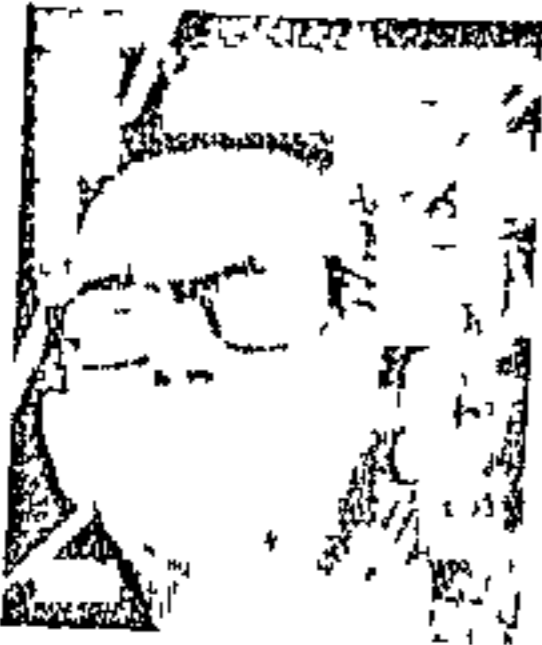
Mr Becker is the sole representative of the HNP in the National Assembly.

JOHN BARRATT

The benefits of settlement

224

OM 13/11/81



Professor John Barratt, director-general of the SA Institute of International Affairs, recently addressed the Cape Town branch of the institute on "Expectations for southern

Africa after Namibian independence. This shortened extract deals with the importance of stability in the region

Many whites in SA and Namibia fear that a settlement, as proposed in the Western/UN plan will not have positive results for peace and stability but will instead lead to greater conflict threatening SA itself. This negative expectation of the results of an international settlement emphasises the risks of a Swapo victory and constitutes a serious constraint on the government in its cautious moves towards agreement. But should there not be more emphasis on the wider advantages which might ensue from the removal of this item from the agenda of problems and conflict issues in the region?

Let us take, for instance the vexed question of Cuban troops in Angola. According to the latest estimate of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, there are about 20 000 Cubans currently in Angola plus about 2 500 East German military advisers as well as a few from the Soviet Union. The fear is that, if Swapo achieves power in Namibia or even a share of power, the Cubans would soon be in Namibia as well followed by a Soviet and East German presence, and that the build-up would then begin for a move on SA itself.

However there are reasons to believe that this would not be the course of events — reasons which are not based simply on naive assumptions. In the first place, it seems from the evidence that the Cubans are not in Angola primarily to assist Swapo, but to assist the Angolan army against Unita. The Angolan government also claims that they are there as a defence against the military threat from SA.

There have been several statements by leaders of African countries involved in the current negotiations, that the Cubans will not be needed after the Namibian issue is settled. Although the origi-

nal American intention of including a Cuban withdrawal as part of the deal over Namibia has been dropped, the various statements which have been made indicate that there is nevertheless some understanding on this question, linked to the Namibian negotiations.

A withdrawal, or even substantial reduction, of the Cuban presence would also mean a reduction in Soviet influence. It would mean further that the United States would open diplomatic relations with Angola and that would serve to encourage the growing West European and American economic stake in that country. A reduction of conflict in southern Angola, even if Unita insurgency remains a problem for a time, would allow for more attention to be paid to the economic reconstruction and development of Angola, which in turn would encourage more Western interest in that country. In this regard, one must add that the possibility even opens up of future economic links between SA and Angola once the Namibian dispute is removed.

An internationally acceptable resolution of the Namibian question will remove one of the critical issues which divides SA from all its independent black neighbour states (as well as from other states in Africa, in the West and elsewhere). This is bound to bring about a significant relaxation of tension in the region.

However, if SA is to take advantage of the opportunities provided by a reduction in tension it would require more than simply a pragmatic relationship with Namibia itself. SA would have to adopt a more positive attitude towards relations, for instance, with Zimbabwe and with Mozambique. The aim would have to be for SA, as the overwhelmingly strong economic power of the region to promote greater stability and economic development in these other important neighbours, in its own interests and in the interests of the region as a whole.

There are no rational grounds for arguing that a situation of instability and economic decline along our borders is in SA's interests. Moreover security is not the product of military strength but of stable political and economic development.

We must now look briefly at the implications of the alternative scenario that is a Namibia which is not internationally

recognised and whose government is not accepted as legitimate by our neighbours and the international community.

There is no doubt that the war with Swapo and with Angola would continue and escalate. There is also little doubt that both Swapo and Angola would turn to the Soviet Union and Cuba for increased assistance and it would be naive to expect that the West would intervene on the Namibian or South African side. In fact on the basis of past experience, one would have to expect that international support for Swapo would increase, together with pressure for measures against SA by the international community.

Sanctions by any major Western power are not in prospect at present — not even sanctions as a threat. But circumstances change in unforeseen ways, both internationally and domestically within Western states and one would be very foolish to assume that the sanctions option will never again become a real possibility.

The region as a whole would of course, suffer — not only SA and Namibia — in this worst case scenario. But SA would have more to lose than other states of the region in such deteriorating economic and security conditions. Moreover, SA's opportunity to use its power for constructive purposes would be lost for the indefinite future. In addition the internal effects of increasing regional instability would make a policy of peaceful reform much more difficult and less likely to occur.

Whatever the outcome of the proposed elections official Western attitudes towards SA can only be improved whereas failure of the current negotiations — unless clearly beyond doubt the responsibility of Swapo — will lead to a marked hardening of Western attitudes.

It is my belief that those responsible in the SA government as well as responsible leaders in Namibia, are aware of the issues at stake. This emerges for instance from recent carefully worded statements of the Foreign Minister, the Administrator-General in Windhoek and the chairman of the DTA. I am thus reasonably confident that in spite of the risks involved the SA government is now determined to seize the opportunity provided by the new American initiative in the Contact Group's negotiations.

Politicians lashed on SWA land deals

RDM 13.10.87 (221A)

WINDHOEK. — Criticism is mounting over South West African land sale practices which have enabled politicians to buy farms with State aid and sell them at whopping profits.

Farmers in Outjo and Gobabis have held meetings to voice bitter protest about the practice, which is legal, and it has also been condemned by two Windhoek newspapers, the English-language daily Windhoek Advertiser and the hard-hitting weekly Windhoek Observer.

Outjo farmers have also slammed the practice of allowing second-tier ethnic governments to buy empty farms on the drought-hit northern areas with drought relief handed out by the central government.

More and more people are questioning the morality of these practices. They are also questioning the increasing sale of farms to second-tier governments in SWA at inflated prices.

In one case reported, a farm registered in the name of a Herero leader in the SWA Ministers Council, Mr Kuamo Riruako, on December 6, 1979, carried a R52 000 bond from the Land Bank.

A second man, Mr Pieter Arnoldus Meyer, had a R10 500 mortgage on the 4 000 ha farm in a prime cattle district between Gobabis and Leonardville in eastern SWA.

On August 14 this year the farm was sold to the second-tier

By PETER KENNY

government representing the Tswanas for R120 000 — a tidy profit of R58 000.

In this case not only was a government Minister selling the land, but another government authority was buying it from him.

The Land Bank has to condone the deal, as it is legal.

The managing director of the Land Bank in SWA, Mr Permaine Erlank, said there was nothing to prevent a person selling a farm that still carried a Land Bank bond.

And while there is a ruling that only bona fide farmers are entitled to Land Bank loans, an exception is made for members of the National Assembly or of legislative authorities.

Profit

So Mr Riruako, who is not a bona fide farmer, was acting within the law in buying the farm. He said he was entitled to his profit because the person from whom he bought the farm also made a profit.

In another case, Mr Jacobus Petrus du Toit bought the farms Hugosrus and Dukerhoek for R140 000 with a Land Bank loan of R75 000.

On August 14 he sold them to the Herero second-tier government for R230 000 — a profit of R90 000.

Farmers in the Outjo and Gobabis districts are up in arms about the deals saying they are wrecking the free enterprise system and artificially inflating prices.

The Windhoek Observer asked "Is there a race on to expand South West Africa's bantustans? The bantustans, governed by so-called second-tier governments, use hundreds of thousands of rands to buy farms which are not utilised as farming units."

"Here is a perfect example of a squandering of treasury money."

The Advertiser, which normally takes a pro-Democratic Turnhalle Alliance line, said it took seriously the Observer's question whether the present practice was not immoral or an abuse.

Multinationals Impede Liberation

UNITED NATIONS — Western corporations through their "greet, exploitatory" of uranium resources in Namibia, are responsible for the rampant threat South Africa poses to the rest of Africa, Nigeria has charged.

The Nigerian UN representative, Mr Shettim Ali Monguno, told the General Assembly's Committee on Decolonisation that "appropriate measures" would be taken against international corporations engaged in uranium mining in Namibia.

The warning came in the context of a generalised attack by several African, Third World and Communist Bloc nations on the economic support they said international corporations provided South Africa.

"Racist South Africa has, in collaboration with certain Western countries, been able to put Namibia's uranium resources to a devastating use through the development of nuclear capability, whose country is the largest military power in Black Africa."

He said, Namibian independence, as well as an end to apartheid, would continue to be "frustrated" unless foreign economic interests were curbed. Sounding a repeated chord during the debate, Mr Monguno called for a total economic boycott of South Africa.

"Let no one here have any doubt that the whole of Africa takes a serious view of this unhappy situation which has been inflicted on us through the greed of these Western transnationals," Mr Monguno said.

"Appropriate measures will be taken sooner rather than later against these foreign economic interests," he added.

Nigeria did not spell out what "measures" would be taken against South Africa. Pretoria has denied the existence of a nuclear weapons programme, but doubt continued to be raised abroad, especially by Black Africa.

Mr Monguno also signed out foreign banks for criticism quoting a World Council of Churches report as saying they were supplying "the major source of capital necessary to underwrite the costs of a military programme."

Mr Monguno charged that bank loans were being made directly to South African Government agencies, among them the Electricity Supply Commission, which Mr Monguno said was developing South Africa's nuclear capability.

Mr Membrane Toporoff speaking from Guinea, said that foreign investment in South Africa totalled 35-billion Dollars and amounted to "support for apartheid."

And Ms Eva Nowotny, Austria's representative said, "It was established beyond doubt that foreign economic activities had side effects which were slowing down if not seriously impeding Namibian Independence."

She remarked that transnational were the "natural supporters of the status quo" with an eye to safeguarding their own interest — Sept. 17

Police kill 200^{Star} insurgents

15/10/81
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Police have killed more than 200 Swapo insurgents in the operational area in SWA/Namibia since August, a police spokesman said today

Swapo losses in clashes with South African and SWA/Namibian police on counter-insurgency patrols totalled at least 50, the officer said

These figures come amid reports of the presence of about 600 Swapo guerillas in the Ovambo region. Security analysts believe their presence stems from drought conditions in southern Angola which have driven the insurgents across the border

Many of the Swapo members have hidden their arms, allowing them to move freely in Ovambo and giving them access to the more plentiful food supply there

Military authorities said four weeks ago that security forces engaged in Operation Protea had killed about 1000 members of Swapo and the Angolan army.

SEMI	NONE	I	0	2	3
	SUBA-2	I	2	15	15
	STD3-5	I	15	1	1
	STD6-7	I	2	10	2
	STD8-9	I	15	1	1
	STD10	I	1	1	1
UNSKL	NONE	I	2	3	7
	SUBA-2	I	13	1	1
	STD3-5	I	1	1	1
	STD6-7	I	3	15	15
	STD8-9	I	15	1	1
	STD10	I	1	1	2
IN_EXC	NONE	I	15	15	15
	SUBA-2	I	1	1	2
	STD3-5	I	13	1	8
	STD6-7	I	13	1	4
	STD8-9	I	2	1	3
	STD10	I	0	1	13
PRO	NONE	I	2	4	2
	SUBA-2	I	14	14	14
	STD3-5	I	14	1	15
	STD6-7	I	14	1	15
	STD8-9	I	1	1	2
	STD10	I	1	1	14
CLC	NONE	I	0	15	15
	SUBA-2	I	15	1	0
	STD3-5	I	14	1	14
	STD6-7	I	1	1	1
	STD8-9	I	2	1	14
	STD10	I	1	1	14
BCT	NONE	I	14	0	0
	SUBA-2	I	0	14	14
	STD3-5	I	0	0	2
	STD6-7	I	2	0	0
	STD8-9	I	14	1	1
	STD10	I	1	1	2
SKLDMAN	NONE	I	1	1	2
	SUBA-2	I	15	1	15
	STD3-5	I	0	1	2
	STD6-7	I	1	1	15
	STD8-9	I	15	1	1
	STD10	I	2	1	3
LONONMAN	NONE	I	14	1	15
	SUBA-2	I	2	1	1
	STD3-5	I	2	1	14
	STD6-7	I	15	1	2
	STD8-9	I	2	1	3
	STD10	I	15	1	15

New SWA talks this month

RDM 15 10 81

221

Mali Correspondent

THE Western contact group on South West Africa is to hold discussions with the Government in Cape Town on October 29 and in Windhoek the following day.

This announcement made yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, ends weeks of speculation as to when the next round of delicate negotiations will take place.

Mr Botha said during the Foreign Affairs debate in Parliament a short while ago that the stage had been reached where new talks were urgently needed to clear up problems which still impeded an internationally acceptable solution on the territory's independence.

Failure would mean serious "headaches" for SA.

Mr Botha told the National Party's Cape congress the SWA negotiations were among the most delicate and difficult that South Africa had to deal with on an international level.

Headaches

"If they do not lead to an internationally acceptable solution or at least to a point which the West and particularly America feels is fair, it could mean great headaches for South Africa," he said.

Replying to a congress resolution calling on the Government to "take a strong stand" on the territory's independence, Mr Botha said the Government had already done this on several points and would continue to do so.

Among these were the United Nations' partiality towards Swapo, that there had to be really "free and fair" elections, the size, composition and role of the Untag forces, that certain "constitutional principles" that were sacred to the West should be applicable to the territory and that the ethnic differences between the various tribes and nations had to be recognised.

SWA's Right is warned

RDM 15 10 81 221
Mail Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The leader of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, has warned his Rightwing not to create a rift between the party and the South African Government.

The surprise statement by Mr Pretorius comes at a time when attempts are being made to unite the National Party of SWA with the *Hersigte Nasionale Party*.

Mr Pretorius issued the warning at a meeting in the southern karakul farming centre of Keetmanshoop.

He said he had taken note of the aim to create a united front of the HNP, Mr Conne Mulder's National Conservative Party and the Afrikaanse Werstandsbewiging (AWB).

"I welcome all attempts to show a more correct image of the conflicts the whites in SWA face to the people in the Republic."

"But I must warn against any attempt to create a rift between the National Party of SWA and the South African Government," he said.

Such attempts could lead only to the downfall of whites in the area.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING**

No R 2168

16 Oktober 1981

MUNISIPALITEIT WALVISBAAI—HUURGELDE EN VORDERINGS VIR DIE STEDELIKE SWART WOONGEBIED KUISEBMOND, GELEE TE WALVISBAAI—INTREKKING VAN GOFWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS R 1816 VAN 8 SEPTEMBER 1978, R 1522 VAN 13 JULIE 1979 EN R 1892 VAN 12 SEPTEMBER 1980

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, trek hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 38 (5) van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), gelees met paragrawe 2 en 4 van Proklamasie R 202 van 1977 en die bepalings van Proklamasie R 70 van 1979, ná oorlegpleging met die Munisipaliteit van Walvisbaai, Goewermenskennisgewings R 1816 van 8 September 1978, R 1522 van 13 Julie 1979 en R 1892 van 12 September 1980 in

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
Samewerking. (Lêer A1/3/2/13/W4)

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No R 2168

16 October 1981

MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA OF KUISEBMOND, SITUATE AT WALVIS BAY—WITHDRAWAL OF GOVERNMENT NOTICES R 1816, DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1978, R 1522, DATED 13 JULY 1979, AND R 1892, DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1980

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 38 (5) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), read with paragraphs 2 and 4 of Proclamation R 202 of 1977 and the provisions of Proclamation R 70 of 1979, after consultation with the Municipality of Walvis Bay, withdraw Government Notices R 1816, dated 8 September 1978, R 1522, dated 13 July 1979, and R 1892, dated 12 September 1980

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
Co-operation (File A1/3/2/13/W4)

Top SA team bound for Windhoek talks

RDM-17-10-81 (221)
By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — A top South African Government delegation is expected to arrive in Windhoek today for talks with South West Africa's internal parties.

The delegation consists of the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Officials were tight-lipped yesterday about the exact details of the powerful trio's visit, saying only that they would be speaking to the internal parties.

It is, however, expected that they will try to iron out difficulties facing the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the National Party and other Rightwing groups.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge is, according to well-placed sources, facing considerable pressure from some black DTA leaders to change the DTA policy from one of ethnic distribution of power to a more regionally based governmental structure.

Meetings

The leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosi Pretorius, has been holding nationwide meetings, saying his party totally rejects United Nations Resolution 435.

The NP has rejected joining the same platform as the HNP, Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party and the Afrikaanse Weerstand Beweging (AWB).

However Mr Pretorius said he supported the Rightwing groups' "attempts to protect our Christian way of life".

These three groups are to hold a protest rally in Windhoek on October 27 against a UN-sponsored settlement in SWA.

SA war talk at secret meeting

Star 17/10/81 (221)

Own Correspondent

Brisbane

Secret documents containing a memorandum of high-level talks on SWA/Namibia between South Africa and the Reagan administration, have reached Australia and show that South Africa is prepared to risk war to prevent Swapo gaining control of SWA/Namibia even under an internationally controlled settlement.

One of the documents, a "memorandum of conversation" between SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan on the one hand, and Assistant Secretary-designate, Mr Chester Crocker, and Mr Alan Keyes, of the United States on the other, is dated April 15/16 1981 in Pretoria

A summary of the documents is published in The Australian and shows that the South African Government told the Reagan administration that it could survive world sanctions and would be prepared to go it alone to prevent Soviet and Cuban forces from reaching Walvis Bay

It also shows that Pretoria's intractable attitude towards SWA/Namibia will continue to frustrate the work of the Western contact group — The US, Britain, Canada, France and Western Germany — which is trying to negotiate a framework for an early settlement

General Malan flatly declared to Mr Crocker that "South Africa does not rule out an internationally accepted settlement but could not live with a Swapo victory that left Swapo unchecked"

Civil war

Mr Botha said a Swapo victory would lead to a civil war — mainly between the Ovambo and Herero tribes — which would involve South Africa

"We will have to invade Namibia and other countries as well. It would be better to have a low-level conflict there indefinitely than to have a civil war escalating to a general conflagration," Mr Botha said

The Australian publishes photo-copies of extracts from the documents and these show that the US Government believes South Africa is under no early military pressure to leave SWA/Namibia, and that its top priority is to stop Soviet encroachment

IN AFRICA

Mr Botha is reported to have told Mr Crocker that South Africa was convinced Swapo was marxist and its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, a "bloody thug"

He said Swapo defectors had claimed that Mr Nujoma wanted to take SWA/Namibia first, followed by attacks on Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and a final attack on South Africa.

Angola

At the Pretoria meeting the South Africans called on the Reagan Administration "to get rid of the Cubans in Angola" and support the anti-communist Unita party

Mr Crocker said the US was exploring ways to remove the Soviet/Cuban presence in the context of a Namibian settlement but saw no prospect of a Unita victory.

Mr Botha concluded by saying South Africa did not want to let SWA/Namibia go the wrong way.

"That is why South Africa is willing to pay the price of war," Mr Botha said

FINAL PUSH FOR NAMIBIA?

S Tribune
18/10/81

(221)

By PETER MANN, Political Correspondent

WHAT could be the final push for independence for Namibia gets under way this weekend with the visit to the territory by Prime Minister P. W. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha and Minister of Defence Magnus Malan.

Mr Botha and his ministers are already in Namibia, holding private discussions before meeting leaders of political parties tomorrow.

The visit by the Botha delegation is one of a series of events that could see Namibia placed more firmly on the road to independence.

Representatives of the Western Five led by the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, arrive in Nigeria this week at the start of an African tour which will bring them to Cape Town on October 28 and will then take them to Namibia for discussions there.

White resistance

They will arrive in the territory only days after right-wingers Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP and Connie Mulder, disgraced former member of the Cabinet, have addressed a mass rally in Windhoek that aims to crystallise white resistance to a settlement.

Details of the Botha visit were sketchy yesterday, but a statement issued in Windhoek by Pik Botha said the purpose of the visit was "to hold discussions with leaders of the political parties in South West to convey to them the views of the South African Government on the most important aspects of the present position regarding the South West Africa question."

Next year

The visit is being seen as the first concrete evidence that Namibia may be led to independence by the end of next year or by the middle of 1983. But South Africa is apparently still concerned about issues that will have to be resolved before settlement.

These include

- Constitutional guarantees for whites before the election

- The size, composition and deployment of Untag (the United Nations peacekeeping force)

- The impartiality of the United Nations and its recognition of Swapo as the voice of the people of Namibia

Despite this, settlement hopes received a boost when a flurry of diplomatic activity across the world signalled progress and that South Africa was prepared to talk

Pik Botha has signalled conditional acceptance to the Western Five of a United States plan that includes:

- The UN troops comprising Untag will include US troops wearing their national uniforms. South Africa has asked that the troops be composed of elements from the five Western countries plus Nigerian troops, which explains why Nigeria will be one of the first stops the Western five will make in Africa this week.

- Swapo guerrillas will be concentrated at bases in Angola

- Cuban troops will be kept behind an imaginary "red line" in Angola.

- Whites in a new property and political rights.

- A constitution will be worked out either in the run-up to the elections or afterwards.

General Haig has since announced at a luncheon for members of the Organisation of African Unity that the Western Contact group aims to implement the settlement during 1982. US President Ronald Reagan has also backed the plan

had a favourable influence on the security situation

"The capability of the Swapo terrorists to launch operations from southern Angola has been broken and the local population is showing a more positive attitude towards the security forces."

The intensity of Swapo's terrorist onslaught had begun to decline since April

"Contacts, landmine and sabotage incidents have sharply declined, but harsh intimidation of the local population by Swapo has been intensified"

Security forces were now acting against Swapo's campaign of intimidation, which Swapo had begun to restore its "strong-man" image, particularly after Operation Protea and Operation Carnation

The statement said two important insurgent leaders had been captured during Operation Protea. They were the acting commander of Swapo's military wing and the insurgents' chief political commissar.

Swapo's serious morale and disciplinary problems had been increased by the loss of the two leaders. — Sapa.

Battered
Swapo
loses
another
58 men
but
steps up
the
bullying

WINDHOEK Security forces in the SWA / Namibian operational area have shot dead 58 Swapo insurgents since the beginning of the month and Swapo activity has declined since Operation Protea and Operation Carnation

The SWA Territory Force said in a statement yesterday that Swapo was waging a campaign of last few months (including civilians in Owambo and security forces had intensified their efforts against this type of terrorism.

"Security force action against Swapo during the intimidation against Operation Protea and Operation Carnation) have

FOURIE ^{RDM} may lead ^{16/10} SA's team ⁸⁾

Political-Staff (221)

MR BRAND FOURIE, Director General of Foreign Affairs, is expected to head the South African team in the next round of talks with the Western Five contact group on SWA independence.

The contact group will be in Cape Town for talks in October 28 and in Windhoek on October 29, when it is expected to meet senior members of the internal political parties.

It is understood that the talks in Cape Town will be at "official" level and not "Ministerial" level, but this does not exclude the possible participation at some stage of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha.

At this stage it is not known who will lead the contact group's mission but it could be Dr. Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Preliminary arrangements for the talks are being made through Germany.

Hertzog bid to unite

Right in SWA

100M
19/10/87
21

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Dr Albert Hertzog recently made an unsuccessful bid to unite all South West Africa's Rightwing groups in an alliance against the South African Government in its support of a United Nations election in the territory.

Sources said Dr Hertzog's bid took place two weeks ago when he visited Windhoek. Among people he met was the leader of the National Party in the territory, Mr Kosie Pretorius

Dr Hertzog, the founder of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, left Windhoek last weekend after trying to persuade the leader of the powerful National Party of SWA to form a united front against the South African Government's plans for SWA.

Dr Hertzog is no longer in the HNP but the 81-year-old campaigner still has considerable influence among the Rightwing and is adamant that SWA should not fall out of white hands

Persuade

He is convinced that South Africa is serious in its attempts to have a UN-sponsored election and believes that by mobilising the Rightwing he could stop it

His visit is believed to have been an attempt to persuade Mr Pretorius to join the alliance against the South African Government.

But Mr Pretorius doused Dr Hertzog's hopes publicly in a meeting at Keetmanshoop when he issued a stern warning to his Rightwing not to go against the South African Government.

Mr Pretorius said he was aware that the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, the leader of the National Conservative Party, Dr Connie Mulder and the leader of the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, were to address a mass rally in Windhoek on October 27 to protest against a United Nations-sponsored settlement in SWA

Mr Pretorius said "I welcome all rightful attempts to form a united Christian front in which whites can play the primary role, but the other population groups must also play a part."

Warn

"But I must warn certain elements in SWA not to attempt anything for their own political motives.

"I must also warn against any attempt to create a rift between the National Party of SWA and the South African Government," Mr Pretorius said

Such attempts could only bring about chaos and the downfall of the whites, said Mr Pretorius who has often been considered a Rightwinger

In an interview yesterday, Mr Pretorius confirmed that Dr Hertzog had spoken to him but said he would deny that Dr Hertzog had come to persuade him to go against the South African Government

He also said what he had said in Keetmanshoop had no connection with Dr Hertzog's visit

Mr Pretorius said he had warned members of his party not to go against the South African Government because he suspected the HNP did not have the true interests of the people of SWA at heart and were merely using it as a springboard for political capital against the South African Government.

"Negotiations concerning SWA are at a particularly delicate stage," Mr Pretorius said

The big drawcard to October 27 is expected to be Mr Terre'Blanche who was a former sergeant in the South African Police in Windhoek

A security policeman who said he knew him when he was in Windhoek, said Mr Terre'Blanche spelt his name Terblanche

But when he discovered the French Terre'Blanche meant "white earth" he changed the spelling of his name

DR ALBERT HERTZOG
SWA Rightwing unity

RDM. 19.10.81

It's tight security for PW in Windhoek

By PETER KENNY

PRIME Minister Mr P W Botha arrived in Windhoek for talks yesterday with a tight ring of security around him.

He left immediately after arriving at Windhoek's Eros airport for South West Africa House and talks with South West Africa Administrator-General Mr Danie Hough.

Also at the airport were Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, who had all arrived on Saturday.

Mr Pik Botha and Gen Malan accompanied the Prime Minister to last night's talks at SWA House.

The top level visiting trio will meet SWA's internal parties today for talks.

On his arrival in Windhoek Mr Pik Botha said the talks "are merely part of the regular process of consultations with the democratic parties of SWA".

He said SA could not dictate the future for SWA.

See Page 3

Right winners to use SWA row to attack Govt

See 19/10/81

221

political meeting to protest against the implementation of Resolution 435.

Mr Marais this week confirmed that the meeting would be the first of many to be held throughout the territory in the next few months.

Sources say the offensive will spread later to the Transvaal where the HNP is gearing up for next year's municipal elections.

But observers point out that, apart from the HNP, none of the far right groups involved has any organisational support within SWA/Namibia. Dr Mulder's NCP and groups such as the AWB and Aksie Eie Toekoms, as well as certain individuals, formed a loose alliance in September under the umbrella name Aksie Red Blanke Suid Afrika.

Their support for the move to mobilise opposition to the SWA/Namibian independence plan means that they intend to use the dispute, with white fears of a probable Swapo victory in an election, as a political lever against the South African Government.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa's ultra-right wing groups have seized the SWA/Namibian dispute to launch their most concerted offensive against the Nationalist Government.

While Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, Foreign Minister Mr R F Botha, and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan have been briefing international political parties in Windhoek on South Africa's standpoint in the territory's independence talks, hard-line white

Leaders of South Africa's far-right parties are uniting to use the dispute over SWA/Namibian Independence to attack the Government. Mr Jaap Marais (HNP) and Dr Connie Mulder (NCP) will open the offensive in Windhoek next week.

In the Transvaal have been hatching a plan to wreck the latest initiative.

The political offensive is led by Herwigte Nasionale Party (HNP) leader, Mr Jaap Marais, and his

National Conservative Party (NCP) counterpart, Dr Connie Mulder. It also has the support of people such as the HNP founder, Dr Albert Herzog, and Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche of the militant Afrikaner

Weerstandes Beweging (AWB). Their aim is to undermine white support for parties that accept the United Nation's plan for SWA/Namibian independence — Resolution 435 — and any amendments proposed by Western nations engaged in the negotiations.

The rightwing attack is to begin in Windhoek on October 27 — two days before the Western contact group delegation arrives for talks — with Mr Marais and Dr Mulder sharing a platform at a

SA action against Swapo intensifies

Star 19/10/87

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have intensified their activities against Swapo in Ovambo, the northernmost region of SWA/Namibia, in the wake of the recent military successes against the guerillas and MPLA forces in southern Angola.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman disclosed at the weekend that 58 armed guerillas had been killed in Ovambo this month.

The spokesman also said that during Operation Protea in late August two senior members of Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, had been killed.

They were the acting commander of Plan, whose operational name was "Pongo," and the chief political commissar of Swapo, who remains unidentified.

"Security force actions against Swapo in the past

few months (including operations Protea and Carnation) have had a favourable influence on the security situation," the spokesman said.

"The Swapo terrorists' ability to operate from southern Angola has been cut short and the local population has adopted a more positive attitude towards the security forces."

The intensity of Swapo's guerilla offensive had declined since April.

Operation Carnation, designed to create a "buffer zone" north of the territory, and Operation Protea, which knocked out Swapo-Fapla bases in southern Angola, had contributed to the decline.

"Contacts, landmines and sabotage have declined sharply, but hard intimidation by Swapo of the local population has increased," the spokesman said.

Security forces were concentrating their efforts on neutralising this.

SWA peace plan gets on the road

Star 20/10/87 (221)

Washington

Moves to bring the SWA/Namibia peace process to a successful conclusion have taken off again in earnest

The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, was due to leave Washington today to visit nearly a dozen African countries in a major effort to arrange an independence plan for the territory by next year

And in Windhoek yesterday it emerged in talks between political parties and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Reagan administration had set a deadline of March next year for the South African Government to fix a date for the implementation of the settlement process

Mr Botha described his visit to Windhoek as a "major step in the interests of better relations" between South Africa and the Western Five contact group

"I am here to take part in a first stage, to make possible candid discussions between the internal parties and representatives of the Five," he said

Successful

Politicians said after meeting Mr Botha they had learned that the American Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, wanted an implementation date from South Africa by next March

Such an undertaking would, they say, mark the successful conclusion of the first two steps in a three-phase plan to effect the United Nations peace formula for SWA/Namibia

The first phase, involving constitutional guarantees to be adopted before independence, started in June this year with the visit to Windhoek and Cape Town by the American Deputy Secretary of State, Mr William Clark

Party representatives said they were told that this phase would end with a visit to Windhoek by a top Western Five delegation late next week

"No further constitutional guarantees can be added to the list after this month," said one political leader after meeting

the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha.

The second phase of the renewed American-led efforts to break the SWA/Namibia deadlock would focus on the mechanics of the UN peace plan, Security Council Resolution 435

This would entail issues such as UN impartiality, the composition of the UN Transition Assistance Group and possibly the Administrator General's role in the independence process

Phase three involved the actual implementation of an independence for-

mula based on Resolution 435, sources at the talks said.

Mr Crocker will be joined in Africa by representatives of Great Britain, Canada, France and Germany.

A State Department official said Mr Crocker would be carrying with him proposals to discuss with the Government of South Africa

The proposals would also be discussed in SWA/Namibia and with the black-ruled Frontline states, Angola, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana

Among the meetings would be one with representatives of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organisation in Angola

The Prime Minister told SWA/Namibia leaders that the Western Five would want specific dates. But this would depend on whether negotiations took place on schedule without delays

He could not say whether the latest initiative would lead to SWA/Namibian independence — "all I can say is that the climate for negotiations between South Africa, the internal parties, of South West Africa and representatives of the Five is better"

The Five had indicated they wanted to put certain proposals to the internal parties during their visit to Windhoek on October 29

"That is a major step ahead, the fact that the Five are coming to Wind-

hoek for the first time in the history of this prolonged fight about South West Africa for discussions with leaders of the internal parties," Mr Botha said — The Star's Africa News Service and Reuter

Constitution focus of SWA briefings

RDP 1 20-10 87 (221)

WINDHOEK — Negotiations on South West African independence were now entering a phase of preliminary consultations to lay down guidelines for the future constitution and system of government, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night

Mr Botha addressed a Press conference after winding up a round of talks in Windhoek with SWA internal political leaders aimed at briefing them on South Africa's views on aspects of the new Western independence initiative

Representatives of the Western Five contact group on SWA are expected to visit Pretoria and Windhoek at the end of the month to detail the proposals

Mr Botha described yesterday's talks as "candid" and "successful"

"We informed the internal parties of our point of view and they put questions to us," he said

"Some of them made their points of view clear to us"

Asked about earlier reports of a three-stage plan by the Western Five contact group to culminate in independence Mr Botha declined to elaborate

Future negotiations

"I do not want to go into detail because I think it would be wrong on our part to use the knowledge we have to discuss future deliberations in public," he said

Last night he and Mr P W Botha were scheduled to fly back to Cape Town for the weekly Cabinet meeting today

The secretary-general of the Namibian Independence Party, Mrs Otilie Abrahams, who met the South African delegation, said the Western Five were nearing the end of the first phase of a three-stage independence plan

This phase was planned to resolve constitutional issues and scheduled to be completed at the end of this month

The second phase was designed to formulate the modalities of implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, which would form the final stage before independence was granted

Mrs Abrahams said the objective of yesterday's

BRIEFING ENCOUNTER. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is met by the SWA Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, on arrival in Windhoek for talks

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meetings was to prepare internal political leaders for the talks with representatives of the Five

The purpose was to ensure that we do our homework in preparation of the arrival of the Western team

"Once Phase 1 has been completed, there will be no going back (to reopen talks) on constitutional matters"

Mrs Abrahams said her party had been informed in a 40-minute meeting that the US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, had requested South Africa to inform his office not later than March next year, when implementation of the UN plan should begin

Guarantees

Among yesterday's discussions was the issue of constitutional guarantees. This would be raised again when the contact group delegation arrived

The delegation was expected to discuss constitutional safeguards for individuals, as well as minority group rights

Coming out of the talks earlier, the leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the impartiality of the UN and the international community remained a crucial issue in any settlement proposal

The South African delegation, including the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Dame Hough, had made it "very clear" that they did not know what the latest proposals entailed

"The proposals will be known only on October 26," he said

The SA team had given the NP of SWA a run-down on negotiations to date between South Africa and the United States. He would not elaborate — Sapa

Crocker starts African campaign

RDM 21-10-81 (221)

WASHINGTON — United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker plans to leave today to visit nearly a dozen African countries in a major effort to arrange an independence plan for South West Africa by next year.

His visit includes meetings with representatives of Swapo in Angola.

Dr Crocker will be joined in Africa by representatives of other members of the Western Five Contact Group — Britain, Canada, France and Germany.

A State Department official said Dr Crocker would be carrying with him proposals to discuss with South Africa.

The proposals also will be discussed in SWA and with the black Frontline States — Angola, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

Proposals

Dr Crocker's itinerary was not yet complete, officials said, but his first stop will be in Mauritania tomorrow. He will then go to Senegal, Liberia and Nigeria.

The Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig and representatives of the other contact group nations said last month they had developed proposals and a timetable to set SWA on the road to independence next year in accord with UN resolutions.

They expressed optimism the proposals would be acceptable to the concerned nations.

The proposals are known to include constitutional principles to protect the interests of SWA's minority white population.

An issue still to be decided is the makeup of a UN peace-keeping force that will take over security duties in SWA, following the withdrawal of South African troops and before an election for a Constituent Assembly to draft a Namibian constitution and fix a date for independence — Sapa-AP.

Top SWA post
for Pik's man
WINDHOEK — Former personal representative in Windhoek of Mr. Pik Botha, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Johan Fick, has been appointed to the division of interstate relations and information in the department of the South West Africa Ministers Council.
Sapa

NAMIBIAN SHUTTLE SERVICE

A peaceful Namibian transition to independence depends largely on whether Dr Chester Crocker and his western counterparts can sell the first phase of the present settlement package to Africa later this month.

Dr Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, left Washington on Tuesday for Dakar (in Senegal) before moving on to the Nigerian capital of Lagos. There he will rendezvous with Sir Leonard Allinson (Great Britain), Mr Jean Auriol (France), Mr Willem Haas (Germany) and Mr Eric Bergbusch (Canada) on Sunday for the start of a two-week safari that will take to Luanda, Cape Town, Windhoek, Salisbury, Maputo, Lusaka, Dar Es Salaam and Nairobi.

Africa's requirements for property and civil rights guarantees in an independent Namibia. Agreement on the Bill of Rights will complete the first phase of the tentatively-agreed negotiation timetable — and the parties will then have to move on to the tricky transition arrangements. Following intensive negotiations between America and South Africa, the Western Contact Group now has a set of constitutional principles it believes will guarantee minority and property rights in Namibia — and which it believes it can sell to the South West African Peoples Organisation and Africa.

The safari will include extensive consultations with Swapo, the front-line states, South Africa, the internal parties in Namibia, Nigeria (which has come to play an increasingly important role in the operation) and Kenya where President Daniel Arap

Moi is present Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. It is understood the contact group will go out of its way to put its consultations with the internal parties in Namibia on the same level as its consultations with Swapo — an attempt to meet the long-standing South African objection to the United Nations' tilt towards Swapo.

This is the latest development in a settlement initiative which began in earnest this year by President Ronald Reagan when he said he believed the parties to the Namibian conflict should agree on a constitution which guaranteed minority and property rights — before an election.

Then followed intensive negotiations with South Africa (including a visit to Washington in May by South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha) during which the United States apparently satisfied itself that South Africa was genuinely prepared to accept a reasonable settlement in Namibia.

Africa made it clear that it would not accept a significant deviation from the settlement proposals set out in United Nations Resolution 435 and



WORLDLY TROOPER: P. W. Botha.

the constitution-before-the-election approach changed over the months into a 'Bill of Rights'.

A number of other problems were sorted out with South Africa to a greater or lesser degree in the interim — including the question of United Nations troops in Namibia during the transition.

Initially South Africa was totally opposed to the presence of troops wearing the blue United Nations helmet because, it argued, the history of the United Nations involvement in Namibia was such that local people would look on the UN troops as Swapo troops — and vote accordingly in an election.

It is understood that South Africa has since accepted a compromise in terms of which most of the troops would come from Western countries and, while they would wear United Nations helmets, they would also wear their national uniforms.

However, this is part of the second phase which will follow if Africa accepts the constitutional principles on which phase one is centered — Own Correspondent



KEY MAN: P. W. Botha.

Man badly hurt as landmine explodes

Mail Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Two civilians were injured when their vehicle detonated a land mine in the operational area near Ruacana, not far from the Angolan border, on Tuesday

One of the men — an Ovambo labourer who has not been identified — lost his left leg and was in danger of losing his right leg yesterday. He was sitting in the back of the vehicle, a bakkie, which was a complete write-off.

The driver of the bakkie, Mr Chris Steenkamp, who is an administration supervisor, suffered slight injuries to his back.

The explosion took place on the road between Ruacana and Oshifo, the Acting Secretary of the Ovambo Administration Mr Frans Viljoen said yesterday.

Mr Viljoen said there had been a marked drop in the number of incidents reported to his office this month since South Africa's thrust into Angola in Operation Protea.

Academic foresees war move by Swapo

RDM 22-10-81
Political Reporter (221)

IF A settlement in South West Africa is not reached soon Swapo may launch a conventional war against South African forces in the territory with the backing of the Soviets and their proxy forces, a top strategic analyst warned yesterday

Dr Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, was speaking at the business outlook conference of the National Development and Management Foundation in Johannesburg

He said the type and quantity of weapons captured by the SA Defence Force in the recent "Operation Protea" raid into Angola indicated a move towards conventional warfare

Although there had been general agreement on the need for a negotiated settlement in SWA, various problems could still cause the whole process to bog down, Dr Hough said

While it had to be appreciated that South Africa's stake in the SWA issue was high, it was important for the South African Government not to place "unnecessary obstacles" in the way of a settlement

While it was possible that Swapo could win an election in SWA, it was doubtful that the organisation would accept defeat at the polls and would probably continue its guerrilla war if such a situation arose

A Swapo defeat would also be a "vast setback" to the Frontline States in their efforts to "liberate" South Africa, he said.

No surprises in latest SWA package

21/10/81
221

The Star Bureau

LONDON — There are no surprises in the constitutional principles that the Western envoys will put to the parties to the SWA/Namibia dispute during the next fortnight.

The United Nations charter on human rights, with its well-tried democratic principles on minority rights, freedom of movement, freedom of speech and the need to hold regular elections, contains them all.

Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Secretary, told reporters this when he briefed them at the Commonwealth summit in Melbourne earlier this month, and now Western diplomats, preparing to send their team around Africa, confirm that the measures are designed to build confidence among SWA/Namibian minority groups.

They believe this is vital to the implementation of the UN settlement plan.

The safari by the representatives of Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada will concentrate on getting acceptance of these principles.

They will start in Nigeria on October 26 and work anticlockwise around the frontline African states, taking in South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

Their meeting with Swapo's leadership will be in Angola.

Their last stop in Africa will be to brief the Kenyans, who hold this year's presidency of the OAU.

● The Star Bureau in Washington reports that a peaceful transition to independence depends largely on whether the safari can sell the first phase of the settlement package to Africa.

Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

Crucial to a peaceful transition to independence for SWA/Namibia is a five-man "safari," representing the Western contact group, who are preparing for an African tour, taking with them a "bill of rights" which they believe will satisfy all concerned.

left Washington yesterday for Dakar (in Senegal) before moving on to the Nigerian capital of Lagos.

There he will rendezvous with Sir Leonard Allinson (Britain), Mr Jean Aussiel (France), Mr Willem Haas (Germany) and Mr Eric Bergbusch (Canada) on October 25 for the start of a two week tour that will take in Luanda, Cape Town, Windhoek, Salisbury, Maputo, Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi.

They will take with them the "bill of rights" which the Western contact group believes will meet South Africa's requirements for property and civil rights guarantees.

Agreement on the "bill of rights" will complete the first phase of the tentatively-agreed negotiation timetable — and the parties will then have to move on to the tricky transition arrangements.

It is understood the contact group will go out of its way to put its consultations with the internal parties in SWA/Namibia on the same level as its consultations with Swapo — an attempt to meet the long-standing South African objection to the United Nations' bias towards Swapo.

Mudge gets close to slamming SA Govt

RJM 26/11/89 221

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Mr Dirk Mudge came close to attacking the Government yesterday when he said the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was "utterly frustrated" with the handling of problems by the Administrator-General of South West Africa.

Mr Mudge, who is chairman of both the Ministers' Council and the DTA, was speaking on a motion calling on the South African Government to respect the wishes of the people of SWA by allowing certain changes to take place.

His speech showed the SWA interim government could be heading for a showdown with South Africa unless the interim constitution is changed. Mr Mudge said the interim constitution was being abused by the National Party, but it could be acceptable if handled by reasonable men.

The debate came after the Ministers' Council had made a number of requests to the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, to get him to intervene in wrangles between the DTA-controlled central government and the second-tier administration for whites, controlled by the NP in the territory.

The DTA would not allow itself to be forced into an election that was unfair, Mr Mudge said. There could never be peace in SWA unless there was a free and fair election.

"We will not give up our demands for impartiality from the referee in the election," he said.

"The wishes of the majority must be taken into consideration. Any politician or party which ignores this is on a suicide path," Mr Mudge said.

The DTA had worked out a plan that could free people from racism and discrimination.

Frank talk

"More than 90 percent of the people of SWA reject apartheid. You can't sell it to them. Any policy which sells this (apartheid) as a policy should stay away from the election," he said.

"We are not going behind the back of the South African Government. We are speaking frankly to them. We have done so in the past and we will do it again," Mr Mudge said.

"The South African Government and the Administrator-General should realise that they can't expect to get the wholehearted support of the people inside SWA if things are not rectified."

He stressed that if the will of the people was not respected now, SWA would end up like Zimbabwe — which made its concessions too late.

"We are utterly frustrated and disappointed that the Administrator-General has not seen fit to solve the problems brought to his notice," the DTA leader said.

He referred to the request that the Whites-only Windhoek Teachers Training College — which has about 120 students on a magnificent campus that could support a university — be handed over to the control of the central government.

At present the college is under the control of the NP-controlled white Legislative Assembly.

He also cited the case of Dan Seemuller, the five-year-old coloured boy from Germany. He has been adopted by white German-speaking parents but is forbidden by the administration from attending a white German school.

Crocker sees no obstacles to SWA plan

WASHINGTON — The US assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, said yesterday there were "no insuperable obstacles" left in the road towards the independence of South West Africa.

"We are coming close. We believe we are making progress, America's chief official for African policy told reporters.

"The South Africans, like the Frontline states and Swapo, have indicated to us things they like and some things they would like to see changed, and we are working on that," he said. UPI

DTA talks to Swapo mooted

Mali Correspondent

WINDHOEK — A meeting between the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Peter Kalangula, and high-ranking Swapo leaders in Bonn is being mooted in Windhoek.

Both the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation and the Windhoek Advertiser have speculated this week that such a meeting might take place.

This follows statements two weeks ago by Mr Kalangula and Mr Tara Imbili of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, who is a member of the Ministers' Council, that they would be happy to talk to anyone, including Swapo, if it could bring peace to the territory.

Mr Kalangula left for West Germany on Tuesday accompanied by a member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Hans von Hase, and a member of the national assembly, Mr Katutrie Kaura.

DTA blamed for ^{STAR} _{28/1/81} row over ²²¹ AG8

Mr Danie Hough

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator - General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, has placed responsibility for the territory's controversial interim constitution firmly in the camp of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

Responding to recent criticism by the DTA Proclamation — AG8, of the constitution, Mr Hough asked why the South African Government should carry the blame for issues which could be solved by the concerned parties themselves.

He referred to pressure by the DTA on the South African adminis-

tration to have the interim constitution changed so that it will do away with the remnants of apartheid.

Proclamation AG 8 provides for 11 second-tier ethnic authorities to be responsible for specific government functions for their individual groups.

The DTA objections centre almost entirely on the white second-tier administration, dominated by the SWA National Party, which has maintained exclusively — particularly in white education.

Mr Hough said AG 8 had been the product of an agreement between all the parties concerned — in particular the DTA and Akatur, the National Party's election front. Assurances were given that it would not be changed lightly.

Main target was the people

WINDHOEK — Military documents captured by the SWA Territory Force showed that Swapo's principal target was the local population and not the security forces, the SWABC reported last night.

The documents were seized by the security forces from a Swapo military headquarters during Operation Protea in southern Angola.

One indicated that 80 percent of Swapo attacks had been on civilians who had refused to co-operate with the organisation — Sapa.

OC warns call-up dodgers

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibians dodging national service, and those encouraging them, would be prosecuted, Major-General Charles Lloyd, OC the Territory Force, said.

General Lloyd acknowledged that the territory's 11-month-old conscription programme had problems with draft-dodgers and said: "The Defence Act gives the military authorities the power to act against such persons, and requires them to do so."

Terror is a way of life in war zone of SWA

STAR

30/11/81

221

Three tattered Swapo diaries and a Supreme Court application for the presumed death of a political detainee have revealed elements of an underground world of terror which has become a way of life in SWA/Namibia's northern war zone.

The diaries contain what appears to be a "death list" of members of the Security Force, guards, informers and those referred to as "sell-outs."

There are also details of insurgent and security force activities in Ovambo between April 1980 and February this year, plans to kill certain civilians, sometimes details of their deaths, orders to plant landmines and to set ambushes, accounts of brushes with Security Force patrols and helicopters, and several references to violent Security Force actions against civilians thought to be collaborating with Swapo.

The diaries found in a demolished Swapo base in southern Angola during Operation Protea in August this year, were shown to local journalists by the SWA Territory Force last week.

At about the same time, relatives of Mr Johannes Kakuva, a political prisoner from Kaokoland who has been missing for more than a year, filed an application in the SWA/Namibian Supreme Court to have him officially presumed dead.

They allege that Mr Kakuva, one of 11 political prisoners held for giving food and shelter to Swapo insurgents, was tortured and that his screams could be heard at night in the police outpost at Opuwa in eastern Kaokoland.

The SWA police are opposing the application and deny in sworn statements having murdered Mr Kakuva or ill-treated him in any way. They say he absconded to Angola and joined Swapo after a plan to trap a

group of insurgents went sour. The case is expected to begin in February next year. Affidavits already filed describe a cloak-and-dagger adventure in the territory's north-western wastes and say special police tried to use their prisoner as bait in an abortive attempt to trap and destroy a Swapo contingent. The world they describe, like that of the Swapo diaries, is a foreign to the modern, computer-run society as the dazzling white Ovambo sands are from a city's highway at rush-hour.

CATTLE OFFER

A South African Police officer associated with the security branch in Oshanafati, lieutenant Patrick King, says in a sworn statement that Mr Kakuva and 10 other prisoners were arrested for giving food and accommodation to a group of insurgents near Opuwa, Kaokoland, in August last year.

Mr Kakuva had also helped conceal the insurgents by herding cattle over their footprints.

"I asked Mr Kakuva if he would not co-operate with the Security Police. I promised him 10 head of cattle if he would succeed in obtaining information about the refuge of the insurgents and their plans," Lieutenant King said.

After some deliberation, Mr Kakuva agreed to help the police trap them.

Lieutenant King drove him the next day in an armoured car to a point on the Kaokoland - Ovambo border.

It was decided the lieutenant would return three days later to a pre-arranged spot where Mr Kakuva would give him information.

He returned as arranged, accompanied by a contingent of Security Police so as to go on to the attack as soon as they had the information.

Mr Kakuva failed to arrive and had not been seen since, Lieutenant King said.

The lieutenant says, in support of his theory that the prisoner had absconded, that he and his companions met a security border patrol which claimed to have seen a group of insurgents returning to Angola.

The group had comprised a few men in civilian clothes, apparently on their way to join Swapo's military wing in Angola, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

In September last year, with still no trace of the prisoner, Lieutenant King filed a report to his head office in Windhoek, asking that the missing man be placed on the list of exiles.

In another affidavit, Mr Muumbandjembo Mbendura, describes how Mr Kakuva helped the insurgents before he was arrested.

One evening he was called by a young boy who told him there were insurgents at the kraal.

On investigation he found 21 men dressed in green camouflage uniform. Most had AK-47 assault rifles and hand grenades. One was armed with a bazooka.

The insurgents then asked for milk and water. Mr Kakuva, the man now missing, and another man slaughtered two goats and gave the meat to the insurgents.

After they had eaten they sang "freedom songs." The insurgents then disappeared, heading for a nearby mountain.

Rail line to cross Kalahari

ARGUS
1/12/81

III

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By WILF NUSSIM for
Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana has launched a huge project to tame one of the last great wildernesses in Africa, at a cost of at least R1 000-million

It is a new railway that will run right across the formidable Kalahari Desert to give this country and also Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire access to the major South West Africa port of Walvis Bay.

In an interview here the President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, said his Government intended to have the railway fully in operation in 10 years' time.

It will link the existing South Africa-Zimbabwe line through eastern Botswana to SWA's network at Gaborone, which lies 110 km beyond Botswana's western border.

At the eastern end, the railway will join up with the South Africa-Zimbabwe line somewhere near the small towns of Mahalapye and Palapye.

COAL DEPOSITS

Its route across the dunes, scrub and pans of the arid Kalahari has not yet been planned in detail but a key part of its purpose is to open up large, middle-grade coal deposits in the region of Seruli (formerly Serowe) for exploitation.

The giant international oil company Shell has rights to large coal deposits in the area.

Construction of the line will be one of the biggest and most expensive such ventures in African history and is likely to exceed considerably the R1 000-million envisaged because of inflation.

CECIL RHODES

Ironically, the new railway will help to complete the Southern African rail network planned by the pioneer Cecil John Rhodes, who wanted it ultimately to link all the way to Cairo.

It represents an enormous engineering challenge because it will have to be built across a flat plain deeply covered in sand with virtually no surface water, and in ferocious heat.

Commenting on the Trans-Kalahari Railway, President Masire said his country needed it in addition to its present routes to the sea via South African railways and ports.

It was needed not only as a quick alternative route, but also to pave the way for development in central Botswana and to expand commerce and industry to provide more jobs.

Settlement proposals earn Swapo interest

STAR 2/12/81

221

Swapo is more in favour of the current proposals to settle the SWA/Namibia issue than of any previous proposals, according to reports reaching President Masire

"The proposals are reasonable in themselves

"Swapo is not being pressured by the Frontline states

"Of its own accord it feels that here is something worth looking into"

Dr Masire said that because the new plan for the first of three phases in the transition to independence for SWA/Namibia seemed to be a serious attempt to resolve the issue he hoped it would help to dispel the mistrust between Swapo and South Africa and between Swapo and the Western Five

The settlement task, he said, had been divided between the Frontline states which handled Swapo and the Western Five which dealt with South Africa

"We have found the latest proposals very encouraging

"We think they certainly are worth looking into

Namibians must be allowed to choose a government of their liking and other countries will have to learn to work with it. Botswana will not interfere in Namibian affairs.

and have the necessary elements that should give a basis for settlement

"The game has to be played by rules which all concerned have to agree to beforehand so that no body can claim afterwards that he has been cheated" Dr Masire said

"It depends on the emphasis. There are certain aspects of these proposals whose presentation is unusual and therefore could be subject to different connotations"

Settlement was urgent indeed because all sorts of complications could crop up if the right thing was not done at the right time, the President said

"We would not like the Namibian situation to become an international conflict

"The earlier it is settled the better

We have vested interests because we are neighbours. What we would love to have in Namibia is a government like ours"

Namibians must be allowed to choose a government of their liking and other countries will have to learn to work with it he said

Asked if he was worried by the prospect of a marxist-oriented regime in Namibia President Masire said

"Whatever government emerges its first responsibility will be to see to the welfare of Namibians"

Botswana's role in the settlement would be to offer help where it could but it would not interfere

in Namibian affairs nor try to dictate to South Africa or to the Namibian parties

"The biggest danger in southern Africa is the intransigence of South Africa's National Party in its race policies

"Botswana is always hoping for improvement and there have been encouraging developments," Dr Masire said, likening reform in South Africa to a snail crawling up a pole and then sliding down again every night

The South African Government would not recognise the principle of live and let live for its population groups

"this is bound to generate inter racial conflicts and, of course, those who like to fish in troubled waters will find a pretext for intervention"

Dr Masire said he deplored equally the involvement in southern Africa by Russia, America and Cuba

This could escalate confrontation in the region

"That is why it is so necessary and vital that such problems as we have should be resolved expeditiously"

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — A statement by a British Council of Churches delegation here that they heard claims that people in the war zone suffered more at the hands of security forces than Swapo was "biased", the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, said yesterday

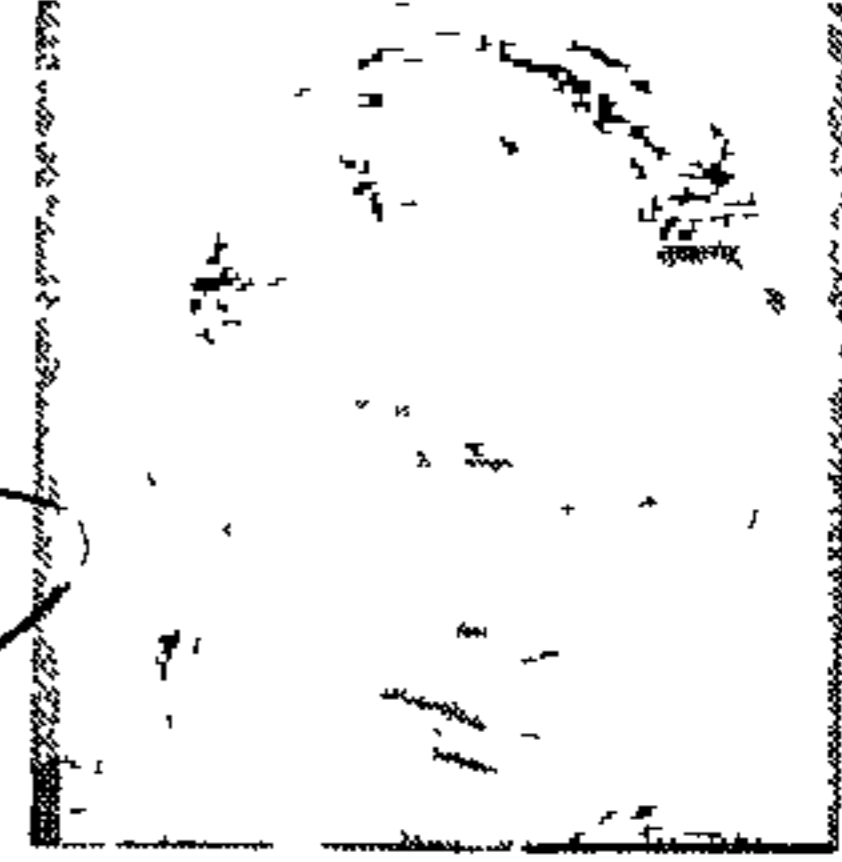
Mr Hough was commenting on a statement by the delegation before they left after a 10-day visit to the territory

The leader of the delegation, the Rt Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn, Bishop of Manchester, said during their visit, which included a spell in war-torn Owambo, the delegation had heard allegations of injustices, discrimination and torture in SWA/Namibia

The delegation said they had tried to make an appointment to see Mr Hough,

SWA: UK clergymen 'biased'

STAR 221
2/12/81



Mr Danie Hough

but he apparently was too busy

Mr Hough said he queried whether the BCC delegation had taken the trouble to interview any officer of the security forces "which they sought to denigrate"

He doubted whether the clergymen had spoken to any victims "of Swapo terrorism" and described their attitude

as "one-sided and biased"

Others in the delegation were the former Moderator of the United Reformed Church, the Rev John Johansen, the assistant secretary-general of the BCC, the Rev James Wilkie and Sister Katherine Hughes, the Provincial Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame, from Liverpool

When they made their statement it was a shock for many people, but Defence Headquarters dismissed it, saying "it appeared to have been made by Swapo sympathizers"

Bishop Booth-Clibborn said the delegation had been warmly received everywhere they had been

"We will remember with

thankfulness "the growing spirit of co-operation among the churches in the face of many difficulties, and this gives great hope for the future

"We have, however, been deeply saddened by many of the things we have heard and seen of the grave hardships faced by so many of the people"

They had been told of the severe drought and poverty and the economic difficulties

Even more serious "are the many injustices and discrimination which brings division among the people of Namibia"

"Our delegation leaves Namibia conscious of the great sufferings caused by the war to so many people in northern areas," Bishop Clibborn said

They had heard accounts of deaths, torture, beatings

and seizure of property which happened to people who believed they were not guilty of any offence

The Defence spokesman in Pretoria said "It is extremely difficult to accept allegations made by the British Council of Churches as the SADF is in South West Africa to protect the civilians of that country against atrocities committed by Swapo terrorists

"The BCC appears to have been misled by Swapo sympathizers

"If they inform us where South African troops acted illegally or incorrectly these cases will be thoroughly investigated."

The Defence Force therefore requested the delegation for details about arbitrary actions which had caused hardship to the local population, so that investigations could be started

13/.....

Due to the Wenceslaus effect we tend to give more generously at Christmas time because although the difficulties of the poor can be presumed to be roughly constant throughout the year, we desire to feel good at Yuletide.

That altruism and charitable behaviour exists cannot be ignored. The blood transfusion services of the United Kingdom and to a significant extent the USA rest on little else²¹. Even within a strict pareto optimal framework redistribution can be shown to be justified²². The important problem is to arrange society so that altruism and self-interest operate in the same direction.

The view of altruism as a duty "it fosters the belief that doing even necessarily involves - self-discourage good action"²³. It is an analysis that self interest is not serving the interests of others²⁴

III The market for medicine

The previous section argued provides the most efficient allocation. Equity provides no basis for policy that the market for medical services difficulties are related to price rather than income. societies, where incomes are relatively high patients have problems

15/.....

14/.....

paying for health services²⁵. Technically this is not difficult to understand. Though the problem appears to be one of poverty (lack of income) it is essentially one of demand and supply²⁶.

In a system of socialised medicine, society itself appears in demand. There seems to be no

the supply side voters are cost minimisers. Many maximisers. The result is a chronic shortage of services caused by waiting lines and inferior quality of services. Some consumers would be willing to pay for the rapid growth of private health services. There is evidence of this. In some areas different problems. In others the probability of getting sick is related to medical aid schemes. Of course, the cost of calling on a doctor is much

SWA/NAMIBIA (22) Phase One on line

There is a strong likelihood that phase one of the revived Namibia settlement plan will be adopted by all parties this month. Following meetings in the US between SA officials including Director General of Foreign Affairs Brand Fourie and members of the Western Five contact group it is understood that officials of the State Department are now working on the final text of the document.

It sets out principles for an elected constituent assembly and for a Namibia independence constitution.

This paper would incorporate some adjustments to the original text about which various parties have reservations. If full agreement can be reached on the final text it could well become a formal document of the UN endorsed by the Security Council. This seems to have been the tenor of what Fourie conveyed to PM PW Botha. Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Defence Minister Magnus Malan and SWA Administrator-General Dame Hough at a meeting in Cape Town this week.

The US State Department hopes to finalise phase one before the end of the month in order to make an early start next year with the much tougher task of negotiating agreed measures for implementing Resolution 435. Official SA sources discount the possibility of proximity or multi party talks in the early stages of phase two. It seems more likely that the contact group's strategy will be to undertake a series of shuttles between the various capitals of southern and central Africa to establish a solid base of common ground before moving on to more intractable questions. Whether this process would end in another 'pre-implementation' conference on the lines of the abortive meeting held in Geneva in January this year remains to be seen.

Part of phase two will be an effort to bolster Pretoria's trust and confidence in the settlement exercise. This has already

On the supply side the problem can be characterised as one of monopoly and barriers to entry. In some sense, of course, these barriers are inevitable. The art is long. Even witch doctors serve an arduous apprenticeship. What constrains the number of

DTA man lashes apartheid system

ARGUS
4/12/81

221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Apartheid had made terrorism possible and South Africa should prepare to face the consequences of its own making, a prominent DTA member, Mr Katuutire Kaura, said in the South West African National Assembly this week

In one of the strongest attacks on the South African Government and white right-wing parties heard in the two-year-old Assembly, Mr Kaura said that 'super-cilious, egotistical white reactionaries, who would like to relegate the black man to the status of nobodiness' were responsible for the armed conflict in Southern Africa

"The chickens have simply come home to roost, and South Africa must be prepared to face the full consequences of its own making," he told a hushed Assembly

A member of Aktur the SWA National Party dominated Opposition, had criticised him for attacking the Administrator General and to change the territory's interim constitution, and had suggested that Mr Kaura thank the South African Government for what it had done for the people of South West Africa.

Mr Kaura replied that if he did that he would be the biggest sellout the biggest quisling of my people

"What would my 15 million black brethren in South Africa think — my uncles in Nyanga, Alexandra, Guguletu and Soweto — if I should thank South Africa for having shot more than 600 people during the riots?"

He said he had been forced in 1963 to marry his own sister at the

Windhoek Magistrate's Court 'because it was the only way I could protect her from persecution under the infamous pass laws, thus legally violating the laws of consanguinity'

'Am I, as a black man in this country, expected to thank South Africa for the humiliation, demigration and dehumanisation I have suffered for the past 40 years of my life?'

Mr Kaura said he wished he could thank South Africa for protecting the territory's borders, but he would not do so because the Republic had created the border war itself

'What borders do I have? What do I own in this country? What do I have to lose but my life which is so miserable anyway that it would be a blessing?' he asked

Pretoria set to accept SWA deal

STAR 4/12/81

221

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is about to accept the new constitutional deal for SWA/Namibia — opening the way for the start of phase two of the latest Western Five initiative.

The acceptance is likely to be conditional, as was Swapo's acceptance, but it will be enough to allow the negotiations to continue.

Swapo, and eight African states have committed themselves to seven of the nine constitutional principles proposed by the Western contact group.

While there is no doubt major problems lie ahead, the settlement plan is still on track and the start of phase two is imminent, according to sources.

Diplomats are still optimistic even though things are not quite as rosy in the negotiating garden as they might seem.

Swapo has not accepted some key recommendations and the African states have backed Swapo. The internal parties are unhappy because one of the most important documents of the negotiations was kept away from them.

Consistent

The confidential document, drawn up by the Western Five, was given to South Africa, Swapo and the Frontline states.

Essentially it said an independent SWA/Namibia must be non-aligned and suggested non-aggression treaties with its neighbours.

This is consistent with a line which has been taken by the South African Government throughout the latter half of the year, and was spelled out by the Prime Minister at the Good Hope conference and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, during his speech

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

in Parliament on his Budget vote

Mr Pik Botha caused raised eyebrows by calling for an end to confrontation and suggesting peace treaties with states like Nigeria which has been exceptionally hostile to the present government.

Withheld

The Western Five's confidential document was withheld from the internal parties because the Five were certain it would be "leaked" to the Press in Windhoek within minutes of the parties receiving it.

But the document was leaked anyway with South Africa and West Germany suspected as the culprits.

South Africa has denied this vehemently and its attitude is that this document really forms part of phase two of the negotiations and should be discussed later.

This next phase is where the crunch could come.

It involves thorny questions such as proving United Nations impartiality and the composition of the peace-keeping force (Untag), its deployment and the scope of activities and the monitoring of Swapo bases.

BCC seeks talks with UK Govt on SWA

Own Correspondent

LONDON — An interview with top officials of the Foreign Office is being sought by the British Council of Churches following the return to this country last weekend of a BCC delegation to SWA/Namibia

The delegation, led by the Bishop of Manchester, the Rt Rev Stanley Booth-Clibborn, spoke in a statement issued after their 10-day visit of the "appalling suffering" of the Namibian people and of their "deep desire" for independence

The aim of the visit, the bishop said, was to express the goodwill of British Christians to the Namibia Council of Churches, who gave the delegation a warm welcome

"It also sought to understand more of the political predicaments of the country"

He added that "its members hope they will be able to encourage the British Government to treat Namibia as a world problem of extreme urgency. An interview with top officials of the Foreign Office is now being sought"

Other members of the delegation were the Rev John Johansen-Berg, a former moderator of the United Reformed Church, Sister Katherine Hughes, Superior Provincial of the Roman Catholic Order of Notre Dame, and the Rev Jim Wilkie, divisional secretary of the Conference for World Mission

In their statement, the delegation said they had been "deeply saddened" by many of the things they had heard and seen

The delegation said they had experienced at first hand "the deep desire of the great majority of the people of Namibia for independence under a government elected fairly and freely"

It was the delegation's earnest hope and prayer, therefore, that the present political initiatives would be successful in bringing the country to independence

One cure for euphoria about Namibia: Visit Windhoek

THERE is one cure for any euphoria in South Africa about the prospects of Namibia becoming free and independent by the end of 1983 Visit Windhoek.

One can say it in Cape Town and perhaps even in Pretoria, but Windhoek is not the place to suggest that the South African government now has a definite strategy with respect to independence for Namibia. According to this perception South Africa with the help of a more sympathetic Western Five will attempt to secure the best possible conditions for a United Nations-supervised election by mid-1983. At the same time the South African government will give strong backing to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by Mr Dirk Mudge to prevent Swapo winning the two-thirds majority which will enable it to adopt the constitution it wishes.

Contradictions

If there is one thing that the bitterly divided internal parties in Namibia agree upon it is that the actions of the South African government with respect to reaching a settlement are beset with contradictions.

South Africa has moved with surprising determination and speed in negotiating the first phase of a settlement, namely to establish consensus about the principles concerning a constitution for an independent Namibia. This is understandable, for an internationally acceptable settlement must be achieved within two years. The Western Five will be unable to hold the ring any longer. And President Reagan will dread the prospect of the Namibian issue on which the Reagan presidency has expended so much diplomatic and political capital, still being unresolved in the election year of 1984. If South Africa had been stubborn in phase one the Western Five might well have thrown in the towel. However, South Africa by all accounts was most accommodating and this has given Western diplomats reason to believe that the South Africans are serious about settling.

But what about the second prong of the strategy? — building up the DTA as a



Mr Dirk Mudge a great conciliator

viable internal party. Here the South African government, through the agency of the Administrator-General in Windhoek, is acting in a way which gives the impression that it either is not serious about helping Mr Mudge's DTA to win the election (or draw at least a third of the vote) or has unlimited time to achieve a settlement.

Neglect

The South African government's neglect of the DTA (some would even say snubbing of the DTA) is difficult to understand. A fairly smooth transition to independence above all demands that a substantial majority of moderate whites and blacks inside Namibia be persuaded to accept independence. This they will only do if there is a party or movement that can safeguard their interests against Swapo. There is only one movement capable of drawing a third of the votes in an election for a constituent assembly which will enable it to influence the decisions of that assembly. And there is only one movement that at a later stage may become a partner in a coalition with Swapo, especially in the not unlikely event of a split between the pro-Western and pro-communist wings of Swapo. That movement is the DTA led by Mr Mudge, a charismatic leader and a great conciliator of white fears and black aspirations.

Astute observers are convinced that Swapo support ranges from a minimum of 50 percent to a maximum of 75 percent. For the DTA to be assured of winning at least 33 percent of the votes,

not to speak of a considerably higher percentage three requirements must be met.

Firstly the DTA controlled National Assembly (or first-tier government) must be supplied with enough funds to embark on imaginative development schemes that could materially improve the basic living conditions of the black population.

Secondly the DTA must be assisted by the South African government to do away with discrimination.

Thirdly the South African government must signal to the National Party in Namibia, which controls the white ethnic (second-tier) government that a settlement is imminent and that it is time to build bridges across the existing racial cleavages instead of enforcing old-style apartheid which in the long run will jeopardize all hopes for racial peace and political stability.

None of these requirements is being met at the moment.

Lacks funds

Firstly the DTA central government lacks the funds for dynamic community development schemes. Since internal resources cover approximately only 47 percent of the Namibian budget of roughly R800 million, much depends on what the South African government is prepared to spend on community development in Namibia. In the past the funds have been made available for a substantial increase in education facilities and residential construction for blacks. Next year however the DTA government will have to cope with an income of R100 million (some 12 percent) less than the present budget. It will make it difficult indeed for the DTA government to deliver something substantial which will impress blacks. This is not the way to win an election — if it is to take place within the next two years.

Secondly the South African government seems reluctant to terminate racial discrimination in Namibia — or what blacks see as the symbols of white privilege and selfishness — by acting through the agency of the Administrator-General. Mr Danie Hough, Mr Hough has the power to amend the interim constitution of Namibia usually referred to as AG 8, in terms of which public buildings and facilities have been allocated to the different population groups and placed under the control of the respective ethnic (second-tier) governments.

There are some glaring discrepancies in the allocation. Symbolically the most important case is the teacher training college allocated to whites and controlled by the white ethnic authority. It was built at a cost of R80 million for 1500 students but is now being used by fewer than 200 students. In contrast the multi-racial Academy of Tertiary Education is overcrowded and ill-equipped.

A request by the DTA government that blacks could share in the facilities of the college was turned down by the white ethnic authority. The Administrator-General refused to intervene. A telephone call from Pretoria would have been enough to open the college. Pretoria did not call and the Administrator-General a week ago suggested that the Namibians (read the blacks) must be more thankful for what South Africa has done for them. As a result the DTA morale and prestige among blacks have received a serious blow. This is hardly the way to prepare for an election in two years.

Thirdly the South African government has not yet clearly enough signalled to the National Party in Namibia and the white ethnic (second-tier) authority that a settlement may be imminent. The National Party in Windhoek behaves as if the National Party of Pretoria is in control of the negotiating process with respect to a settlement in Namibia. It assumes the right wing is getting stronger every day in South Africa and is acting on this assumption. It now rejects one-man-one-vote in any future election for an independent Namibia and is enforcing old-style apartheid in the white (second-tier) authority. And in the South West African administration bureaucrats are thwarting reform initiatives of the DTA.

All this makes it extremely difficult for the DTA to convince blacks to support a moderate anti-Swapo party. If there is going to be an election in two years Pretoria will simply have to act with great speed and determination to improve the chances of the DTA.

Two possibilities

Two possibilities must be considered. Firstly Pretoria may already have written the DTA off and will in further negotiations try to get such ironclad guarantees that a Swapo government will be unable to effect any social transformation in Namibia. But even if the West-

The pattern of politics



By Hermann Giliomee

ern Five would be prepared to go along with that — and it is doubtful — it is impossible to conceive of the Frontline states accepting such a settlement.

The other possibility is that Pretoria may get such a favourable deal for South Africa from the United States in return for a settlement that it will be prepared to countenance a Swapo government in Windhoek and use the vast control South Africa has over the Namibian economy to force a Swapo government to toe the line. But here Mr Mudge may turn out to be the joker in the pack. He can employ the same objections South Africa has used in the past about the lack of impartiality of the United Nations to delay an election until the conditions are propitious for his party to compete in an election. And Mr Mudge knows that to compete successfully all discrimination, like the case of the all-white, empty training college that bars its doors to blacks, must be removed. So for Mr Mudge to co-operate Pretoria will simply have to override the objections of the National Party in Windhoek — if it wants a settlement in two years.

Haunting words

A visit to Windhoek makes one ponder deeply about the chances of settlement in Namibia and a peaceful transfer of power. It also reminds one of the haunting words of Alistair Horne in his study of the Algerian rebellion called "A Savage War of Peace". Horne writes that at the stage when events had escaped all human control the essential tragedy was heightened by the feeling that — with a little more magnanimity, a little more trust, moderation and compassion — the worst might have been avoided.

This week there was no sign of rain in Windhoek, where the country is in the grip of its worst drought in 30 years. There were also very few signs of magnanimity, trust, moderation and compassion.

◆ Hermann Giliomee teaches history at the University of Stellenbosch and is co-author of the book "The Rise and Crisis of Afrikaner Power".

Captives told to expect 'bad things from the Boers'

STAK 7/12/81 (221)

Military Correspondent

The drone of turbine engines shattered the silence of the African night and woke me as I lay next to my slit trench more than 100 km into Angolan territory

It was the first wave of South African airborne troops going into battle deep in the former Portuguese territory

I was part of a small contingent of military correspondents who went into Angola at the start of Operation "Daisy" — a follow up to Operation Protea

We were flown into Ionde — a former Portuguese settlement — by Dakota on Monday November 2 the day before the operation started

The first South African and SWA/Namibian troops had crossed the cutline that weekend and had taken the insignificant post

At first light helicopters left the dry Shona river bed heading for the front

They ran the hottest run of all — casualty evacuation (Casevac)

On the day we arrived at Ionde a Swapo fighter was brought in to the camp which also served as a forward base hospital

The man who was in his early twenties had been shot through both upper legs and after treatment by South African doctors he was flown to SWA/Namibia on the Dakota which brought us in

Another Swapo man had two fingers mutilated by a bullet and a doctor amputated them as neatly as if he was in a city hospital

The doctors used one of the dilapidated rooms of what was once called Ionde Hospital. It had no windows and was dirty and dusty, but the South Africans did extremely well

We also talked to a captured man who said he had been forced to join Swapo in 1975

He described his training in Angola

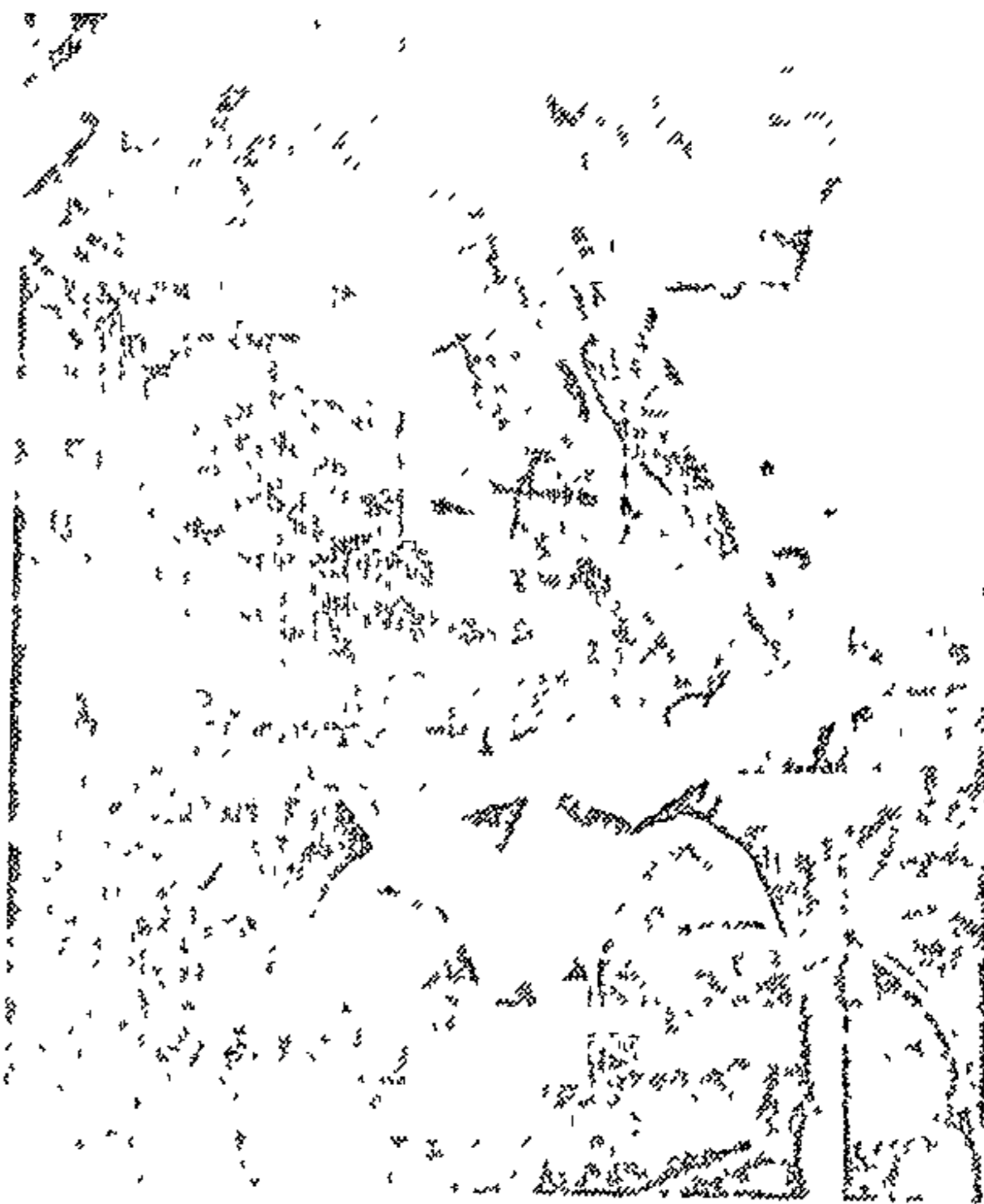
Through an interpreter he told how his political commissar told him that if he was caught by the "Boers" bad things would be done to him, but he had not been treated badly since his capture

Once the target area had been secured we were taken in by Puma helicopter to inspect the captured camp

The castrated camp which bordered on Frelimo territory was there to protect the flock from any attack by Jonas Savimbi's forces

A second battalion was placed on the southern boundary of Baraba (another outpost where Swapo regional HQ was located) This was to protect it against South African security forces

Army engineers had cleared the area of mines and we inspected the bunkers before they were blown up



A wounded Swapo insurgent receiving aid from a South African medical service doctor.

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Army hero risked life in exploding ammo truck

Military Correspondent

A South African army major probably saved the lives of several senior officers and a couple of helicopters from destruction when he drove a truck with exploding shells nearly 300 m to a clear spot.

Major Laurens "Andy" Anderson (36) gave no thought to his own safety when he jumped into the cab of a Buffel anti-landmine vehicle — 240 km into Angola — and drove it away after a RGP 7 rocket exploded, setting off other explosives in the truck.

Troops were unloading arms, ammunition and supplies captured in the initial raid against a Swapo regional headquarters and a military command post south-east of Cassinga.

One of the RGP's slipped, fell and exploded.

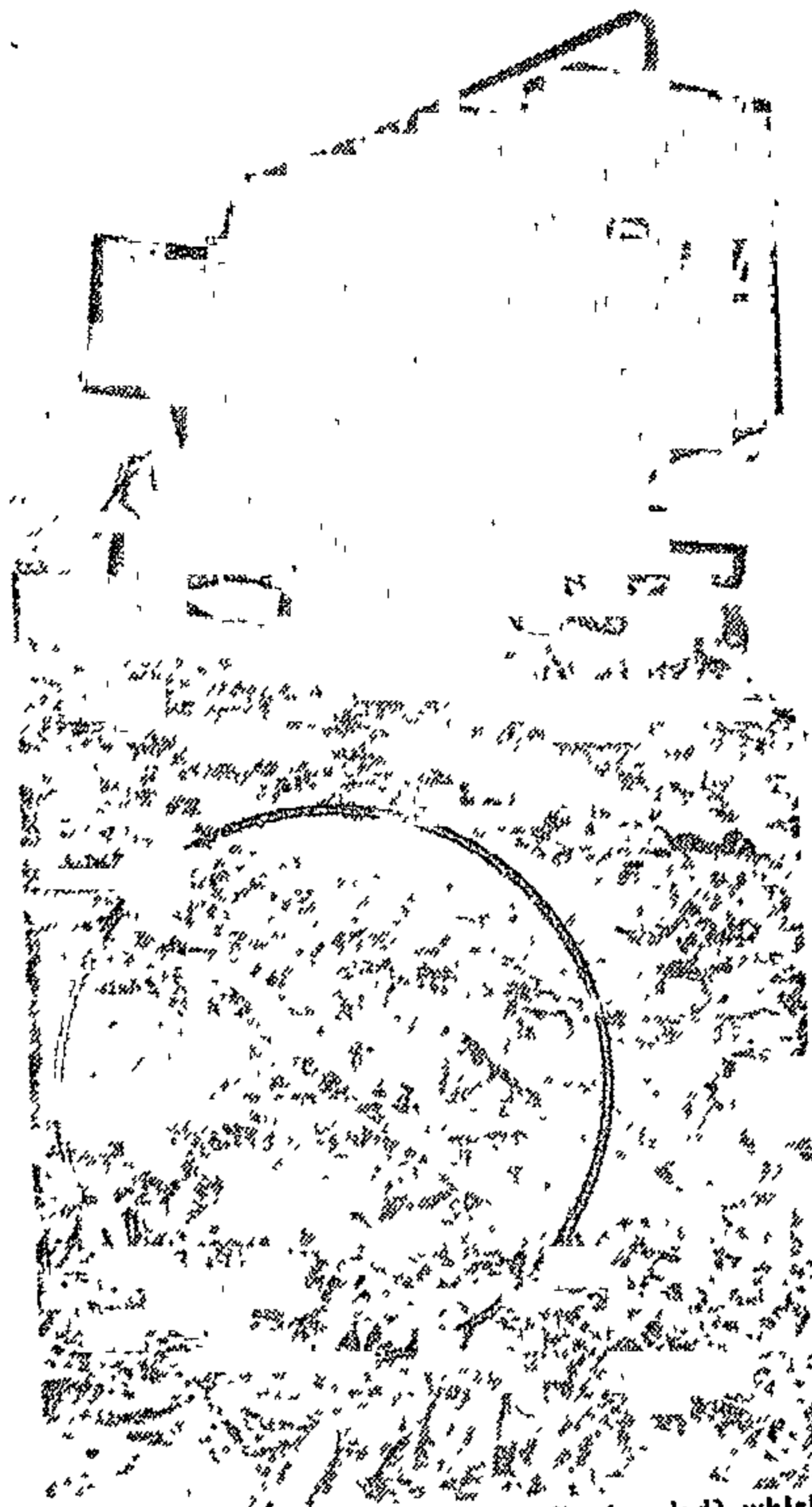
One trooper was flung about 20 m through the air by the force of the explosion. Nobody was killed.

Major Anderson quickly realised what had happened and jumped into action.

He ran into the cab, started the motor and roared off away from the potential danger zone where some explosives had already been off-loaded.

When he was a safe distance away he scrambled from the still-moving Buffel and had got about 20 m from the vehicle when the explosives on it blew up.

Major Anderson escaped unscathed.



The warped remains of an R4 rifle (circled) which was blown from the smouldering wreck of the Buffel anti-landmine vehicle which Major Andy Anderson drove after an RPG-7 rocket exploded on the truck.

The irony of the whole case — it was learnt later — was that the Buffel's starter motor had been giving some trouble and the

truck normally had to be pushed to get it started.

But when Major Anderson jumped in the motor fired first time.

World of terror a 'way of life'

ARGUS (221)
7/12/81

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Three tattered Swapo diaries and a Supreme Court application for the presumed death of a political detainee have revealed elements of an underground world of terror which has become a way of life in South West Africa's northern war zone.

The diaries contain an apparent death list of members of the security forces, guards, informers and those referred to as sell-outs.

There are also details of guerrilla and security force activities in Ovambo between April 1980 and February this year. Plans to kill certain civilians, sometimes details of their deaths; orders to plant land mines, to set ambushes, accounts of brushes with security force patrols and helicopters; and several references to violent security force actions against civilians thought to be collaborating with Swapo.

The diaries, found in a demolished Swapo base in southern Angola during operation Protea in August this year, were shown to local journalists by the SWA Territory Force last week.

At about the same time, relatives of Mr Johannes Kakuva, a political prisoner from Kaokoland who has been missing for more than a year, filed an application in the SWA Supreme Court to have him officially presumed dead.

They allege that Mr Kakuva, one of 11 political prisoners held for giving food and shelter to Swapo Guerrillas, was tortured and that his screams could be heard at night in the police outpost at Opuwa, eastern Kaokoland.

The SWA Police are opposing the application, and in sworn statements,

deny having murdered Mr Kakuva or ill-treating him in any way. They say he absconded to Angola and joined Swapo after a plan to trap a group of insurgents went sour.

While the case is expected to begin only in February next year, the affidavits already filed describe a cloak-and-dagger adventure in the territory's north-western wastes, of how special police tried to use their prisoner as bait in an abortive attempt to trap and destroy a contingent of Swapo Guerrillas.

The world they describe is as foreign to the modern computer-run society as the dazzling white Ovambo sands are from a city's highway at rush hour.

AIDED

A South African police officer, associated with the security branch in Oshakati, Lieutenant Patrick King, says in a sworn statement, that Mr Kakuva and 10 other prisoners were arrested for giving food and accommodation to a group of insurgents near Opuwa, Kaokoland, in August last year.

Mr Kakuva had also helped conceal the insurgents by herding cattle over their footprints.

"I asked Mr Kakuva if he would not co-operate with the security police, I promised him 10 head of cattle if he would succeed in obtaining information about the refuge of the insurgents and their

plans," Lieutenant King said.

After some deliberation, Mr Kakuva agreed to help the police trap the guerrillas.

Lieutenant King drove him the next day in an armoured car to a point on the Kaokoland-Ovambo border.

It was decided the lieutenant would return three days later at a pre-arranged spot where Mr Kakuva would give him information about the guerrillas.

He returned as arranged, accompanied by a contingent of security police, so as to go into the attack as soon as they had the information.

Mr Kakuva, however, failed to arrive, and he had not been seen since Lieutenant King said.

The lieutenant says in support of his theory that the prisoner had absconded that he and his companions met a security border patrol which claimed to have seen a group of insurgents returning to Angola.

The group had comprised a few men in civilian dress, apparently on their way to join Swapo's military wing in Angola, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

In September last year, with still no trace of the prisoner, Lieutenant King filed a report to his head office in Windhoek asking that the missing man be placed on the list of exiles.

In another affidavit, Mr Muumbandjembo Mbendura describes how Mr Kakuva helped the guerrillas before he was arrested.

One evening he was called by a young boy who told him there were insurgents at the kraal.

ARMED

On investigation he found 21 men dressed in green camouflage uniform. Most had AK-47 assault rifles and handgrenades. One was armed with a bazooka.

Their leader was called Kayala. He told the civilians that he and his men had come to SWA to kill the whites and to free the country.

Headmen co-operating with the whites would be killed, and he warned that those who betrayed their presence would be executed.

The insurgents then asked for milk and water. Mr Kakuva, the man now missing, and another man slaughtered two goats and gave the meat to the insurgents.

After they had eaten their fill they sang freedom songs. The insurgents then disappeared into the night, heading for a nearby mountain.

OVER TRACKS

Mr Mbendura said the next morning Mr Kakuva asked him to herd cattle over the guerrillas' tracks. He refused, so Mr Kakuva did it himself.

Mr Mbendura said Mr Kakuva had threatened to report him to the guerrillas and he had feared for his life and decided to go into hiding.

Mr Mbendura's name is not on the Swapo hit list in the captured diaries. Neither is the guerrilla leader Kayala.

DEEPEST THRUST

Deepest thrust into Angola destroys two

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Military Correspondent

A Swapo regional headquarters and a military command post 240 km inside Angola have been destroyed and 71 Swapo men killed in a major SADF strike codenamed Operation Daisy.

• An airstrike as well as parachute and mobile ground forces were used in the attack

• Swapo lost 71 men.

• Combined forces had three dead. The names have been released

• Two base areas were destroyed

• A limited amount of communist-made weapon-

ry, equipment and supplies was captured or destroyed

• Swapo forces from two battalions fled their bases at the start of the assault

• Swapo logistics have been dealt another blow

In the initial attack Lieutenant Gerrit van Zyl and Corporal J L Potgieter were killed in one skirmish and Candidate Officer Francois Coetzee (22) was also killed

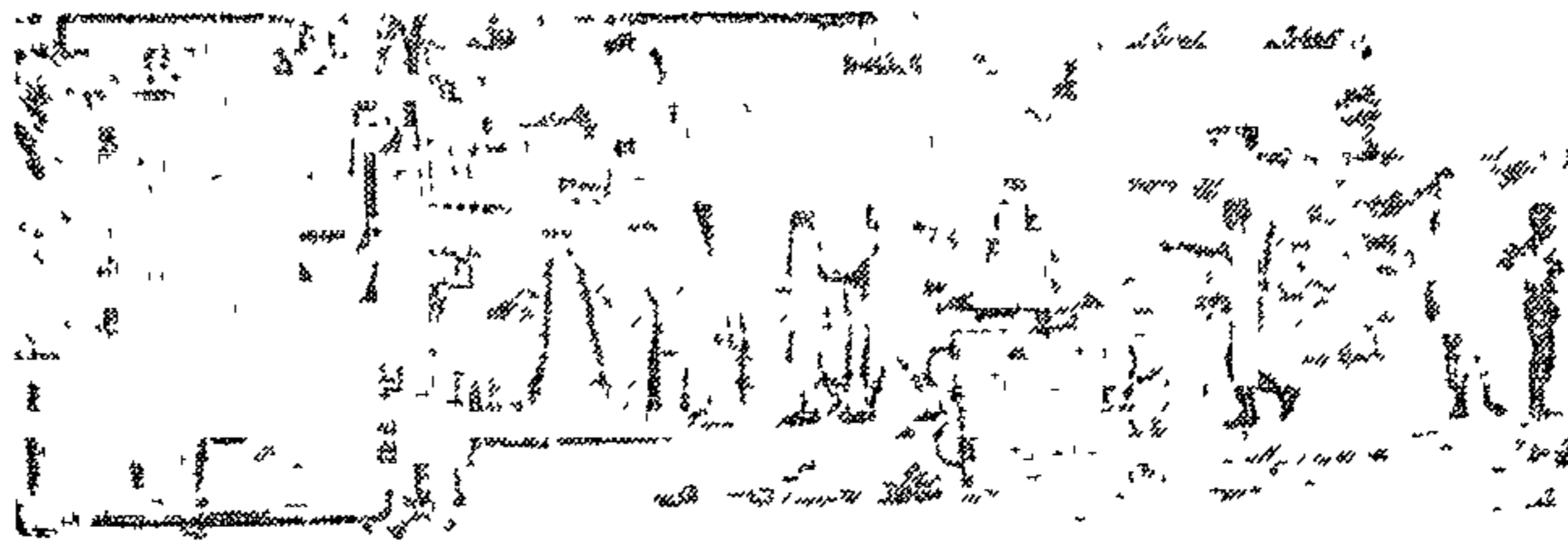
The first mobile forces rolled into Angola on November 1 and made contact with Swapo elements near Ionde — a

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ngola



A South African soldier directs a captured Swapo insurgent — with shirt over his head — towards the spot where another captive was being held.

ys two Swapo bases

ry, equipment and supplies was captured or destroyed

Swapo forces from two battalions fled their bases at the start of the assault

Swapo logistics have been dealt another blow

In the initial attack Lieutenant Gerrit van Zyl and Corporal J L Potgieter were killed in one skirmish and Candidate Officer Francois Coetzee (22) was also killed.

The first mobile forces rolled into Angola on November 1 and made contact with Swapo elements near Ionde — a

derelict former Portuguese settlement with four ruined houses and a number of disused thatch huts, bunkers and trenches

There was very little resistance and one Swapo man was killed at the "pinpoint" on the map — which was transformed into the operational headquarters of the South African forces

The combined multiracial force continued through the dense Angol

an bush towards their target at Bambi

On Tuesday November 3 SAAF bombers led the first-wave attack on the two main target areas

The enemy probably got wind of the impending attack and were moving out when the first wave of Mirage, Canberra and Buccaneer planes went in. It is not known how many were killed

South African troops swept into the base, but there was very little resis-

tance. The base was peppered with mines. Engineering teams moved in to clear the area and it was decided to blow the underground bunkers after one of the troops was killed by an anti-personnel mine

During Operation Daisy 11 mines were detonated by Defence Force vehicles.

Most were repaired on the spot and continued, with the battle before moving back into South West Africa on Friday November 20

After the first wave of SAAF bombers hit the target area on November 3, Russian built MiG fighter aircraft took to the air from Menongue — east of Cassinga but did not interfere

On Thursday November 4 a South African Mirage fighter on a routine protection flight shot down a MiG 21 jet hundreds of kilometres to the west of the target area

After the incident a number of MiGs were detected at high altitude near the target area. This led to a certain amount of concern, a senior intelligence officer said, but the Cubans did not interfere



A captured Swapo insurgent talks to newsmen.

INDROER — THE DEATH OF A SOUTH AFRICAN national serviceman in a firefight and the grizzly execution of people accused by Swapo of being informers are the latest details to emerge in the Ondangwa inquest court.

National serviceman Cecil Charles McAllister, 27, was felled when a grenade launched from a sub-machine gun hit him on the head

In an affidavit handed to the court, a South African national serviceman, Rifleman Desmond de Vilhiers, said he and a group of South African soldiers were on patrol on August 14

They set up a temporary base camp in the bush at dusk Rifleman De Vilhiers was on guard and at 12.15am another soldier whispered to him there were infiltrators near the base

A Corporal Vorster, in charge of the patrol, was awoken and the South African troops opened fire with their automatic weapons The insurgents replied and a furious firefight ensued

Rifleman De Vilhiers said his colleague was struck by the rifle grenade during the exchange and nothing could save his life

By PETER KENNY

Both he and Corporal Vorster received shrapnel wounds from the grenade

● Mrs Hilaria Neshila described how her 64-year-old farmer husband was executed by Swapo attackers

Her son woke her during the night at their kraal in Owambo She was informed there were strangers with her husband, Mr Herman Neshila, and when she walked into his hut she heard shots being fired

Mrs Neshila turned and tried to escape but armed men stopped her

They told her to bury her husband next morning

'Puppets'

One of the attackers turned to her and said "We do not like puppets — nor do we like people who co-operate with the Boers You are at liberty to go and report what has happened We will hear of your actions and we will arrange for a day of reckoning with you"

The court ruled that Swapo terrorists had assassinated Mr Neshila

● Another elderly man, Mr Erastus Jonas, 65, was executed in a similar way

His wife, Mrs Rakela Jonas, said they were asleep when a number of armed men arrived about 10pm They accused Mr Jonas of furnishing the police with information

Her husband denied the charges but one of the attackers drew an automatic pistol and shot him dead with one shot

● Mrs Maria Naingwindje, 55, was also executed in the presence of her spouse, according to a court affidavit

Her husband, Mr Paulus Handongo, said in his affidavit that he and his wife were taken in darkness to an anthill near where they lived The armed insurgents told his wife she was an informer for the Defence Force She denied it strongly.

Murdered

A man with an AK47 told her that her information had led to a contact with the army resulting in the death of one of his fellow guerrillas She denied these charges again, but died under a hail of bullets from an AK47

The court ruled Mrs Naingwindje was murdered by Swapo insurgents

● A Portuguese-speaking Angolan who worked for the Department of Water Affairs, Mr George Jose Manuel, 26, was also executed after a group of more than 15 armed insurgents dragged him away from his kraal at Ondehaluka

The court ruled death at the hands of Swapo terrorists.

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Grizzly executions by Swapo detailed in court

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STAR 9/12/81

Five ready to deliver final plan

By Peter Honey, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—The Western Contact Group's final proposals on constitutional principles for an independent SWA/Namibia are expected to be delivered to the negotiating parties in Africa within the next two weeks, according to a diplomatic source.

This emerged while representatives of the Western Five were meeting in Ottawa to discuss replies to the draft proposals from South Africa, Swapo and the Frontline States.

During the meeting this week details of the second phase—composition of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and the issue of UN impartiality—were also discussed.

It is not known whether second phase proposals will also be delivered this month.

Two of the nine constitutional proposals which are likely to be changed after the Ottawa meeting are those dealing with non-discriminatory membership of all "private cultural, social, health and educational institutions" and the provision for administrative councils on "local and regional" levels.

The anti-discrimination clause is expected to be limited to race and colour discrimination and the administrative councils are expected to be proposed on a "local" level only.

South Africa has formally accepted the Western Contact Group's constitutional principles with a significant proviso — that the Constituent Assembly be established on ethnic grounds.

A Western diplomat said it was unlikely the Ottawa meeting would accede to this demand but some change to the clause on "fair representation" in the Assembly was not improbable.

It has been learned that a secret document handed to South Africa, Swapo and the Frontline States recently — a proposed non-aggression - non-alignment pact — forms part of phase two.

A Western diplomatic source says the document was drawn up to allay South Africa's fears of an unfriendly neighbour north of the Orange River.

Although South Africa is believed to be happy with the pact proposal, there has been no firm reply from Swapo and the Frontline states.

3

By Alan Dunn

While phase one of the Western settlement strategy for SWA/Namibia gathers wide support the territory's internal political parties are bracing themselves for an uncompromising stand on phase two

Informed sources believe the South African Government, too, is likely to demand satisfactory answers to certain long standing reservations about the United Nations peace plan for the territory Security Council Resolution 435

Pretoria's expected stance, coupled with the certain tough line to be taken by SWA/Namibia's major internal parties, signals hard and lengthy bargaining in phase two of the Western formula — negotiations on the mechanics of Resolution 435

At the top of the list of obstacles is the issue of UN impartiality

The SA Government, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the SWA National Party claim that the UN has disqualified itself as an impartial supervisor of independence elections by backing Swapo

The DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, has said that the UN should demonstrate its impartiality over a period of time, although he has never stipulated how long

It depends he says on how drastic are the UN's moves

The SWA National Party has emphasised that the question of partiality towards Swapo should have been discussed at the outset of the Western contact group's new strategy aimed at breaking the deadlock

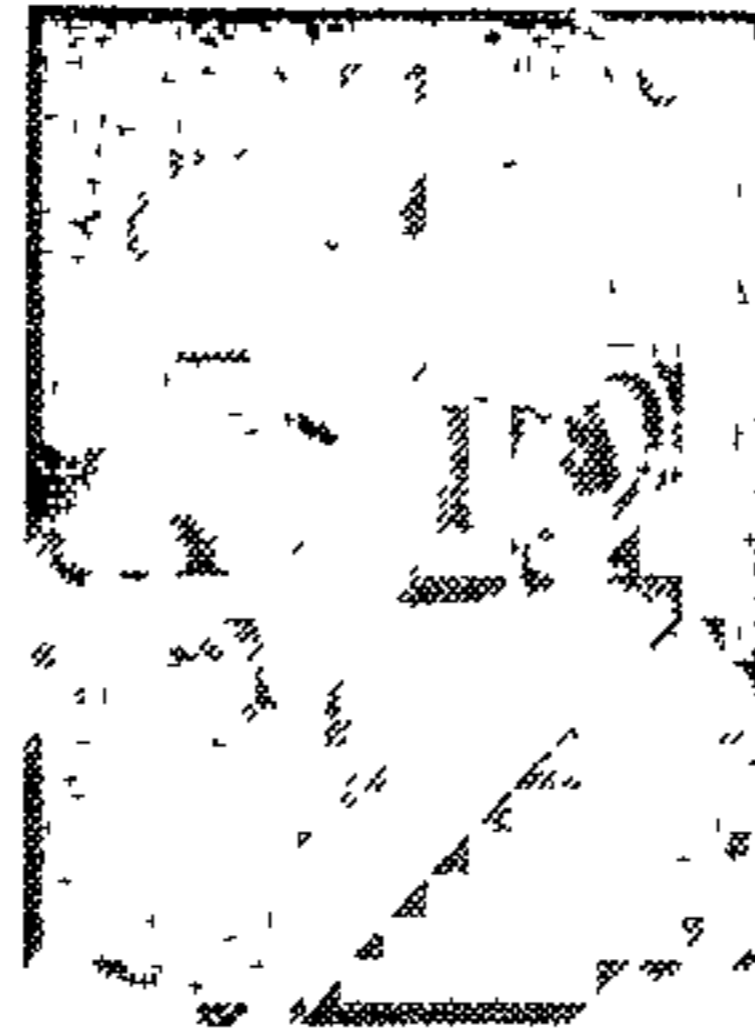
It is understood that the South African Government is also keen on greatly reducing the size of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag)

Observers say the Western Five will be pushed to produce the responses Pretoria the DTA and the SWA National Party want

It seems their determined attitude on this

SWA phase two: tough talks ahead

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DIRK MUDGE

... real issue.

South Africa and the internal parties in SWA/Namibia are said to fear that the landing of the proposed Untag force will present Swapo with a strong and unfair advantage.

problem amounts to a fear of the psychological impact Untag will have on the voters of SWA/Namibia

They believe the landing of such a monitoring force will present Swapo with a strong and unfair advantage

Mr Mudge has said repeatedly that the DTA could not hope to overcome the aura of a "pro Swapo" supervisory group in the territory

His views on Resolution 435 emerged clearly at a recent political rally where he noted his eagerness to move on to the "real issues" in phase two

He said he was disappointed at the first phase of the Western strategy

He argued that the Western Five had wanted to create an atmosphere of consensus on less important matters, to distract attention of the negotiating parties from the real issue — impartiality

On phase two of the strategy Mr Mudge said

"I want to get down to business I want to talk about the real issue"

SWA National Party sources also predict arduous talks in the second phase of the Western initiative

Other points which will have to be thrashed out in the coming phase include the deployment of Untag, and the monitoring of Swapo bases in southern Angola

Observers believe that Western assurances will not satisfy the doubts of the internal parties and South Africa in phase two

They will want visible proof of the matters to be debated before they are even prepared to consider phase three — the implementation of the independence plan.

● Alan Dunn is on the Staff of The Star's Africa News Service and is based in Windhoek

10/12/81

That optimism you may feel in Pretoria dies on a visit to Windhoek

THERE is one cure for any euphoria in South Africa about the prospects of Namibia becoming free and independent by the end of 1983. Visit Windhoek.

One can say it in Cape Town and perhaps even in Pretoria, but Windhoek is not the place to suggest that the South African Government now has a definite strategy with respect to independence for Namibia.

According to this perception South Africa with the help of a more sympathetic Western Five will attempt to secure the best possible conditions for a United Nations-supervised election by mid-1983. At the same time the South African Government will give strong backing to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by Mr Dirk Mudge to prevent Swapo winning the two-thirds majority which will enable it to adopt the constitution it wishes.

If there is one thing that the bitterly divided internal parties in Namibia agree upon it is that the actions of the South African Government with respect to reaching a settlement are beset with contradictions.

South Africa has moved with surprising determination and speed in negotiating the first phase of a settlement, namely to establish consensus about the principles concerning a constitution for an independent Namibia.

This is understandable, for an internationally acceptable settlement must be achieved within two years. The Western Five will be unable to hold the ring any longer. And President Reagan will dread the prospect of the Namibian issue, on which the Reagan presidency has expended so much diplomatic and political capital, still being unresolved in the election year of 1984.

The sure cure for SWAA



SWAPO'S NUJOMA . . . between 50 and 70 percent of support?

10/12/81

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If South Africa had been stubborn in phase one the Western Five might well have thrown in the towel. However, South Africa by all accounts was most accommodating and thus has given Western diplomats reason to believe that the South Africans are serious about settling

Strategy

But what about the second prong of the strategy? — building up the DTA as a viable internal party. Here the South African Government, through the Agency of the Administrator-General in Windhoek, is acting in a way which gives the impression that it either is not serious about helping Mr Mudge's DTA to win the election (or draw at least a third of the vote) or has unlimited time to achieve a settlement.

The South African Government's neglect of the DTA (some would even say snubbing of the DTA) is difficult to understand. A fairly smooth transition to independence above all demands that a substantial majority of moderate whites and blacks inside Namibia be persuaded to accept independence. Thus they will only do if there is a party or movement that can safeguard their interests against Swapo. There is only one movement ca-

pable of drawing a third of the votes in an election for a constituent assembly which will enable it to influence the decisions of that assembly. And there is only one movement that at a later stage may become a partner in a coalition with Swapo, especially in the hot unlikely event of a split between the pro-Western and pro-communist wings of Swapo. That movement is the DTA led by Mr Mudge, a charismatic leader and a great conciliator of white fears and black aspirations.

Minimum

As ite observers are convinced that Swapo support ranges from a minimum of 50 percent to a maximum of 75 percent. For the DTA to be assured of winning at least 33 percent of the votes, not to speak of a considerably higher percentage, three requirements must be met.

● The DTA-controlled National Assembly (or first-tier government) must be supplied with enough funds to embark on imaginative development schemes that could materially improve the basic living conditions of the black population. ● The DTA must be assisted by the South African Government to do away with discrimination

● The SA Government must signal to the National Party in Namibia, which controls the white ethnic (second-tier) government, that a settlement is imminent and that it is time to build bridges across the existing racial cleavages instead of enforcing old-style apartheid which in the long run will jeopardise all hopes for racial peace and political stability. None of these requirements is being met at the moment.

Dynamic

Firstly the DTA central government lacks the funds for dynamic community development schemes. Since internal resources cover approximately only 47 percent of the Namibian budget of roughly R800-million, much depends on what the South African Government is prepared to spend on community development in Namibia.

In the past the funds have been made available for a substantial increase in education facilities and residential construction for blacks. Next year, however, the DTA government will have to cope with an income of R100-million (some 12 percent) less than the present budget. It will make it difficult indeed for the DTA government to deliver

By HERMANN GILLMEE

who teaches history at Stellenbosch University and is the author of the book, "The rise and crisis of Afrikaner Power"

something substantial which will impress blacks. This is not the way to win an election — if it is to take place within the next two years.

Secondly the South African Government seems reluctant to terminate racial discrimination in Namibia — or what blacks see as the symbols of white privilege and selfishness — by acting through the agency of the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough.

Discrepancies

Mr Hough has the power to amend the interim constitution of Namibia, usually referred to as AG 8, in terms of which public buildings and facilities have been allocated to the different population groups and placed

under the control of the respective ethnic (second-tier) governments.

There are some glaring discrepancies in the allocation. Symbolically the most important case is the teacher training college allocated to whites and controlled by the white ethnic authority. It was built at a cost of R80-million for 1 500 students but is now being used by fewer than 200 students. In contrast the multiracial Academy of Tertiary Education is overcrowded and ill-equipped.

A request by the DTA government that blacks could share in the facilities of the college was turned down by the white ethnic authority. The Administrator-General refused to intervene. A telephone call from Pretoria would have been enough to open the college. Pretoria did not call

and the Administrator-General a week ago suggested that the Namibians (read the blacks) must be more thankful for what South Africa has done for them. As a result the DTA morale and prestige among blacks have received a serious blow. This is hardly the way to prepare for an election in two years.

Signalled

Thirdly, the South African Government has not yet clearly enough signalled to the National Party in Namibia and the white ethnic (second-tier) authority that a settlement may be imminent. The National Party in Windhoek behaves as if the National Party of Pretoria is in control of the negotiating process with respect to a settlement

DTA'S MUDGE ... three requirements to win 33 per cent of votes

euphoria

in Namibia. It assumes the right wing is getting stronger every day in South Africa and is acting on this assumption. It now rejects one-man-one-vote in any future election for an independent Namibia and is enforcing old-style apartheid in the white (second-tier) authority. And in the South West African administration bureaucrats are thwarting reform initiatives of the DTA.

Possibilities

All this makes it extremely difficult for the DTA to convince blacks to support a moderate, anti-Swapo party. If there is going to be an election in two years Pretoria will simply have to act with great speed and determination to improve the chances of the DTA.

Two possibilities must be considered. Firstly, Pretoria may already have written the DTA off and will in further negotiations try to get such ironclad guarantees that a Swapo Government will be unable to effect any social transformation in Na-

mbia. But even if the Western Five would be prepared to go along with that — and it is doubtful — it is impossible to conceive of the Frontline states accepting such a settlement.

Objections

The other possibility is that Pretoria may get such a favourable deal for South Africa from the United States in return for a settlement that it will be prepared to countenance a Swapo Government in Windhoek and use the vast control South Africa has over the Namibian economy to force a Swapo government to toe the line. But here Mr Mudge may turn out to be the joker in the pack.

He can employ the same objections South Africa has used in the past about the lack of impartiality of the United Nations to delay an election until the conditions are propitious for his party to compete in an election. And Mr Mudge knows that to compete successfully all discrimination, like the case of the all-white, empty training college

that bars its doors to blacks, must be removed. So for Mr Mudge to co-operate Pretoria will simply have to override the objections of the National Party in Windhoek — if it wants a settlement in two years.

A visit to Windhoek makes one ponder deeply about the chances of settlement in Namibia and a peaceful transfer of power. It also reminds one of the haunting words of Alistair Horne in his study of the Algerian rebellion called "A Savage War of Peace".

Drought

Horne writes that at the stage when events had escaped all human control the essential tragedy was heightened by the feeling that — with a little more magnanimity, a little more trust, moderation and compassion — the worst might have been avoided.

This week there was no sign of rain in Windhoek where the country is in the grip of its worst drought in 30 years. There were also very few signs of magnanimity, trust, moderation and compassion.

RDM 12/12/81 (221)

Swapo gets a massive UN aid boost

SWA: West moots mixed voting plan

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — The United Nations General Assembly stepped up UN support for Swapo on Thursday night.

The assembly supported plans to set up special international funds to help the movement, and added millions of rands to the UN's own backing of Swapo activities.

The Western contact group strongly opposed the moves.

In six militant resolutions, the 156-member world forum also accused the United States, Britain and France of "collusion" with Pretoria in the exercise of their veto powers.

The UN retained direct responsibility for the territory until "genuine self-determination and national independence" of a "united Namibia" including Walvis Bay and all offshore islands was achieved, the assembly said.

Abstentions

With the contact group among the 27 countries abstaining, the resolutions were adopted without a negative vote.

The assembly also added R2,6-million to the UN's Namibia budget — extending programmes to the end of 1983, and authorising such expansions as the establishment of a 10-man office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia in Luanda.

The total projected budget for 1982-83 of the Swapo-backing UN Council for Namibia is now about R28-million, when large voluntary contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Namibia are included.

Egypt and other normally moderate African states countered contact group complaints by saying the UN had long ago been declared responsible for the territory and "responsibility involves money as well as words".

The funds that receive the assembly's blessing are

- A "Solidarity Fund" — launched by the Non-Aligned Movement; and
- An "Emergency Namibian Liberation Fund" of the Organisation of African Unity.

Published on Thursday, and expected to be voted through on Monday, were 15 further draft resolutions specifically targeting the Republic for every possible sanction short of a declaration of war.

Mali Correspondent
BONN — The Western contact group involved in negotiations on independence for South West Africa has proposed a mixed system of direct and proportional voting.

A high-ranking West German Government official said the five-nation contact group had almost completely rewritten their constitutional proposals.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the most important clause in the new proposal dealt with the electoral system.

Swapo favoured a direct representation system while South Africa had asked for a combination of election and appointment of members of the envisaged constituent assembly.

The contact group decided to propose something new, the official said.

The constitutional draft to be presented to the parties concerned within the next few days carried a clause proposing a mixed direct and proportional voting system.

The draft proposes that half the seats in the constituent assembly be filled by directly elected representatives and the other half through a national list system.

This would give all parties — if they carried enough votes — a chance to be represented in the

constituent assembly and would also deal with the SA Government's apprehensions, the official said.

Meetings between Swapo and the contact group in Washington and Ottawa earlier this month had revealed Swapo would not object to such a system, the official said.

He said Western proposals retained an important provision: A prohibition for any Namibian parliament to pass retroactive laws.

"Whoever wins the election will not be allowed to punish the other side for alleged crimes committed during the pre-independence period," the official said.

Impartiality

Meanwhile, reliable sources in Bonn expect no major obstacle to this phase of the independence plan.

The sources said some proposals to solve the "impartiality issue" had already been made.

Discussions had also been held on the composition of the United Nations transitory force, which was to be stationed in SWA during the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

The sources refused to give details because "the issues involved are too sensitive for public discussion".

Embargoes

Taken together a call for revolution through strangulation, they feature all the old demands, such as mandatory bans and embargoes — from oil to Kruger Rands — and add a few extra touches, such as the proclamation of 1982 as an "International Year of Mobilisation for Sanctions", and a demand that the UN system itself fall into line.

Under the proposed rules, no UN official would be permitted to use South African Airways and no UN agency could buy anything South African, just as the UN could have no dealings with a bank lending to the Republic.

Amid the welter of rhetoric, the Security Council was silent and, after morning consultations, it delayed a decision on the Seychelles request for an urgent meeting on the abortive mercenary coup.

Exit fund for SWA?

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THE possible establishment of an "international trust fund" to buy out Whites wishing to leave South West Africa after a Swapo election victory, is being discussed by leaders of the National Party in the territory.

In an interview in Windhoek this week, Mr Janne de Wet, member of the executive committee in the "Administration for Whites" and White Nationalist leader in the multiracial National Assembly, told me there were ways in which the South African Government could "twist our arm" to go along with the Western Five's plan for a United Nations-supervised election in SWA.

If this resulted in a Swapo takeover and the nationalisation of White property, an international fund would be needed to buy Whites out. Mr de Wet added the fund was his own idea and not party policy.

Mr Adolf Brinkman, another senior Nationalist, confirmed that the idea of a fund with possible backing from South Africa and the West was being discussed informally among party leaders. But he added that the intention was to encourage Whites to remain in the

NATS TALK OF SAFEGUARDS AS OPTIMISM GROWS

BY JOHN KANE-BERMAN

accepted at the time, it has had the effect of entrenching apartheid in certain spheres and turning Mr Mudge into a prime minister without power.

Under AG8, SWA now has 12 "governments." At the top, but still subordinate to Pretoria and its AG, is the DTA-controlled Ministers' Council Below it, but with powers the Ministers cannot tamper with, are 11 "ethnic administrations."

Had Mr Mudge's Republican Party (one of several in the DTA)

won the elections to the White administration a year ago, he would not have found himself in his present dilemma.

But the National Party won the election — with the help of South Africans seconded to the SWA public service, who could vote if they'd been there a year — and, in the DTA's view, is abusing its powers to entrench apartheid at the second-tier.

Matters have now come to a head. The NP-controlled White administration has refused to al-

low Blacks into the Windhoek Teachers' Training College, which has space for some 1 500 students but is only about one-tenth full. A multiracial teachers' college in the city meanwhile is crammed into half a dozen buildings.

Mr Pretorius and his colleagues in the White administration say they are not against racially-mixed educational institutions, but Whites still have the right to their own institutions.

Although Mr Mudge and his colleagues can claim to have abolished influx control and the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, as well as granting freehold rights to Blacks, this residual apartheid is grist to the mill of their critics on the left.

"AG8 will be our Achilles' Heel in an election against Swapo," says Mr Katuutire Kaura, one of Mr Mudge's fellow-ministers.

Mr Peter Kalangula, president of the DTA — and the only

man regarded as having any chance of pulling away even some of Swapo's support among the numerically-dominant Ovambos — is demanding that AG8 be abolished altogether, although Mr Mudge says amendment would be sufficient.

Another problem the Ministers' Council and the DTA face arises from the occupation of buildings, notably the Tintenpalast ("Palace of Ink"), the long-established headquarters of the old SWA administration.

The Tintenpalast is now occupied by the White second-tier administration, while the Ministers have to content themselves with the old town hall (the Turnhalle). Negotiations for a switch of occupancy are under way, and the White administration says it has agreed in principle to move. But the issue of the teachers' college remains.

The ball is now firmly in the court of Mr Hough. The big question is whether he will amend AG8 to get the DTA out of its dilemma.

Diplomatic sources say, however, that he will not tamper

with AG8 without general agreement by all concerned — including the National Party, which is unlikely to agree, not least because, as Mr de Wet admits, it is already losing support to the Herstigte Nasionale Party on the Right.

Mr Mudge says he believes the DTA can win an election against Swapo. A more realistic assessment is that the DTA may win enough support to prevent Swapo gaining the two-thirds majority it will need in the constituent assembly to impose its own constitutional formula for SWA.

Mr Mudge says he has not ruled out the possibility of resigning from the Ministers' Council to fight the election without being saddled with blame for the consequences of AG8.

Pretoria has the power to order the Administrator-General to help him out of his difficulties. More than one person in Windhoek is watching very closely to see how Pretoria handles this hot potato.

territory
"Because of the danger of a Swapo takeover, many Whites would like to leave while they can still take assets out. If they were secure in the knowledge that there was a fund to compensate them if they decided to leave, and could not get assets out, it might encourage them to stay," Mr. Brinkman said.

News of the fund comes as the Western Five are winding up the first phase of the American-led attempt to revitalize their plan for free and fair elections before internationally-recognised independence for SWA.

Seasoned political observers in Windhoek are now firmly committed to a settlement, while Western diplomatic circles in South Africa say they are more optimistic now over the chances of success than at any time in the last two years.

One source in Windhoek even claims that the foundations of agreement over the vexed question of UN bias towards Swapo have already been laid in a "very hush-hush" package first mooted during the abortive multiparty conference in Geneva this year.

Although the SWA National Party, led by Mr. Kosie Pretorius, wants the UN-supervised election to be held on an ethnic basis rather than by universal suffrage, several informed observers say there is little chance this will be accepted by the West or seriously supported by Pretoria.

Great significance is attached in Windhoek to the South African Government's statement some months ago that no single party would be allowed to veto moves towards a settlement.

Mr. Kosie Pretorius said that the NP-controlled, White second-tier administration wanted to be given area jurisdiction over the whole of SWA other than the already-designated "homelands" regions, but sources say this, too, is unlikely to be agreed to by the West or granted by Pretoria, which still controls the territory through its Administrator-General, Mr. Danie Hough.

Under SWA's present "interim constitution" — Proclamation 8 of the Administrator-General, known as AG8 — the 11 ethnic second-tier administrations have control of various matters — notably education and health — but the White second-tier authority has no defined geographical area of total control.

On the question of UN partiality towards Swapo, Western sources said there is no possibility that General Assemby resolutions backing Swapo can be rescinded. The strategy for phase two of the current initiative is rather to "negate the effects" of the resolutions.

Even if the issue of UN bias can be resolved to Mr. Dirk Mudge's satisfaction, he faces a major problem of a different kind — AG8. One of his senior colleagues in the DTA and the Ministers' Council, Dr. Ben Africa, said the DTA would go along with the Five's plan only if the current dispute over AG8 was resolved to its satisfaction. AG8 was introduced by the previous Administrator-General, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, as a compromise between the National Party and the DTA. Although it was unanimously

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Swapo fighting 'despite army claims'

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — Despite statements by South African military forces that Swapo's back has been broken, the movement continues to struggle for independence.

The claim was made at the weekend by the secretary of Swapo's Windhoek branch, Mr. Gabriel Shikongo.

He was speaking before about 1100 people at a low-key meeting in which speakers addressed the crowd in five different languages.

The speakers called on the Reagan administration, the South African Government and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to implement a United Nations-sponsored election as soon as possible.

Fight on

Mr Shikongo said Swapo would continue with its struggle on the political, diplomatic and military levels to gain independence.

The speakers said the opening of public amenities to all in SWA was meaningless as many people did not earn livable wages.

They claimed that in spite of several claims that South African and SWA military forces had broken Swapo's back the movement continued to struggle for independence.

"We are addressing you here today as Swapo. We are not destroyed," the speakers told the cheering crowd.

The end of each speech was punctuated by slogans shouted from the crowd: "One Namibia one nation" and "A luta continua" (The struggle continues).

Used arms

The speakers said Swapo had been forced to take up arms to gain independence.

They said each time it had been announced that Swapo's military forces had been destroyed, further follow-up operations were necessary.

This proved the movement had not been completely defeated as was planned.

While the military wing of Swapo, The People's Liberation Army of Namibia, is waging a guerrilla war on SWA's northern borders, the party itself is allowed to operate, although its leaders are periodically detained.

NR645 14/12/81
Soldiers
for court

Defence Reporter

SEVERAL national servicemen are expected to appear before a court martial in Grootfontein, SWA, soon in connection with the alleged harassment of three missionaries and a church member.

The alleged harassment was first reported on November 15 in a statement by a spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in SWA, Father Henning.

The church said the missionaries, Father Kamscheid, Sister Antoinette and Brother Dickman, were on their way from Mariabronn near Grootfontein, to Doebia, near Windhoek. They were accompanied by a 20-year-old Nambo woman.

The party stopped for lunch near SADF men who were swimming.

The church alleged that the soldiers abused them. One pulled the nun's veil over her head.

Protests were met with the reply: 'If it were not for us, Swapo would have murdered all of you.'

Military muscle right to the end

NEW YORK. — In one respect, South Africa appears to be a step ahead of negotiators seeking independence for Namibia.

South Africa has effectively carved out by force the equivalent of a "demilitarised zone" in Southern Angola, something the negotiators will have to establish formally in advance of any election

The latest evidence of South Africa's success in reducing the military threat to itself along the Namibian border is recent disclosure of a raid last month that penetrated 150 miles into Angola — the deepest thrust since 1975

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Sowetan
18/12/81

Raid

It has further pushed Swapo guerrilla forces from their border target areas and analysts agree South Africa has established a comfortable zone of protection from Swapo north of the Angola Namibia border

The raid is seen in South Africa as a good omen for the independence talks. Those who have followed the Namibia issue for years say the raid fits a long-established pattern of South Africa making diplomatic concessions against a backdrop of military muscle

Beyond strategic objectives, a show of military force accomplishes two things from the South African point of view

- It demonstrates to the local population that the Government is not "surrendering" Namibia, through the negotiation process
- It is expected to undercut Swapo's image as a military "liberation force" and therefore its political chances at the polls

Polls

"South Africa definitely sees a link between Swapo at the polls and Swapo in the battlefield," said Namibia specialist Andre du Pisani of the University of South Africa

The disclosure of the raid into Angola roughly coincided with unofficial but reliable reports that the South African Government had agreed "in principle" for an independent Namibia. The principles were drawn up by the Contact Group of Western nations that are spearheading the negotiations for a Namibia settlement

The stakes are high all around. The US has adopted what might be described as a pro-South Africa policy, betting a settle-



PRESIDENT: Swapo's Sam Nujoma.

ment in Namibia would result. US relations with black Africa could lie in the balance since most African nations see Namibia as an offensive remnant of colonial rule and one of the issues most needing resolution in Africa

first phase of the Contact Group's settlement plan

The proposals called for a "unitary" state of Namibia. To South Africa the term implies a potential "domination" over all spheres of the white minority

Independent

Analysts in South Africa say it is clear that the country increasingly recognises that Namibia must gain independence in an internationally acceptable manner and that the best possible time for a settlement may be now

The Namibia war is costing South Africa about one million dollars a day. Last year war casualties were estimated at 1 500 for Swapo and 76 for South Africa

South Africa has two basic objections regarding the proposed set of constitutional principles for Namibia which constitute the

Elections

The second phase of the Contact Group's plan will, by all accounts, be the most difficult. It must devise a formula for a United Nations-supervised election that both Swapo and South Africa agree is fair

South Africa has consistently questioned the impartiality of the UN in the light of the fact that it has recognised Swapo as the "sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people"

UN diplomats are cautiously optimistic about the Namibia negotiations —
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cape Times 18/12/81 221

West releases details of revised SWA proposals

WINDHOEK — The following is the text of the revised constitutional proposals for SWA/Namibia handed to South Africa and internal parties in the territory by Western representatives yesterday

Principles concerning the Constituent Assembly and the constitution for an independent Namibia

A Constituent Assembly

1 In accordance with UNSCR 435 (United Nations Security Council Resolution 435) elections will be held to select a Constituent Assembly which will adopt a constitution for an independent Namibia. The constitution will determine the organization and powers of all levels of government. Every adult Namibian will be eligible, without discrimination or fear of intimidation from any source to vote campaign and stand for election to the Constituent Assembly. Voting will be by secret ballot, with provisions made for those who cannot read or write.

The date for the beginning of the electoral campaign, the date of elections and the electoral system, the preparation of the voters rolls and other aspects of the electoral procedures will be promptly decided upon so as to give all political parties and interested persons, without regard of their political views, a full and fair opportunity to organize and participate in the electoral process.

Full freedom of speech, assembly, movement and press shall be guaranteed. The electoral system will seek to ensure fair represen-

tation in the Constituent Assembly to political parties which gain substantial support in the election. To this end, half the members of the Constituent Assembly will be elected on a national basis by proportional representation and half on the basis of single member constituencies. These constituencies will be delimited so that they have as nearly equal a number of inhabitants as may be reasonably practicable.

2 The Constituent Assembly will formulate the constitution for an independent Namibia in accordance with the principles in Part B below and will adopt the constitution as a whole by a two-thirds majority of its total membership.

B Principles for a constitution for an independent Namibia

1 Namibia will be a unitary sovereign and democratic State.

2 The constitution will be the supreme law of the State. It may be amended only by a designated process involving the legislature and/or the votes cast in a popular referendum.

3 The constitution will determine the organization and powers of all levels of government. It will provide for a system of government with three branches: An elected executive branch which will be responsible to the legislative branch; a legislative branch to be elected by universal and equal suffrage which will be responsible for the passage of all laws and an independent judicial branch which will be responsible for the interpretation of the constitution and for ensuring its supremacy and the authority of the law.

The executive and legislative

branches will be constituted by periodic and genuine elections which will be held by secret vote.

4 The electoral system will be consistent with the principles in A (1) above.

5 There will be a Declaration of Fundamental Rights, which will include the rights to life, personal liberty and freedom of movement, to freedom of conscience, to freedom of expression, including freedom of speech and a free press, to freedom of assembly and association including political parties and trade unions, to due process and equality before the law, to protection from arbitrary deprivation of private property or deprivation of private property without just compensation, and to freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination. The Declaration of Rights will be consistent with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Aggrieved individuals will be entitled to have the courts adjudicate and enforce these rights.

6 It will be forbidden to create criminal offences with retrospective effect, or to provide for increased penalties with retrospective effect.

7 Provision will be made for the balanced structuring of the public service, the police service and the defence services and for equal access by all to recruitment to these services. The fair administration of personnel policy in relation to these services will be ensured by appropriate independent bodies.

8 Provision will be made for the establishment of elected councils for local and/or regional administration — Sapa

DTA leader hits a

police racism

221
ADM 21/12/81

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Cabinet members of the Owambo Legislative Assembly have lashed out at the "blatant race discrimination" meted out by members of the South African Police at the Oshivello checkpoint which marks the war zone.

Oshivello is the entrance to the former homeland of Owambo and has often raised stormy debates among members of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, who say blacks are treated badly there.

The president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and chairman of the Owambo Cabinet, Mr Peter Kalangula, said "I am sick and tired of this sort of thing"

The Owambo Legislative Assembly is the second tier ethnic authority for the Ovambos — the largest ethnic group in SWA.

Strategic

Mr Kalangula mentioned an incident earlier this month when a bus carrying senior black and white officials was stopped at the Oshivello checkpoint 175km from the strategic and administrative centre of Ondangwa.

Police ordered blacks off the bus, while whites were allowed to remain seated

There were four whites on the bus — a school inspector, a sports organiser and his son and a bank manager, and 10 black school inspectors and some of their wives.

It is alleged a policeman in green camouflage uniform ordered all the blacks off by shouting "You blacks get off (Klim julle swartes ut)."

Checked

Another policeman — not wearing a uniform — ordered all the blacks to walk a short distance and wait for the bus.

The police checked their baggage while the whites remained seated on the bus with their baggage untouched

An angry Mr Kalangula — who has emerged this year as a strongman in the DTA — said this type of discrimination was constantly being brought to his attention

"I am sick and tired of this sort of thing We tell the people there is no more racial discrimination in this country, and then we get this sort of behaviour

"I have brought this sort of issue to the police's attention before and they assured me it wouldn't happen again

"And here it has happened," Mr Kalangula said.

A senior police officer from the Oshakati police, Colonel T Erasmus said no complaint was lodged with the police in Oshakati about the Oshivello incident

While the police manning the Oshivello gate fell directly under the control of Pretoria, Col Erasmus said he knew they "were carefully selected men without prejudice".

He said the matter would be fully investigated.

"If there is any substance in the matter we will take the necessary action"

Swapo ready for a truce

221

Star 30/12/81

BELGRADE—The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has expressed his willingness to sign a truce with South Africa on the SWA/Namibia independence issue.

Interviewed in Luanda by the Yugoslavian Tanjug news agency, he said that after the truce was signed "the solutions for remaining problems could be found".

But he added: "The South African racist regime does not wish to sign a truce, since it fears it will lose the elections."

Mr Nujoma rejected the twin electoral system proposed by the Western Five contact group, saying it was a "non-democratic idea".

The contact group consists of Britain, the United States, Angola, France and West Germany.

Swapo wants the elections to be held on a basis of proportional representation, Mr Nujoma said.

He added that in elections held under international control, Swapo would win.

—Sapa-AP

THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

"Doctors for What?"
OR
Future Health Workers for Southern Africa

George Beaton, MBBCh PhD
Professor of Medical Education
University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

"The decision to serve an entire population profoundly influences every step of planning and allocating for health care using this denominator - all the people, has profound social, political, ethical and educational implications". John Bryant (1)

All men are simultaneously involved in two macrosystems - a biological, natural system and a cultural, socioeconomic and political system. The health of man and his attempts to maintain and improve his standards of health are influenced by both of these systems, by the interplay between the systems and by man's collective and individual responses to the forces generated within the systems.

A Health System Model

Any attempt to predict the number and types of health workers needed for southern Africa in the future must be based on a model of the health system. Such a model must take into account the macrosystems affecting man's health and must be a dynamic one. The model utilised in this paper is modified from the work of Puroila (2). It incorporates the cybernetic, homeostatic and adaptive mechanisms that govern decision-making in health and its facilitates the systematic development of a policy suited to our situation.

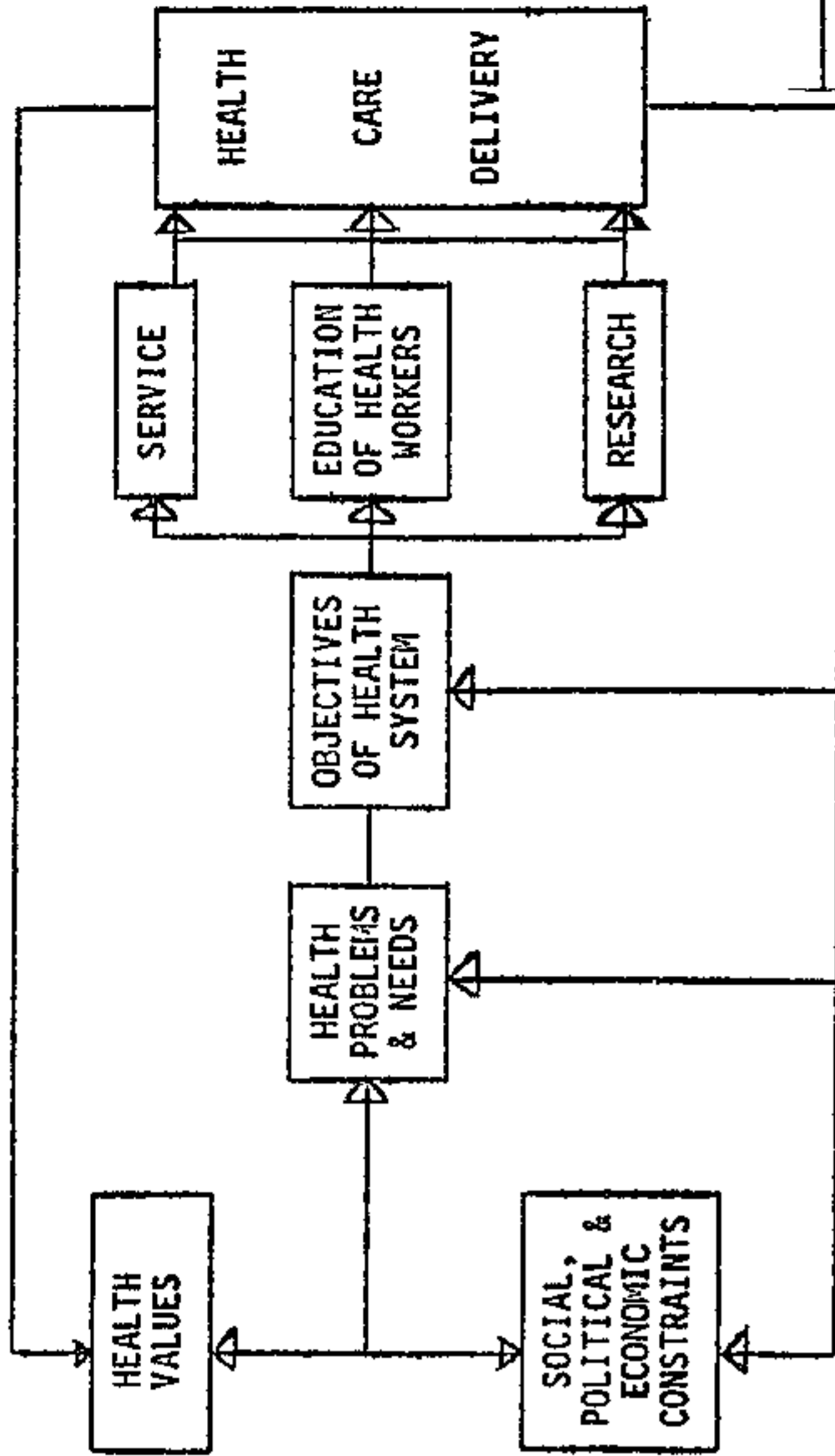


Figure: a model of a health system that is self-regulating and that incorporates the education of health workers as an integral part of the system.

It is important to examine some of the implications of this model proceeding to develop the theme of the paper - the education of health workers, for implicit in the model are the interrelationships between its parts. For its full and continuous functioning the model requires the application of many scientific disciplines. Some of these are very recent newcomers to orthodox medicine, namely sociology, economics and manpower studies, and epidemiology.

For us to understand how our people value health, how they view the deployment of health resources and how they perceive the social impact of disease and death we need intensive sociological studies. As we move to greater community participation in health matters we must have a sociological framework within which the contributions and responses of individuals and communities can be elicited and interpreted. For too long attention has focused on the medical aspects of health problems. We are now realising that most of the crises in health are centred in issues of economics and the organisation of care, rather than in conventional medicine. It therefore follows that we must develop the discipline of health economics until it ranks with the other traditional disciplines of medicine (3). Allied to both health

(221) Monday
Ovambo blast
3/1/81
WINDHOEK—Two Ovambo civilians died and three were injured in a landmine blast in the South West African operational area on Monday, a Defence Force spokesman confirmed here yesterday — (Sapa)

Like all icebergs the mass below the water is the most dangerous. This is especially so with what these hidden costs could add up to. To maintain that the ratio of insured costs could be 1:4. Frank Bird in his writings refers to the fact that the insured costs to units for damage to property only, varies from 1 to 4 (Figure 2.)

It may sometimes be said that, despite having taken place, no actual difference was noticed. It could be true that the cost of plant is the same whether accidents take place, but what must be very obvious is that to remain the same, it must be produced at a cost. (3)

Second Iceberg Effect

If one iceberg were not enough to show a terrific amount of avoidable waste was taking place in South Africa annually, there is a study which relates the frequency of injuries to incidents which take place. In 1969 a study of accidents was undertaken by the Director of Services for the Insurance Company of South Africa. An analysis was made of 1 753 498 accidents by 297 co-operating companies. They represented 21 different industrial groups with 1 750 000 employees.

The study revealed the following ratio: for every one serious, or critical, injury reported there were ten injuries which required attention only, there were 30 property damage incidents of all types, and there were a further 600 where no visible injury or damage took place. Referring to the 1/10/30/600 ratio it should be remembered that this represents accidents and incidents, not the total number of accidents or incidents actually occurred. Quite possibly there were many more incidents which were not brought to the attention of management. The above ratio would seem to indicate that it is foolish to direct our total effort to a few events terminating in serious or critical injuries. The fact that there are 630 property damage incidents for every 11 injuries indicates a much larger basis for more effective control. Loss due to accidents. If the number of accidents is reduced, then losses and injuries will be reduced proportionately. (4)

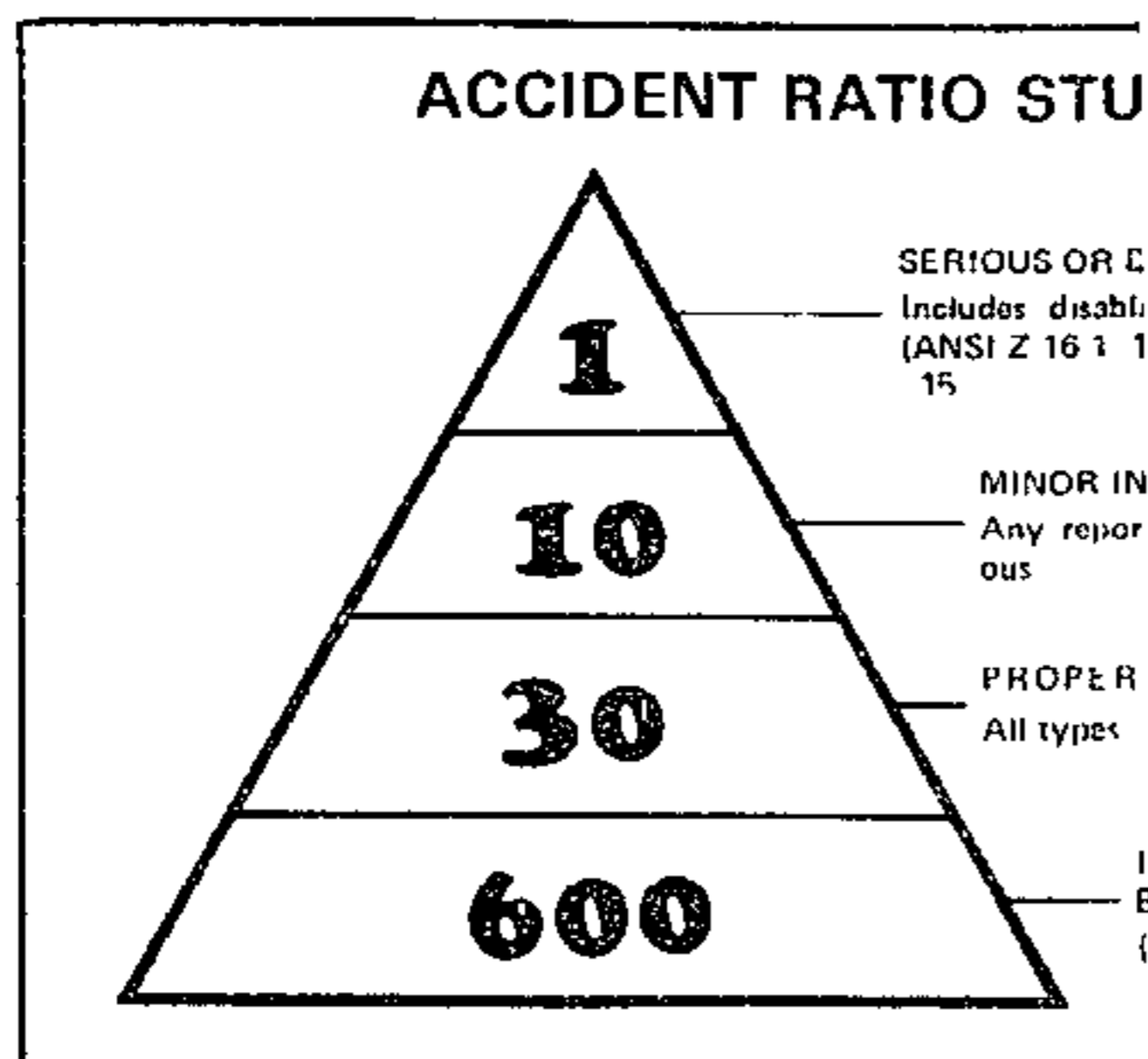


FIGURE 1

Swapo will overrun SWA, says Nujoma

LUSAKA—Swapo President Sam Nujoma says his terrorist forces will soon overrun South West Africa and establish an independent black government in the country.

He told the semi-official Zambian news agency, Ziana, that his forces had mastered the 'weaknesses' of the South African Government and that it was only a matter of time before the 'racists' were driven out of South West Africa.

'The racist regime is about to be overthrown by our forces because we know its weakness, and I should say it's only a matter of time before the Pretoria regime comes to its heels,' he said.

Swapo terrorists had in the past few months made 'heavy raids' within South West Africa and had achieved major victories, he said.

He scoffed at South Africa's claims that if South West Africa became independent it would act as a base for ANC terrorists.

'This is utter nonsense. Both know very well that the ANC freedom fighters are fighting from within South Africa, because that is where the problem is.

'So to say that we will be a base for ANC freedom fighters is to pretend not to know where the problem is,' he said.

He condemned South Africa for what he called its continued attacks on front-line States, adding that South Africa's days were 'now numbered' because South West Africa would soon become independent.

Asked how soon he thought South West Africa would be independent, the Swapo leader would only say 'sooner than later'.

On the latest proposals by the Western contact group, he said the modified proposals had been handed over to Swapo's legal department for scrutiny and that until they were brought back to him, he would not comment.

However he praised the efforts being made by the Western contact group to find a peaceful solution to the problem, adding that their moves were welcome. — (Sapa)

do these accidents and injuries take place?

One of the first writers on the subject of accident prevention was H W Heinrich. In his book 'Industrial Accident Prevention' initially written in the 1920's, he developed certain axioms which today still form the foundation of accident prevention work. Out of the thousands of occurrences he attempted to analyse and categorise the various causes and results due to errors. (6) Frank E Bird Jr took Heinrich's axioms a step further relating them to the work done by Louis A Allen in the field of management. (7)

In the sequence of events which lead to injury, occupational disease or property damage we find the responsibility of management interwoven in each sequence. In every time a worker is injured or an accident takes place it should galvanise management into action as the accident serves as a signal that there is something wrong. It is an indication that something has gone wrong in the process for managing successfully. The Five Steps to a cause and effect situation which result in incidents that downgrade the business are:

No 1—Management Control

A lack of Management Control results in the failure to attain work performance standards for selection, design, tooling, processing, communicating and inspection.

No 2—Basic Causes

A lack of management control permits the existence of certain basic causes of incidents that downgrade the business operation. They are: Personal factors which include lack of knowledge or skill, improper motivation and physical or mental problems. Job factors, such as inadequate work standards, inadequate design or performance, inadequate purchasing standard, normal wear and tear, abnormal usage, all downgrade the business operation and result in avoidable losses.

No 3—Immediate Causes

In the basic causes of incidents that could downgrade business operation exist, they provide the opportunity for the occurrence of unsafe acts by people and unsafe conditions. Unsafe acts or practices are, for example, operating without authority, failure to warn, failure to operate at improper speed, making safety devices inoperable. Unsafe conditions on the other hand include, for example, inadequate guards or protection, defective equipment and substances, congestion, poor housekeeping. The way to eliminate the unsafe acts and unsafe conditions is to realise that these are only symptoms of the basic causes and the basic causes are symptomatic of management failure. The basic causes must be removed.

No 4—The Incident

Whenever unsafe acts and unsafe conditions are permitted to exist there is a real danger that a downgrading incident will occur. This incident may, or may not, result in a loss. The incident is undesired since the final result of its occurrence are difficult to predict and are frequently a matter of chance. Incidents which result in physical harm or property damage are referred to as accidents and usually involve a contact with a source of energy above the threshold limit of the body. Accidents are frequently classified according to their types like, struck against, struck by, fall from, fall on same level.



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 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
 GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 31 DESEMBER
 DECEMBER 1981

[No 7973

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
 Suid Afrika

No 260, 1981

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE PROKLAMASIE OP
 DIF HOOGGEREGSHOF VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA,
 1981 (PROKLAMASIE 222 VAN 1981)

Kragtens artikel 40 van die Proklamasie op die
 Hooggeregshof van Suidwes-Afrika, 1981 (Proklamasie
 222 van 1981), bepaal ek hierby 1 Januarie 1982 as die
 datum waarop die bepalings van genoemde Proklamasie in
 werking tree

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van
 Suid-Afrika te Warmbad, op hede die Vyftiende dag van
 Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Fen-en-tagtig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. W. BOTHA

No 262, 1981

NASIONALE ADDO-OLIFANTPARK — VERKLARING
 VAN GROND TOT DEEL VAN DIE PARK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) (b)
 van die Wet op Nasionale Parke, 1976 (Wet 57 van 1976) —

(a) verklaar ek hierby die hieringemelde eiendom tot
 deel van die Nasionale Addo-olifantpark en

(b) wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 van genoemde Wet deur
 die Byvoeging tot die gebiedsomskrywing van voormelde
 Park van die beskrywing van die bykomende grond
 naamlik

Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Marion Barea 120, geleë in
 die afdeling Uitenhage, provinsie die Kaap die Goede
 Hoop, groot agthonderd en sestig komma vyf sewe ses
 drie (860,5763) hektaar, soos voorgestel en beskryf in
 Kaart LG 5653/81 (Kaapstad), gedateer 19 Oktober
 1981

922—1

31/12/81 PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of
 South Africa

No 260, 1981

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF
 SOUTH WEST AFRICA PROCLAMATION 1981
 (PROCLAMATION 222 OF 1981)

Under section 40 of the Supreme Court of South West
 Africa Proclamation, 1981 (Proclamation 222 of 1981), I
 hereby determine 1 January 1982 to be the date on which
 the provisions of the said Proclamation shall come into
 operation

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
 South Africa at Warmbaths this Fifteenth day of December,
 One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. W. BOTHA

No 262, 1981

ADDO ELEPHANT NATIONAL PARK — INCLUSION
 OF LAND IN PARK

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) (b) of the
 National Parks Act, 1976 (Act 57 of 1976) —

(a) I hereby declare the property mentioned herein part
 of the Addo Elephant National Park, and

(b) I hereby amend Schedule 1 to the said Act by the
 addition to the definition of the said Park of the descrip-
 tion of the additional land, namely

Portion 2 of the farm Marion Barea 120, situate in the
 Division of Uitenhage, Province of the Cape of Good
 Hope, in extent eight hundred and sixty comma five
 seven six three (860,5763) hectares, as represented on
 and described in Diagram SG 5653/81 (Cape Town),
 dated 19 October 1981

7973 1

The Star Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/
Namibia's highest
court attains "independ-
ence" tomorrow when
the Supreme Court of
South West Africa
comes into being

In terms of a procla-
mation approved by
the State President,
the South West Africa
division of the Sup-
reme Court of South
Africa will cease to
exist from January 1

Its place is to be
taken by the Supreme
Court of South West
Africa consisting of a
Judge President and
three other judges

The Judge President
is to be Mr Justice F
H Badenhorst, and
Acting Judges H J
Berker S C and C J
Mouton SC have been
appointed to the
Bench in a fulltime
capacity.

The fourth post is to
be filled by Mr Justice
K Bethune, as a
seconded judge from
South Africa Mr Jus-
tice Bethune was ap-
pointed a judge of the
South African Supreme

Who's who in SWA court

22/1
Star
31/12/81

Court on July 1, 1980.

Mr Justice Baden-
horst, who held office
as Judge President for
more than 15 years, is
to retire as a South
African judge at the
end of the month. He
has, however, agreed
to serve as Judge Pre-
sident of the new
court for the transi-
tional stage.

Judge Berker and
Judge Mouton have
served as senior advo-
cates in Windhoek for
several years.

NAMIBIA

GENERAL - POLITICS

1. 1 1982 - 28. 2 - 1982

WINDHOEK — The American-led peace initiative on SWA had yet to address the most difficult problem in the settlement process that of United Nations impartiality, the chairman of the Ministers' Council Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night

In his New Year's message broadcast from Windhoek, Mr Mudge said the Geneva multi-party conference held at the beginning of 1981 had underlined to the international community the importance of UN impartiality as a precursor to free and fair elections in SWA

'Fair and free elections

Mudge: UN is still problem

D. Driffatch 1/1/82

in this country can only be held if the UN can prove itself to be absolutely fair and impartial"

The Reagan administration's settlement initiative which followed the aborted conference in Geneva "has up to the present not led to any real or positive results"

"The actual problem,

namely impartiality of the UN, remains unsolved," Mr Mudge said

Difficulties experienced in the past year had demanded much from the people of the territory and the authorities

A severe drought accompanied by a decline in world prices for karakul pelts, diamonds and cop-

per had delayed the initiation of economic and social programmes

In the political sphere, the Administrator General of the territory had delegated most of his powers to the SWA Council of Ministers. Yet, a number of unsolved problems remained which "cause uncertainty and frustration"

Mr Mudge paid tribute to members of the security forces "who have brought our enemies to their knees"

He urged the inhabitants of SWA to unite in the face of outside interference and threats to a peaceful future — SABA

Headman injured
in landmine blast

5/1/82 The Star's Africa
News Service

221
Star

WINDHOEK—A senior Ovambo headman, who was critically injured in a landmine explosion is in the intensive care unit at Windhoek's State hospital.

Mr Filippus Kaluvi was one of two people driving in a bakkie near Ohangwena in central-north Ovambo on Old Year's night when the landmine exploded.

The driver, who is still unidentified, was killed instantly. Mr Kaluvi was flown to hospital in Windhoek in a military aircraft the following day.

The driver's was the last recorded civilian death in 1981 in SWA/Namibia's bush war.

Pik Botha in SWA for secret talks

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has slipped into the SWA/Namibian coastal resort of Swakopmund for hush hush talks with the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office in Swakopmund said today that the talks were being held 'with an eye to a final reply by South Africa to the revised Western proposals this month'

Mr Botha arrived in Swakopmund on Sunday and is expected to return to South Africa tomorrow

The spokesman said Mr Botha was unaccompanied on his visit, and would not be seeing representatives of any of the territory's internal parties

It is believed the chairman of the DTA Mr Dirk Mudge, is also in Swakopmund on hol-

day, while the leader of the SWA National Party is in Henties Bay, about 70 km north of Swakopmund

This is the second round of talks between the Administrator-General and Mr Botha since the Western contact group delivered their revised constitutional principles to concerned parties on December 17

DISCUSSIONS

Mr Hough flew to Cape Town on December 22 where he held talks with Mr Botha. The next day he travelled to George, where the discussions were continued with the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet

The latest Western constitutional proposals suggest a voting system of 50 percent proportional representation and 50 percent constituency procedure for SWA/Namibia's independence elections

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(221) D. Dispartels 5/1/82
1 493 Swapo dead during 1981

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa had shot and killed 1 493 Swapo insurgents in the 12-month period ending 1981, a spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday

The figure did not include armed insurgents who succumbed to injuries in the bush

The spokesman said that losses to security forces totalled 54, including men who died in accidents in

the operational area

Among the civilian population, landmine explosions claimed 64 lives

A total of 95 civilians were killed by Swapo

There were 112 abductions, while 27 civilians died in cross-fire between security forces and Swapo

The spokesman said the figure was comparatively low when viewed against that in the Rhodesian-Zimbabwean war. — SAPA.

Meeting (R1 000)
Cape Times (18/11/82) 221 6/1/82
To page 2

Cuban shot dead in follow-up raid

From PETER KENNY
WINDHOEK — South African and SWA/Namibian security forces have shot dead a Cuban soldier and captured another during a "follow-up operation".

This was announced last night by the acting general officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Jan Klopper.

Brigadier Klopper said the security forces were engaged in a follow-up operation against Swapo insurgents.

He said that in the fire-fight against Swapo one Cuban soldier was shot dead and another captured by the security forces.

Brigadier Klopper said "This indicates once again the tendency of Russia and her surrogates to become involved in South

Africa and SWA/Namibia's struggle against Swapo.

"South Africa in contrast is responsible for the safety of the inhabitants of SWA and will use all the means at her disposal to protect innocent people against acts of terror, murder and atrocities committed by Swapo."

During Operation Protea in August last year in which South African troops took part in semi-conventional battle in Southern Angola at least four Russian officers were shot dead.

SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek said 1 493 Swapo insurgents had been shot dead in contacts last year.

This excluded Operation Protea in which about 1 000 Swapo and Fapla fighters of the Angolan Army were killed.

According to Defence spokesmen 54 members of the security forces were killed last year.

At least 64 civilians lost their lives in landmine explosions during 1981.

Pik, Hough talk on plan

22

RON
6/11/87

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, leave Swakopmund today for talks in Pretoria

They have held talks in Swakopmund over the past three days.

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General said their talks were over the revised constitutional proposals handed to South Africa and the other parties involved in the process of independence shortly before Christmas.

South Africa has yet to reply formally to the revised proposals for the constitution of an independent SWA

It is only when this first phase is completed that hard negotiating on the second phase of the present Western initiative can begin

Tougher

The second phase concerns the deployment of the

United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) to supervise independence elections in the territory

It is likely to involve far tougher negotiations than phase one

For the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which heads SWA's interim government, the biggest hurdle is the ability of the United Nations to prove to it its impartiality in policing independence elections.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, has said "Fair and free elections can only be held if the UN can prove itself to be absolutely fair and impartial."

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Cuban killed by security troops in Angola clash

221
Star 6/1/82

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Cuban soldier has been killed and another captured in the first officially acknowledged clash between Cubans and security forces in southern Angola since the South African invasion of the country in 1975

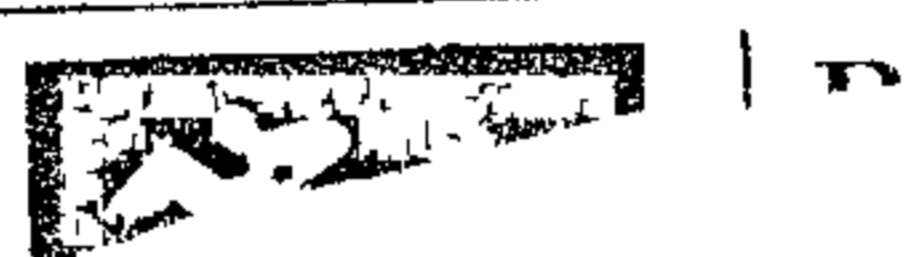
The encounter happened while South African and SWA/Namibian troops were engaged in a follow-up operation against Swapo guerillas, according to the acting officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Jan Klopper

He did not reveal when or where the contact took place, but it is reliably understood to have been in southern Angola.

"This indicates once again the tendency of Russia and her surrogates to become involved in South Africa and South West Africa's struggle against Swapo," said Brigadier Klopper

He added that South Africa was responsible for the safety of SWA/Namibia's inhabitants, and would use "all the means at their disposal to protect innocent people against acts of terror, murder and atrocities committed by Swapo."

Observers believe the incident must have happened within the past few days because Angola's official news agency, Angop, has not yet reported it.



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When South Africa invaded Angola in 1975, three Cubans were taken prisoner. They were exchanged three years later for eight South African POWs

A military source says the latest Cuban involvement in the security forces' cross-border operations could spell a new phase in the war over SWA/Namibia

Less than a month ago the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, told newsmen that Cuban forces had withdrawn from southern Angola

He said their place was being taken by Russian personnel

Friction had developed between the Cubans and the Angolan Government because the former were not maintaining good relations with the civilian population, he said

The Soviets, on the other hand, were more sophisticated in their dealings with the Angolan population

Professor Mike Hough, director of the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies, said today that the contact with Cubans was significant because it indicated that they had again moved into southern Angola since Operation Protea and Operation Daisy — during which no mention was made of any large Cuban presence.

Estimates put the number of Cubans in Angola at between 18 000 and 20 000. There are also about 3 000 East Germans in the country.

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221 Star 6/1/82

New talks on SWA this month

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Western officials are preparing for a further series of key discussions on a SWA/Namibian settlement

Top-level representatives of the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia will meet in Bonn on January 25 and January 26 in an effort to launch the second phase of the settlement

And Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, is due to meet representatives of the South African Government in London next week for another bilateral discussion of South African attitudes and concerns

No official comment could be obtained here

on either of the meetings, but the cautious optimism with which the State Department has so far viewed the settlement initiative remains intact

Although the contact group has not yet received formal acceptance from the different countries involved in the redrafted "phase one" constitutional principles, officials hope there will be agreement on the first phase before the Bonn meeting

Topic Today

Topic Today and Junior Topic begin next Monday For details see inside the back page of The Star's classified advertisements section today

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Star 6/1/82 (221)
**Swapo may balk
at West's scheme**

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo is expected to reject the revised Western constitutional proposals for SWA/Namibia submitted by the contact group last month.

The British Foreign Office said yesterday it had received no formal response from the nationalist movement. But diplomatic sources and sources close to Swapo confirmed the organisation had serious problems with the new constitutional draft.

They said Swapo

⊙ Opposed the proposed one man-two-

votes proposal which would give minority groups a bigger say in the elected assembly.

⊙ Rejected suggestions that segregated private hospitals and schools be allowed to exist in independent Namibia.

Swapo is understood to have labelled these two proposals blatant sop to the South Africans.

But the Western powers maintain the step by step approach to Namibian independence is firmly on course although they accept the process is running late.

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like atmosphere," Mr Geary said
It was virtually impossible to photograph the entire eclipse unless the correct films and equipment were used. Mr Geary recommended a very fast colour film, such as ASA, coupled with slower and longer exposures as the eclipse progressed.

Hot tension

of the commandeered Air India Boeing, in Saxena.

ation could defuse the tense situation in Africa was threatened with sanctions against air flights because of its failure to take swift action against the mercenaries.

gements came after Mr Rees's office indicated that full co-operation with the Seychelles was planned — the day before the police swoop on mercenaries who escaped back to Durban.

African round-up of the 45 mercenaries to face the tough anti-hijack laws sealed the issue — apparently followed heavy pressure from the economic Community and the United States on the Government.

told the Mail from police headquarters in Durban are quite prepared to exchange evidence, and are now much more satisfied with the situation.

He said Mr Rees should liaise directly with the Seychelles Attorney General "to get things going to the benefit of both countries".

Asked if he expected the swapping of witnesses during future co-operation, Mr Pillay said "It is an idea worth pursuing".

He indicated that co-operation on specific issues could be dealt with once initial contact had been made.

Evidence

Sapa AP reports from Victoria that President Rene said in an interview his government would provide South Africa with any evidence or assistance needed in the prosecution of the mercenaries.

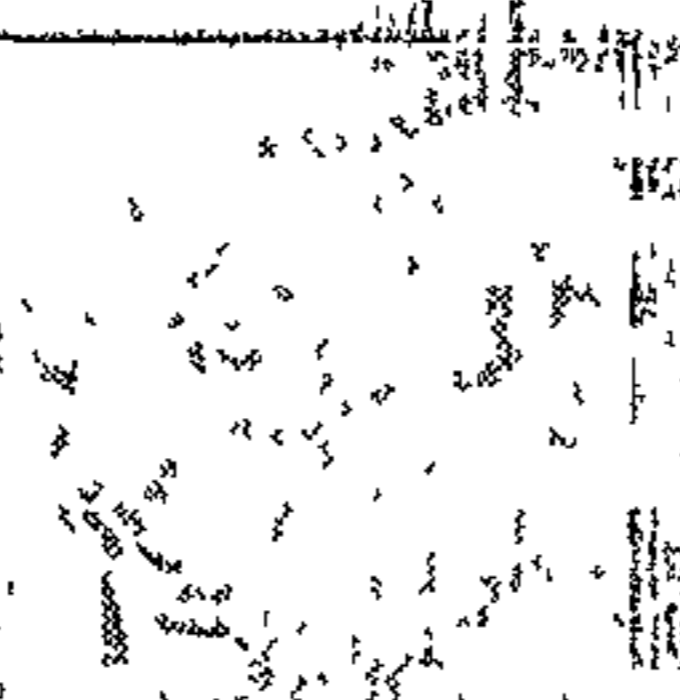
Mr Rene was reacting to the South African decision this week to bring hijacking charges against the 45.

"It is certainly an improvement on what the position was before. At least we know now who these people are and what charges are being brought against them," he said.

Meanwhile JOHN MATISON reports from Washington that the expected interview between Mr Rees and Capt Saxena could have a strong bearing on the case against the mercenaries, according to reliable diplomatic sources.

Captain Saxena took off from the Seychelles for Durban on November 26 with fleeing mercenaries aboard — allegedly under orders

BIG VINCE



TERS IN THE MAIL TODAY

VINCE van der Bijl, South Africa's most popular cricketer, begins his regular weekly column in the Rand today.

Big Vince, who will be available for Transvaal from next season, will give his inside view of the game every week.

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Daily Mail 28 1500

Storm kills 25

SAN FRANCISCO — At least 25 people have died in rainstorms, floods and mudslides which ravaged northern California since the weekend — Sapa Reuter

3 SAAF men die in 'copter border operation

(221) ROM 7/1/82

Mail Reporters

THREE members of the South African Air Force were killed in a helicopter operation against terrorists in the operational area on Tuesday, the South African Defence Force disclosed yesterday.

They were Captain John Allan Robinson, 27, the pilot, Lieutenant Michael John Earp, 26, co-pilot, and Sergeant Kenneth George Dalgleish, 26, flight engineer.

Capt Robinson is survived by his brother, Mr G H Robinson, of 17 Berliet Avenue, Croydon, Isando.

Lt Earp was the only son of the Chief Director (Operations) of the SADF, Major General D J Earp, of Pretoria — who was himself shot down in Korea in 1951 while with the SAAF Cheeta Squadron.

A Defence Force padre broke the news of Sgt Dalgleish's death to his family in Bramley, Johannesburg, on Tuesday — his birthday. It was also the birthday of his only child, Donovan.

Upset

Sgt Dalgleish's wife, Ella, was holidaying with her parents in Bloemfontein when he was killed. They were married in April 1980.

Mrs Mimie Dalgleish — Kenneth's mother — was upset but calm yesterday, and said she last saw her son on December 22, when he went to the operational area.

"It was his ambition since his schooldays to work on an aircraft, and he joined the Permanent Force immediately after finishing his basics, seven years ago," she said.

"He started on Impalas, then moved to the Alouette helicopters — he was with 22 Squadron in Cape Town for three years.

"Last year he asked to be transferred to 19 Squadron in Pretoria, so he could be nearer his family," she said.

Sgt Dalgleish will be buried at the Berea Methodist Church on Saturday at 9 30am.

Lt Earp was co-pilot in the helicopter, and was on his third operational tour.

Gen Earp said last night his son had done his national service with an infantry unit, and had been selected as an NCO at the infantry training school at Oudtshoorn.

After completion of his service, he matriculated at Capital College, Pretoria, and joined the SAAF as a technical apprentice. In his first attempt he was rejected for flying training.

A subsequent application succeeded, and he had qualified for his wings in April last year.

GENERAL NEWS

Door to SWA is slammed in coloured faces

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibian authorities have announced a clampdown on the influx of coloureds from South Africa, involving several hundred people in the last year.

Police will be asked by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower to enforce an 11-year-old ordinance

governing the entry of coloured people.

The department is to adopt stricter measures against coloureds working in SWA/Namibia without permits.

The move has sparked sharp reaction in coloured circles in Windhoek. Liberal Party leader Mr A J F Kloppers said yesterday white people could still move to SWA/Namibia without restriction.

"This is open discrimination against one sector of the population," he said. "While members of the Cape Coloured Corps are fighting on the border, coloured people from South Africa need to carry around pieces of paper here — as if it is going to save this country."

Mr Kloppers, leader of the Opposition in the second-tier Coloured Authority, called for an influx system applicable to all. "I understand the housing and labour problems here, but they also apply to whites," he said.

Coloured people are still moving to SWA/Namibia in spite of these warnings.

"Their illegal presence jeopardises job opportunities for the territory's inhabitants, worsens the housing shortage and creates social problems," said the department's statement.

Lubango base

used by Cubans

7/1/82

in SWA clash

The Star's Africa News Service

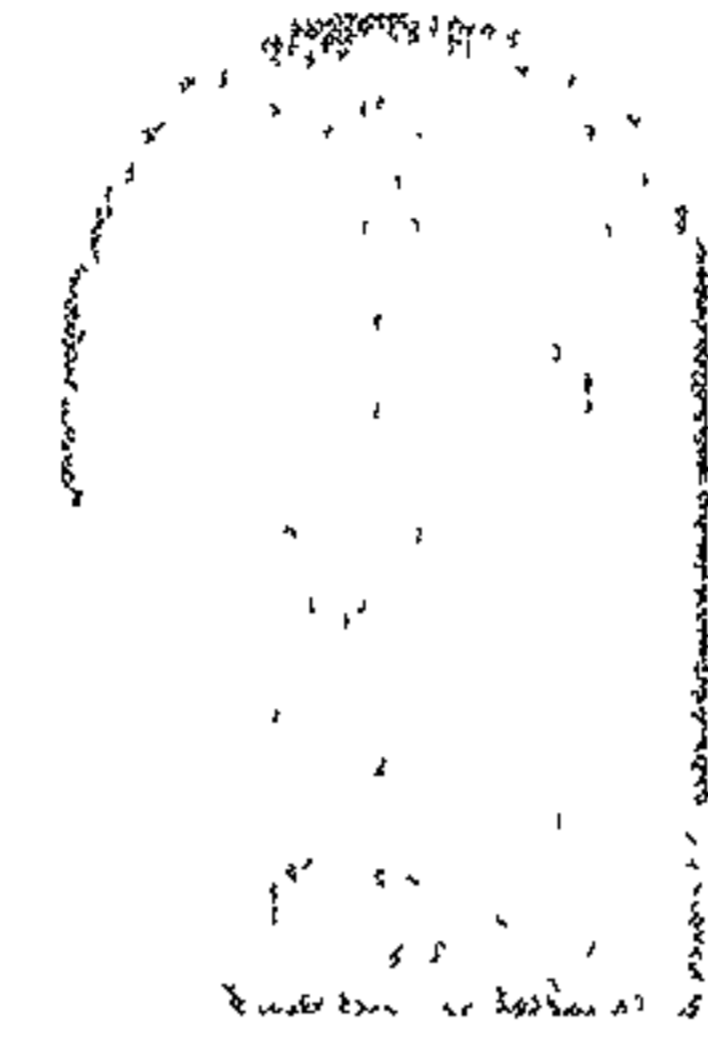
WINDHOUK — The Cuban military unit which clashed with security force soldiers in southern Angola at the weekend is believed to have been based at Lubango 250 km north of the SWA / Namibian border.

Identification of the Cuban captured in the skirmish and the one shot dead by security forces shows that both men are members of a Cuban logistics company based at Lubango.

The prisoner believed still to be in the SWA / Namibian operational area, is Francisco Paulo Hernandez (31). He is married with four children and has been stationed in Angola for five months according to information supplied by the SWA Territory Force.

The dead man was Sergeant Raymundo Davila, who was a member of the same Lubango company. No further particulars are available.

The rank of the captured soldier has not been supplied by the Territory Force. Pvt Hernandez's force number however is given as 119173.



The Cuban soldier captured earlier this week is married, a father of four and had been in Angola only five months. He is Paulo Hernandez (31), above, a member of the Lubango Regiment's Logistics Company. The second Cuban, killed in the skirmish, has been named as Sergeant Raymundo Davila of the same unit.

Lubango, one of the largest towns in southern Angola, is a key point on the supply route from the north an part of the road to 5000 ft and 1000 ft in the deep south.

No official confirmation has been supplied about the number of Cubans or security forces involved in the clash which is believed to have taken place at the weekend.

It was the first officially reported clash between Cuban and security forces since Operation Savannah the South African invasion of Angola in 1975.

Three Cubans were captured during Savannah. They were later exchanged for South African prisoners of war being held in Angola.

It is however believed that Cuban troops opened fire on members of the security forces during Operation Reindier — the attack on Swapo's military headquarters at Cassinga — in May 1978.

The Angolan Defence Ministry confirmed that South African troops attacked a Cuban base in southern Angola the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Luanda.

Tanjug said the attack took place January 8 in Mocho province, which is 300 kilometres inside Angola. The brief report added that there were killed and captured Cuban soldiers without disclosing their number.

© BFLGRADE — The Angolan Defence Ministry confirmed that South African troops attacked a Cuban base in southern Angola the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Luanda.

Tanjug said the attack took place January 8 in Mocho province, which is 300 kilometres inside Angola.

The brief report added that there were killed and captured Cuban soldiers without disclosing their number.

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Lieutenant Earp died for his love of flying

Own Correspondent
Lieutenant Michael John Earp, the young helicopter pilot killed in action against terrorists, "lived for flying," said his father, Major-General D J Earp today.

Sergeant Kenneth George Dalglush General Earp said at his Bronberrick home today that his son had always wanted to fly.

He got his wings in April last year after completing the first "type" course — where he learnt to fly helicopters straight after doing

his initial flying training on Harvards. Lieutenant Earp was posted to 19 Squadron and had done a number of duty tours on the border.

His father who is the Chief Director Operations for the SADF, was shot down by enemy ground fire during the



Lt Earp between his father, Major-General D J Earp, and his mother. The picture was taken last year.

The other men were the pilot, Captain John Allan Robinson (27), and the flight engineer.

His first application to become a pilot was unsuccessful, but his determination to fly

became an apprentice mechanic, then tried again.

He is survived by his father and mother.

Korean war and held captive by the communists for two years.

A full military funeral was held in the Free Churches in Voor trekkerhoogte today for Lieutenant Earp and he will be cremated.

He is survived by his father and mother. Captain Robinson is survived by his brother, Mr G H Robinson, of Bauliet Avenue, Isando, and Sergeant Dalglush of Lunden Road, Bramley, leaves his wife, Mrs E S Dalglush, and one-year-old son Donovan.

(221) Star 7/1/82

US set for SWA talks next week

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States State Department confirmed today that Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker will meet the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bland Fourie, in London next week

It said the meeting would "take place in the context of the ongoing discussions aimed at achieving an internationally acceptable solution to the Namibian issue"

The London meeting January 13 and 14 will take place shortly before another gathering of senior officials from the Western contact group on Namibia in Bonn on January 25 and 26

On December 17 the contact group presented parties to the negotiations with the resulting set of constitutional proposals. No formal responses to the proposals have been received.

SWA plan 'won't be hit' by Cuban clash

THE United States-led diplomatic initiative for peace in South West Africa would not be affected by the death and capture of Cuban soldiers by South African security forces, political sources in Pretoria predicted yesterday

The recent clash in which one Cuban soldier was killed and another captured, opened a new phase in the military struggle

By drawing attention to it, the South Africans had underscored the importance they attached to having the Cubans removed from Angola before SWA took the road to independence

The Angolan Government stated publicly and privately that the more than 15 000 Cuban soldiers would be asked to leave once SWA was independent and the threat of South African military raids was removed. South Africans, however, remain suspi-

By DON MARSHALL

cious of the Cubans' real motives for being there

Although South Africa's negotiating team has not allowed the Cuban presence to hold up the independence initiative, the South Africans are clearly troubled by the presence of the Soviet-backed forces in Angola

A diplomatic spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday "The South Africans always regarded the presence of Cubans as a danger

"The independence talks will not come to a standstill but you can be sure the South

Africans will not neglect the presence of the Cubans in future negotiations"

Professor Mike Hough, Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, said the presence of Cubans in southern Angola coincided with the arrival of fresh supplies of Soviet military equipment to replace Soviet arms worth R200-million snatched by South Africa during Operation Protea — a search and destroy operation against Swapo bases

The Soviets could be using the Cubans to set up some form of conventional defence in Southern Angola after the dismal failure of the Angolan forces during Operation Protea

"We could possibly see a bigger Cuban involvement in Southern Angola in future, particularly because of the tremendous pressure that has been put on them in recent months to justify their presence in Angola," Prof Hough said

The idea of a Cuban withdrawal to coincide with SWA independence was a fallacy because the Soviet Union would want to maintain a presence in that part of Africa, he said

American observers noted that Cuban soldiers were absent from Southern Angola when South African security forces entered the area during Operation Protea

Recently a senior American State Department official said in Washington "The South Africans have struck at will across the southern border (of Angola) and neither the Cubans nor the Soviets have tried to stop them"

The MPLA Government was not so concerned about the presence of South African soldiers in Angola as about the threat of being overthrown by Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement

THOUSANDS LIVE IN WELL-HIDDEN TENT TOWN

MAPUTO — Thousands of Swapo supporters live in a highly-organised but well-hidden tent town deep inside Angola, according to a Mozambican journalist who recently visited the camp

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma "virtually makes his home" at the camp at Kabuta, about 400 km south east of Luanda, says the journalist, Benjamin Faduco, in an article distributed by the Mozambique government information agency, Aim.

Mr Faduco, apparently quoting Swapo informants, says the camp holds about 35 000 people from Namibia. The figure appears questionable since it would represent more than three percent of Namibia's total population.

According to Mr Faduco, Swapo runs other refugee centres in Angola but the one at Kabuta is by far the biggest.

Located in densely-wooded hills in Kwanza Sul province, the camp is "a sprawling, well-hidden complex that can only be reached after an hour and a half's backbreaking journey along a treacherous dirt track," he says

"You know you are getting close when you start encountering young soldiers carrying AK-47s, but not wearing uniforms"

Mr Faduco says that in addition to Mr Nujoma, several other members of the Swapo central committee are also based at the Kabuta camp

The camp, he says, was set up in 1978 after 600 Swapo members had been killed in the South African raid on the Swapo camp at Cassinga in southern Angola. This raid highlighted the vulnerability of camps located within striking distance of the Namibia border.

(Swapo and Angola claim the Cassinga camp was a refugee centre, the South Af-

rican Defence Force insists it was a military base)

The survivors from Cassinga were accommodated at Kabuta in a camp set up on land abandoned by Portuguese farmers after Angola became independent, says Mr Faduco

He says Cassinga is still used as a transit camp for people who are "still pouring over the border from Namibia into Angola

"Many of them come specifically to join Swapo and its armed wing, Plan (Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia). They make their way first to Cassinga and then buses ferry them to Kabuta at the rate of 50 to 100 a week"

According to Mr Faduco, they come not only from Owambo but from all over Namibia, some trekking hundreds of kilometres to reach the border

He claims there are 10 000 pupils aged 10 to 19 attending an education centre at Kabuta that is staffed by 120 teachers.

Many of the pupils arriving at Kabuta, he says, speak only Afrikaans apart from their tribal language and have first to be taught English, which Swapo sees as the language of an independent Namibia

The Kabuta residents grow crops, including coffee they will sell to the Angolan state marketing agency, but the camp is not yet self-sufficient in food

Milk from the camp's dairy herd is sent to a Swapo orphanage at Dalatando (formerly Salazar), says Mr Faduco

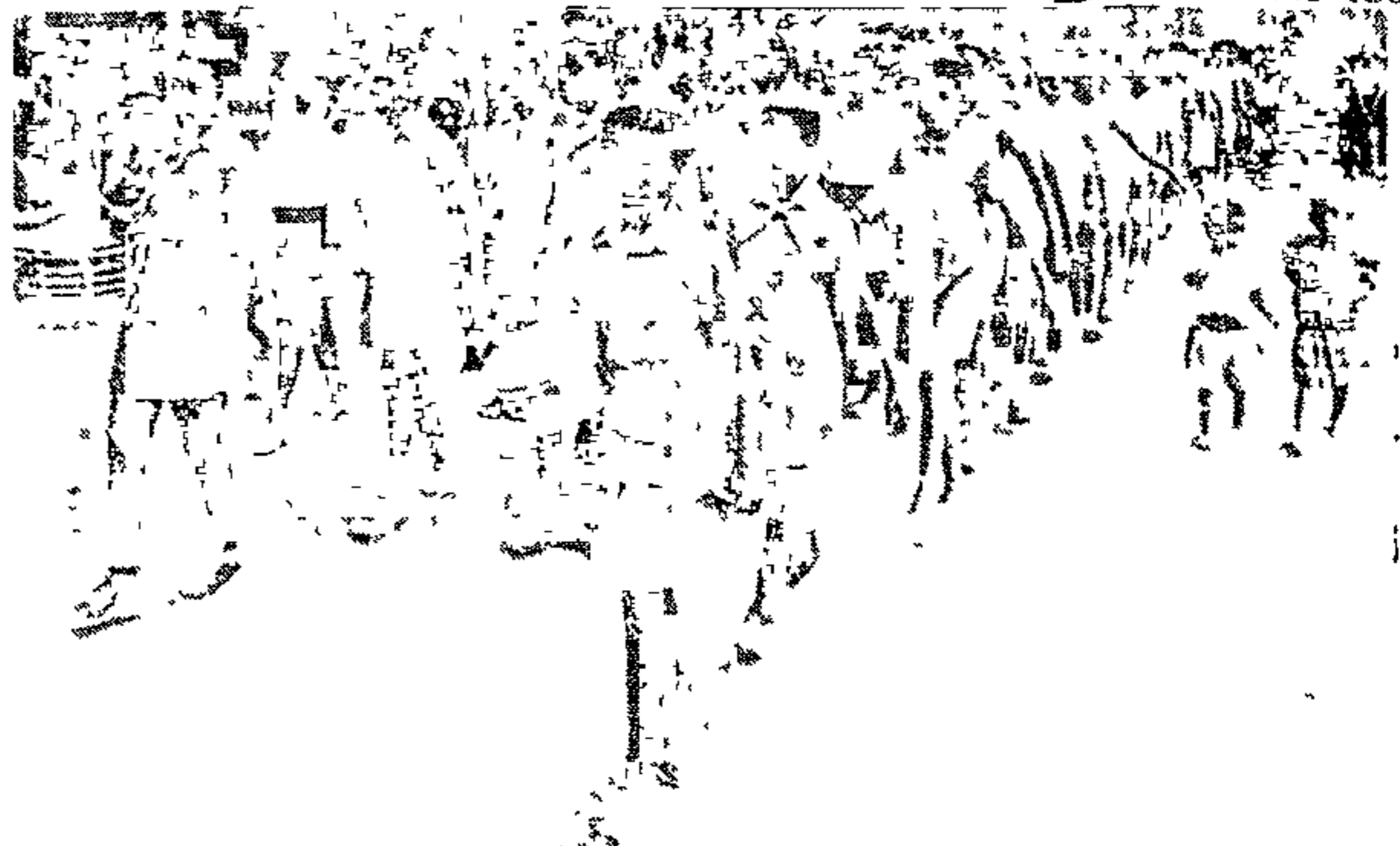
Although it is 200 km from the sea, the camp operates a fishing trawler donated by the Soviet Union. Catches from the boat, which can handle 40 tonnes of fish, are sent to Kabuta from Luanda in refrigerated lorries. About 50 Swapo members are employed on the venture.

Mr Faduco reports that Kabuta camp has two health



Part of the Kabuta camp covers a clearing in the forested hills of central Angola.

Swapo's Angolan hideaway



Led by two drummers, young Swapo members march through the Kabuta camp.

clinics, a maternity ward and a health laboratory, all staffed by four doctors — one from Namibia, two from East Germany and one from Finland — and about 50 nurses, most of whom were trained in Namibia. But since the pumping system broke down earlier this year camp residents have had to fetch their water from sources up to 2 km away — SANS.

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UN head
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Swapo ROM

NEW YORK — In his first public speech to a UN organization, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday lauded Swapo's struggle for Namibia's independence and blamed South Africa for the setbacks to the territory's nationhood

Dr de Cuellar, chairing a meeting of the Council for Namibia commended the "valuable co operation which the United Nations has received from the South West Africa People's Organization in advancing the cause of Namibia's independence."

The newly elected UN head
— UPI

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Captured Cuban soldier identified by SADF

PRETORIA — A spokesman for the South African Defence Force yesterday identified the Cuban soldier captured by security forces in the operational area as Private Francisco Paulo Hernandez 31

Pte Hernandez was attached to a logistics company in the Lubango regiment and had been in Angola for the past five months, the spokesman said

He has a wife and four children

The International Red Cross had been notified

about the captured soldier

From Lisbon it is reported that Angola yesterday accused South Africa of attacking Cuban troops deep inside the country and of escalating the conflict with long range air raids

The official Angolan news agency Angop, quoted the Defence Ministry as saying a Cuban soldier had been killed three wounded and one captured when South African forces attacked Cuban and Angolan units 300 km north of the SWA border

last weekend

It said three Angolan soldiers had also been killed in the raid, involving planes and helicopters

The admission of Cuban casualties represented a departure from Angola's previous policy of avoiding any reference to Soviet bloc involvement in the fighting

The official media have never mentioned the killing of Soviet military advisers or the capture of a Russian officer by South African forces last year

The defence ministry

statement also accused South Africa of escalating the conflict by sending its air force 350 km into Angola, flying over the eastern province of Mexico along the Zambian border for the first time

It said even people had been killed and 16 wounded in a South African bombing raid in Cunene last December

In Pretoria a defence force spokesman said he had nothing to add to an original statement about one Cuban killed and one captured in the operational area - SAPA-RNS

SA coloureds in illegal rum to SWA

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COM 5/1/82

WINDHOEK — Coloured people taking up residence in South West Africa are still required to have work permits and those entering illegally have been threatened with deportation

By PETER KENNY

And although racial discrimination has been abolished in many spheres in SWA, whites entering the territory do not require permits.

In a statement issued yesterday the public relations officer of the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr R C Lindeque, said coloured people who entered SWA illegally without valid documents after June 30 last year would be arrested and deported.

Threat

The department also threatened that anyone providing accommodation for people without permits would be severely dealt with by the

authorities

Since the new dispensation in SWA from 1977, with the abolition of many areas of racial discrimination, coloureds from South Africa have streamed into the territory.

According to the latest estimates of the population there are about 40 000 coloureds in the territory and about 22 000 Rehoboth Basters.

Mr Lindeque warned employers that they faced prosecution if they did not report unregistered employees before March 15.

He said warnings had been given to coloured people and employers to no effect.

The time has now come, he said, to take appropriate steps.

It has been brought to the attention of the authorities that coloureds are still pouring into SWA despite all warnings, Mr Lindeque said.

Problems

The illegal presence of some coloureds in SWA aggravated the housing problem, obstructed employment opportunities for settled residents and caused social problems.

These illegal residents are often unscrupulously exploited by some employers, Mr Lindeque said.

It was known that many local coloureds and Rehoboth Basters did not like illegals in SWA and ironically, had lobbied the authorities to enforce the permit system.

The coloured town of Khomasdal outside Windhoek was bursting at the seams and the crime rate had increased rapidly in the past three years.

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Consequences -

Fiscal

Unemployment

Negative

Investment

Industry

(221) 8/1/82

2 The Cape Times,

SWA to deport 'illegal' people

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — Coloured people taking up residence in SWA/Namibia still require work permits and those entering illegally have been threatened with deportation

In a statement issued yesterday the public relations officer of the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr R C Lindeque, said coloured people who entered SWA/Namibia illegally without valid documents after June 30 last year would be arrested and deported

The department also threatened that anyone providing accommodation for these people would be "severely dealt" with by the authorities

With the easing of racial discrimination since 1977 coloured people from South Africa have streamed into the territory

According to the latest estimates of the population there are about 40 000 coloured people in the territory and about 22 000 Rehoboth Basters

Mr Lindeque warned employers that they faced prosecution if they did not report unregistered employees before March 15

Warnings

He said warnings had been given to coloured people and employees but to no effect. The time had now come, he said, to take appropriate steps

"It has been brought to the attention of the authorities that coloureds are still pouring into SWA despite all warnings," Mr Lindeque said

The illegal presence of some coloured people in SWA/Namibia aggravated the housing problem, obstructed employment opportunities for settled residents and caused social problems

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"These illegal residents are often unscrupulously exploited by some employers," Mr Lindeque said

While many coloured people from the Cape who have higher qualifications than local coloured people obtain jobs easily in SWA/Namibia, many people have also arrived who are unskilled and unqualified and cannot easily obtain employment

It is known that many local coloured people and Rehoboth Basters do not like their presence and have lobbied the authorities to enforce the permit system

Row over SWA coloured influx

ARGUS 8/1/82 (221)

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — SWA/Namibian authorities have announced a clampdown on the influx of coloured people from South Africa.

Police in the territory will be asked by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower to enforce an 11-year-old ordinance governing the entry of coloured people in SWA/Namibia.

The department said in a statement that circum-

stances had forced it to adopt stricter measures against coloured people who were living and working in SWA/Namibia without the necessary permits.

REACTION

The move has sparked sharp reaction in certain coloured circles in Windhoek. Liberal Party leader, Mr A J F Kloppers, said that white people could still move to SWA/Namibia without requiring any clearance to do so.

'It is pure nonsense, amounting to open discrimination against one sec-

tor of the population,' he said. 'While members of the Cape Coloured Corps are fighting on the border, coloured people from South Africa need to carry around pieces of paper here, as if it is going to save this country.'

Mr Kloppers, leader of the opposition in the second-tier coloured authority, called for an influx system applicable to all. 'I understand the housing and labour problems here, but they also apply to whites,' he said.

The department said many coloured people

were still moving to SWA/Namibia in spite of warnings about the relevant ordinance.

The illegal presence of these people jeopardised job opportunities for the territory's inhabitants, worsened the housing shortage, and created social problems, it added.

It warned that employers who associated with these workers risked prosecution. Illegal inhabitants who entered SWA/Namibia on or before June 30 last year would have two months to obtain or renew the necessary permits, the statement said.

DTA hits

at UN's

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I. J. M. J. van
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOK — The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance warned today that comments on SWA/Namibia this week by the new United Nations Secretary General could only cause further delays in the independence process.

The DTA's reaction has fuelled widespread speculation here that negotiations on the second phase of the Western Settlement State v — involving the issue of UN partiality — will be arduous.

Political observers believe that talks on the second phase could set back the settlement timetable and the target date for independence.

SURPRISE

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said the remarks of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar were "surprising".

He was referring to a speech to the Council for Namibia in which Mr de Cuellar commended Swapo for the valuable co-operation it had given the UN in promoting SWA/Namibian independence.

Mr Mudge said the UN had continued in the old vein despite repeated DTA requests for impartiality before it could become an acceptable election supervisor.

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UN bias in favour of Swapo 'surprises' Mudge

Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance warned today that the United Nations Secretary-General's comments on SWA/Namibia this week could only cause further delays in the independence process.

The DTA's reaction has fuelled widespread speculation here that negotiations on phase two of the western settlement strategy, involving the issue of UN partiality, will be arduous.

Political observers believe talks on the second phase of the contact group's plan could set back the Five's settlement timetable and target date for independence.

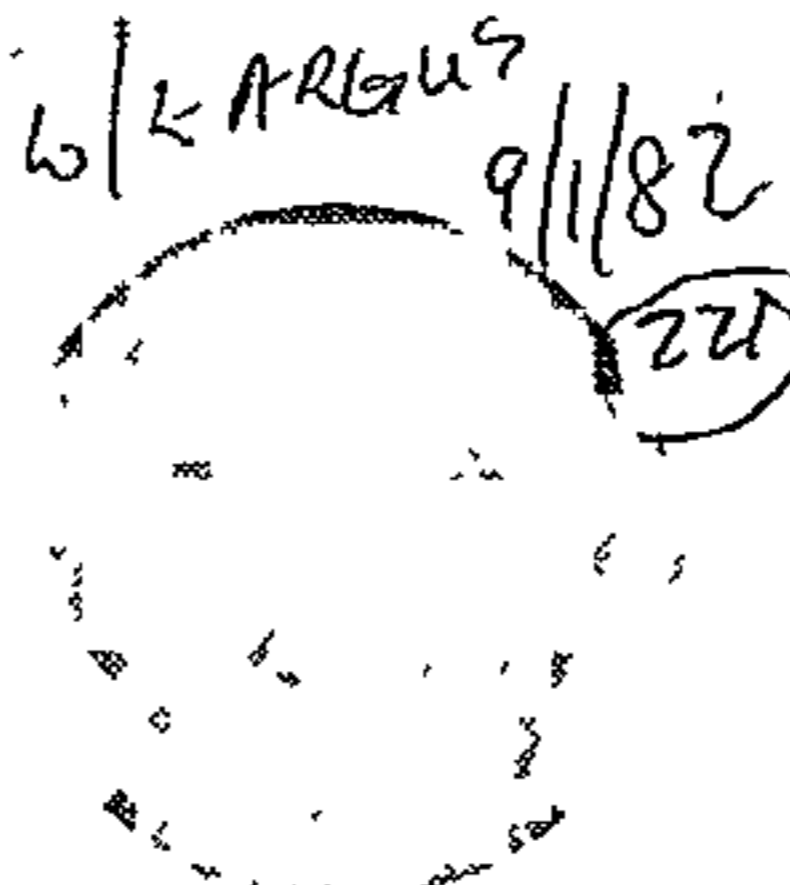
DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the remarks of the newly elected UN head, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, were 'surprising'.

'OLD VEIN'

He was referring to a speech to the council for Namibia where Dr de Cuellar commended Swapo for the valuable co-operation it had given the UN in promoting SWA/Namibian independence.

Mr Mudge said the UN had continued in the old vein in spite of repeated DTA requests for impartiality from the organisation before it could become an acceptable election supervisor.

'The DTA can hardly be expected to have any faith in the Western efforts as long as they cannot control the undisciplined actions of the Secretary-General,' he said.



Mr Dirk Mudge

The DTA found it totally incomprehensible that the UN continued with its foolish and irresponsible actions, Mr Mudge said. He called on the Western contact group to give urgent attention to Dr de Cuellar's statement.

AKTUR

The leader of the SWA National Party and Aktur, Mr Kosie Pretorius, also protested at the speech made by Dr de Cuellar, reports Sapa.

In a message to the Secretary-General from Windhoek, Mr Pretorius said Dr de Cuellar's remarks underlined UN bias in favour of Swapo and was making impossible UN involvement in the SWA/Namibian independence process.

'I should like to protest most strongly against the partial attitude you displayed toward Swapo during your address to the UN Council for Namibia,' Mr Pretorius said.

Dr de Cuellar had 'commended an organisation which has been responsible for numerous murders and incidents which have brought suffering to peace-loving inhabitants of this country,' the message said.

Mixed block

WINDHOEK—The Administration for whites in South West Africa has decided to make available a tower block at the State Hospital here for accommodation of nursing personnel of other population groups. The measure will apply only until construction work on a nurses' residence at Katutura Hospital has been completed. — (Sapa)

Moyce *9/11/82* **Bond winner**
PRETORIA—This week's

SWA call to change call-up system

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Damara Administration has called for an end to the system of compulsory military call-up in the territory.

Mr Justus Garoeb said the system of compulsory training for all was responsible for the exodus of young people from the territory.

From January 1 last year military training became compulsory for all race groups in the territory. Before that it was compulsory only for whites

Viewpoints

In a statement released at the weekend the Executive Committee of the Damara Administration said it opposed compulsory military service in "a non-independent country with differing political viewpoints"

National servicemen who have been called up leave today for their basic training at Walvis Bay

Like the administration for whites, which is controlled by the National Party of SWA, the Damara administration is also controlled by a non-Democratic Turnhalle Alliance party, the Damara Council led by Mr Garoeb

The Damaras, who numbered about 90 000 at the last estimate, are the second largest black ethnic group in SWA, according to the last census

Views

"Immediately after the transfer of the representative authority of the Damaras, this executive committee told the Adminis-

By PETER KENNY

trator-General that people with different political views would only be protected if service was voluntary," said Mr Garoeb

The Damara leader said that with the Western settlement plan in sight everything which might upset relations should be avoided

"According to unofficial sources the necessary quotas for recruits have already been exceeded. Therefore we appeal to the Administrator-General and the chairman of the Minister's Council, in the spirit of peaceful co-operation, to stop compulsory military call-up," he said

Operational

When compulsory call-up started last year it was not applied to people living in the operational area. This included people from Caprivi, Kavango, Owambo and Kaokoland

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said yesterday that despite Mr Garoeb's statement there had been more than 200 Damaras from Windhoek alone volunteering for national service, though they had not been called up

Meanwhile the president of the SWA National Union (Swanu), Mr Gerson Ven, said in his New Year's message that Swanu sympathised with "innocent people killed by South African forces when they invaded Angola"

Hough in London for SWA talks

LONDON. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Danie Hough, arrived in London yesterday for talks with American State Department representatives

These are aimed at finalising agreement on the Western contact group's Phase One proposals for the territory's independence

Dr Hough will join a South African delegation led by Dr Brand Fourie, Director-General of Foreign Affairs, who is due in London on Tuesday

They will meet an American delegation led by Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

Although the talks are being held in London, British government officials will not take any direct part in the discussions

The Western contact group — Britain, the US, France, West Germany and Canada — handed the Phase One proposals to the South African Government, Swapo, the internal parties in SWA and the Frontline States late last month

Acceptance

All the parties involved have indicated general acceptance of the plan but no formal replies have been delivered

The Phase One proposals lay out constitutional guarantees designed to safeguard minority rights in SWA after independence and procedures to elect a government under UN supervision

Western diplomats in London said this week's talks would concentrate on any remaining difficulties within the Phase One plan but would also involve the launching of Phase Two of the operation

Phase Two — recognised by the contact group as a more difficult stage — will try to achieve agreement on UN supervision for the elections and details of a cease-fire

The contact group wants to begin Phase Two discussions before the end of January, and has already worked out an initial approach. — Sapa

(221)
Landmine
Star 12/1/82
kills three

**By Peter Honey,
The Star's Africa
News Service**

WINDHOEK — The first landmine explosion involving an ambulance in SWA/Namibia's 15-year-old bush war has killed three people — including a pregnant woman — and injured 12 others in northern Ovambo

I

SWA talks vital for US

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Star
12/1/82

By Jean-Jacques Cornish

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Brand Fourie, who brings the South African team here today for talks with the US Government about SWA/Namibia, will find himself dealing with a man under pressure

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who arrives tomorrow, must show progress with the South Africans if his southern Africa policy is to succeed.

At stake is the credibility of the whole US Africa policy.

And any weakness in this policy will be seized upon by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya — America's arch enemy and the next president of the OAU.

The US Administration has identified South Africa and the SWA/Namibia issue as the area most likely to bring kudos for the US in Africa.

But the SWA/Namibia talks are making painfully slow progress

II

THREE PHASES

The five-power Western Contact Group has opted for a three-phase approach to getting SWA/Namibia freed

The other four members of this group are only too happy to let the Americans push the South Africans through this process

The constitutional first phase is already running a month late

Dr Crocker's job here is to get South Africa's final acceptance of the constitutional proposals so that negotiations can move on to the more difficult second phase.

The West has been given a deadline by the Africans

They want SWA/Namibian independence by the end of this year

This means the second phase — which will decide the composition of the UN force — should be completed by April to allow for the eight-month transitional period before SWA/Namibian elections

Failure could mean that US progress on getting the Cubans out of Angola goes out of the window

A more pragmatic Angolan regime, somewhat softened up by the South African strikes into that country, no longer rejects the linking of Cuban withdrawal to a SWA-Namibian settlement.

III

TRUMP CARD

The US desire so strongly to see the Cubans out that Washington is ready to give Luanda assurances of an end to South African military operations in Angola, an end to South African support for Unita, and reinstatement of US-Angolan diplomatic relations — which were cut when the MPLA took power

Washington is ready to recognise the Angolan Government But it is holding this trump card to use to maximum effect in getting a SWA/Namibia settlement.

Angola is the chief conduit or pressure on Swapo, which is also holding up negotiations with its reported objections to the revised constitutional proposals.

But Dr Crocker will concentrate here on the South Africans

His aim is to iron out any last-minute problems so that Pretoria can say "Yes" next week and allow the contact group to start breaking new ground before its meeting in Bonn at the end of the month

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A proposed clampdown on the unmonitored movement of people from South Africa to SWA/Namibia is seen by authorities here as a stop-gap measure until the territory becomes independent. Officials of the territory's interim government consider the planned permit system a forerunner to visa control when SWA/Namibia achieves independence.

SWA clampdown to be extended to all races

to extend the regulation to cover all races, silencing an outcry of discrimination from coloured people who have been subject to such control for 11 years.

As one prominent politician put it: "While members of the Cape Coloured Corps are fighting on the border, coloured people from South Africa need to carry pieces of paper here".

The Ministers' Council considered abolishing the ordinance exclusive to Coloured movement but, because of the independence prospect, embarked rather on a system of regulating movement across the Odange River which will be difficult to enforce.

In terms of the law governing the entry of Coloured people to SWA/Namibia, people wishing to "immigrate" must first obtain permits from the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower in Windhoek. The legislation being planned to include all races is likely also to affect tourists from South Africa Coloured people wishing to visit relatives in SWA/Namibia, or wanting merely to see the territory, currently have to get clearance to do so.

It is learned, however, that those examining the new system will possibly make allowances for businessmen who regularly enter the territory.

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See 19/1/72

ROM 12/11/82
(221)

All will need work permits for SWA now

WINDHOEK — South Africans coming to work in South West Africa will need work permits in terms of legislation to be introduced in the territory

This was said yesterday by the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge

Last week, it was announced by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower that coloured people taking up residence in SWA were still required to have work permits and those entering illegally were threatened with deportation

The leader of the Labour Party, Mr Andrew Kloppers, slammed the move as blatant discrimination against coloureds

Racism

Although racial discrimination has been abolished in many spheres in SWA, whites have not needed permits to enter the territory

In a statement last week, the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower warned

By PETER KENNY

employers with coloured people working for them that they faced prosecution if they did not report unregistered employees before March 15

Since the introduction of the new dispensation with its abolition of many areas of racial discrimination, coloureds from South Africa have streamed into the territory

The public relations officer of the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr R C Lindeque, said last week "It has been brought to the attention of the authorities that coloureds are still pouring into SWA despite all warnings"

The illegal presence of some coloureds in SWA aggravated the housing problem, affected employment opportunities for settled residents and caused social problems

'Illegals'

It was known that many local coloureds and Rehoboth Basters did not like "illegals" in SWA and had lobbied the authorities to enforce the permit system

But after the protests by Mr Kloppers and other coloured leaders, Mr Mudge made his announcement that permits would be required by all people coming from South Africa to work in the territory

"It is unreasonable that only coloureds should have to have work permits," Mr Mudge said

Dutch call for pressure on SA on eve of SWA talks

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — On the eve of vital meetings between South Africa and the United States, the Netherlands has called on the West to "increase pressure on Pretoria" to bring about peace in SWA/Namibia.

Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, is due to meet the Administrator-General for Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, and South Africa's Director-General for External Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, here this week to thrash out differences over the latest plan for a settlement leading to independence for the territory.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Max van der Stoel, yesterday accused South Africa of "continually seeking excuses to delay the proceedings".

Luanda visit

Speaking to Dutch reporters after a three-day visit to Luanda, where he met the president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, and the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Padojorgo, Mr Van der Stoel said "The Western countries, and the five nations in the contact group in particular, must increase pressure on Pretoria to force a formula for a solution".

Mr Hough arrived in London on Sunday. Dr

Fourie and other top South African officials, including the former South African Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Adriaan Eksteen, are due today and Dr Crocker tomorrow.

South Africa is thought to be dissatisfied with proposals for electing a national assembly. Under the present proposals, presented by the Western contact group to South Africa, Swapo and African States late last year, half the members would be elected directly by single-member constituencies and half by proportional representation.

Secrecy

This latest round of talks between South Africa and the US — the third in five months — have been characterized by a high degree of secrecy, with both sides reluctant to divulge the time and place of the meetings. Observers believe, however, that the two parties will meet in the US Embassy in Grosvenor Square on Thursday and Friday.

There is also a possibility of other meetings with the British Foreign Office, but it, too, is unwilling to rock the boat.

The next scheduled discussions on the SWA/Namibia issue are to be held in Bonn, West Germany on January 25 and 26.

SWA parties attack UN head

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The Western settlement plan for an independent SWA/Namibia appears to have been severely jolted by comments made by the new Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, last week in which he lauded Swapo's struggle.

Dr De Cuellar was chairing a meeting of the Council for Namibia in which he commended "valuable co-operation which the United Nations has re-

In his speech, Dr De Cuellar blamed South Africa for setbacks to attempts by SWA/Namibia to achieve nationhood.

Both the leaders of the DTA and of the National Party of SWA have attacked Dr De Cuellar's comments.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, and Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the NP of SWA, both sent strongly-worded protests to the UN at the weekend about the controversial speech.

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received from the South West Africa People's Organization in advancing the cause of Namibia's independence"

Protests

They protests back a telegram sent last week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in which he raised the question of the UN's impartiality at a moment when South African and United States delegations were to meet in London to discuss phase two of the Western plan for a settlement

This phase concerns the deployment of the United Nations Transitional Assistant Group (Untag), the UN force that will supervise and monitor elections for independence in the territory

● SA needs to be flexible
— Perez, page 15

UN head's (221) speech may ~~378~~ hit SWA plan

ROM 11/182

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The Western plan for a South West African settlement seems to have been set back by the speech of the new Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar last week, in which he lauded Swapo's struggle.

Dr De Cuellar was chairing a meeting of the Council for Namibia in which he commended "valuable co-operation which the United Nations has received from the South West Africa Peoples Organisation in advancing the cause of Namibia's independence"

In the speech Dr De Cuellar blamed South Africa for setbacks to SWA's attempts to achieve nationhood

Protests

Both the leaders of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and of the National Party of SWA have lashed the Dr De Cuellar's statement

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA and Mr Kosie Pretorius, leader of the NP of SWA, both sent strongly-worded protests at the weekend about the controversial speech

Their protests back a tele-

DR JAVIER DE CUELLAR Secretary General

gram sent last week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in which he raised the question of the UN's partiality at a moment when South African and US delegations were to meet in London to discuss Phase 2 of the Western plan for a settlement

Phase 2 concerns the deployment of the United Nations Transitional Assistant Group (Untag), the UN force that will supervise and monitor elections for independence in SWA

A key demand of the DTA has been that the UN prove it would be an unbiased referee and arbiter

Mr Mudge said in his statement "The DTA has noted with amazement remarks from the newly appointed Secretary General to the Council of Namibia"

Storm waters

He said despite repeated calls by the DTA that the UN and its official representatives prove their impartiality "this world body and its Secretary General" showed that they could not be trusted as long as "undisciplined steps" of the Secretary General could not be controlled

The mouthpiece of the DTA, Die Republieke, had banner headlines yesterday saying "West plunges plan into storm waters"

Die Sudwester, the mouthpiece of the NP, said the UN Secretary General's speech had checkmated the settlement plan

Objections

Meanwhile the South West African National Union (Swanu) has objected to parts of the revised constitutional proposals delivered in Windhoek before Christmas

Swanu's main objections are to

- The proposed two-vote election procedure involving both proportional and constituency representation,
- The lack of clarity on the rights of public institutions regarding social discrimination after the elections, and
- The question of compensation for expropriated private property and the redistribution of land after independence Swanu has said it favours forced redistribution of land from white landowners to landless blacks if suitable terms for compensation cannot be found

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13/1/82
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mum

On SWA talks

By Jean-Jacques
Cornish,
The Star Bureau
London

South African and United States officials preparing for crucial talks on SWA/Namibia in London today have clammed up as tight as the Treasury on the eve of Budget Day.

The two sides are hoping to keep the contents of their negotiations as secret as they did on their previous meetings in Zurich last September and in Middleburg, Virginia, in November.

Mr. Brand Fourie, South Africa's Director-General of Foreign Affairs, was tight-lipped when he arrived at Heathrow Airport yesterday.

As he went into talks with the South African team officials at the South African embassy told reporters they did not expect him to have

a public statement before, during or after the talks, expected to start late today and to finish tomorrow.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, who is leading the American team is expected to arrive today and officials at the US Embassy are equally reticent.

Dr Crocker's job is to persuade the South Africans to finally accept the constitutional proposals on SWA/Namibia submitted by the Western contact group.

Mr Fourie is calling on Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington today. Lord Carrington will see Dr Crocker later today.

Angola

John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau reports that an important meeting is being held in Paris later this week between Dr Crocker and representatives of the Angolan Government.

No comment could be obtained on the meeting.

It is understood that the Paris meeting will explore tentatively the issue of recognition by the US of the Angolan Government.

However the US would also like to see a reconciliation between the MPLA Government and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

Cape Times 13/1/82 (221)

Soldier, 22, jailed for rape, arson

WINDHOEK — A national serviceman, Robin Derick du Plessis, 22, of Garsfontein, Pretoria, was jailed for 10 years and six months by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on charges of rape, arson and theft.

The crimes were committed in Ovambo on July 10 and July 13 last year.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Chris Mouton, said the court viewed in a particularly serious light the convictions of rape and arson.

Although there had been no

direct evidence before the court, damage estimated between R80 000 and R500 000 was caused by the arson that razed a shop, liquor store and the house of the shopkeeper Mr Eliaser Hambili.

The situation of insurgency and counter-insurgency in Ovambo had prevented Mr Hambili from obtaining insurance coverage on his property so that he had lost everything he owned, Mr Justice Mouton said.

Evidence was that Du Plessis stole a police vehicle at his base

camp near the border with Angola and drove to a cuka shopping complex where he ordered an Ovambo woman to accompany him to nearby bush where he raped her.

The rape victim was pregnant at the time of the incident.

Giving evidence in mitigation of sentence, Du Plessis said that two days after the rape, he had decided to go absent without leave.

On that date he had already been serving longer than the two years specified military

duty. The reason was that he had earlier stolen liquor from a non-commissioned officers' mess and had to stay on until charges could be brought before a court.

Du Plessis said he had received no communication on what was being done about the case. He wanted to go home "and I became frustrated".

Du Plessis was sentenced to five years for rape, three years for arson, two years for theft and three months each on two counts of taking vehicles of the security forces without permission — Sapa.

Action as SWA timetable lags

CAPL Times 13/1/82 221

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — With the West's timetable for SWA/Namibia running two weeks late, a sudden flurry of diplomatic activity has begun in London to meet objections which South Africa has apparently raised to the current settlement plan

A tight-lipped Dr Brand Fourie, Director-General for External Affairs, declined to comment to the press when he arrived here yesterday with a six-man delegation

He went to the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square for talks with the Administrator-General for SWA/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, who has been in London since Sunday

The United States Assis-

tant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, is due to arrive today for several sessions of talks with the South African and SWA/Namibian delegations

But before they meet tomorrow both Dr Fourie and Dr Crocker have been invited to a special meeting with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington

Developments

Britain and the United States are both members of the five-nation contact group set up by the United Nations in 1978 to try to achieve a SWA/Namibia settlement. The other members are France, West Germany and Canada

Britain will not take part in the bi-partite

meetings, but a Foreign Office official said Lord Carrington would expect to be kept "fully informed" of developments

Dr Fourie and Mr Hough are thought to be dissatisfied mainly with the West's proposals for electing a national assembly. In terms of the present arrangement, half the assembly's members would be elected directly by single-member constituencies and half by proportional representation

Details of their objections are not clear, but it is rumoured that they would want the settlement plan to make specific provision for representation in a national assembly of the territory's 110 000 whites

The meetings are scheduled for all of tomorrow and Friday

Negotiator

As the principal negotiator in the current round of talks, sources in Whitehall said yesterday, Dr Crocker would be expected to set up joint meetings with Swapo, the frontline States and Nigeria before reporting back to the five-nation contact group

This week's meetings in London and the expected meetings with the black parties are in preparation for a full meeting of the contact group in Bonn on January 25 and 26

Should agreement have been reached by then, the West's deadline of December 31 would be nearly a month late

There would be only two months after that left for the UN Security Council to authorize the appointment of a UN special representative to head world interests inside SWA/Namibia and to set up a UN transitional assistance group (Untag) for policing and monitoring of elections if the March 31 deadline for the end of phase one of the settlement proposals is to be met

SWA issue hots up as Fourie flies in

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — With the West's timetable for Namibia already running two weeks late, a sudden flurry of diplomatic activity has begun in London to meet objections which South Africa has apparently raised to the current settlement plan.

A tight-lipped Dr Brand Fourie, Director-General for External Affairs, refused to say anything to the Press when he arrived in London yesterday with a six-man delegation

He went straight to the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square for talks with the Administrator-General for SWA Mr Danie Hough, who has been in London since Sunday

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Deadline

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This week's meetings in London and the expected meetings with the black parties are in preparation for a full meeting of the contact group in Bonn on January 25 and 26

Should general agreement have been reached by that stage, the West's deadline of December 31 would already be nearly a whole month late.

There would be only two months after that left for the UN Security Council to authorise the appointment of a UN special representative to head world interests inside Namibia and to set up a UN transitional assistance group (Untag) for policing and monitoring of elections if the March 31 deadline for the end of Phase 1 of the settlement proposals is to be met

● In Windhoek yesterday, the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA cabled a message to the Administrator-General rejecting United Nations participation in the territory's affairs, reports Sapa

The HNP said the world body was "anti-white, anti-South African, anti-West, anti-Christian and pro Communist"

Nujoma flies to Lusaka to meet Kaunda

Mail Correspondent

LUSAKA. — Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) flew into Lusaka last night from Angola for consultations with President Kenneth Kaunda on the Namibian issue.

Speaking to reporters at Lusaka International Airport, the Swapo leader said he was also in Lusaka to brief President Kaunda on the latest progress in the liberation war

Mr Nujoma added that he would seek advice from the Zambian President on the strategy to be taken to speed up the armed struggle for the eventual independence of Namibia.

The US and South African officials will hold talks on SWA in London this week, the State Department said in Washington recently

The Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, leads the American team. The South African team will be led by Dr Brandt Fourie.

He said "As this is the beginning of the year, it is important for us to take stock of collective political developments and to speed up the liberation struggle"

Talks

Asked to comment on the SWA talks to be held in London this week by the United States and South African officials, he said he had not received official information on the talks

Pressed further on his opinion of the impending talks, Mr Nujoma said "That meeting is between the Boers of South Africa and the United States officials"

Non-aggression pact a feature of SWA talks

221

Star
14/1/82

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Details of a non-aggression pact between an independent SWA/Namibia and its neighbours are taking up a significant slice of the talks between American and South African teams in London.

The talks, which were to end today, began with an intensive

three-hour session in the greatest possible secrecy yesterday

The proposed non-aggression pact is not a formal part of this phase of the SWA/Namibia negotiations

But plans for the pact were submitted to the interested parties with the original constitutional proposals by the five Western

powers last year

The proposed pact would require that

- All states respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political non-alignment of Namibia and refrain from any unlawful threat or use of force or any act inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations

- Namibia be left in peace to develop friendly relations with neighbouring states and that no activities be directed towards the commission of any act of aggression or unlawful act of force against neighbouring states

- No installation of foreign military bases or foreign military units be permitted in SWA/Namibia unless by decision of the UN Security Council or in self-defence against an armed attack

Swapo is ready to fight for Walvis Bay, says Nujoma

The Star's Africa News Service

SALISBURY — The President of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said here yesterday his organisation regarded Walvis Bay as part of a future Namibia and would fight for it if necessary.

No settlement proposals for SWA/Namibia could bring peace if the port enclave, tech-

nically a part of South Africa in terms of old colonial agreements, was not treated as an integral part of a future Namibia he added

Mr Nujoma was speaking to newsmen after a brief stop here to brief the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, on the latest developments in the search for a SWA/Namibian settlement

He said he left the talks with a "reaffirmation" from Zimbabwe that it would continue to give his movement concrete material assistance and political and diplomatic support

Observers here see Mr Nujoma's visit as, inter alia, an attempt by Swapo to reassure itself of Frontline state support as senior South African and United States officials meet in London to discuss proposals by the Western Five contact group for a settlement

Mr Nujoma said Swapo was still considering the Western proposals and was conferring with Nigeria, the Frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity on them

BENEFICIAL

Swapo immediately rejected the proposals but the US with South African support is keeping the idea alive

The concept is of mutual benefit to South Africa — which sees it as a way of preventing a Swapo ruled SWA/Namibia from moving squarely into the Soviet sphere in Africa and becoming a guerilla base against South Africa — and to the Americans, who plan to use it as a bargaining counter with the Angolans

Dr Chester Crocker, who leads the American delegation flies to Paris tomorrow to speak to the Luanda delegation in the French capital.

The US is now offering not only diplomatic recognition of the MPLA Government but a device to stop South Africa's cross-border raids

VIOLATIONS BY SA

Special Correspondent

The report of the Commission of Enquiry into the activities of the South African Defence Force (SADF) in Angola, which was published last week, has revealed that the SADF has been engaged in a systematic programme of abduction and detention of children in the area of the Lomba River. The report states that the SADF has been engaged in a systematic programme of abduction and detention of children in the area of the Lomba River. The report states that the SADF has been engaged in a systematic programme of abduction and detention of children in the area of the Lomba River.

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of Msinga, Natal
 'Every day the tracks of white families are seen on the banks of the Tugela River picking up children from the Bantustan for work,' the report says.
 The dossier also gives lists of detained children, women and men whose arrests have so far been unreported. Some of the South West African detainees are said to be in secret camps in the Grootfontein and Olavandias areas.
 A section on South West Africa contains testimonies made to an international commission of inquiry by South West African refugees in Angola.

A former Angolan mercenary attached to the 32nd 'Buffalo' Battalion, Capt Jose Ricardo Belmundo said the unit's instructions were to destroy schools, hospitals and houses and to kill civilians and captives in Angola.

Capt Belmundo said he had taken part in several operations at the request of Unata. He claimed to have been trained in Pretoria and Durban by British and Israeli officers.

Intolerable

His evidence is corroborated by that of a British doctor from the Unata, Mr Trevor Edwards, who said he found the killing of civilians intolerable.

In an article in the Guardian news agency he described how his plane lifted a five-year-old girl and her father.

The working group has compiled a list of torturers from evidence submitted by a former prisoner and Swaziland official, Mr Axel Johannes.

In a detailed description of torture in South West African jails, he said the police and the army had different techniques and prison conditions depended on who was in charge.

Torture

Electric-shock treatment was common, especially for women. He had also been tortured in this way with electrodes attached to sensitive parts of his body.

Another method was to hang prisoners up by their arms, hang them from trees, submerge them in a river or bury them in a pit. Many prisoners were confined in zinc cells.

Mr Johannes said it was worse to be tortured by South Africans who did not regard their black prisoners as human beings. He claimed there were certain police officers especially trained for torture and that other officials were not allowed to carry out torture.

Special torturers were brought out from Johannesburg and Windhoek.

The dossier will be submitted to the Commission of Human Rights and then filters up through the UN system by way of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly where resolutions condemning South Africa are likely to be approved.

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, January 14, 1982

2 die in SWA (221) mine^{RDH} blast^{17/1/82}

By PETER KENNY

ANOTHER two civilians have been killed in a landmine explosion in Owambo, bringing to six the total number killed in Owambo in the past week

In the latest explosion, in western Owambo, two people died and four were seriously injured

Earlier this week a landmine explosion killed four people travelling in an ambulance belonging to the Finnish Mission at Eenhana in north eastern Owambo

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force was, however, reported by Radio SWA yesterday as saying the number of incidents involving Swapo guerrillas in SWA had declined sharply since last March

Lowest

Last month the number of incidents was reportedly the lowest in three years. The spokesman said 52 clashes with Swapo had been reported in that area. Security Forces had initiated 22 of the clashes.

The spokesman attributed the changed situation to operational successes by security forces against Swapo's military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, and their bases in Angola

In 1980, security forces had killed 15 Swapo insurgents for every security force member killed in action, he said. But last year the corresponding ratio was 24 Swapo insurgents killed for every member of the security forces.

While 1 479 Swapo guerrillas had been killed — excluding Operation Protea — the security forces reported 56 of their own men killed

New law may hit black party's talks

(221)
Star 15/1/82

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A new law forbidding certain meetings in South West Africa has placed the congress of a foremost black nationalist party, the South West African National Union, in the balance.

The territory's authorities yesterday drew the attention of the party's leaders, who have in the past followed a Maoist doctrine, to the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act promulgated on December 23

VIOLENCE

Members of Swanu, which was founded in 1959, were today investigating the implications of the Act which defines a meeting as a gathering of more than 20 people

Swanu was due to continue its sixth con-

gress at the weekend after adjourning the meeting early in December before the Act, passed by the National Assembly in November, was promulgated

The Act forbids any organisation to hold a meeting if it supports or approves political, social or economic change brought about through violence, intimidation or force

It is understood the authorities notified Swanu of the new law after a New Year message issued by the Swanu president, Mr Hitjevi Veli

His statement said his party accepted the inevitability of a revolutionary war. It was up to South West Africa's inhabitants, led by revolutionary forces, to decide how to liberate their country

He said Swanu had unsuccessfully tried every way to find a peaceful solution. The

"enemy" did not understand peace and all that remained was to fight

The Act places the onus of deciding whether a meeting falls within its jurisdiction on the organisers of the proposed meeting

The authorities cannot in terms of the law ban the meeting, but can act only after it has taken place

Maximum penalties in terms of the Act are R3 000 and three years' imprisonment

At the first half of its congress, Swanu debated renaming its executive council the "Politburo"

A Swanu delegate said at the time "We want to appear more revolutionary to emphasise that we stand for change in this territory"

"At the same time it is clear we are engaged in a more democratic struggle," he said

Sign of snags in West's plan for Namibia

(221)

Star 15/1/82

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The SWA/Namibia negotiations, are not running as smoothly as the five Western powers would like the rest of the world to believe.

This emerges from talks with officials in London who were close to this week's negotiations between South African and American teams

The delegations met for six hours to wrap up South Africa's response to the constitutional proposals submitted by the West last September

Negotiations on the first phase of the three-stage independence programme should have been

finished last month But as the two teams left London today there was no indication of substantial progress

The Director-General of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, flies home tonight to report to his Government

Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, leaves for Paris to meet Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge

SWA/Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

To Page 3, Col 3

SWA plan runs late

will be high on their agenda

Both South Africa and Swapo appear to have difficulties with the proposals

South Africa cites serious parochial political considerations The right is not ready to accept a Swapo Government in Windhoek and is not confident the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance can prevent this

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, this week accused the United Nations of delaying the settlement process through its bias towards Swapo The DTA met yesterday on the Western proposals

South Africa also wants more progress on a non-aggression pact to prevent independent SWA/Namibia becoming a springboard for guerilla operations Swapo spurns such a pact

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has repeatedly attacked the West, claiming the Five are acting for their "client" South Africa

DTA gets set for ⁽²²¹⁾ ^{Sw} 'freedom ^{16/1/82} election'

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) is prepared for an independence election in SWA/Namibia, says a statement issued by the Alliance's executive committee yesterday.

The statement says the DTA has decided on a political programme for 1982 but will take a final stand on the Western constitutional proposals only when it has been fully informed of the outcome of the latest talks in London between South African and American delegations.

"The DTA executive, however, does not foresee serious problems with phase one of the negotiations," the statement says.

WARNINGS

One of SWA/Namibia's foremost black nationalist parties, the SWA National Union (Swanu), has gone ahead with its congress this weekend despite police warnings that it might be breaking the law.

Doubts that the congress would be held arose on Thursday when SWA/Namibian authorities drew the attention of Swanu leaders to the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act, promulgated last month.

Yesterday a Security Police spokesman warned the party's president, Mr Gerson Veni, that everyone attending might be arrested when the congress ended on Sunday.

But Swanu decided to go ahead with the congress after a magistrate and the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia had both said that they did not believe the congress was contravening the Act.

CONTINUATION

The two-day congress is a continuation of the sixth Swanu congress which began on December 13 last year.

Delegates are to discuss a proposed new constitution for the party which has, since its formation in 1959, followed most principles.

The Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act forbids any organisation to hold a meeting if it supports or approves political, social or economic change brought about through violence, intimidation or force.

Maximum penalties are a R3 000 fine and/or three years' imprisonment. The Act has also raised doubts about future Swapo meetings.

UN opens its 1982 anti-SA portfolio

(221) 5
RDM 16/1/82

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GENEVA — The United Nations anti-apartheid season has opened with new claims of torture, prisoners, child imprisonment, killings by police and soldiers as well an updated list of alleged torturers

The claims are levelled at the Prisons Services, the South African Defence Force, and the Police

Mail Correspondent

Those affecting the Prisons Service allege

○ Ill treatment of child prisoners on Robben Island contrary to previous statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha that children are not kept in the political prison

○ Warders urge criminals to abuse political prisoners in their cells

○ The provision of one latrine bucket in a cell for up to 80 prisoners.

○ The keeping of 14-year-old boys in isolation.

The allegations are contained in a document called "The Children of Robben Island" written by a former prisoner. He claims that children who arrived in 1977 were beaten and set upon by dogs, and that some were kept in isolation until adult prisoners protested so strongly that an elderly ANC member was allowed to live with them.

He said conditions improved after the International Committee of the Red Cross started visiting the prison.

Untrue

Last night a Prisons Service spokesman said the claims were substantially untrue or otherwise grossly twisted out of proportion.

In any event this is now 1982, when substantial improvements in prison conditions throughout South Africa, including Robben Island, have been successfully introduced," he said.

The dossier claims

○ The existence of secret camps in the Otavi and Grootfontein areas for Namibian detainees

○ That the crack 32 Battalion was instructed to destroy schools, hospitals and houses and to kill civilians and cattle in Angola according to mercenary Captain Jose Ricardo Belmundo, and deserter Mr Trevor Edwards, a British subject.

An SADF spokesman commented. It is interesting to note how heavily these claims rely on a rehash of statements made by two discredited liars, Belmundo and Edwards, early last year.

Belmundo claims to have been a captain attached to 32 Battalion but this unit has never had a black captain.

Edwards, who promoted himself from lance corporal to sergeant when he made his so-called disclosures has up to now not reacted to an SADF challenge to return to South Africa to stand trial on his own admissions of mur-

der in Angola," he said.

He pointed out that the SADF had produced copies of a document signed by Edwards while attached to 32 Battalion in which he undertook not to molest or ill-treat civilians.

It seems that this so-called working group deliberately collected 223 pages of lies, distortions and half-truths to paint Swapo terrorists, who are responsible for the murder of innocent and unarmed people as the innocent victims of South African oppression," he added.

Evidence

The working group also listed "torturers" from evidence submitted by a former prisoner and Swapo official Mr Axel Johannes.

He claimed that electric shock treatment was common especially for women. He said that prisoners were

hanged by their arms from trees, submerged in rivers, buried in pits or confined in zinc cells.

A spokesman for the SA Police division of public relations in Pretoria said if anyone wanted to charge the police with brutality he should approach the police who would investigate complaints.

Further reports of ill treatment of children came from the Anti Slavery Society, which claimed that farmers recruit under-aged children on a massive scale in the area of Msinga Natal.

The 233 page dossier, compiled by a human rights working group, also gives lists of detained children, women and men whose arrests have so far been unreported.

The allegations will be submitted to the Commission of Human Rights and will eventually filter their way to the General Assembly where resolutions condemning South Africa are likely to be approved.

SWA bid to cut coloured birth rate

By PETER KENNY 17/11/82

A BABY-FREE 1982 for Windhoek's coloured population.

A tall order, say some. But the chairman of the Executive Committee of South West Africa's Coloured Legislative Assembly, Mr Barney Barnes, has embarked on such a campaign.

Windhoek's coloured township of Khomasdal is bursting at the seams with overcrowded houses, increasing crime and a long waiting list for new houses.

Many of the township's children are born out of wedlock, say social workers.

So Mr Barnes has embarked on his campaign of birth control for the mushrooming coloured population with the slogan: "A smaller family for greater prosperity."

But Mr Barnes's arch foe, Mr Andrew Kloppers, the leader of the Liberal Party and leader of the opposition in the Coloured Legislative Assembly, has accused Mr Barnes of bringing politics into the home and of being "used by the whites".

Merge

Mr Barnes is on the executive of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

Last year when Mr Kloppers applied for his Liberal Party to become part of the DTA, the executive decided the Liberal Party would have to merge with Mr Barnes' Labour Party.

Mr Kloppers opted to keep his Liberal Party.

"South West Africa's whites live in prosperity as a result of the toil and sweat of the coloured people."

"Now some people are trying to use Mr Barnes to stop our natural growth."

"Children are a gift of God. General Smuts said one of the finest things in life is a big family," said Mr Kloppers, who has 15 children and 11 grandchildren.

He said he thought Mr Barnes' campaign could lead to spying in the bedroom.

"Baba"

But Mr Barnes, who has now been dubbed "Baba" Barnes, remains undaunted by his critics.

"In these days of the battle against rampant inflation and critical housing shortages, we must have properly planned families," Mr Barnes said.

A family planning clinic has been set up in Khomasdal and he has publicity teams stomping the dusty streets telling people the new direction for prosperity.

In a snap survey conducted on Windhoek's Kaiser Street this week by SWA Television, nearly all the coloured people said they backed the campaign.

Mr Louis Swart, a father of three who said he backed the effort of Mr Barnes, said: "I suppose there is more to a baby-free year than merely supporting the campaign."

Nats Wait of SWA exodus for a UN pool

By ALAN DUNN of the Tribune Africa News Service

WINDHOK: United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia would ignore unparalleled white resistance and in exodus to South Africa, SWA National Party leaders warned this week.

Their supporters, about 80 percent of the white electorate, were formed about the Western settlement initiative named at "un-lect" independence.

"Swapo will undoubtedly win a one-man, one-vote election if it is of free and fair," said Amie de Wet, a senior National Party leader, aid. "And it cannot be free and fair if the UN is involved."

"If it becomes clear that things are going the same way as they did in Rhodesia, then you are going to have opposition and resistance," said Mr

de Wet

The SWA National Party's election front, Actur, rejected the exclusion of the ethnic factor in the contact group's proposals for constitutional principles in phase one of its strategy.

Actur could not respond finally to Phase One of the Rive's strategy until it had seen the second stage — "it would be foolish to accept something before examining the whole package," he said.

The party also felt the issue of UN partiality should be tackled in the first phase, before negotiating the intricacies of constitutional principles.

Mr de Wet said the handling of the current western initiative would determine whether white concern in the territory would turn to

resistance.

"If we are forced into an election in terms of Resolution 435, which we have rejected, then a law of nature will apply: Pressure will cause counter-pressure," he said.

Actur leader Kosie Pretorius has, in a message to new UN head Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, accused him of partially following a speech to the UN's Council for Namibia.

Mr de Wet said the only move which would keep whites in Namibia in the event of a UN-supervised election, would be the creation of an international trust fund.

The proposed scheme would compensate those who found life under a Swapo government unacceptable, forwarding the funds to the country of destination when people left.

Meanwhile, the Angolan rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, says that the United States is prepared to press South Africa to grant independence to Namibia but will insist that Cuban troops leave Angola.

Dr Savimbi, head of Unita, said in an interview with Portuguese journalists that this was the message he had been given by the

Reagan Administration

He met US Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington last month.

Speaking in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, Dr Savimbi said the US would also demand that Angola's ruling MPLA be reconciled with Unita as part of the Namibian deal.

The timing of Dr Savimbi's statement appears to have been chosen to coincide with talks in Paris between US and Angolan Government officials on the future of Namibia.

The US has so far refused to recognize Angola's Marxist government because of the presence of thousands of Cuban troops in Angola since the former Portuguese colony's independence in 1975.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, began talks in

Paris yesterday with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

American officials previously said the talks would concentrate on the future of Namibia and would not deal with recognizing the Luanda government.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appealed for talks with the US on normalising relations between the two countries last December 10.

Diplomatic sources in Washington was insisting on linking the issue with Namibia and how to get the Cubans out of Angola and end

the civil war between Unita and the Luanda government.

Dr Savimbi told a conservative Lisbon daily that he had warned the Americans that the Cuban presence would not end with the independence of Namibia because the Angolan government needed Cuban troops to stay in power.

Dr Savimbi also issued an unusual statement of support for Swapo and condemned South African raids in southern Angola.

His movement accepted Swapo as an important force in the area, though he estimated that the Angolan-backed movement had only 3 000 to 4 000 guerrillas compared with a Unita standing army of 10 000 men and a guerrilla force of 15 000

Condemn

The Unita leader said that some of his guerrillas in a p.p.s. in southern Angola had been bombed by the South Africans, who had taken them for Swapo bases. He condemned South African raids

into Angola because he said, they killed his countrymen and destroyed Angolan property. But he described them as normal acts of war.

He denied that Unita needed South African military support to win its battles in Angola and said he did not think the independence of Namibia might mean the end of his guerrilla struggle.

Dr Savimbi said the Cuban troops in Angola carefully avoided any clash with the South Africans and always tried to remain north of the war zones,

whereas Soviet military personnel were far more involved in the fighting.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said that he had nothing to add to the policy of the South African Government

which was "that we are at war with the marxist-backed Swapo terrorist organisation and that we will seek and destroy them wherever they may be."

"They will never be allowed to murder and abduct innocent people unharmed," he said.

In Nairobi, the president of Swapo, Sam Nujoma, yesterday accused the United States of duplicity in its handling of the Namibian issue.

Mr Nujoma, who spent three days in Nairobi briefing Kenyan leaders, accused the Reagan administration of being tactful and said it was incapable of negotiating independence for Namibia.

He accused the Western powers of being hypocritical over the issue and said: "We want to warn them that they should not run to us when bloodshed spreads to South Africa" — Sapa-AP.

Impossible

"This statement once again proves the partiality of United Nations and its officials towards Swapo and makes it impossible for us to accept any United Nations involvement in the attainment of independence for Namibia," he told Dr Perez de

Ciellar.

Reagan's Deal On SWA and Somo

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Natal face old rivals with the chips down

By DENNIS DONE

AFTER two thrilling Kingsmead victories over Transvaal in the one-day Datsun Shield semi-final matches last week, Natal find themselves going into today's final day of their Currie Cup game against their old rivals very much at a disadvantage.

After a sensational batting collapse yesterday — engineered by Rupert 'Spook' Hanley — Natal are 63 runs behind and Transvaal have nine wickets in hand.

Transvaal with 209 and 28 for one are clearly calling the tune against Mike Procter's men who were dismissed yes-

LISBON—President Reagan is prepared to press South Africa to grant independence to South West Africa, but will insist that Cuban troops leave Angola, according to Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi.

Dr Savimbi, head of Unita, yesterday told Portuguese journalists this was the message he had been given by the Reagan Administration. He met the US Secretary of State, Gen Alexander Haig, in Washington last month.

Dr Savimbi said the US would also demand that Angola's ruling MPLA Government be reconciled with Unita as part of the South West Africa deal.

The timing of Mr Savimbi's statement appears to have been chosen to coincide with talks in Paris between US and Angolan Government officials on

with recognising the Luanda Government, but Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos asked that they include the recognition question.

Diplomatic sources said Washington was insisting on linking the issue with South West Africa and how to get the Cubans out of Angola and end the civil war between Unita and the Luanda Government.

Dr Savimbi told the conservative Lisbon daily O Dia that he had warned the Americans that the Cuban presence would

not end with South West Africa's independence because the Angolan Government needed Cuban troops to stay in power.

Dr Savimbi also issued an unusual statement of support for Swapo terrorists and condemned South African raids in southern Angola.

Unita had never attacked Swapo militarily or politically, he said. His movement accepted Swapo as an important force in the area, though he estimated that the Angolan-backed movement had

only 3 000 to 4 000 terrorists compared with a Unita standing army of 10 000 men and a guerrilla force of 15 000.

The Unita leader said that some of his guerrillas' camps in southern Angola had been bombed by the South Africans who mistook them for Swapo bases. He condemned South African raids into Angola because, he said, they killed his countrymen and destroyed Angolan property.

But he described them as normal acts of war.

He denied that Unita needed South African military support to win its battles in Angola and said he did not think the independence of South West Africa would mean the end of his struggle.

Dr Savimbi said the Cuban troops in Angola were fully avoided any clash with South Africans and always tried to remain north of the war zone whereas Soviet military personnel were far more involved in the fighting — (Sapa-Reuter).

Now British Rail may decide to shut up shop

LONDON—Britain's rail system closed yesterday for the third time in five years, with management and unions considering the possibility of an indefinite shutdown, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Industry sources said the train drivers' union, which is in dispute with British Rail management over pay

Voting was delayed in snowbound South Wales where 24 000 men are eligible to take part in the ballot on tomorrow.

The sources said men at Gandy, Wales, especially in central England, refused to back their union executive's recommendation for a stoppage in support of its

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the future of the territory.

Refused

The US has so far refused to recognise Angola's marxist Government because of the presence of thousands of Cuban troops there

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has begun talks in Paris with the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge

American officials said the talks would concentrate on the territory's future and would not deal

Would

From PETER
KENNY
in Windhoek

Swapo win?

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ROOM. 21/1/82

THE leader of South West Africa's National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, unleashed a torrent of anger from the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, when Mr Pretorius was quoted in Beeld as saying Swapo would win a United Nations election "hands down"

Mr Pretorius' forthright statement re-opened the acrimonious mudslinging that has characterised verbal exchanges between Mr Mudge and Mr Pretorius since Mr Mudge walked out of the National Party of SWA to form the Republican Party and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in 1977

Mr Mudge was quick to quash Mr Pretorius' claim about Swapo being on the path to an easy victory under the UN and said if SWA had a "free and fair" election with an "unbiased" referee he was confident the DTA would win

Mr Pretorius, who once had a reputation as a leader who always stood firmly by what he said, blunted his strong man image by seemingly backtracking slightly and saying he had not been quoted quite correctly. He then did something he has never done before and told reporters he was too busy this week to have interviews to clarify what he said

The favourite question of journalists visiting SWA is "Who will win a UN-supervised election, and by how much?"

Many observers believe the prevailing conditions firmly favour a Swapo victory in a UN election, but a leader of the National Party of SWA coming out clearly and stating he believed Swapo would easily win seemed to contradict all his party has claimed about it having the answer to black and white differences in the territory

The mouthpiece of the DTA, Die Republiek, claimed to have a tape recording of the interview in which Mr Pretorius claimed Swapo would easily win a UN election

But after the reports came out he released a statement qualifying what he meant

The NP leader said what he had meant was that implementation of UN resolution 435 for a ceasefire and UN supervised elections would create the "political climate" for a Swapo election victory

Mr Pretorius explained that his party rejected pre-independence election in the territory in terms of Resolution 435, despite the fact that his National Party was one of the groups that signed acceptance of Resolution 435

"Implementation of the resolution will set up the ideal situation for Swapo to continue its intimidation campaign with the assistance of a biased United Nations," said the NP leader, who is chairman of the executive committee of the white Legislative Assembly

Military operations

He said Swapo's support was recruited chiefly through intimidation which he believed was restricted to the minimum at present because of effective military operations against Swapo

"To allow a biased UN to interfere once again in terms of Resolution 435 in the affairs of SWA will mean that the military action is neutralised," he said

When the Mail Africa Bureau contacted Mr Pretorius he said he did not want to deny the contents of the interview he had with a representative of Die Burger where he was quoted as saying Swapo would win a UN election "hands down"

But he was too busy to discuss the matter, he said

Mr Mudge, chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council attacked Mr Pretorius with unaccustomed ferocity, using his name for the first time

The DTA chairman accused the NP leader of using the same tactics as Swapo which, he said, knew they could not win the country by force but

wanted to sow confusion and panic among the people

Mr Mudge then went on to say how and why he thought the DTA could pull off a victory against Swapo

"We are convinced this country must become independent as soon as possible to take its own decisions and to implement its own policies"

He said the DTA as an interim government could implement its policies while under the rule of South Africa. The present constitutional dispensation impeded autonomous government since the Administrator General, Mr Dame Hough, was a South African appointee who could not be expected to side with any of the political parties in the territory

"We insist that the wishes of the people should be honoured as was expressed in the 1978 one-man-one-vote election which was not internationally recognised"

"The only solution is independence. Then we can decide ourselves and implement our own policies"

The DTA leader believed Swapo which was not in favour of an election would try to find excuses to slow down the independence process. He believed Swapo was in favour of stalling because it had suffered heavy defeats recently and he believed they were losing support

All the DTA wanted was free and fair elections under neutral and impartial supervision

He believed the present UN bias towards Swapo constituted a major obstacle

"If this can be overcome I can foresee no further problems that cannot be solved"

Mr Mudge was convinced his alliance could win against Swapo in internationally supervised elections

He attacked Mr Pretorius' contention about a Swapo victory

"It confirms what I have always maintained — that the National Party is not a good ally against

Swapo. Mr Mudge said His National Party opponent was insinuating that Swapo could not be defeated. But Mr Mudge believed the only way to win a war of insurgency was to score a political victory

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ROM
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"You have to win the support of the majority of the people in the country."

"Sectional politics is not going to win in SWA. Solidarity must be cemented among all the people. One has to get all the people behind you, not only the whites," said Mr Mudge, referring to a proposed white solidarity rally (blanke saamtrek) organised by the NP for next month.

The surest way to provoke black-white polarisation was to organise political gatherings organised exclusively for particular population groups.

Mr Mudge's parting shot was "People who think they can avoid an election or postpone it indefinitely are making a serious mistake."

But that did still not solve the Catch 22 question. How can the UN satisfy the DTA and perhaps other parties in SWA that it is a fair and unbiased arbiter and will hold free and fair elections?

SWA Nats warn of exodus

The Star's Africa
News Service

221 Star 18/1/82

Swapo will win a one-man one-vote election in SWA if it is not free and fair, say Nationalists — and it can't be free and fair if the UN is involved.

United Nations-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia would generate unparalleled white resistance and an exodus to South Africa, SWA National Party leaders have warned.

"They say about 48 percent of the white electorate here are becoming concerned at the Western settlement initiative aimed at 'unfair' independence elections

"Swapo will undoubtedly win a one-man one-vote election if it is not free and fair," said Mr Jannie de Wet, a senior National Party leader. "and it cannot be free and fair if the UN is involved."

There was a "large measure" of anxiety among whites at this stage of the international negotiations he said. People were asking if the territory was destined for the same fate as Zimbabwe

"If it becomes clear that things are going the same way as in Rhodesia, you are going to have opposition and resistance

He noted that the SWA National Party's election front, Aktur, rejected the exclusion of the ethnic factor in the Western contact group's proposals for constitutional principles

"One feels it would be senseless to continue with negotiations if such a basic principle is not accepted," he said — but added that his party would not withdraw from the process

He said Aktur could not respond finally to Phase One of the Five S strategy until it had seen the second stage — "It would be foolish to accept something before exam-

ining the whole package"

Mr de Wet said the handling of the current Western initiative would determine whether white concern in the territory would escalate to resistance

"If we are forced into an election in terms of UN Resolution 435, which we have rejected, then a law of nature will apply pressure will cause counter-pressure"

Aktur leader Mr Kosi Pretorius, in a message to new UN head Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, accused him of partiality in a speech he made to the UN Council for Namibia

"This statement once again proves the partiality of the UN and its officials towards Swapo, and makes it

impossible for us to accept any UN involvement in the attainment of independence for South West Africa," he told Mr Perez

Mr de Wet said the only move which would keep white people in SWA/Namibia if there was a UN-supervised election, would be the creation of an international trust fund.

The scheme would be to compensate those who found life under a Swapo government unacceptable, with the funds being forwarded to the country of destination when people left

Renewed confrontation also looms between the SWA National Party and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the dominant group in the territory's interim government, as they

wait for the South African Government to make a move in the dispute over AG8 — the interim constitution

DTA leaders have threatened to resign from the Council of Ministers — the "cabinet" — if AG8 is not amended. They claim that the SWA National Party — the dominant group in the second-tier white administration — is sabotaging the central government's efforts at change

The National Party rejects any change to AG8

The proclamation, which defines the functions of the first and second-tier authorities, is regarded as a guarantee by the National Party for exclusive jurisdiction over education, health, agricultural and social welfare

"Any meddling with AG8 will unleash a white resistance in this territory, and I will be part of it," Mr de Wet said.

UN head avoids upsetting SA

CT. 27/1/82 21/1/82

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From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, expressed "cautious optimism" over the SWA/Namibia negotiations and studiously avoided antagonizing South Africa when he held his first press conference yesterday.

The event coincided with the delayed arrival of a third challenging message from the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, but the new United Nations chief seemed intent to end the slanging match.

Pressed to say what he intended to do to confront the Republic over its policies, he replied blandly that he would "follow with great interest this question of apartheid because I come from a multiracial part of the world" and so attached great importance to the matter.

Right at the outset, he warned that he was going to sound "excessively neutral" on many issues. He intended to preserve his independence and impartiality, "in order to maintain my influence".

Only on controversy over his staff did he come down strongly, sharply dismissing African complaints over his replacing of a Ghanaian with a Frenchman in the No 2 UN post.

"I won't discriminate

against any region but I don't intend to discriminate for," he scolded. The Frenchman was "the one I needed".

Speaking on SWA/Namibia he repeated a previous remark that he had set independence for the territory as a top priority, but set no deadline — only that he hoped it would happen during his term of office, which lasts five years.

He has already had one round of discussions with the Western contact group. He plans a second meeting "in a few days" to make a full assessment of the situation.

Invective

In formal statements within his first week of taking over, Dr Perez de Cuellar had triggered a spate of Botha invective by unfavourably contrasting Swapo "co-operation" with South African "reservations" and damning the Republic's race laws as a crime against humanity.

He also personally met the African National Congress president, Mr Oliver Tambo, for a private meeting that "went beautifully" according to a Tambo aide.

But at yesterday's inaugural briefing, the Secretary-General tip-toed round the sensibilities of all sides, declining to comment on the strident attack by the United States

Ambassador, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, on the UN in the Security Council, and attempting to straddle such issues as Poland and the Middle East.

'Active role'

Quizzed on Poland, he said there was no evidence yet of foreign intervention, but he was "preoccupied" with the issue of human rights there.

He said he intended to be a serious man and wanted to play "an active role" in seeing that human rights are "respected by everyone, whether north, south, east or west".

Striving to stamp for himself a unique international image, he also declared "I am no longer a Peruvian".

He declined to discuss Latin-America's political problems.

'Terror' scare

was just (221)

a farmer's ^{Argus}

rifle practice

20/1/82

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A SWA/Namibia police task force unit rushed to Windhoek's Katutura township expecting a shootout with guerrillas after heavy calibre rifle fire had shattered a house window and sent three police constables ducking for cover at the weekend.

But instead of camouflaged guerrillas the police found a local white farmer and a friend engaged in rifle practice on a farm about 1 km outside of the town.

The farmer now faces charges of wilful damage to property, discharging a firearm in a municipal area and a possible third charge of attempted murder.

The incident began on Saturday afternoon when several shots struck a house on the outskirts of Katutura and shattered a window. No one was injured, but alarmed residents telephoned the Katutura police.

WHISTLED OVERHEAD

Three constables sent to investigate the shooting took cover as several more shots whistled overhead. They in turn notified the police special task force, which arrived on the scene 10 minutes later.

On investigation they found the two men, who had been firing at cardboard targets mounted on metal drums.

'I am training on my property,' said the middle-aged farmer, who had missed a shootout with the task force by little more than a hair's breadth.

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Administration for coloureds is aiming to have a baby-free year for the coloured population in 1982

The family planning scheme is being promoted by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Coloured Legislative Assembly, Mr Barney Barnes

But the leader of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly Mr Andrew Kloppers, who is the leader of the Liberal Party, has attacked the campaign as a white plot to keep the coloured population down

In Windhoek the coloured township of Khomasdal is bursting at the seams Housing is overcrowded, crime is high and there is a long waiting

SWA's baby-free plan seen as 'white plot'

list for new houses

Social workers also say many of the township's children are born out of wedlock.

The slogan for Mr Barnes's birth control campaign is "A smaller family for greater prosperity"

Since he began the campaign last week he has been dubbed "Baba" Barnes by the Windhoek press

Mr Kloppers, who is an arch foe of Mr Barnes, accused him of bringing politics into the home and of being "used by the

whites"

"South West Africa's whites live in prosperity as a result of the toil and sweat of the coloured people Now some people are trying to use Mr Barnes to stop our natural growth

General Smuts

"Children are a gift of God General Smuts said one of the finest things in life is a big family," said Mr Kloppers, who himself has 15 children and 11 grandchildren

"I am a Catholic and am therefore against birth

control Each must look after their own in a big family All my children have gone to university because everyone did their bit in the family," Mr Kloppers said

Undaunted by his critics Mr Barnes is plugging his campaign and a family planning clinic has been set up in Khomasdal

He has publicity teams stomping the dusty township streets, telling people the new answer for prosperity

A snap survey conducted on Windhoek's Kaiser Street by SWATV showed

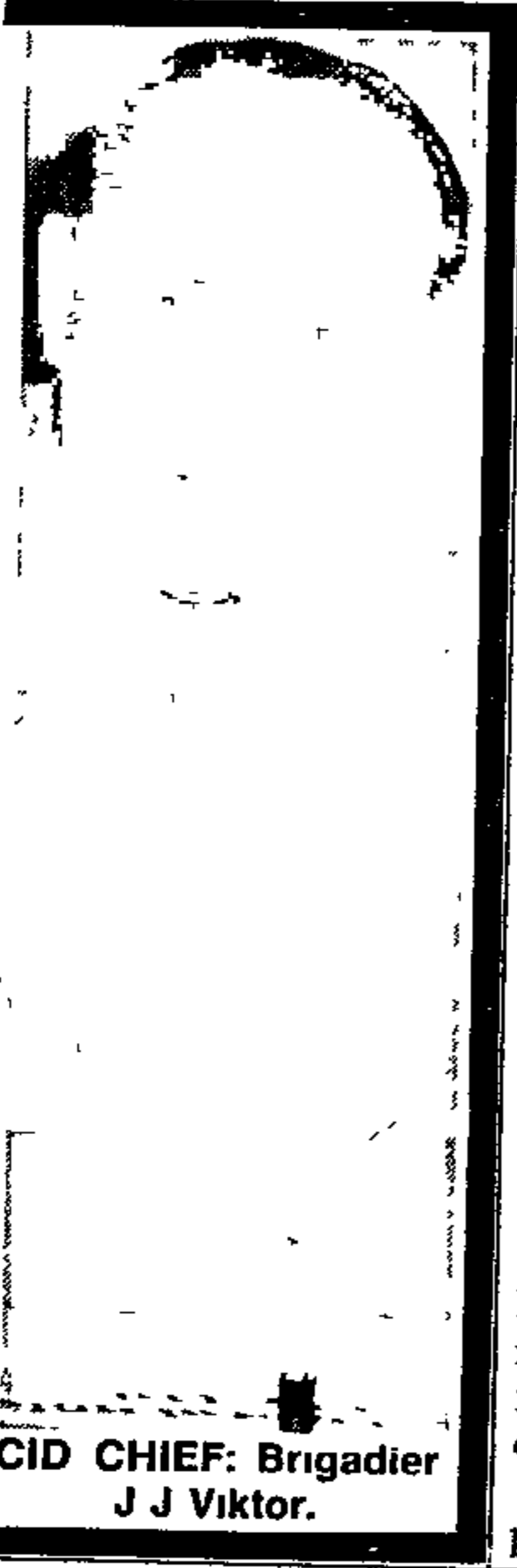
that the campaign has strong support from coloured people

22 children

Many families are large in Khomasdal and the man who is believed to have the record number of children in the township is Mr P K O Kisting, 76, otherwise known as 'Oupa Kisting who has 22 children and 114 grandchildren and great-grandchildren

Mr Barnes said that in these days of rampant inflation and the housing shortage SWA must have properly planned families

"Birth control is nothing new We just feel that not enough has been done to promote birth control in the long term interest of the coloured people," Mr Barnes said



CID CHIEF: Brigadier J J Viktor.

'Meetings Act' invites violence says Swanu

NAMIBIA'S month-old act restricting public meetings is "abominable, repressive, and a veritable invitation to commit violence", the new president of the SWA National Union, Mr Moses Katjuongua says.

Mr Katjuongua was commenting on the "prohibition and notification of meetings act", which prohibits any organisation which supports or approves of violent change to the existing order in Namibia, from holding a meeting of more than 20 people

Swanu faces possible prosecution for holding

its national congress at the weekend, in the face of Security Police warnings that the congress might have been illegal because of Swanu's attitude towards "the liberation struggle"

The act was a "cynical exercise which puts the onus of innocence on potential violators of the act, and which compels political parties fighting for freedom to ban themselves", Mr Katjuongua told a press conference yesterday

He described it as an invitation to violence which should be rejected as a threat to "the most elementary rights of our people"

"Swanu will never ban itself voluntarily or de-

clare itself irrelevant as the defunct Liberal Party in South Africa once did", he added

The "Meetings Act" promulgated on December 23, does not specifically ban any organisation from holding a meeting. It does, however, expose those attending a meeting to prosecution should it be proved that the organisation so much as approves of violent change to the political, social or economic status quo

It has raised the possibility of Swapo meetings leading to prosecution, as that organisation has a military wing fighting security forces in northern Namibia — AANS

Cops recover 2,500 stolen cars

Head of CID

Warrants thieves

MORE than 2 500 motor cars stolen from all over the Republic were recovered in Soweto last year and Soweto head of the CID, Brigadier J J Viktor warned car thieves that he would get "tough" with them this year.

"They have no right to go about stealing people's cars at random. If they are going to behave like cowboys it is all right with me but they should know that cowboys do not cry", said the non-sense veteran detective.

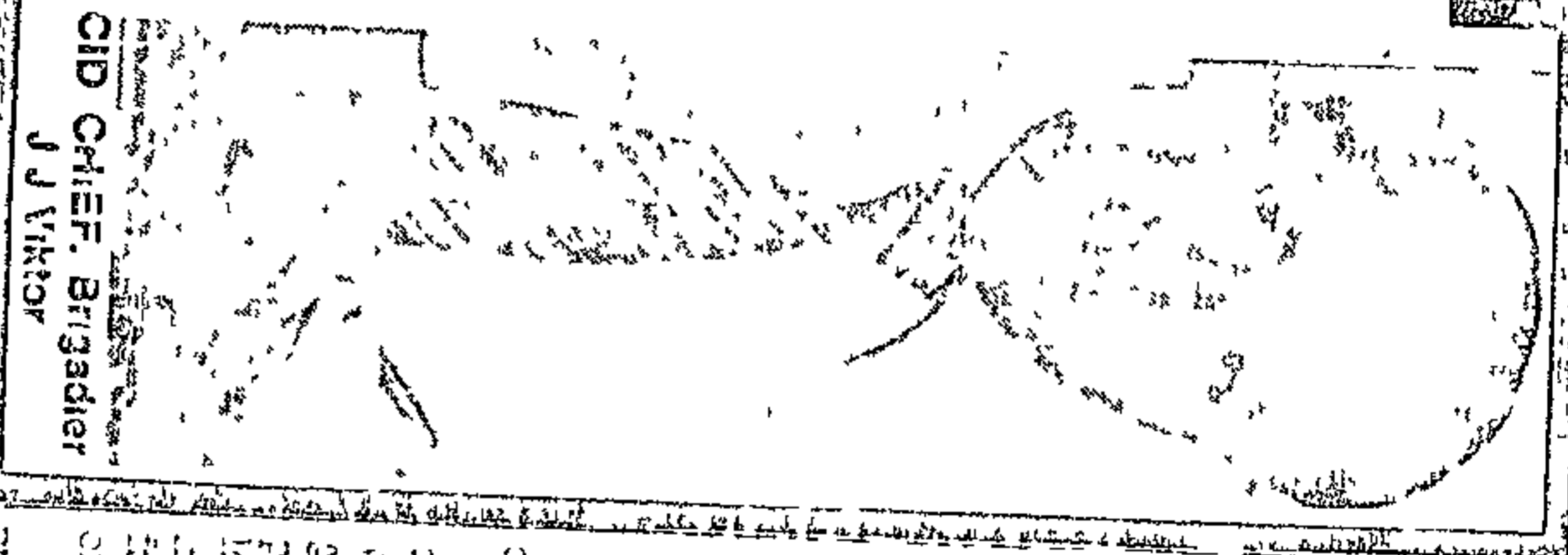
He said only 10 percent of the vehicles were stolen in Soweto. The rest were stolen all over the country and channelled to Soweto where they were eventually tracked down by the police, he said. Brigadier Viktor said the cars came in all sizes and shapes.

"There are practically all makes of motor cars at the Jabulani Police station where most of them are parked", he said. At Jabulani The SOWETAN found



The worst hit is the latest model of the Ford Granada range. Some of the cars appear brand new while others have parts like tyres, especially the front ones, or a windscreen and battery missing. There were two almost new Mercedes Benz sedans. Brigadier Viktor said cars which were not stripped or destroyed were taken by smart alecks who just wanted a free ride and thereafter abandoned the car.

He said this category of thieves were charged with taking the car without the owner's permission and get usually a lighter jail sentence. He said the other group were those who strip people's cars or



CID CHIEF, Brigadier J J Viktor

'Meetings Act' invites violence says Swannu

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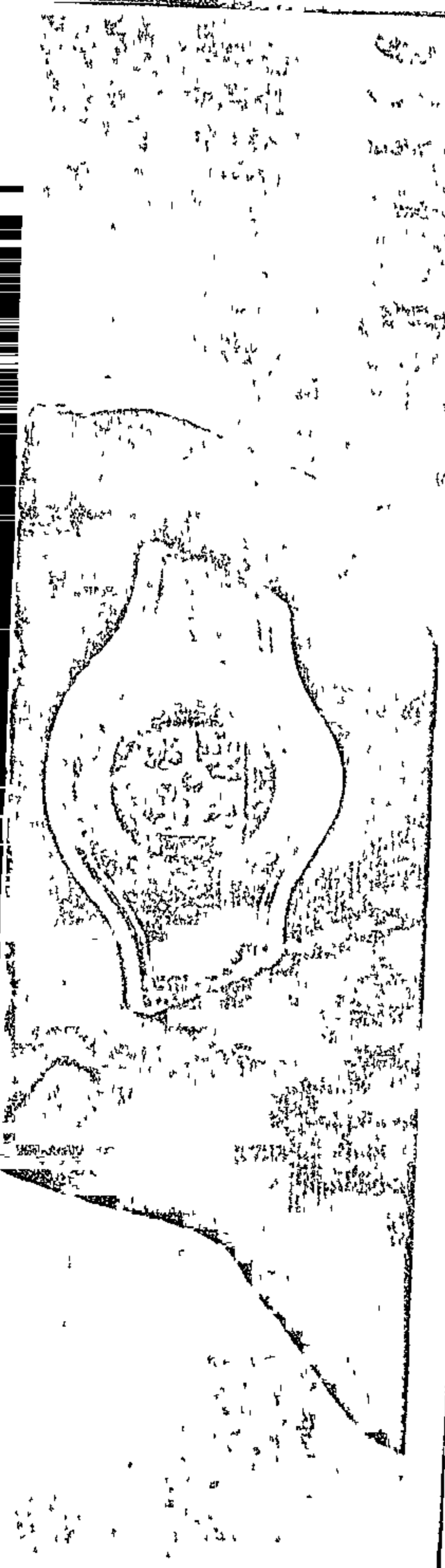
His national congress at the weekend, in the face of Security Police warnings that the congress might have been illegal because of Swannu's attitude towards "the liberation struggle".

The act was a "cynical exercise which puts the onus of innocence on potential violators of the act, and which compels political parties fighting for freedom to ban themselves", Mr Katjungu told a press conference yesterday.

He described it as an invitation to violence which should be rejected as a threat to "the most elementary rights of our people".

"Swannu will never ban itself voluntarily or de-

It has raised the possibility of Swapo meetings leading to prosecution, as that organisation has a military wing fighting security forces in northern Namibia — AANS



TER

GHANA'S BOSS. Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings

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National Defence
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Press to refer to his
-over as a coup

hanian newspapers
ted that troops de-
ved part of the cen-
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ast week, two small
kets in the Ashanti
vn of Kumasi, the
ntry's second largest
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the army for similar
asons, the papers said

in 1979, Mr Rawlings,
acking hoarding and
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akola market The
ket revived under the
vian administration

The Ghanaian leader
d Ghana's problems
re fundamentally
conomic and the coun-
it was making "a com-
prehensive review of the
mestic economy"

He indicated foreign
bligations and respon-
ibilities would be re-
pected

Mr Rawlings, wearing
his usual flying overalls
with no mark of rank,
told Ghana's 12 million
people after taking
power that he would
wage a holy war against
"kalabule" (corruption),
setting up
'people's tribunals' —
Sapa-Reuter

SHOPPING AT
MAVIDUVE
MAKES CENTS
WATCH FOR OUR

Reagan a hypocrite - Nujoma

221
Sonnetan
20/1/82

DAR ES SALAAM — The president of the South-West Africa People's organisation, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday called President Reagan a "hypocrite" for imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland, while refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Nujoma, who is on a tour of African front-line states to discuss latest Western proposals for a settlement in Namibia, said "What Reagan does is a hypocritical, deceptive exercise. His UN representative vetoed sanctions against South Africa while approving sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland

"We are not impressed with what Reagan does. To us he is just a hypocrite."
Mr Nujoma said that Swapo would not accept the latest Western proposal for a "one man-two vote" system for Namibia.
The system, proposed by the Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, West Germany

and Canada — would mean that each Namibian voter would vote twice — once for a National Assembly and once for a constituency assembly.
Mr Nujoma called the proposal "undemocratic."

"Even Britain or France don't do that," he said. "Why do they want to enforce such an electoral system on our people? This must be condemned and rejected."
"Frankly speaking, we felt there is no need for the Western contact group to create an impression that they are our liberators. We are our own liberators."
"The contact group's intervention is because the Namibians are fighting. Without the Namibians fighting, certainly they would continue to support South Africa."
— Sapa-AP

'Build before demolishing'

THE Save Pageview Association yesterday called on the Department of Community Development to get their priorities right by first allocating funds for the building of homes before spending money on demolition.
The association was reacting to an announcement this week by the department say-

ing, approved housing projects worth R500 million would be delayed because of a shortage of funds.
"If the department is in fact so short of funds can any official please explain why perfectly good homes in Pageview are being demolished at such a great speedy", the association asked

Pamphlets slam detentions

DOZENS of pamphlets strongly condemning the recent detentions are circulating in the greater Durban area.
The pamphlet expresses disgust about the "escalating practice of injustice" in this country. According to the statement about 170 people have been detained so far.

racial education in South Africa, to struggle for equal pay and equal distribution of work among all races, fighting for the eradication of apartheid in distribution and purchasing of houses of same quality to all races, to fight starvation and malnutrition, seeking for multiracial clinics and recreation centres, just rights for everybody in order to enjoy the same fruits of South

Convicts escape

TWO long-term prisoners, Ephraim Dudu and Andrew Modjadji, escaped from the Barberton Prison Farm on Monday, the commissioner of prisons, Lieutenant-General JF Otto, announced in Pretoria yesterday.
He said Modjadji, who was considered dangerous, had been jailed for 17 years for assault with intent to cause serious injury and commit murder, culpable homicide,

onialism, the... was quoted as saying

He made his remarks at a meeting of the OAU's liberation committee

He praised efforts to "liberate" Namibia, but deplored the lack of means available to the OAU to liquidate "South Africa's colonial system"

Delegates to the meeting condemned apartheid and South Africa's "attacks" on its neighbours

They also condemned the attitude of certain unnamed Western nations which they said used their veto power at the UN to counter measures taken against South African policy on Namibia

French on tour of Africa

A DELEGATION of French Members of Parliament flew into Salisbury yesterday on the first leg of a tour of several African countries.

The delegation paid a courtesy call on the mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, yesterday morning and later had lunch in the House of Assembly

Today they will go to Victoria Falls and tomorrow they will visit Bulawayo. They will return to Salisbury on Friday evening and leave the following day for Nairobi — Sapa

'We are solving transport problems'

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe would have no transport problems by mid 1983, the Minister of Transport, Mr Joshua Chirumano, predicted yesterday.

He told a Zimbabwe Production Council lunch co-operation and patience in all economic sectors had already vastly improved the country's transport system. Zimbabwe had been able to get over the fuel shortage which was the same reason, he said.

There was a time when there had only been enough fuel for three days, but now things were much healthier, he said.

Letter

When the Berra-Peruka oil pipeline became operational, the fuel supply situation could be even better.

He said Air Zimbabwe was repaired to fly to the East and to Europe, but as the air was not subsidised by the Government, it could only do so if profits allowed. Air Zimbabwe made a profit of about \$18 000 last year — despite a shortage of skilled manpower.

SWA GOVT Lashed for Political Limpoo

By PETER KENNY

THE leadership of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) yesterday lashed out at new SWA legislation which severely restricts the holding of political meetings in the territory.

The Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act 1981 was promulgated on December 23 last year.

The head of the Security Police, a SWA Brigadier Johan van der Merwe, subsequently warned Swanu — which is an older black nationalist party, than Swapo — that it might face prosecution in terms of the act if it held its party congress at the weekend.

After obtaining permission from the Registrar, the Swanu went ahead with its congress and elected a new president, Mr Moses Katjuongua. He ousted Mr Cersyon Ven a former Robben Island prisoner and held his first Press conference yesterday.

Earlier Brigadier Van der Merwe had said a docket on Swanu's congress had been filed with the Attorney General, who would decide whether or not to prosecute in terms of the new Act.

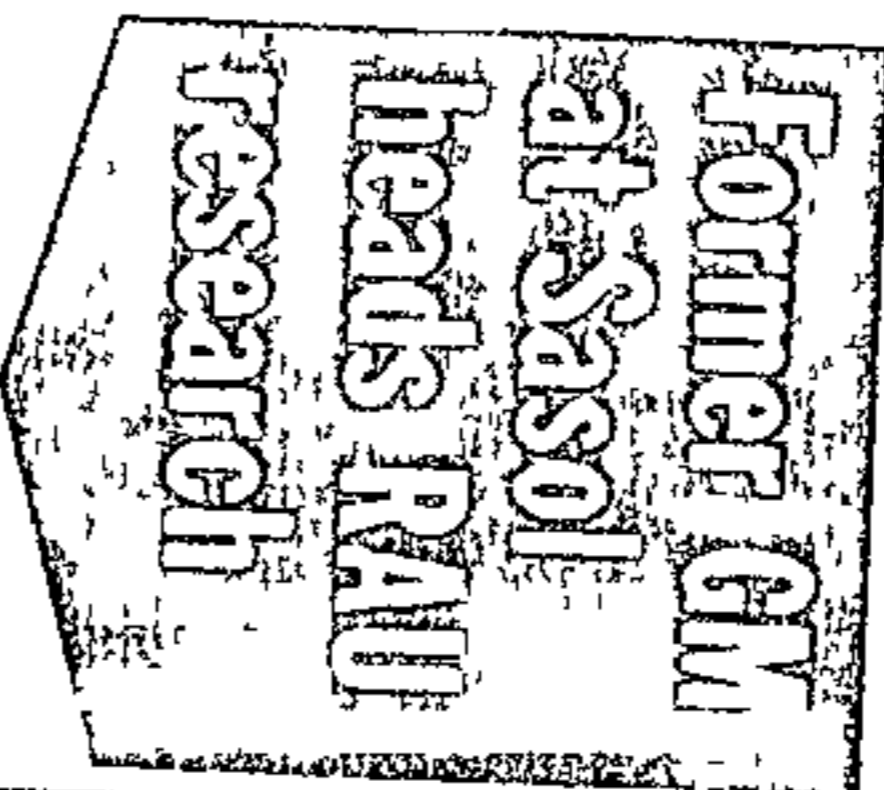
He said the new Act was a 'cynical exercise' which compelled political parties fighting for freedom to ban themselves.

Before relinquishing his post Mr Ven made some strong statements sympathising with innocent people killed by South African forces when they invaded Angola.

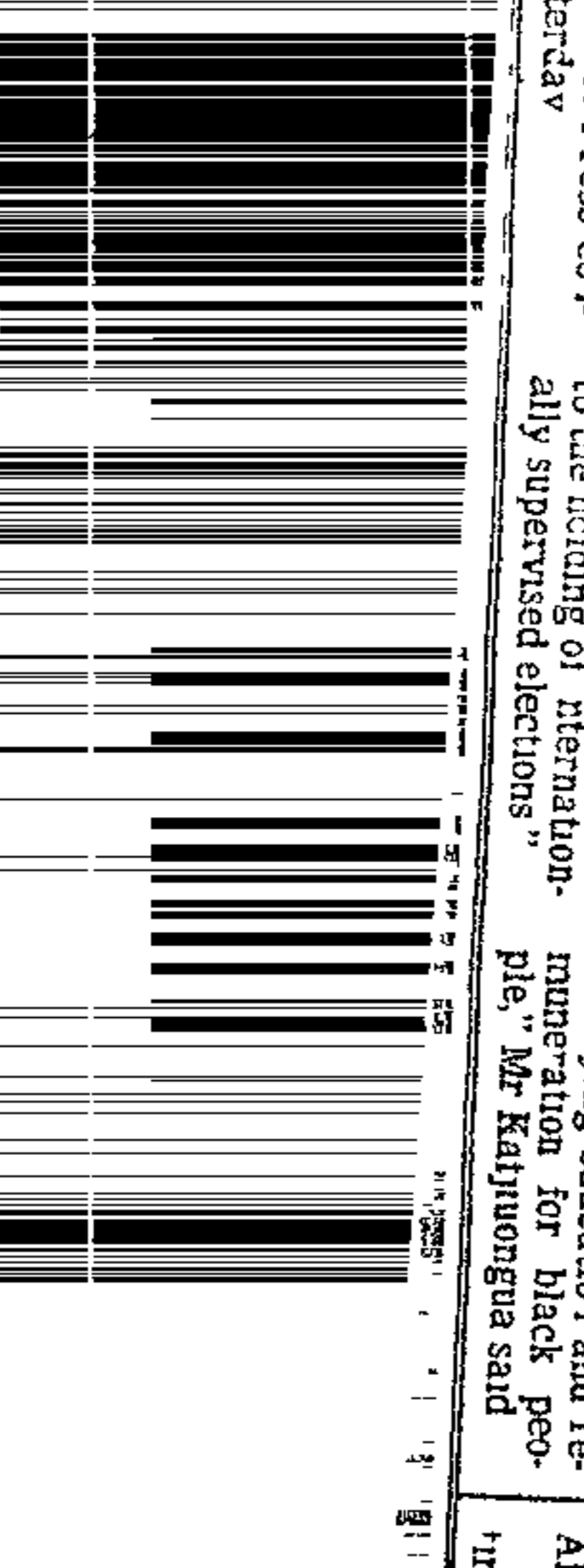
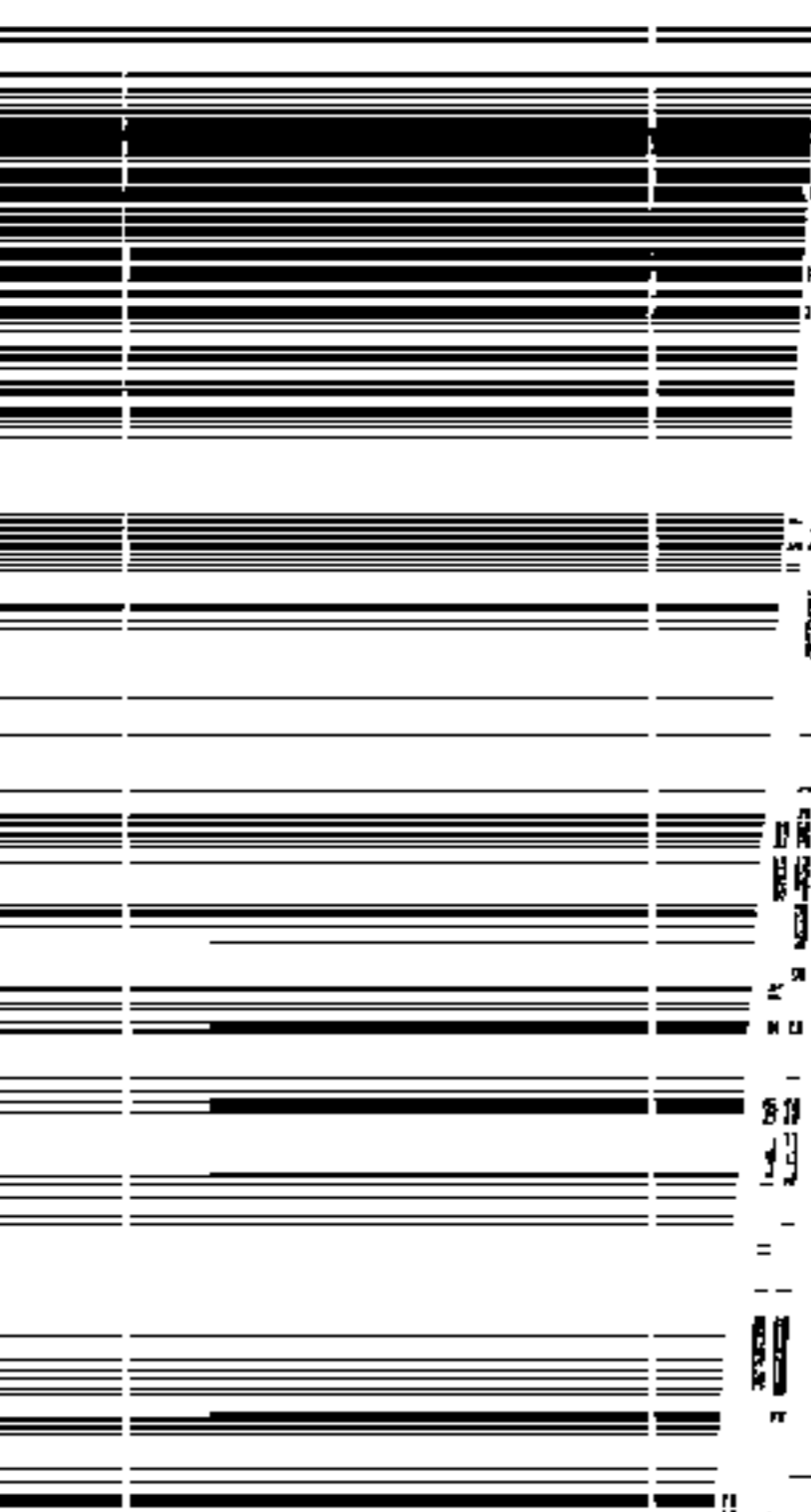
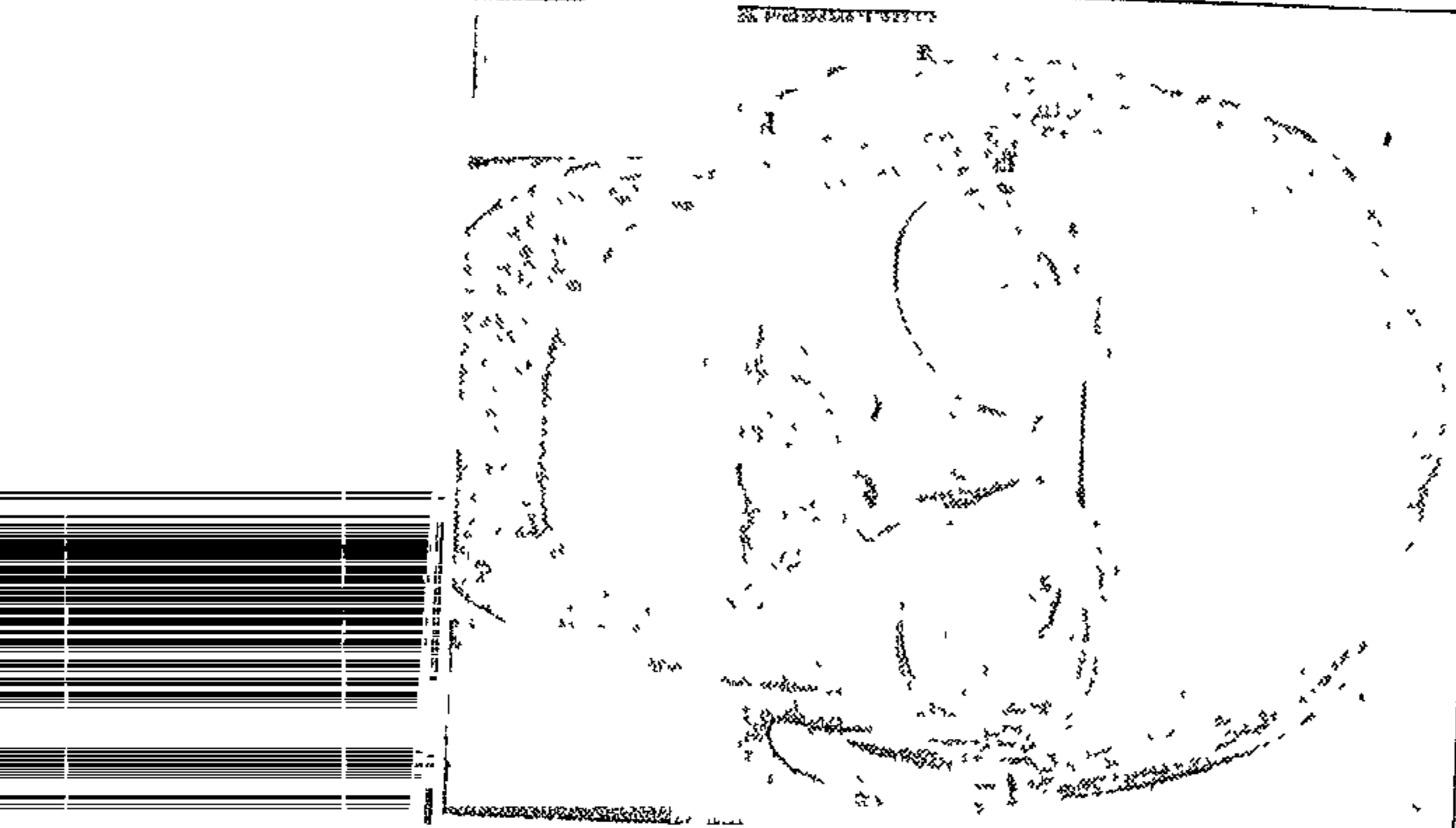
The new Swanu president, who spent more than five years in exile in the United States, said Swanu aimed to widen the party's base. In the past Swanu has gained a reputation of being a party composed mainly of Hereros.

'Abominable'

As part of our struggle for change and independence Swanu will step up its opposition to everything that is bad in our country — the inhuman working conditions in most work places, the erosion of grantees and compounds for black people, the segregated and inadequate medical facilities and the horrifying education and remuneration for black people," Mr Katjuongua said.



ENERGY EXPERT AT RAV — the former general manager at Sasol, 61-year-old Mr Jan Hoogendoorn, has been appointed Head of Research at the Institute of Energy Studies at Rand Afrikaans University. After a long and distinguished career with the organisation, Mr Hoogendoorn retired from Sasol in June last year. He also served a term (1979/1980) as President of the South African Institute of Chemical Engineers.



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221 Spar 19/1/82

Only obstacle now is UN, says Mudge

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — United Nations partially towards Swapo was the only major obstacle preventing SWA / Namibia's independence, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night.

"If this could be overcome, then I can see no further problems that cannot be solved."

Addressing a Press conference, Mr Mudge also "declared war" on the SWA National Party, and claimed that the interim government he leads could not make its own decisions and implement its policies in the present dispensation.

On the Western settlement initiative for SWA/Namibia, he said the first phase of the contact group's strategy, involving constitutional principles to be adopted after independence, was not that important.

"Nobody can enforce these principles, any winning party can ignore them if it so wishes Swapo will most definitely ignore that document They

have already indicated that they are not happy with its contents

"What we want is a fair and free election, and then we will decide on a constitution for the country."

Signaling tough negotiations in the second phase of the Western five's strategy involving the issue of UN partiality, Mr Mudge said it was unthinkable that the new UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, after his recent remarks, could still expect his special representative to play a prominent role in an independence election.

Swapo was delaying the settlement process and, despite its protestations, was not in favour of an election at this stage.

"They have been defeated militarily, they have lost support, and they will find reasons to delay the process, whether it be Walvis Bay or any other technical point."

The DTA wanted speedy independence so that the government in

SWA/Namibia could take its own decisions and implement its policy

Under the present system this was not possible, because the Administrator-General was a South African official and could not be expected to endorse the policy of any political party in the territory.

Turning to internal politics, Mr Mudge accused the SWA National Party, which controls the territory's second-tier white administration, of working towards Swapo's goal of undermining morale.

"They are now busy chasing people out of South West, precisely what our enemies want."

He said the DTA was confident of beating Swapo in internationally supervised elections and criticised the leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, for reportedly saying that Swapo would win an easy victory.

"It confirms what I have always maintained — that the National Party is not a good ally against Swapo. It is just a good ally for those people who want to fight against black people."

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar . . . new UN head.

Own Correspondent
BOXX — A Swapo spokesman said yesterday although his group objected to several principles in the Contact Group's draft constitution, it has not rejected the plan outright.

Swapo stance on plan

Justices in Namibia — and we are not going to do that." He explained Swapo objected to guaranteeing the rights of minorities. "In our Swapo constitution we say

all citizens of Namibia will enjoy equal protection — as individuals not as groups. So there'll be no minorities.

"Then the Group suggested one man two votes. It seems to work all right in West Germany. But the situation in Namibia is different. The whites live in the cities and the blacks in the villages. We suspect the proposed system is intended to favour the whites."

'Two-track' line suspected

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Even Africanists close to the Reagan Administration are not convinced that the South African Government is fully committed to a SWA/Namibia settlement.

This was confirmed when Mrs Helen Kitchen, director of the African Studies Programme for Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and

International Studies, told an audience of Africa-watchers "Even some architects and well-wishers of the (Reagan Administration's) policy of constructive engagement (with South Africa) are wary that South Africa may be operating again on a two-track policy."

This meant that South Africa "gobbled up" all the Reagan Administration's "carrots" appreciatively and cooperated in all the

early steps pointing towards elections.

But at the same time South Africa retained the ability to "jumbo off the train on to another track if it appears the domestic political costs of a settlement will be too high."

Mrs Kitchen said the most "unsettling" supporting evidence" the two-track theory was the South African continuing "pre-emptive" strikes across the SWA Namibia border.

Five talk to Perez

As members of the UN Security Council, the five — Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — originated a plan the council endorsed in

1978 for a UN force and civilian observers to monitor a ceasefire in the area and the election of an Assembly there that would draft a constitution under which the territory would become independent.

But South Africa, has delayed a starting date for the plan on grounds that the United Nations has shown bias in favour of Swapo.

We're not blind, says Savimbi

Own Correspondent
LISBON — Unita guerrilla chief Jonas Savimbi is optimistic that 1982 will bring progress towards SWA/Namibian independence and, consequently, movement towards reconciliation between Angola's warring factions and withdrawal of Cuban troops.

After recent talks with top Reagan Administration officials in Washington, Dr Savimbi based his optimistic analysis on America's "new willpower and consistent southern African policies" and dissension between moderates and hardliners in the Luanda regime.

NOT BLIND

"Without equivocation, Washington is pursuing a parallel policy of pressing South Africa to decolonise Namibia, while simultaneously demanding the unconditional withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola and reconciliation between the MPLA and Unita," he said.

Describing Swapo as "an important force in the area which Unita

neither attacks militarily nor politically," Dr Savimbi warned Luanda against thinking his movement would "disappear" if Swapo's Sam Nujoma eventually comes to power in Windhoek.

"We are alert to the future possibility of a joint offensive against Unita by Swapo from the south and the MPLA and the Cubans from the north," he said "But we have our eyes open for such an eventuality and it could never destroy us."

Dr Savimbi said SWA/Namibian independence, Cuban expulsion from Angola and reconciliation between the country's warring factions was in "the interest of everyone."

"Then we will have to consider a more difficult and complex problem — South Africa," he said.

"It must be faced with goodwill from all sides," he added. "I don't agree with demagogic measures, with blockades."

Asked about South African hot-pursuit operations against Swapo inside Angola, he said "This is a practice of war... and if it's not accepted, it's tolerated"

Support
for (221)
Swapo ^{Star}
from 18/1/82
Savimbi

LISBON — The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has issued an unusual statement of support for the Swapo insurgents fighting South African forces in Namibia. He has also condemned South African raids against southern Angola.

Unita had never attacked the Namibian guerillas militarily or politically, he said. His movement accepted Swapo as an important force in the area though he estimated that the Angolan-backed swapo had only 3 000 to 4 000 men compared with a Unita standing army of 10 000 men and a guerilla force of 15 000.

Dr Savimbi said in an interview with Portuguese journalists, that some of his guerilla camps in southern Angola had been bombed by the South Africans who mistook them for Swapo bases. He condemned South African raids into Angola because, he said, they killed his countrymen and destroyed Angolan property. But he described them as "normal acts of war".

He denied that Unita needed South African military support to win its battles in Angola and said he did not think the independence of Namibia might mean the end of his guerilla struggle.

He added that Cuban troops in Angola carefully avoided any clash with the South Africans and always tried to remain north of the war zone, whereas Soviet military personnel were far more involved in the fighting.

He admitted that as long as the Cuban troops remained in Angola, however, Unita could not think of a military victory.

Dr Savimbi warned the Angolan government that he would step up attacks against vital economic targets.

—Reuter

Kidnapped or

volunteers?

CAPE TIMES 19/1/82

— the issue is

complicated

DO Swapo gangs abduct members of the local population for training — or are alleged kidnap victims who vanish across the border actually voluntary Swapo recruits who are officially described as abductees to disguise the fact that they are supporters of the insurgency?

I pose this question in view of a recent letter to the Cape Times from Mrs D Clemenshaw of Newlands, who raised some interesting points.

Answering another correspondent who asked if insurgent movements acknowledged conscientious objection rights, she said:

"The issue (of conscientious objection) only arises where there is conscription. Common-sense indicates guerrilla movements must rely on volunteers. Abductions have occurred — were these planned by the leadership or by some local maverick?"

"Experience of church workers in Mozambique was that many teachers and senior students vanished without warning to enlist voluntarily in Frelimo. At the time some of these were reported by the Portuguese as abductions."

From which one might legitimately ask:

○ Are the authorities doing the same as the Portuguese and "disguising" absconding Swapo supporters as kidnap victims?

In my experience the authorities have never denied that some locals — particularly Ovambos, which make up the vast majority of the Swapo ranks — do a midnight flit over the wire, and in fact make a clear distinction between such people and victims of abduction.

I have no doubt some are genuine Swapo adherents. But others, it seems, go not for political reasons but because they think they will have opportunities to better themselves.

It is not always easy to isolate the precise motivation for doing a flit.

For instance, an SADF spokesman pointed out to me recently it was no novelty for security forces on an operation to be confronted by numbers of hands-upping Swapo fighters claiming they had been press-ganged after being abducted or lured northwards by promises of a free and/or better education.

True or false? The SADF says that in some cases "we're pretty sure" the people concerned are talking straight, but admits it cannot always tell.

○ Do abductions as such take place?

There is no doubt that at various times Swapo gangs have in fact abducted Ovamboland residents, ranging from individuals to large groups. In one widely-publicized case insurgents captured a bus full of people and drove it into Angola at gun-point. In another case a large number of children were taken from a school near the border, according to non-official witnesses.

○ Are abductions planned by the Swapo leadership or the result of unauthorized local action?

I seem to remember that during Operation Reindeer (the attack on Cassinga in 1978) a large number of civilians at the base pleaded to be taken back to SWA/Namibia because they had been brought to Angola against their will.

One expert I consulted says the fact these people were at a major headquarters like Cassinga — more than 100km inside Angola — indicates their abduction was not a matter of maverick local initiative.

○ Do insurgents rely solely on volunteers?

One would think so but in fact experience worldwide is that insurgent groups have long known how to "manufacture" volunteers of various kinds

One can abduct older teenagers and young adults and turn them around by a combination of isolation and re-orientation — not a difficult task if they are relatively unsophisticated or have some sort of family connection with one's movement. Threats against families who have stayed behind are also used.

One can obtain full cooperation from locals who stay *in situ* by a variety of means of intimidation ranging from actual or implied violence to exploiting their fear of witchcraft (believe it or not) or

threatening reprisals.

○ Which all proves, I suppose, that no issue is as simple as it looks.

No CO

I BECAME enraged when I read something like Mrs Fanny Gross's recently published call for alternative service for total conscientious objectors.

Not at the call. Let me add but at the thought of what might have been.

But for the efforts of various smart guys who insisted on turning it into a political issue, some arrangement might have been reached by now.

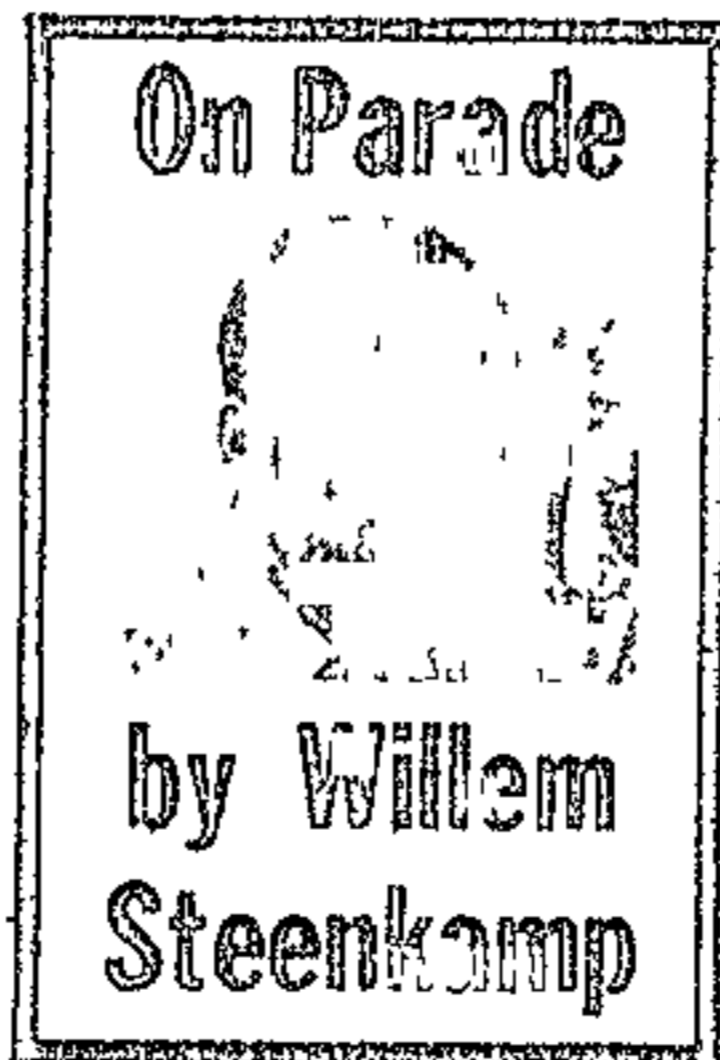
I'll name no names. If the shoe fits, wear it and I hope it pinches.

What settles a thorny matter like this is quiet talking, not screaming like a banshee. Try the latter route and the only people who suffer are the ones you're "helping".

It is not a large problem and is not likely to become one, but obviously it needs settling. So let's use our heads and talk instead of shout. Then we'll see who really wants it settled and who just wants to talk politics.

Exemptions

A NUMBER of my readers are angry about the latest deferments problem, in



which the SADF had to resort to a press statement in order to clarify the whole question of who had to report for service and who did not.

This try at speedy clarification is praiseworthy but must be seen as an emergency measure only since it can lead to more confusion in some cases.

According to the statement the problem arose because of the late submission of examination results to the Exemptions Board and a flood of late applications for deferments of one-month camps which jammed the works.

The whole situation is unsatisfactory. It is quite obvious that the present official machinery is too prone to break down under pressure (at the same time I call down a plague on all those senders of late exemptions who regularly clog the channels, year after year).

Perhaps the answer lies in some measure of decentralization. Should not the exemption and deferment machinery be decentralized provincially?

Perhaps, too, the educationists can be stimulated into releasing

examination results are available earlier than at present.

Unimoan (4)

A READER says "Why can't the Army get its tunics right? Now and then you meet a soldier whose tunic fits him, but in all

too many cases they hang like civvie sports jackets. It looks terrible. If you must abolish all belts, the tunic should be shorter and fit close to the body."

"What also irritates me is the fact that many soldiers wear trousers which are too short. Properly fitting trousers should cover the junction between shoe and sock, or even better, they should be staged so as to drape naturally over the shoe."

○ I tend to agree particularly as regards the fit of the tunics. The problem is that without a belt things tend to become a bit flappy. I can understand the reasoning (much though I disagree with it) behind the abolition of the Sam Browne, but was it necessary for all belts to be done away with?

I also agree one notices short trousers quite often, mostly on national servicemen. The problem, I think, is that many of these lads are still growing when they receive their uniforms and should be re-kitted at some stage.

I think one can classify the tunics-and-trousers problem as an administrative rather than a policy matter. RSMs please take note.

FM 22/1/82

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Fast declining economic conditions in SWA/Namibia have raised the level of panic in the leadership of the DTA and Aktur, the major anti-Swapo political alliances

Aktur plans a mass all-white rally in Windhoek on February 6 when it is expected the DTA will be blamed for neglecting the position of white farmers. At the same time the DTA plans a protracted propaganda campaign, aimed at a wider racial spectrum, to reassure the population that government spending will be directed increasingly at the improvement of living standards for all.

Some 5 000 white farmers and their 15 000 dependants are in dire straits. Retaining their support presents a difficult task for the territory's white leaders, Dirk Mudge and Kosie Pretorius.

Accurate figures are difficult to obtain, but leaders of organised agriculture reckon that nearly 60 000 of the livestock population has either perished or been slaughtered because of the drought which has persisted nearly four years.

According to a belief held by old German-speaking stockmen, if general rains do not fall by January 27, the territory's sheep and cattle ranchers face total ruin. For example, in the district of Usakos-Karibib, which has a carrying capacity for 108 000 sheep, there are at present only 8 000.

Even if it rains, the Namibian economy faces a grim 1982. Prospects of a revival in international markets for copper, diamonds and uranium remain remote. Production at Consolidated Diamond Mines has been cut back a reported 20% by the closure of one of the four treatment plants. This means that government estimates of 1981/82 diamond mining tax collections of R70m may be substantially too high. Uranium output at the Rossing mine may be worth R300m-R350m this year if mined to installed capacity of 5 000 t of yellowcake, but the mine will not start paying tax until the 1982/83 year when it could pay as much as R100m

Taken together, CDM and Rossing have mining output of R750m, about 50% of current gdp. Tax receipts from other mines (mainly copper) will be a paltry R1m this year, down R14m because Tsumeb Corporation, which took over JCI's Otjohase mine during the year, will not pay tax because of the Windhoek mine's accumulated losses.

Mindful of the dangers of a narrowly-based economy, ministerial council chairman Dirk Mudge announced budget plans last June to establish a stabilisation fund to absorb the impact of wildly fluctuating commodity prices. Nothing has materialised so far.

Despite the transfer of increasingly more autonomy to the Windhoek central administration, dependence on Pretoria has increased, not lessened. Analysis of government finances to March next year shows that own revenue covers barely 47% of planned expenditure of R818m. The balance is made up of transfers from Pretoria and a R120m external loan programme. It is by no means clear whether Pretoria will continue its supportive role quite to this extent this year, despite a possible R100m tax contribution from Rossing uranium.

The takeover of more Pretoria government functions and the DTA's commitment to step up spending in the bantustan areas (to boost the standing of ethnic leaders) will seriously restrict the scope for spending on education and training, Namibia's highest social priority, given unemployment of possibly 80 000 out of a population of 1.2m.

Star 21/1/82
**Twins (18) among
five soldiers killed**

THREE national servicemen — two of them twins — died in a landmine explosion yesterday in action in the operational area, a spokesman for the SA Defence Force said in Pretoria today.

They were Lance-Corporal Pieter Kruger and Lance-Corporal Ockert Petrus Kruger, twin 18-year-old sons of Mr and Mrs H B Kruger, of Stephen Street, Universitas Bloemfontein, and Trooper Herman Fourie (20), son of Mr A J S Fourie, of Stewart Street, Molteno.

Earlier it was reported that two national servicemen died in a landmine explosion in the operational area on Tuesday.

They were Lance-Corporal Johannes Gerhardus Reyneke (19), son of Mr and Mrs J G Reyneke of Keyer Street, Witpoortjie, Mr Rand and Rifleman Dudley Nel (18), son of Mrs G I Nel of 76 De Waal Street, Brackendowns, Alberton.

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just looking out

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Staw
2/1/82

Soldiers tribunal next week

WINDHOEK —
Three national servicemen will appear before a military tribunal at Grootfontein in northern SWA/Namibia on January 27 on charges of assault.

They arise from an incident last November when national servicemen allegedly molested a group of Roman Catholic missionaries.

Some of them alleged a veil was pulled from the head of a nun and a young black woman was hit with a thornbush branch.

Star 2/1/82

Big jail for Walvis Bay

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By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A new prison is being built at Walvis Bay and will probably be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.

The island jail is due to be closed to allow the Defence Force to use the island as a naval and training base.

Today officials said the prison would contain 231 units for housing prisoners.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department would only say the prison would be an extension of the prisons service and would not confirm it would be used to house political prisoners from Robben Island.

Asked when Robben Island prison would be closed, the spokesman referred to a question

asked in Parliament by the PFP MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe.

On September 11 last year he asked the Minister of Defence what the island's future would be and was told that there had been no final decision on how the Defence Force would use the island.

South Africa's best-known prisoners have been housed at the island jail which at present contains among others, Nelson Mandela.

Prison authorities said the new prison would measure 90 m by 130 m.

There is speculation in Cape Town that the new prison will also be used to house Tiovo ja Toivo, a former Swapo leader who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

How a SWA settlement can boost SA

RDM

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23/1/82

A HIGH powered conference on developments in Namibia, and prospects for the future was held in Johannesburg this week for corporate members of the SA Institute of International Affairs

Although the sessions were behind closed doors, an open panel discussion skimmed over the main issues.

Two of the panelists were Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the department of economics at the University of Transkei, and a recognised authority on the Namibian economy, and Professor Robert Rotberg, a political scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

They sketched scenarios for various economic and political developments in Namibia which converged on one conclusion — without an internationally acceptable settlement, the future of the territory is bleak

Uncertainty

Prof Thomas said the economy was in a "mess" and crippling drought had aggravated an already unhealthy situation.

The war was restricting development. There was widespread uncertainty about the future and there was a likelihood of cuts in official spending. Future economic prospects would depend on the type of settlement reached.

An internal agreement, without international recognition, would mean little or no foreign development aid and heavy dependence on South Africa — and probably the continuation of the war.

It would be almost impossible to tackle any grassroots development which would be very vulnerable to guerrilla interference. An internal settlement would be a "no win" situation.

An internationally acceptable settlement would not be without its problems. Namibia would pass through a transitional phase — of

The Government has two basic choices in Namibia: either an internal settlement without international recognition, or independence acceptable to the world. The possible consequences of these options were spotlighted in Johannesburg this week. Political Reporter, CHRIS FREIMOND, looks at the issues ...

possibly two years — until the new government was established.

In that time uncertainty would continue and perhaps increase, foreign investors may hold back to see how the situation develops, there could be violence and unrest in the time around the elections.

There should be no illusions about SA and the West pumping money into SWA. During the transitional phase the economy would be severely strained and in a "major risk stage."

If the election process collapsed in turmoil and violence, or if communications broke down between SA and Namibia, or between SA and the United Nations, then a mass exodus of whites could be expected, and prospects for the economy would be "rather dismal."

Even with the best possible outcome, Namibia would face a serious skilled manpower problem. Between 30 percent and 40 percent of the skilled whites would probably leave.

Nationalisation of industries by the new government had to be considered, but it was unlikely to disrupt the running of the essential industries in the same way that the Angolan government did not disrupt oil production.

The new government's relations with SA could be influenced by a number of factors including:

- The territory's close links with SA's infrastructure
- Its reliance on SA for 50 percent of its

budget — although this figure could be drastically reduced if the war was ended and by other cuts in official spending.

These factors would moderate the new government's attitude towards South Africa and make it "relatively more cautious."

While Namibia would probably face some of the problems of Zimbabwe, its dependence on SA would tend to put it more in the class of Botswana in relations with SA and with regard to its position in Southern Africa.

The new government would probably want to establish itself and not play a major role in the region, as Zimbabwe does.

Prof Rotberg said the West would not allow the Namibian question to be swept aside in spite of President Reagan's election in the US.

The fundamental structure of US foreign policy towards Southern Africa — including Namibia — had not changed since the 1960s — only the style and rhetoric had altered.

Security

The goals of the policy were:

- Enhanced security in the region with regard to Soviet influence
- Long-term resource stability
- The removal of long-standing obstacles — such as Namibia — to better relations between the West and SA
- A greater participation of all South Africans in their government and economy

A delay in the Namibian solution was dangerous in the West's point of view. The "outside" view of the situation in the region was that Soviet influence was not the root cause of instability, but the "crocodile" that fed on the root causes.

Most US analysts regarded SA and her policies as the root cause of instability and believed the Soviets would have no influence if it were not for those policies.

The Namibian issue was seen by the US and the West as a soluble question.

But if they were wrong, the alliance between the US and SA was seriously threatened, and the ability of the US to assist SA with her own internal problems was limited. What was at stake in Namibia was not an economic bonanza. The riches to be found there were not exploitable in the short-term. The main issue at stake was the security consideration involving the Soviet Union creeping closer to the heart of SA.

The Namibian issue — from the South African point of view — was very important psychologically and politically. Personal reputations and the future of the Government's were probably at stake. Those factors must

not be minimised. There were Americans trying to persuade the SA Government to see the benefits and not the risks of a settlement. The risks were: Bases for guerrillas attacking SA — although Swapo had indicated recently that it would not allow this. The possible loss of mineral resources. The possibility that an independent Namibia under a nationalist government would add to dissatisfaction among blacks in SA. The benefits were: An end to the war and the return home of South African conscripts. Massive savings in defence expenditure — if the price of gold stayed low this would be an added incentive to end the fighting. The benefit to the rest of the world of peace and stability in the region. Better relations between the West and SA. A "breathing space" for SA to allow reconstruction and time to sort out internal problems.

Pik hits
at
Perez
attack

221
Star
22/1/82

Unita gears for election Savimbi sees a Nujoma win

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has warned the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Perez de Cuellar, that he would have to serve either the UN charter or the majority in the General Assembly

In a letter in response to the Secretary-General's reply to an earlier castigation, Mr Botha said that Dr Perez's "derogatory comment on South Africa while remaining silent on the events in Poland and Afghanistan" would not go unnoticed

South Africa was not alone in its view, but self-interest and ideological objectives, rather than concern for the real ills of the world and its peoples, often inspired irresponsible and critical resolutions.

PRINCIPLES

The Secretary-General's reply of January 13 stated that he would be guided by the principles of the Charter alone

"Since it has consistently been the South African Government's standpoint that the business of the UN should be conducted in terms of the provisions of the Charter, this would have been an encouraging statement were it not for the glaring contradictions in your public utterances," Mr Botha said

"By his own admission, the new Secretary-General also acknowledged allegiance to the opinion of the majority of member states of the United Nations" — Sapa.

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Dr Jonas Savimbi, Angola's almost legendary guerilla chieftain, believes nobody can stop Swapo from winning impartial elections in SWA/Namibia

His insurgent movement is already preparing for the possibility of a "hostile" government installing itself soon in Windhoek.

"There is not the slightest possibility of anyone winning elections against Swapo," Dr Savimbi told Lisbon's Tempo weekly newspaper

"If free elections are held in Namibia Swapo has every possibility of victory," he said

The guerilla leader said his recent tour to Washington and European capitals was in part, aimed at warning the West to "safeguard" its interests in South West Africa against the eventual takeover by Sam Nujoma's optimen marxist-orientated organisation

Swapo 'will be moderate'

Chief Reporter

A Swapo government in SWA/Namibia would take a moderate stance on economic and military issues, analysts told a meeting of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg last night

At a seminar earlier, business interests had predicted an inevitable Swapo win in a United Nations-supervised election and expressed fears of nationalisation.

Unita's...
Paul...
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The new Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday expressed cautious optimism that a peaceful settlement for SWA/Namibia would be achieved

Speaking at his first Press conference, the Peruvian diplomat said independence for SWA/Namibia was high among his priorities

He said he had met representatives of the Western Contact Group on SWA/Namibia earlier this week and they had briefed him on the current settlement initiative

He would be meeting the Contact Group again within days, he said, adding, "I think there is room for cautious optimism"

He would only enlarge this statement by saying the five nations were now in "close contact" with the Frontline African countries.

Mr Perez de Cuellar refrained from commenting on a letter he sent to South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last week in which he defended remarks about South Africa's domestic policy he had made to the UN Committee against Apartheid

ma's optimen marxist-orientated organisation

"Unita is reinforcing its (international) al-

liances in the perspective of a hostile government coming to power in SWA/Nami-

bia" he said

Dr Savimbi admitted that the South African administered territory serves as a logistical rearguard for his movement

But he said that SWA/Namibian independence would also bring a favourable development to Angola — and Unita — "because then the MPLA's argument that it needs the Cubans to fight off South Africa will fall apart."

Dr Savimbi underlined the hypocrisy of African states which denounce South Africa and deride Unita for its contacts with Pretoria — while carrying on "millions of dollars" of trade with the Republic

"South Africa is on the Angolan border and while we can choose friends, we can't choose neighbours," he said

"We have contacts with South Africa because we have a market there," he added. "And we are not ashamed of this."

Phase one agreement is near

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to announce next week the Government's general agreement to phase one of the Western settlement effort on SWA/Namibia in what is seen here as an effort to keep the initiative "on track"

Political parties have

been told the Reagan administration wanted a reply on phase one before January 31

They also believe the contact group will visit Windhoek next month to present the second phase of its strategy. The parties were apparently told South Africa would insist on the Five presenting their plan directly to the political groups

While Mr Botha's statement will formally end the first phase on Constitutional principles to be adopted after independence some political leaders say it will not mean as much progress as it implies

"Phase one seems to have blurred into phase two" said Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, secretary-general of the Namibian Independ-

dence Party

She said Mr Hough told them that the question of guaranteeing the Constitutional principles, to ensure they were entrenched after independence, would be tackled in the next phase

They were also led to believe that other hitches in the first phase would be negotiated in phase two she said

It is clear that some political parties here see the imminent South African response as an effort to maintain, at the Five's insistence a mood of agreement and momentum created in the first phase

Phase two involved issues such as United Nations impartiality and the role and size of the UN monitoring force.

(221) EDM 22/1/82

Three civilians killed in Owambo mine blast

WINDHOEK — Three people died in a landmine blast in Owambo in northern South West Africa on Monday, a spokesman for the Owambo administration said at Oshakati yesterday

Those who died were a schoolteacher, Mr Johannes Shimi, a clergyman, Pastor Mika Ilonga; and an unidentified man.

They were travelling in a civilian vehicle when it detonated the mine on the road between Ongandjera and Oshakati.

The spokesman said that in another incident armed Swapo terrorists abducted a headman from his kraal at Eenana on Saturday and made off with a number of cattle belonging to the people of the village. — Sapa.

1941
LUCAS
MEETING
ON SWA

1941
LUCAS
MEETING
ON SWA

2. The meeting was held at
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Mudge: Swapo losing support

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D. Dispatch

19/1/82

From PETER KENNY
WINDHOEK — The chairman of the South West Africa Minister's Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night he was convinced the territory should become independent as soon as possible

An angry Mr Mudge was reacting to a statement by the leader of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, that Swapo would win a United Nations election "hands-down"

"With the greatest conviction the DTA sees a chance of beating Swapo despite all the prophets of doom," said Mr Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

"While we want an election, I am convinced that Swapo do not want one now. They have been militarily defeated in the war on our borders and they are losing support

"We want an election now. The only thing that we ask is that the referees in an internationally supervised election be unbiased. We are only asking for a free and fair election"

Mr Mudge said the DTA felt pieces of paper such as the constitutional proposal outline in phase one of the present initiative were no guarantee in an independent Namibia

An unbiased arbiter in an internationally supervised election was the only guarantee for the people of Namibia

Mr Mudge attacked Mr Pretorius by name for the first time and accused him of trying to sow panic in the land

The mouthpiece of the NP of South West Africa, Die Suidwester, yesterday also carried a front page report saying whites were streaming out of South West Africa because of the political future there.

Mr Mudge accused people like the NP of using the same underhanded tactics that Swapo used in the bush war by trying to spread alarm.

Qualified approval for West's SWA proposal

221 Star 23/1/82

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa has accepted the Western Contact Group's constitutional principles for Namibia — with qualifications

It is understood the South African Ambassador to the United States, Mr Donald Sole, delivered the formal South African response to the constitutional principles at a

meeting yesterday with Mr Walter Stoessel, the United States Deputy Secretary of State

No comment on the meeting could be obtained from either the State Department or the South African Embassy

After nine months of negotiations sparked by the United States decision to try to restart the stalled Namibian settlement initiative, the Western Contact

Group formulated a set of constitutional principles for Namibia.

On December 17 last year these were circulated to the various parties involved in the initiative South Africa, the frontline states, the political parties in Namibia and the South West African People's Organisation

Acceptance by the various parties would open the way to phase

two, the run-up to "free and fair" elections for an independent Namibia.

While it is understood that responses have been obtained from some of the political parties in Namibia and from South Africa, Swapo and the frontline states have not yet responded formally

It is also understood that the South African response amounted to qualified acceptance of the constitutional principles

Representatives of Swapo and the frontline states are due to meet in Lusaka today to discuss their responses to the constitutional proposals.

It is not yet certain whether they will pass on whatever decisions are taken to the Western Contact Group in time for a meeting of senior representatives of the group in Bonn on Monday and Tuesday

CAMP

OMEGITA

E. Post 23/1/82

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IGHT in the middle of the Caprivi trip — that 90km-long piece of land linking SWA/Namibia with Eastern Caprivi — is one of the strangest military camps in the world

It has a clothing factory, a bakery, a school, a church, a hospital and many little wooden houses called kimbos, neatly built in sandy rows beneath the trees

It is also populated mainly by little people

Omega is the place where the South African Defence Force trains Bushmen to fight in the war against Swapo

But it is much more than an army camp — it is a social experiment in which some of the world's most primitive people are being brought into the late 20th century

In the process, their culture is probably going to be destroyed, but there has been no alternative, for these are no ordinary Bushmen

Most of them are refugees from Angola, who have no connection with the other Bushmen clans in SWA/Namibia



They attached themselves to the departing South African forces in Angola in 1975, and refused to be left behind in the civil war, because of the fate they feared from both sides

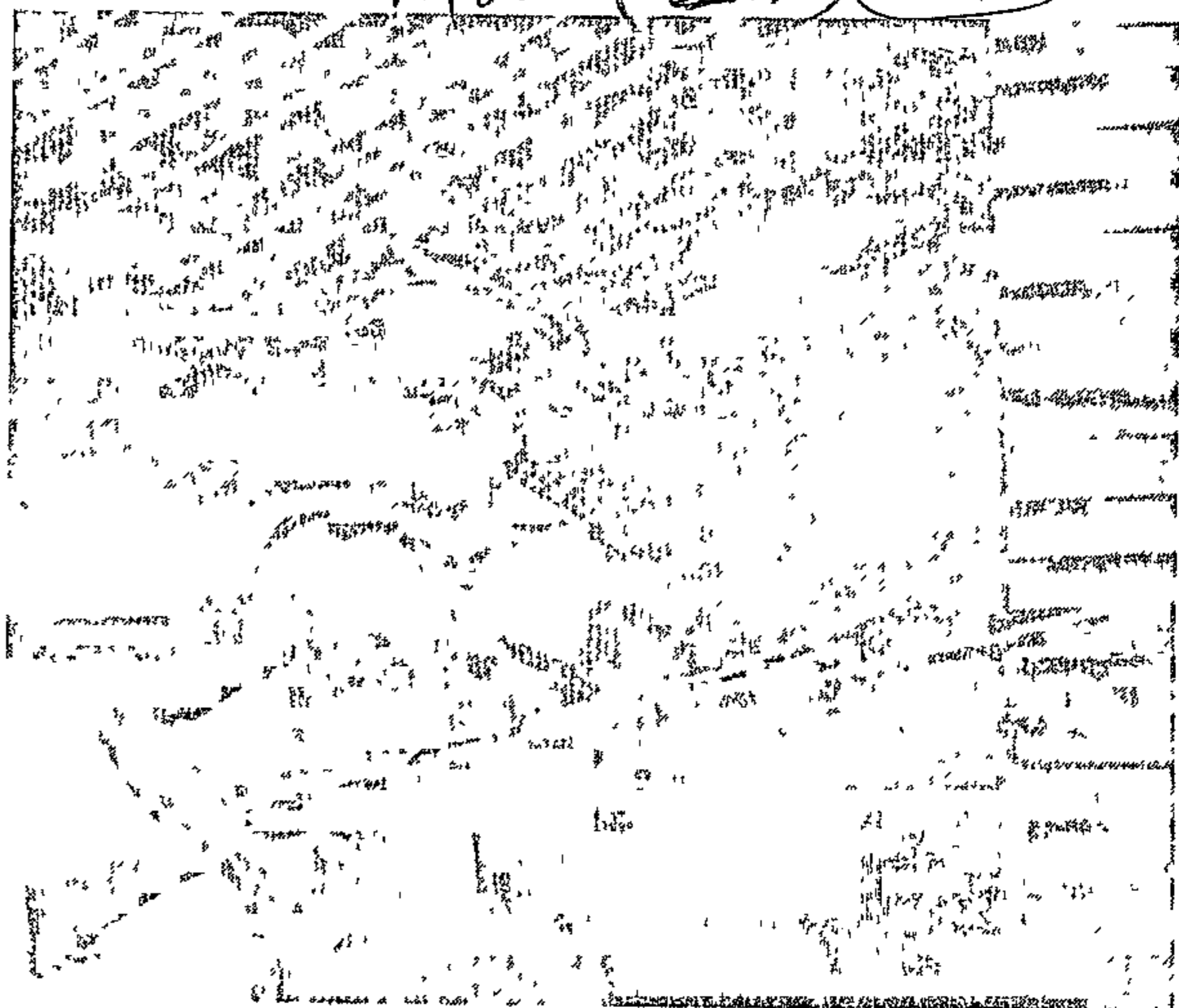
"They were often used as slaves by the local black people in Angola, and their experience has left us with a considerable problem — they call all black people 'Swapo'," Major Thys Butendag, second-in-command at Omega, told a group of visiting journalists recently

It was decided to establish the refugees at Omega, and the population grew rapidly as news of the camp spread through the bush

Today there are several thousand men, women and children living in family units, although the men are full-time soldiers

All are Bushmen, made up of two distinct types — the little yellow-skinned Kung Bushman and the Barakwena, or Water Bushman, who is tall, thin and very black

Major Butendag agreed that there was a distinct danger that the Bushmen's culture would be destroyed, but in the case of the Omega people



A Bushman soldier, wearing glasses, poses proudly with his automatic rifle on the newly-built stoep of his home in the Omega camp.

By Trevor Bisseker

there had been no alternative

"If we had refused to take them, they were doomed," he said

Military training for Bushmen began in the early '70s with 45 trackers at the old Alpha camp, but today the Bushmen get a full military training and are highly regarded in combat situations

They receive the same pay as other soldiers in the SADF, ranging from R400 a month upwards. A sergeant gets R800

In a demonstration we saw the firepower produced by a six-man patrol in a defensive ambush situation was quite staggering

The only concession to the Bushman concerns his pack

Because of his size he is not expected to carry the regulation load on patrol

There has been no terrorist activity in the Omega region since 1969

The Angola side of the border is deserted for hundreds of kilometres as a result of the civil war and the Bushmen like their Kavango neighbours are deployed with regular units in the operational area to the west

One of them was killed in Operation Protea

But it is still as trackers that the Bushmen are most valuable

They have an uncanny ability — almost a sixth sense — to detect the presence of an enemy, often predicting a contact minutes in advance

But although they are good soldiers they also have an unnervingly casual approach when they

believe they are in a safe area — laughing and joking, and even scurrying through the bush hunting for honey

There are about 200 whites at Omega, including the wives and children of SADF officers but no white fighting troops

All supplies are flown in from Pretoria for the village which is, in fact, in the middle of a nature reserve

The only other link is a single dirt road of unspeakable quality running from Rundu 280km to the west, to Katima Mulilo, a similar distance to the east

The nearest railhead is Grootfontein, 600km away

Communication with the Bushmen is in Afrikaans

Some of the white personnel have attempted to learn the Bushmen dialects, with their strange clicking and kissing sounds, but have not progressed too well



The Bushmen, on the other hand, soon acquire a working knowledge of Afrikaans, and the achievements of some of the children at school are remarkable

There are 500 pupils, housed in a collection of small, well-equipped wooden classrooms

Children of all ages are found in the various classes, which begin at nursery school level

Here the first rudimentary lessons in Afrikaans are given and children are prepared for the behaviour patterns that will be expected of them

School is not compulsory, but once a child is

enrolled he is expected to attend regularly and conform

From Sub A, the Transvaal syllabus is followed to the letter, up to Std 3

The exercise books we examined, with neat writing and colourful illustrations, were typical of those one would expect in any primary school

There are seven teachers — all national servicemen — enjoying a unique experience in which pupils in a class may range in ages from eight to 16

(There was a 14-year-old in the nursery section)

The children sang for us in their own languages and Afrikaans, and ended the programme in English with a strangely accented, 'We wish you a merry Christmas and a harpee' New Year'

Main sports interest is athletics, in which a sprinter has been timed at 10.7sec for 100 metres on the airstrip

Does he run barefoot or in running shoes?

'It depends on the temperature of the tarmac,' quipped the soldier-teacher

He did not say whether the temperature affected the sprinter's times

Another Bushman showed such promise over longer distances that he was sent to a regional meeting at Rundu, where he won the 3000m and earned a trip to the Defence championships

There he won the silver medal

The girls have a problem when it comes to sport

They are too short to play netball against other schools in the region

Strangely, the parents take very little interest in the school, perhaps be-

It's a far cry fromveld to the kimboos of Omega camp

© From Page 1

cause they feel it is beyond them

But fathers have accepted the responsibility for ensuring that their sons learn the bush lore that has enabled their people to survive down the ages

With the full co-operation of the SADF, they go off for periods in the bush together, in which the bow and arrow temporarily replace the automatic rifle

The move into modern times has been particularly unsettling for the Bushman women, who no longer have the dominant role they filled in the wilds

Largely through the efforts of the officers' wives, a little clothing factory has been established in the camp, in which Bushmen women are employed on a voluntary basis

They progress quickly from old hand-operated sewing machines to foot-pedal models and finally to modern electric ones, making all kinds of clothing and household items which are on sale in the camp



There is also a bakery where some of the women are employed

They have quickly grown to trust the doctors in the camp hospital, and there is usually a group of mothers awaiting attention for their babies

The tiny babies at the hospital fascinate visitors. Their average weight at birth is about 2kg

For all the Bushmen,

converting to even this fairly rough version of modern life has required enormous adjustments

The camp authorities soon found to their consternation that Bushmen saw nothing wrong in theft, because most of them had never lived in anything but a family environment

Simple modern amenities, like toilets, were unknown to them

Liquor is also something of a problem, and there is a canteen limit of two beers on Bushmen soldiers. They cannot handle more than that



Some of them had nasty early encounters with whisky, for which one Bushman paid R70 a bottle to an unscrupulous vendor

Money, too, is a new experience

The Bushmen spend their pay on food, clothes and luxuries like hi-fi sets

One soldier proudly showed us his nicely furnished kimbo, on which he had spent R500 adding a covered stoep

Another substantial item of expenditure is a new wife, for which the going rate is about R400

The Bushmen have become involved in the running of the camp in a type of town board, which also serves as a court

Fortunately there has been little serious crime, as the Bushmen cannot stand being locked up, and punishments are mostly in the form of fines

One murder accused had to be taken in custody to Rundu for trial

The most severe form of punishment in the community is banishment

That is a disaster for people who have never known another permanent home

What would happen to the Bushmen if Swapo took control of SWA/Namibia in a settlement election?

Nobody at Omega likes to think of such a possibility, but one had the impression that if the SADF were to pull out, the Bushmen would refuse to be left behind

Their hatred and fear of Swapo are that strong

There would then be a strong temptation in the SADF to fall in with their wishes, and build another Omega, somewhere in South Africa

Namibia turns on Angola's tap

221
S. Trilune
24/1/72
ALAN DUNN
reports from Windhoek
of the Tribune Africa News
Service

NAMIBIAN authorities are pumping millions of cubic metres of water from the Calueque scheme in Angola to relieve drought - stricken Ovambo.

The territory's Department of Water Affairs is drawing water from the Cunene under an agreement made with the Angolan Government before the MPLA came to power.

This emerged at a Press conference this week addressed by the member of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers in charge of water affairs, Hans Jurgen von Hase.

Officials revived the Calueque water source, which is now supplying half the Ovambo population, late last year by using installations and a water route that have been dormant for years.

Mr von Hase refused to say whether or not the scheme was being tapped with Angolan permission.

"But it is an old agreement between Angola and us that we can take water at that point," he said.

In spite of the international Cunene project deal, however, water from the Calueque scheme did not run to Ovambo after

Angola's civil war. An alternative scheme, supplying only 10 percent of Calueque's potential, was built in the late seventies from the "hippo pool" in the Cunene River below Ruacana Falls.

Mr von Hase said the water from Calueque had solved "big problems" in Ovambo. "We supply half the population through that state scheme and the flow is so strong that we can fill all pans, dams and reservoirs. They are all full."

The Olushandja Dam is north-west Ovambo, which had a capacity of about 40 million cubic metres, already had four million cubic metres of water pumped into it.

"As soon as it reaches eight million, which will happen soon, it becomes high enough to pump to the southern (Ovambo) canals."

The drought on the Namibia-Angola border has had a marked effect on the bush war in Ovambo.

A security forces spokesman said a drop in the number of guerrilla incidents in the last nine months was partly attributable to the drought.

"We are also beginning to see the effects of Swapo's losses, roughly 1400 have died each year for the last two years."

The dry conditions in Ovambo favoured security forces engaged in counter-insurgency operations for several reasons:

- Food and water were not readily available to insurgents, who either had to carry their supplies or were restricted to areas where people supported them.

- Swapo's infiltration routes were limited to riverbeds or waterpoints, reducing the search areas.

- Insurgents no longer had the cover of dense foliage in which to operate and the dry ground made it easier for security forces to track.

- The intense heat cut the guerrilla's daily radius and caused fatigue. They had to discard equipment and weapons to escape the fresh trackers pursuing them who were deployed by helicopter in a "leap-frog" system.

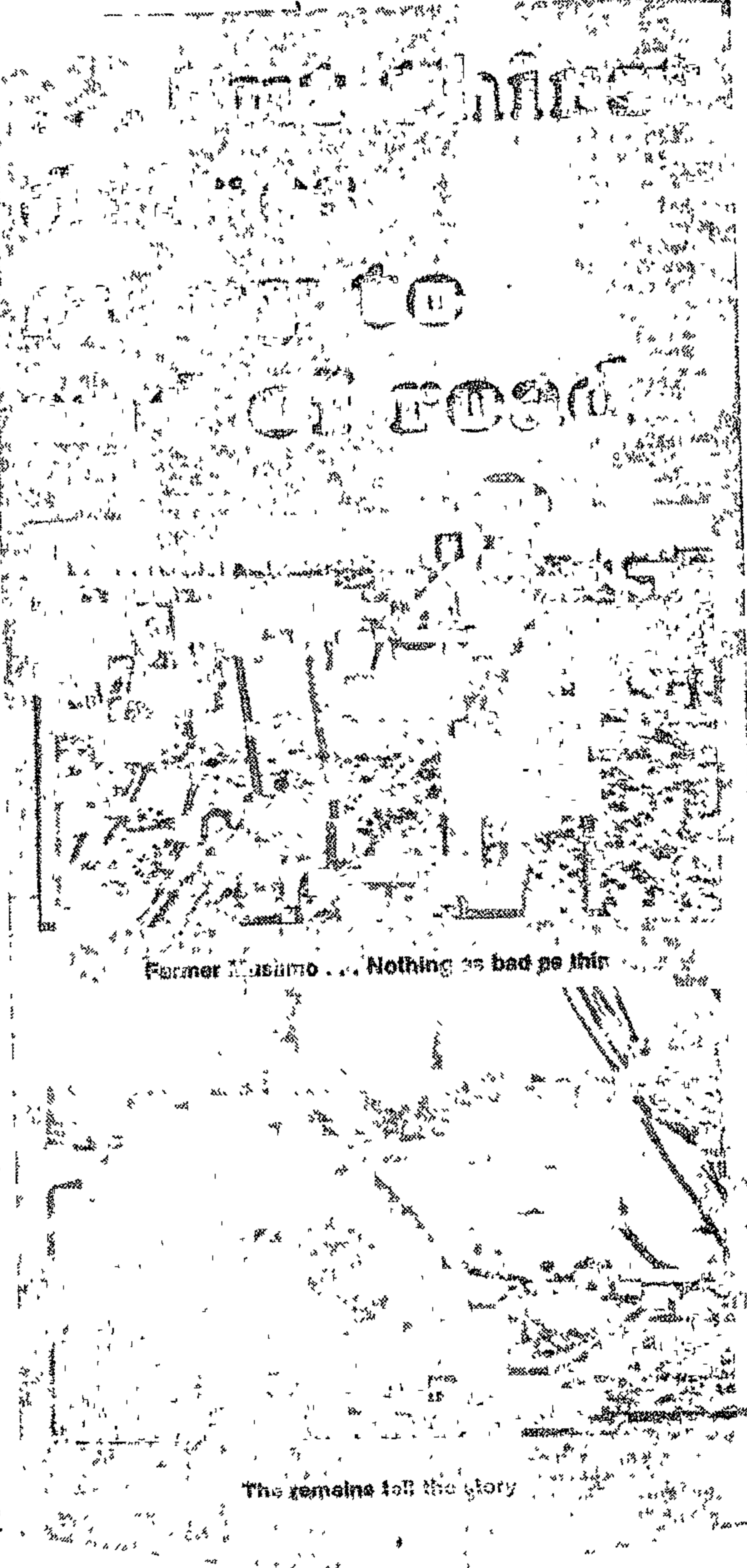
About 15 Swapo insurgents had committed suicide in the last three months. Medical officers said the violent and irrational behaviour displayed by these men indicated symptoms of extreme heat fatigue.

The drought also had disadvantages for security forces:

- Troops on operations had to be supplied with water regularly and, where there was no water points, this was done by helicopter. This caused loss of surprise and consumed helicopter-hours.

- Hot sand and rocks affected the paws of tracker dogs, which had to be replaced hours sooner than under normal conditions.

The spokesman said security forces were ready at any time to switch to wet-weather tactics. Ram helped Swapo by providing water and dense foliage and by washing out their tracks. Poor weather affected air operations and the air transport of troops.



Former Lusitania ... Nothing is bad as this

The remains tell the story

By PETER HONEY, Tribune Africa News Service

FAMINE and war have driven thousands of people from rural Koakoland to shelter in the only notable town in the 50 000 square kilometre region — Opuwo, meaning, literally, "the end of the road".

They live in patchwork hovels of cardboard, sacking and sticks — often as many as six in a beehive hut little larger than a doghouse.

They are the Ovahimba and Herero people of Namibia's most north-western region which has been devastated by drought. Some parts have not seen rain in six years.

population each month. Then there are supplies of fat, sugar and — like," Mr Imus Smit said.

If the situation regarding human population is good, it is certain that the cattle population is steadily dying out.

Flying over the thorn scrub mopane bush between Opuwo

24/1/82

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Opuwo, the capital of Kaokoland, had a population of 400 three years ago. Now 4 000 are crammed into the rambling, dusty collection of littered streets, houses and shacks.

The influx of war and drought refugees has meant that there are about eight squatters to every resident townsman.

Opuwo is little more than a military, police and administrative centre with a population of about 50 whites. There are about 100 brick houses. Dotted among these buildings are the squatter shanties and wooden huts built by Angolan refugees who have moved in since the civil war there.

But Opuwo also has a hospital with 132 beds and four military doctors serving a population of about 15 000 in an area nearly twice the size of Lesotho.

In spite of the drought, which killed 40 000 cattle last year, few people have been admitted to the hospital for malnutrition.

"We have 80 patients and only one, a child of 18 months, is being treated for gastro-enteritis brought on by malnutrition," a military doctor said this week.

"It is perhaps surprising that the incidence of malnutrition is so low.

"I can ascribe this to one factor — that nearly all babies are breast-fed until the age of two," he said.

Opuwo hospital has not had any deaths directly attributable to starvation, although some adults have died from diseases contracted because their resistance was low.

However, as Kaokoland is undoubtedly the region in Namibia least penetrated by Western civilisation, one of the doctors conceded that many rural Ovahimbas probably would not seek help in Opuwo if they were starving.

The head of the Herero administration said 75 percent of the population was dependant on Government feeding schemes.

"The administration distributes 16 tons of milled meal to the rural

the southernmost region of Otjokovares, one cannot see so much as a stub of grass in the baking red soil.

The unique Kaokoland elephants are there, with apparently nothing to eat, but there is no sign of cattle — the mainstay of the Herero and Ovahimba societies.

Kraals stand deserted, the bleached grey stick huts barren as skeletons. Then you are in the district of the Otjokovares.

More than 400 people live here, in settlements seething in the heat and stench of rotting carcasses.

Most of the cattle are owned by Jonas Musaso, who began farming in the district shortly before the drought of 1962. —

"This drought cannot be compared with anything before. My father and mother cannot remember a drought as bad as this," Mr Musaso said.

The only market for Kaokoland cattle is the meat processing factory at Oshakati. Because of veterinary regulations preventing the spread of foot-and-mouth disease and lung sickness, no cattle may be exported south of a fence running across southern Kaokoland.

"The zebras used to live here and our traditional water and grazing lands were south of the fence. Now we are where the zebras used to be and they are where the water is," Mr Musaso complains.

But the wild animals are suffering in the drought as well. Each side of the "great white road" running northwards to the Angolan border lie the carcasses of zebra, kudu and oryx — trapped behind a low stock fence which, in their weakness, they are unable to jump.

A senior member of Otjokovares' community, Langman Muzuma, says the feeding must stop.

"What does it help to keep feeding the cattle if they are going to die? The Government should rather slaughter all the cattle, or let them die so that we can prepare for the war which is going to come," Mr Muzuma says.

Cubans will be withdrawn 'if SA ends raids'

Cape Times 25/11/82

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Own Correspondent

LISBON — Angola would seek the repatriation of the 20 000 strong Cuban expeditionary force if South Africa ceased its constant cross-border incursions from Namibia/SWA a leading Angolan Government official has said

Lucio Lara, the Marxist regime's main ideologue, made this clear during a visit to Moscow last week, according to a report from the official Angolan news agency Angop

This is the first time any Luandan official has publicly admitted an interest in seeing the Cuban troops withdrawn

Diplomatic relations

His remarks coincided with a Lisbon newspaper report quoting reliable sources that Angola and Washington would soon establish diplomatic relations a move until now always hampered by the Cuban presence in the former Portuguese colony

The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, met last week in Paris with Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, to discuss a settlement of the Namibian question

Although Washington denied it there were rumours at the time that the two men would also be talking about the establishment of diplomatic relations

Mr Lara in Moscow for talks on Soviet military and economic assistance to Angola was quoted as saying the Paris meeting between Mr Jorge and Dr Crocker represented a first step forward by both sides in the normalization of relations

He also said last Wednesday that it was South Africa's fault that the Angolan Government had not yet moved to end the military aid extended by the friendly government of Cuba a reference to the Cuban force sent by Fidel Castro during the civil war after Angolan independence six years ago

His remarks were apparently ignored by the Moscow media, possibly because they displeased the Soviet leadership, which would prefer to see their proxies the Cuban soldiers remain in place, and Angop distributed the text of Mr Lara's remarks only yesterday

Meanwhile, in an interview published in Lisbon on Friday, the Angolan rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, made it clear that the withdrawal of the Cubans was the only condition his Unita movement placed on the opening of peace negotiations with the ruling MPLA-Workers' Party

He disclosed that in spite of the Clark Amendment, Unita was receiving US Government assistance in its struggle against the Marxist regime

Swapo ^{(221) star} persuaded to work ^{25/1/82} with West

The Star's Africa News Service
LUSAKA — Top representatives of Frontline States and Kenya and Nigeria are understood to have persuaded Swapo to continue to negotiate for peace in Namibia through the Western contact group.

The Foreign Ministers and other representatives of eight countries met in Lusaka at the weekend with Swapo leader Sam Nujoma to work out a common response to the Western contact group's latest proposals on Namibia.

SUPPORT

Sources at the meeting said it appeared Mr Nujoma had been persuaded not to abandon the negotiations for peace and to continue to use the contact group channel for further talks.

Although the delegates reaffirmed their support for Swapo's armed struggle in Namibia more emphasis was placed on a negotiated settlement.

ATTITUDE

It was agreed that South Africa's attitude remained the major stumbling block to peace in the territory.

However, observers interpreted a statement by Tanzania's Foreign Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, that an imminent agreement depended on Pretoria as an indication that the joint response might contain an olive branch to the South African Government.

The response, which still has to go to the various governments before it is released, will almost certainly put the ball squarely in Pretoria's court to make some concessions if a settlement is to be reached this year.

Peter Sullivan, The Star's Political Correspondent, reports from Cape Town that South Africa has still not formally responded to the Western contact group's proposals on phase one of the new settlement deal.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today denied emphatically that the Government's decision had been communicated.

"We have not yet communicated our decision and it will not be communicated today, that I can assure you," he said.

TALKS

It is believed the Cabinet will ratify the response at its last pre-parliamentary session meeting tomorrow.

In Bonn, Swapo and the Frontline States today delivered a "constructive" response to the constitutional proposals.

The Western contact group was therefore able to start its two-day meeting in Bonn.

West German official spokesman said the response from the Africans and Swapo, which arrived early today, was "a constructive one," a description which surprised observers, reports The Star's London Bureau.

PW expected to speak on SWA

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RDM 25/1/82

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to make an announcement this week on the present Western initiative for an internationally acceptable solution for South West Africa.

According to top sources in Windhoek Mr Botha will make known the South African Government's attitude to the first phase of the present initiative which concerns a constitution for an independent Namibia.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Dame Hough, met local parties last week after consulting the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

He briefed them on the recent London meeting with top American diplomats

There appears to be acceptance in principle of Phase 1 by all the SWA parties except the National Party of SWA and the Herstigte Nasionale Party

The National Party, which apparently made its views known directly to some representatives of the Western contact group, rejects the constitutional proposals because they do not take into account the ethnic differences of the SWA population, nor make provision for ethnic representation

The revised constitutional proposals, presented to SWA parties before Christmas, make provision for a one-man, two-vote election to form a Constituent Assembly which would decide on a constitution for an independent Namibia

Voters will have one vote on a national basis for the party they choose, and another in the constituency where they live

Reject

The proposals reject outright a confederation for an independent Namibia but make provision for the possibility of a federal system

The National Party of SWA has recently mooted splitting SWA into two parts with ethnically representative authorities

The HNP rejects independence totally for SWA and refuses to deal with the United Nations. It believes SWA should be a fifth province of South Africa

According to sources South Africa is "fairly reasonably" disposed to the constitutional proposals

If South Africa accepts Phase 1, the Western contact group can move forward into detailed negotiations on Phase 2, which concerns the deployment of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) which will supervise elections in the territory

This phase is expected to be far trickier than Phase 1 because it concerns the thorny issue of UN impartiality

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, has said on a number of occasions the DTA has no problem with Phase 1 of the plan but it must be satisfied that there will be an objective referee in an internationally supervised election for independence

Delegates from the six African Frontline States — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — attended the meeting with Kenya, Nigeria and Swapo

Details of the response were not disclosed, but the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, said they would be given shortly to the Western contact group on SWA — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — through their diplomatic missions in Lusaka — Sapa-Reuter

Africa's response to Five

LUSAKA — Representatives of eight black African countries and the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, agreed last night on a common response to Western proposals for a peaceful independence settlement in South West Africa

Kaokoland's agony

Area 26/1/62 (2/11)

Argus Africa
News Service

PWUO. — Famine and war have driven thousands of people from rural Kaokoland to shelter in the only notable town in the 0 000 square km region, Opuwo, meaning 'the end of the road'.

Population of about 400 people three years ago about 15 000 in an area nearly twice the size of Lesotho. In spite of the drought which official sources say killed 40 000 cattle last year alone, few people have been admitted to the hospital suffering from malnutrition.

'We have 80 patients at present, and only one — a child of 15 months — is being treated for gastro-enteritis brought on by malnutrition,' a military doctor said.

BREAST-FED

'It is perhaps surprising that the incidence of malnutrition is so low in Kaokoland. We have no cases of kwashiorkor or marasmus here, while in some parts of South Africa these diseases are a problem.

But Opuwo also has a hospital — 132 beds and four military doctors

here to one factor — that nearly all babies are breast-fed until about the age of two.

Opuwo Hospital has not had any deaths directly attributable to starvation, although some adults have died from diseases contracted because their resistance was low.

However, as Kaokoland is undoubtedly the region in SWA least penetrated by Western civilisation, one of the doctors conceded that many rural Ovahimbas probably would not seek help in Opuwo if they were starving.

TOO LATE

He said reports had been received of people dying of starvation, but these reports are always at least two weeks old, by which time it is too late to investigate them.

But if the situation regarding the human population is uncertain, it is certain that the cattle population is steadily dying out.

ELEPHANTS

Flying less than 40 m above the thorn scrub and mopane bush between Opuwo and the southern-most region of Otjokovares, one cannot see so much as a stub of grass in the baking red soil.

THE SPREAD OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND HUNG

The unique Kaokoland elephants are there, with supplies of fat, sugar and the like, Mr Tinus Smit said.

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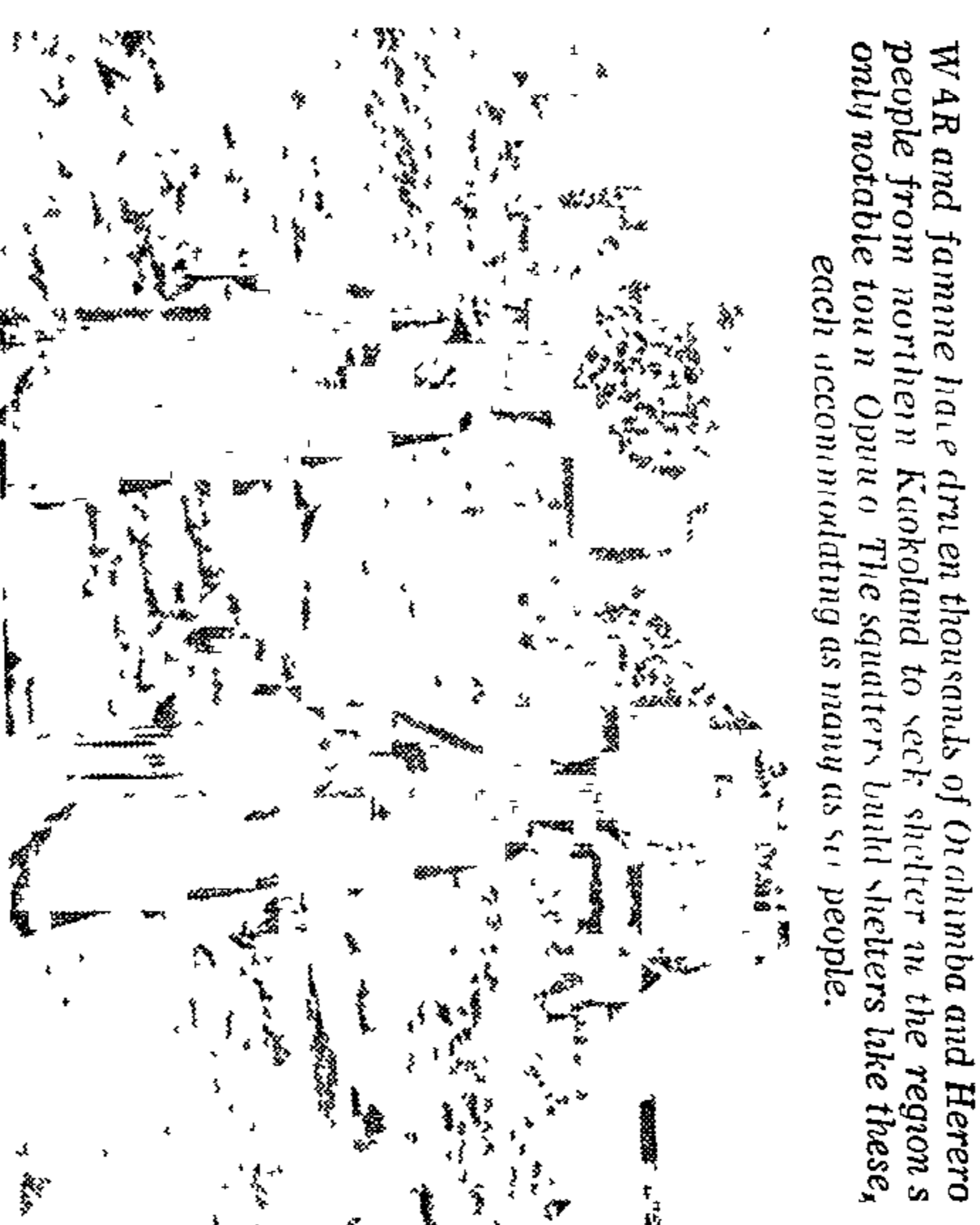
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WAR and famine have driven thousands of Ovahimba and Herero people from northern Kaokoland to seek shelter in the region's only notable town Opuwo. The squatters built shelters like these, each accommodating as many as 50 people.



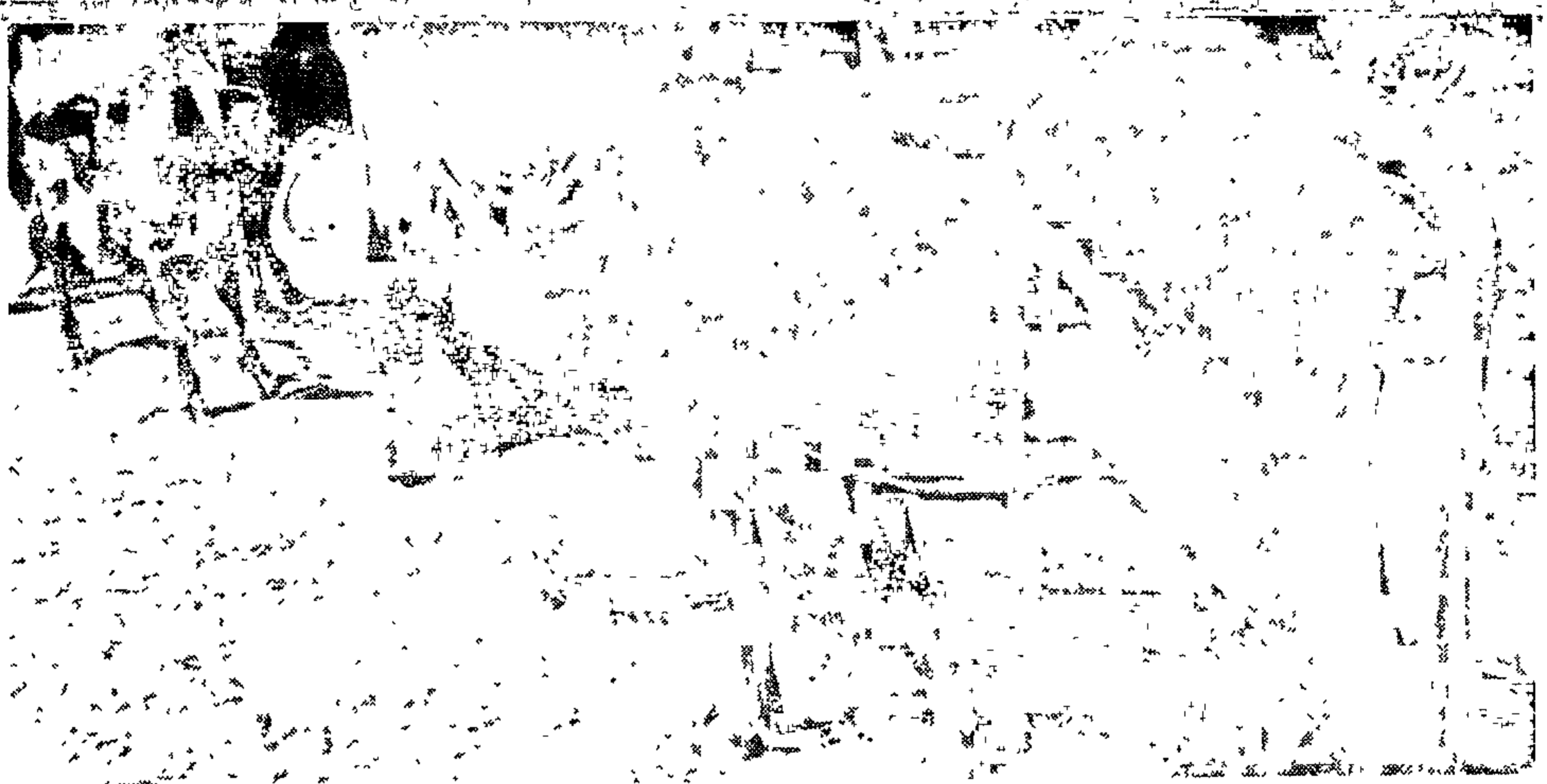
AT Otjokovare in southern Kaokoland the Herero people use any means at their disposal to carry feed to their stock. About 2 000 died in this area last year.



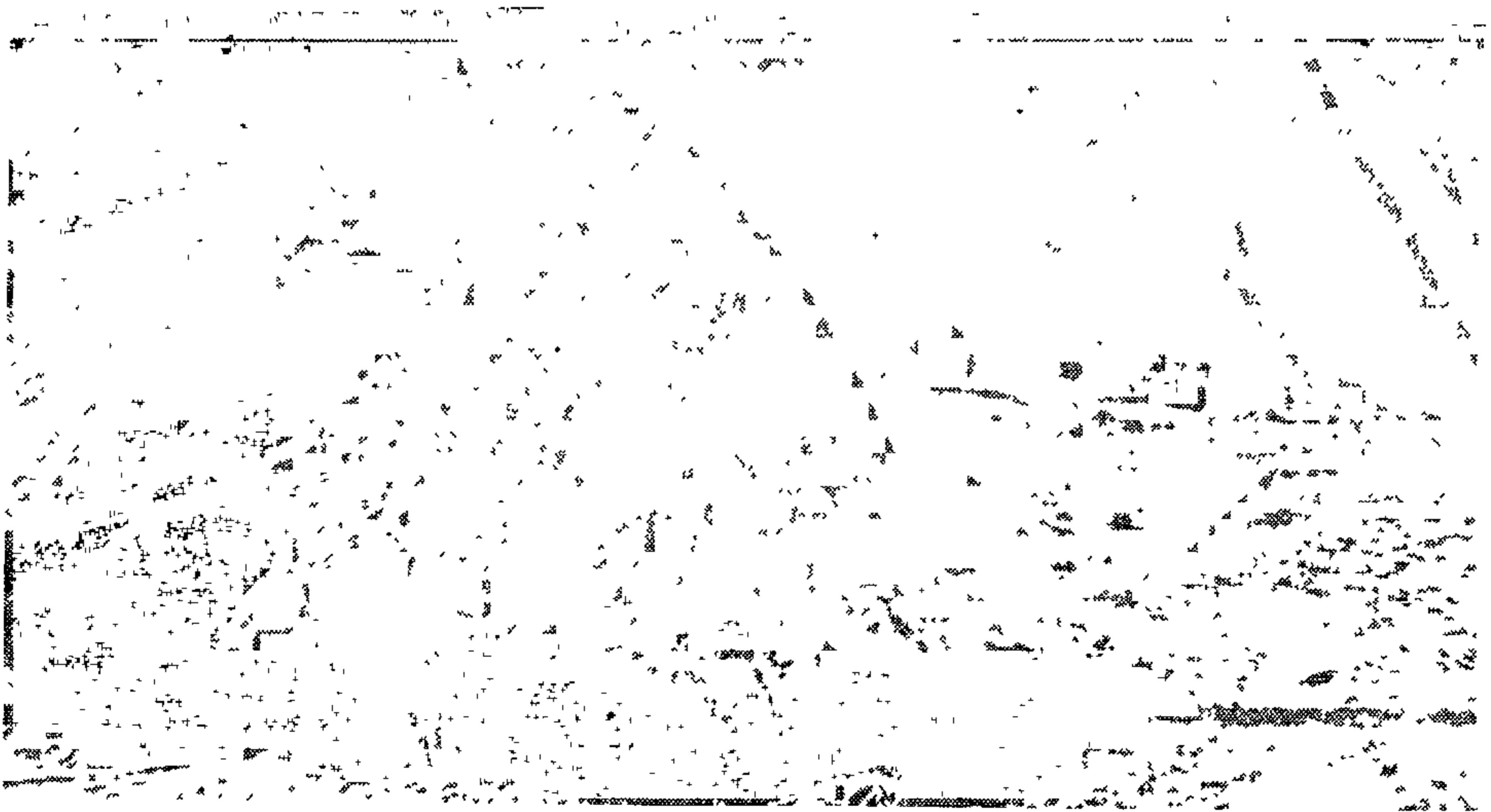
Argus

26/1/82

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SOME of these cattle in southern Kaokoland might be dead by the end of next month in spite of emergency feeding Scores of carcasses surrounded this feeding station



THE face of death in drought-stricken Kaokoland About 40 000 cattle died last year in this region, the worst hit in South West Africa's drought.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president Mr Peter Kalangula is a key figure in closed talks, held today in the northern SWA/Namibian town of Tsumeb to form a new political party aimed at bridging ethnicity.

Mr Kalangula has indicated his involvement in the proposed new party will not mean his breaking away from the DTA.

He views the new organisation not as an alternative to the DTA but "as an improvement, perhaps".

A senior member of the DTA dominated Ministers' Council, Mr Tara Imbili, who is also an executive member of Mr Kalangula's Ovambo-based National Democratic Party, was involved in arranging the talks.

Rumours that DTA vice-chairman and leader of the alliance's powerful Herero bloc, Mr Kuama Riruako, is also attending the conference could not be confirmed. Mr Kalangula said the idea of consolidating political groups outside the DTA began when he and Mr Imbili

Split in DTA is denied

Star 26/1/82

were outvoted in an Executive Committee meeting in November when they proposed turning the DTA into a single party. Mr Kalangula has been under increasing pressure from churches in Ovambo to eradicate apartheid which persists in white-run local government.

"We would like to accommodate as many political groups as possible, and if we can agree to form a new party, it will have to cross ethnic and racial lines," Mr Kalangula said. He denied he was attempting to form a pressure group within the DTA.

MARTZBURG — If there was no Namibian settlement in the next eight months the United States would wash its hands of South Africa.

This warning was given to a meeting of the South African Institute for International Affairs in Mairitzburg yesterday by noted American political scientist Professor Robert Rotberg. The US had invested so much in a settlement that it wanted to see that settlement come to fruition or wash its hands of South Africa, he said. Professor Rotberg said the Soviets did not

By John D'Oliveira The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has denied that it pressured the South African Government into accepting the Western contact group's constitutional principles for SWA/Namibia.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that reports in South Africa had raised the issue of whether the US had put diplomatic pressure on South Africa in order to obtain a "positive response" to the constitutional proposals. He said the State Department would not comment on the "nature or the substance" of these reports because it never com-

US denies pressuring Pretoria

Star 26/1/82

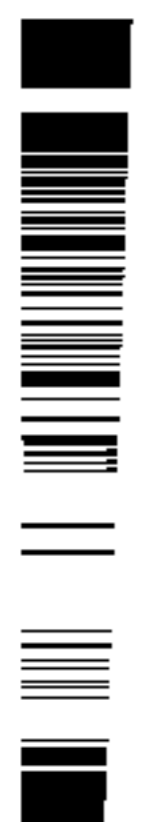
mented on diplomatic exchanges. "We would note, however, that the use of diplomatic pressure is not part of our dialogue with the South African Government and would therefore not be relevant or appropriate in the current discussion on Namibia." On Friday the South

African Ambassador to the US, Mr Donald Sole, met Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stuessel and handed him the South African response to the revised constitutional proposals.

Neither the State Department nor the South African Embassy here would comment on the meeting — or the subject discussed.

However, it is understood that South Africa accepted the constitutional proposal, but with qualifications. It was asked to reconsider these qualifications.

This was done almost immediately and it is understood Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker was able to take an even more positive response to the Western contact group meeting in Bonn yesterday and today.



Soldiers Star sentenced after ~~279~~ assaults ~~(221)~~

The Star's Africa
News Service

GROOTFONTEIN —
Three national ser-
vicemen were given
suspended sentences at
a court martial in
Grootfontein today for
assaulting a Catholic
Brother and a nun
during a "40-days" cele-
bration

Lance-Corporal Wil-
lem Marthinus van Zyl
(21) was stripped of
his rank and sentenced
to 120 days' detention.
The entire penalty was
suspended for two
years

Rifleman Lukas Al-
bertus Labuschagne
(19) and Rifleman Er-
nest John Gertenbach
(21) were each senten-
ced to 120 days' deten-
tion, suspended for
three years

The three soldiers, of
16 Maintenance Unit,
had pleaded guilty.

Their appearance fol-
lowed an incident near
Otavi on November 6
when they were cele-
brating the fact that
they had only 40 more
days of national ser-
vice

Colonel van der Walt
and two assessors
found that Van Zyl had
prodded a young
Ovambo-speaking
woman, Miss Agnes
Katanga, on the but-
tocks with a stick.

Labuschagne pulled
Sister Anatolia Arugod-
hi's veil from her head
and threw it to the
ground. Gertenbach re-
moved Brother Wil-
helm Dickmann's
glasses from his face
and hit him on the
arm.

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of the country and also through a pr...
ness is the productivity of the workers. So much for...
and take into account have a very good argument against
it the country as partake from a country to increase the real
and the workers without leaving to decrease the workers in...
and.



Namibia party jibs at Act

221 Staw
28/1/82

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — For the second time in two weeks, Namibia's Herero-based socialist party, the SWA National Union, is in conflict with the authorities over the month-old Prohibition of Meetings Act.

The party, the oldest "liberation movement" in Namibia, has postponed a rally scheduled for Sunday because it fears prosecution under the Act.

Swanu also intends finding "alternative ways" to hold its central committee meeting on Saturday, says its new president, Mr Moses Katjuongua.

The problems arose when Windhoek's chief magistrate, Mr W H Visser, insisted that Swanu submit a declaration of committal under the Act.

The Swanu executive

declined, postponing its rally.

"We would like to make it absolutely clear that Swanu has no intention now, or in the future, of submitting any document of this kind which would be a capitulation and a humiliation," Mr Katjuongua said last night.

When notifying the magistrate of its intention to hold the meeting, Swanu had submitted a draft of its new constitution. It was found later that a page had been inadvertently omitted.

After the matter had been rectified, the magistrate called for the declaration of committal.

The Act forbids any organisation to hold a meeting if it supports or approves political, social or economic change through violence or force.

'Positive' SA reply, says UK

SWA: Way

open for phase two

Cape Times

27/1/82

(221)

**By ORMANDE
POLLOK
Political Staff**

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to phase one of the SWA/Namibian independence process and transmitted its attitude to the Western Five yesterday.

The reply, possibly with qualifications, but nevertheless opening the way for phase two — regarded as the most difficult stage — was handed to senior representatives of the five contact nations at lunchtime yesterday in Cape Town.

Although there is a

blanket of secrecy about the actual content of the reply, it is believed that if there are any 'hangovers' from phase one which might affect the overall independence process, they will now be dealt with in phase two.

From London, Sapa-Reuters reports that the British Foreign Office yesterday described the South African Government's response as "both helpful and constructive in a positive spirit".

Cabinet

Ormande Pollok writes that South Africa's reply was formulated at a special cabinet meeting in Cape Town on Monday and then finalized at the "normal" cabinet meeting

yesterday morning.

Phase one deals with the constitutional aspects of the highly complicated independence process, and it is believed the reply will consolidate a foundation on which phase two can be built.

This phase deals with the most delicate and controversial aspects of the protracted negotiations for the independence of the disputed territory — the United Nations supervision of the first elections and the deployment and size of the UN Transitional Assistance Group forces (Untag).

Yesterday's reply to the independence proposals was immediately transmitted to the capitals of the US, Britain, Germany, France and Canada, as well as to a meeting of the contact group in Bonn.

Complication

This meeting started in the German capital on Monday and it was generally expected that South Africa's reply would have been sent there. The fact that it was only sent yesterday indicates that there was some last-minute complication which now appears either to have been solved or transferred to phase two.

It is common knowledge that the internal parties as well as Swapo have opposed the concept of a dual-election system, and it is possible that this might have been the hitch.

A full statement on South Africa's reply is not expected because it has become the custom since the latest "peace" initiative was started by the US

It is felt in diplomatic as well as political quarters that negotiations over the Untag forces could become the greatest stumbling block in the way of independence for the territory.

South Africa is vitally concerned about Cuban forces in Angola and the monitoring of Swapo activity across the border.

Swapo has been insisting that it has bases in Ovambo which South African military authorities contradict — and Angola has not agreed to UN monitoring on its side of the border.

The duties of the Untag forces in the case of a Swapo incursion across the Angolan border has also been a sensitive issue. The South African Government as well as the internal parties fear that local Ovambo tribesmen will be intimidated to vote for Swapo unless there is adequate UN control.

Hard line

There is also concern about the composition of the Untag forces and which countries will be supplying the troops.

South Africa has taken a hard line on the role of the United Nations in supervising the elections, and in a recent letter to the new Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, as much as said that UN impartiality in the whole process was a prerequisite for settlement.

It is nevertheless felt in political circles that even though South Africa may

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A full statement on South Africa's reply is not expected because it has become the custom since the latest 'peace' initiative was started by the US to maintain a diplomatic silence on important developments in the negotiations.

It is felt that the peace talks involving the Carter administration were hampered by constant "leaks" of delicate information

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It is nevertheless felt in political circles that even though South Africa may have agreed to phase one of the settlement process, there is still a long way to go to independence.

Sapa-Reuters in London





reported that the British Foreign Office was unable to confirm that the South African reply would be discussed in Bonn by contact group officials who were due to end a two day meeting last night

Objections

The contact group officials had before them the response delivered by the frontline states and Swapo, which is reported to contain objections to the proposal for a constitution as'cumbly elected on constituency results and proportional representation

The "frontline" states and Swapo are understood to be pressing for a simple one man one vote procedure rather than a split system which could favour representation by minority parties

'Both replies will now be further considered' said the spokesman in London

The contact groups deadline of January 31 for agreement on phase one — which lays out constitutional principles and electoral procedures for the territories independence — now seems unlikely to be achieved

'We now have to maintain the pace of the negotiations and keep going until there is agreement,' said one British Government source

Complex issues

From Bonn, Sapa-Reporter reports that the contact group members yesterday extended their meeting on the proposals

A West German Foreign Ministry statement said contact-group officials had received the South African response

The Western officials on Monday examined the response by black African states to complex constitutional issues involved in reaching a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia. Their two day meeting had been scheduled to end yesterday

The African response was formulated by eight black African states and Swapo at a meeting in Lusaka last weekend

Officials said the Western group could not comment on either reply. They were unable to give any information on the contents of the response from Pretoria which was transmitted to Bonn yesterday

Group's solution

The West German Foreign Minister, Mr Genscher, said yesterday that Bonn rejected a unilateral solution to the SWA/Namibia issue as an important contribu-

points then "it should be made clear to Swapo and the frontline states that the whole thing might fall through"

Dr Crocker said the US had done everything to accommodate Swapo and was not willing to compromise any more, the source said

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At this point, Mr Genscher called an unscheduled meeting in an attempt to heal the rift, a spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry said

'Necessary'

"Problems within the contact group and difficulties arising from the African responses to the Western constitutional proposals made the direct intervention of Herr Genscher necessary," the official said

During the meeting, Mr Genscher urged officials of the contact group to increase their efforts to find a "speedy and peaceful solution" to the SWA/Namibia problem

Officials of the Western countries resumed talks as soon as South Africa's response was received from Cape Town about 4 pm SA time

The West German Government thought the frontline states' reply was "constructive", but by last night had not passed official opinion on the South African reply

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"We now have to maintain the pace of the negotiations and keep going until there is agreement," said one British Government source

Complex issues

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A West German Foreign Ministry statement said contact-group officials had received the South African response

The Western officials on Monday examined the response by black African states to complex constitutional issues involved in reaching a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia. Their two-day meeting had been scheduled to end yesterday

The African response was formulated by eight black African states and Swapo at a meeting in Lusaka last weekend

Officials said the Western group would not comment on either reply. They were unable to give any information on the contents of the response from Pretoria, which was transmitted to Bonn yesterday

Quick solution

The West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, told the contact group officials yesterday that Bonn regarded a quick solution to the SWA/Namibia issue as an important contribution to stability and progress in Southern Africa, the statement said

Bruce Stephenson reports from London that the United States came out firmly on South Africa's side as the SWA/Namibia peace process ran into major snags in Bonn yesterday

The reply caused no problem for the Bonn meeting of officials of the Western contact group, said a German Foreign Ministry spokesman

But a demand from Swapo and the "frontline" states for the removal of clauses protecting minority rights and incorporating a dual-election system caused a split within the group which needed the direct intervention of Mr Genscher

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West German Foreign Ministry sources said the American team, led by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, told the meeting that if South Africa was not willing to compromise on those two

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reported that the British Foreign Office was unable to confirm that the South African reply would be discussed in Bonn by contact group officials who were due to end a two-day meeting last night

Objections

The contact group officials had before them the response delivered by the front-line states and Swapo, which is reported to contain objections to the proposals for a constituent assembly elected on constituency results and proportional representation

The "frontline" states and Swapo are understood to be pressing for a simple, one man, one vote procedure rather than a split system which could favour representation by minority parties

"Both replies will now be further considered," said the spokesman in London

The contact group's deadline of January 31 for agreement on phase one — which lays out constitutional principles and electoral procedures for the territory's independence — now seems unlikely to be achieved

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'Positive' SA reply, says UK

SWA: Way

open for phase two

CAPL TIMES

27/1/82

221

By **ORMANDE POLLOK**
Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to phase one of the SWA/Namibian independence process and transmitted its attitude to the Western Five yesterday.

The reply, possibly with qualifications, but nevertheless opening the way for phase two — regarded as the most difficult stage — was handed to senior representatives of the five contact nations at lunchtime yesterday in Cape Town.

Although there is a

blanket of secrecy about the actual content of the reply, it is believed that if there are any 'hangovers' from phase one which might affect the overall independence process, they will now be dealt with in phase two.

From London, Sapa-Reuter reports that the British Foreign Office yesterday described the South African Government's response as "both helpful and constructive in a positive spirit".

Cabinet

Ormande Pollok writes that South Africa's reply was formulated at a special cabinet meeting in Cape Town on Monday and then finalized at the "normal" cabinet meeting

yesterday morning.

Phase one deals with the constitutional aspects of the highly complicated independence process, and it is believed the reply will consolidate a foundation on which phase two can be built.

This phase deals with the most delicate and controversial aspects of the protracted negotiations for the independence of the disputed territory — the United Nations supervision of the first elections and the deployment and size of the UN Transitional Assistance Group forces (Untag).

Yesterday's reply to the independence proposals was immediately transmitted to the capitals of the US, Britain, Germany, France and Canada, as well as to a meeting of the contact group in Bonn.

Complication

This meeting started in the German capital on Monday and it was generally expected that South Africa's reply would have been sent there. The fact that it was only sent yesterday indicates that there was some last-minute complication which now appears either to have been solved or transferred to phase two.

It is common knowledge that the internal parties as well as Swapo have opposed the concept of a dual-election system, and it is possible that this might have been the hitch.

A full statement on South Africa's reply is not expected because it has become the custom since the latest "peace" initiative was started by the US to maintain a diplomatic silence on important developments in the negotiations.

It is felt that the peace talks involving the Carter administration were hampered by constant 'leaks' of delicate information.

It is felt in diplomatic as well as political quarters that negotiations over the Untag forces could become the greatest stumbling block in the way of independence for the territory.

South Africa is vitally concerned about Cuban forces in Angola and the monitoring of Swapo activity across the border.

Swapo has been insisting that it has bases in Ovambo which South African military authorities contradict — and Angola has not agreed to UN monitoring on its side of the border.

The duties of the Untag forces in the case of a Swapo incursion across the Angolan border has also been a sensitive issue. The South African Government as well as the internal parties fear that local Ovambo tribesmen will be intimidated to vote for Swapo unless there is adequate UN control.

Hard line

There is also concern about the composition of the Untag forces and which countries will be supplying the troops.

South Africa has taken a hard line on the role of the United Nations in supervising the elections, and in a recent letter to the new Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, as much as said that UN impartiality in the whole process was a prerequisite for settlement.

It is nevertheless felt in political circles that even though South Africa may have agreed to phase one of the settlement process, there is still a long way to go to independence.

Sapa-Reuter in London

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Namibia

vote talks: way clear

(221) Star 27/1/82

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has opened the way for talks on Namibian independence to proceed to Phase Two — when the nitty-gritty of internationally supervised elections will be threshed out.

South Africa communicated its acceptance of Phase One to the Western Five contact group's ambassadors in Cape Town yesterday.

They were summoned to the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, immediately after the usual Tuesday Cabinet meeting.

OBJECTIONS

It is understood that South Africa's acceptance of Phase One insists on two provisions.

The Star's correspondent in Bonn, Wellington Long, reports that yesterday objections by Swapo and the frontline states to the proposed electoral system prevented the contact

group reaching agreement, according to a diplomatic source.

In a joint communique issued after the meeting, the African affairs directors of the Foreign Ministries of the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany said that while agreement had been reached on many points, "some issues raised by the Frontline states and Swapo require further consideration in order to complete Phase One of the negotiations."

Phase One covers constitutional principles.

The Five are understood to have suggested that the Namibian Constituent Assembly — and later the country's parliament — be elected by proportional representation in the way West Germany's parliament is chosen.

Last week, Mr Timothy Hishongwa, Swapo's representative to Scandinavia, Germany and Austria, told a Bonn

To Page 3, Col 2

SA accepts Phase One for Namibia

Star 27/1/82 (221)

news conference that his group suspects that the proposed system is intended to

favour the whites' because they live mainly in the towns while the blacks live in the villages

The West German Foreign Minister, Mr

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, underlined the importance he gives to the contact group by receiving the five delegation leaders yesterday

Mr Genscher said a solution based on Security Council Resolution 435 "would be a significant contribution to stability and progress in southern Africa"

DTA faces ⁽²²¹⁾ a new party

Star 27/1/82

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa News
Service

TSUMEB — The president of Namibia's ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Peter Kalangula, yesterday defied his colleagues by launching efforts here to merge the alliance into a single non-ethnic party.

Signalling tensions in the group's leadership, Mr Kalangula announced that he and two non-DTA parties met yesterday and had signed an agreement aimed at forming one political party.

His long-standing dissatisfaction with the alliance's policy and structure emerged in calling yesterday's meeting. The parties involved were Mr Kalangula's Ovambo-based National Democratic Party, the coloured-based Liberal Party, and the Namibia People's Liberation Front, which has some Damara support.

With Mr Kalangula was a member of his party's executive and

senior member of the territory's Council of Ministers, Mr Tara Imbili.

A statement after the meeting said the parties had agreed to amalgamate and had appointed a committee.

The proposed political movement intended retaining membership of the DTA, Mr Kalangula said. It would be the first multi-ethnic party in the alliance.

"We Ovambo people feel we must accommodate everybody."

Other political parties would be free to join the merger.

OUTVOTED

Mr Kalangula's move follows rejection by the DTA head committee in November of proposals to amalgamate the alliance and switch the territory's ethnic second-tier authorities to a regional basis.

DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, emerged as Mr Kalangula's chief opponent on these questions.

(221) ROOM 27/1/82

US backs SA as SWA talks hit a hitch

LONDON. — The United States came out firmly on South Africa's side as the South West African process ran into major snags in Bonn yesterday.

South Africa's official reaction to the West's revised proposals to end the 15-year-old bush war with Swapo and take the territory to independence, was delivered to Western ambassadors in Cape Town yesterday.

It caused no problem for the Bonn meeting of officials of the Western contact group (the US, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada) a German Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

But a demand from Swapo and the Frontline states for the removal of clauses protecting minority rights and incorporating a dual-election system caused a split within the group which needed the direct intervention of West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Bad mood

West German Foreign Ministry sources said the American team, led by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, told the meeting that if South Africa was not willing to compromise on those two points "it should be made clear to Swapo and the Frontline states that the whole thing might fall through".

West German and French officials, who left the meeting in "a very bad mood", according to an observer present, protested that further efforts should be made to accommodate the position of the African bloc and that SWA independence should

BRUCE STEPHENSON

not be tied in with the issue of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

At this point Herr Genscher called an unscheduled meeting in an attempt to heal the rift, a spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry said.

● Mr Francois Marcel Plaisant, the new French ambassador, presenting his credentials to the State President yesterday called for an early SWA settlement by "dynamic" negotiation.

DTA accepts phase one of Western plan

By Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

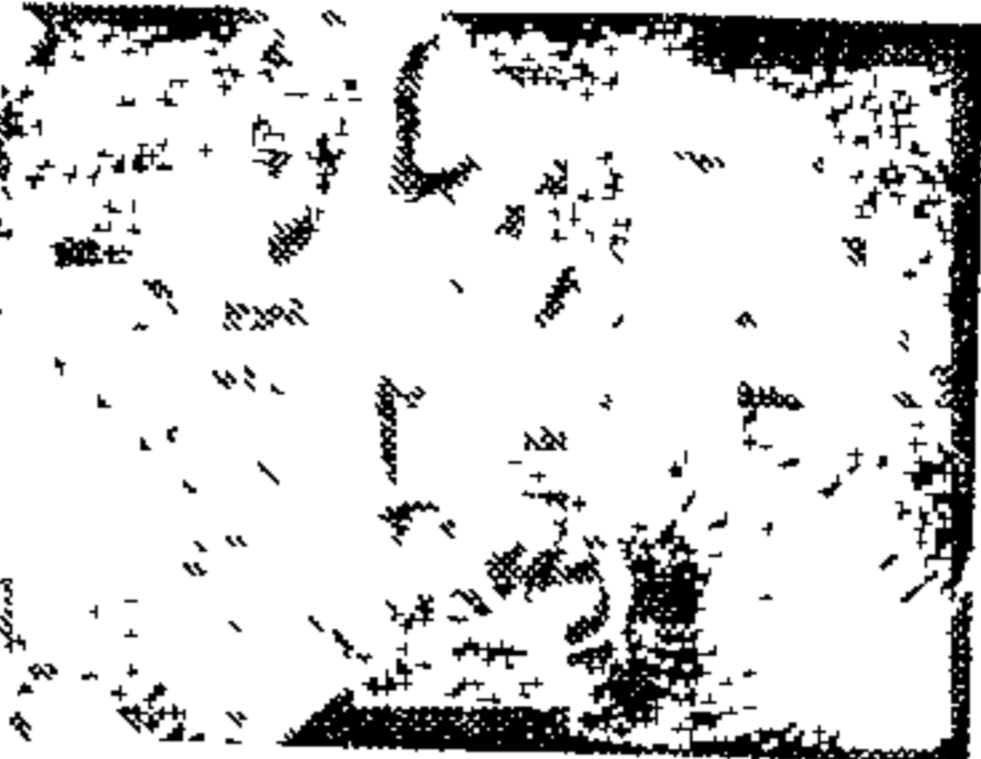
WINDHOEK — Namibia's ruling DTA has formally accepted in principle the Western contact group's constitutional proposals — phase one of the independence negotiations — committing itself to UN-supervised elections.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said last night the alliance was now prepared for phase two, dealing with the implementation of independence.

"We are quickly approaching phase two — which appears to be the most difficult stage of the negotiations in the light of United Nations partiality towards Swapo.

"But the DTA does not want to delay the independence process. We will do all we can to surmount this hurdle as quickly as possible," Mr Mudge said.

"There are still several problems which have to be sorted out, but these are to do with detail. We still



Mr Mudge... no split in the party

have to discuss this with the contact group," he said.

These problems centred particularly on the implementation of the dual voting system and the guarantees that the constitutional principles would be carried out by the post-independence government.

"One reason we have not devoted much time to it (phase one) is because we cannot, in any case, see how any organisation can be bound to carrying it out," Mr Mudge said.

On renewed speculation that a split in the DTA was imminent Mr Mudge said "Ours is a democratic party. We do not interfere in the internal matters of one another's parties.

"There will be no split in the DTA."

In an alliance of parties from divergent backgrounds such as the DTA differences of opinion were bound to arise.

He knew of "serious differences" within the SWA National Party where the leadership ranged ideologically between policies of the HNP and his own Republican Party.

He acknowledged that DTA president Peter Kalangula was in favour of the DTA becoming a single party instead of remaining an alliance.

OUTVOTED

"He (Mr Kalangula) makes no secret of it. But he did not succeed when he tried to change it at last year's head committee meeting, where he was outvoted by the majority of parties.

"In any case he was only trying to change the structure of the DTA, and not the ideology itself," Mr

At a State Department briefing session yesterday, South Africa's formal response to the Western contact group's proposals was described as "Positive and helpful in the context of contributing to progress towards a Namibian settlement."

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — Swapo and the Frontline states are now holding up progress towards an internationally accepted settlement in Namibia.

This follows years in which South Africa has been accused of deliberately stalling the talks while trying to ensure that Swapo does not win a free Namibian election.

Now Swapo puts a spanner in the Namibia works

tion will be necessary before we are able to complete phase one of the negotiations and move on to phase two and phase three."

While the State Department did not comment on these "points of difference," it is understood they centred on the proposal that half the members of a Namibian constituent assembly be elected by proportional representation and half on the basis of single-member constituencies.

South Africa's formal acceptance of the Western contact group's constitutional principles followed some last-minute negotiations with the United States.

The negotiations with South Africa have

involved two distinct levels — talks with the US and discussions with the Western contact group — (the US, Britain, France, Germany and Canada).

So far the most important element has been the discussions with the US.

Neither South Africa nor the State Department has commented officially. However, it is understood that South Africa's response to the contact group's revised constitutional principles was passed on to the US on Friday — before being passed on to the contact group.

This was done at a meeting between the South African Ambassador, Mr Donald B Sole, and the US

Deputy Secretary of State, Mr Walter J Shessel.

The South African response, it is understood, amounted to a qualified acceptance of the Western proposals.

America asked South Africa to reconsider these qualifications. This was done and the US was given an even more positive response from South Africa.

The US discussed the Namibia settlement plan with Russia this week during talks between American Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Gene-

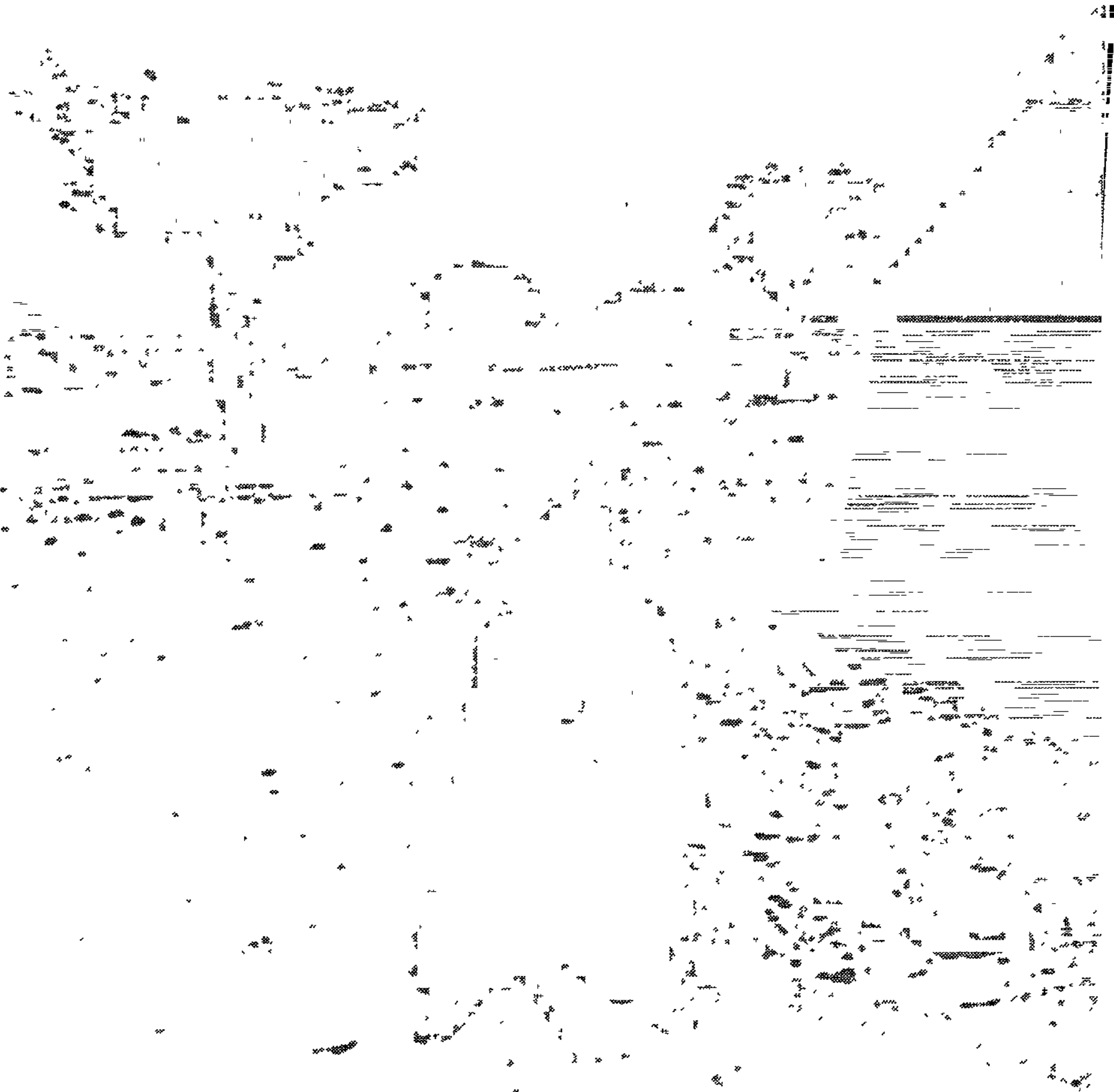
Should the majority of parties in the DTA eventually agree with Mr Kalangula's proposal, Mr Mudge said he would be prepared to go along with the majority.

Mr Mudge said the DTA executive had decided this week not to move into the historic Tintenpalast.

It would cost about R25-million to build an alternative seat for the white administration, and Namibia could not afford it while there were far more serious matters to attend to.

The Ministers' Council would "govern from beneath a tree" if needs be.

The Government would concentrate in the coming year on fighting Swapo, Mr Mudge said.



UNTO DUST . . . This is the Kaokoveld's agony today. A hopeless figure in a devastated landscape, he waits for the rain that does not come — and the cattle are dead.

(221) KDM 29/1/82

Scorched earth SWA

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — The parched Kaokoland is dying a slow death as South West Africa's worst drought slides from crisis into catastrophe — and threatens to turn the turbulent territory into a wasteland.

SWA's protracted political struggle, perennially on the brink, seems almost to have come to a standstill, and the magic word everyone is desperately uttering is "rain".

But the only substance in abundance is dust.

Thousands of head of stock and game have succumbed so far and, in Kaokoland, in the north-west, the authorities have had reports of human deaths.

Beyond crisis

The head of the SWA Agricultural Union, Mr Hansie van der Walt, says the drought had gone beyond crisis proportions.

A member of the Ministers' Council, Chief Kuama Riruako, says there are areas in Kaokoland where no rain has fallen for eight years.

The Red Cross representative in SWA, Mrs Ruth Kiwi, has urged the public to send donations of food or money to help alleviate the plight of inhabitants of the region.

Nature conservation officials report that hardy game such as gemsbok, springbok and zebra, which can normally survive in the Namib Desert, are losing out in the hunt for sparse tufts of vegetation.

Perished

Such desert-hardened creatures as ostriches have perished.

Goats and sheep, which have a historic reputation of being able to survive on anything, are seen lying still on the bone-dry earth of the north.

Worst-hit are Damaraland and Kaokoland in the north-west, where the drought is meting out merciless punishment to human beings, livestock and game alike.

These scorched northern areas are stripped of grass and other grazing and the soil has been trampled and wind-blown into a fine powder.

From the primitive Kaokoveld, peasants are being driven to the towns by the drought and the bush war.

The Mail visited Kaokoland this week.

We found the farms of Herero cattle ranchers strewn with rotting carcasses of cattle that had not made it to watering points. Most watering holes have long since dried up.

About 20km north of the Kaokoland border at Werda lies the once relatively prosperous cattle farming area of Otjokavare, where the local

The war only rain can stop

schoolteacher, Mr Josef Muhewa, 29, said not a drop of rain had fallen for three years.

Some of his pupils have never seen rain.

An elder of the area, Mr Langman Muzuma, said the drought was the worst he had seen.

"We have lost thousands of cattle."

"Look about you, it is not necessary for me to show you."

Mr Muzuma was scathing about the "red line" — a fence running across the northern borders of SWA that separates former homelands from former white areas.

The two-tier fence, one barrier game-proof, was erected for health reasons to control the movement of stock and game from south to north.

In recent years the "red line" has acted as a convenient obstacle to marauding insurgents from Owambo and Kaokoland into the former "white areas."

But a number of residents at Otjokavare said they believed the fence was there merely to stop guerrillas penetrating southwards.

They said their parents had told them that if there had been droughts in the past they had been able to move their stock south where they could find water.

"What is the use of having a fence like that to stop terrorists when we are in desperate straits like this?" Mr Muzuma shouted to the nodding approval of the crowd of men standing around him.

The veterinarian in charge of the vast Kaokoveld, Dr Vanti Burger, a national serviceman, said the cattle population in the area had dropped from 110 000 to 60 000 in a year. It was probably considerably lower now.

"Virtually all the game in this area has been decimated," he said.

In the frontline military centre of Opuwo, shanties made of sticks and cardboard have sprung up all over the hillside.

The head of the Herero administration for Kaokoland, Mr Thinus Smit, said the population of Opuwo — once a neat village — had risen in two years from 500 to 4 000.

An Army officer remarked "The only way of getting rich here are the bottlestore owners and the prostitutes."

Hungry

Last week Herero Chief Riruako said he had heard of at least three people who had died of starvation in Kaokoland.

But Mr Smit said these could not be confirmed.

"People die of old age or illness. We do not know if it is malnutrition. I have seen places where children could have died of it. Everyone is hungry."

Doctors at the hospital in Opuwo said they had only one child suffering from malnutrition.

The four doctors serving Kaokoland are South African national servicemen.

According to one of the military doctors, seven of the 237 people admitted in the past three months had been actual malnutrition cases.

Political and agricultural leaders alike warn: Unless it rains by March, the whole territory faces catastrophe.

Voting: Swapo reply

Cape Times
29/1/82
221

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — The SWA/Namibia settlement plan has run into potentially serious difficulties with Swapo's rejection of the voting system proposed by the Western contact group of five Western governments

Swapo's reply was communicated to a meeting of the group in Bonn this week

The system envisages 50 of the 100 seats in the new constituent assembly being elected on a constituency basis and 50 on a basis of proportional representation.

Swapo, with the backing of at least some of the frontline states, finds this unacceptable on the grounds that it will give undue representation to minority groups

Proposals

The South African Government, however, is reported to have declared its willingness to go along with the contact group's proposals

This, in the words of a contact group source on

the continent, tends to "put it in the clear"

This situation has given rise to anxiety among the five Western governments who fear that if a new electoral formula cannot be found, South Africa may take its stand on the simple principle that it has played its part and that none of the blame for any collapse of negotiations should be placed on it

Extended

The contact group source said yesterday that the impasse meant that phase one of the settlement plan, due to be completed on by December 31 last year, would have to be extended now while further talks are held

The source said work would probably begin immediately on devising a new formula acceptable to Swapo, although this of course might put South Africa in a position where it could then claim that having accepted the original plan, it was not prepared to accept a different one now

Law on meetings attacked

From PETER KENNY WINDHOEK. — The South West Africa National Union (Swanu) yesterday claimed "strong-arm tactics" of the authorities in hampering political meetings

The newly-elected president of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjuongua, said yesterday that the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act was being used to stop "legitimate" meetings

Swanu, which was aiming to hold a meeting this weekend, was told by the Chief Magistrate in Windhoek, Mr W H Visser, to sign a declaration of intent in compliance with the Act

The request for the signing of the declaration is purely at the discretion of the magistrate Swanu refused to sign the declaration and decided to postpone the meeting, but handed in a statement to him which declared that Swanu was firmly committed to the "peaceful resolution of the independence of Namibia in terms of UN Resolution 435"

The Aksie Red Blanke Suid West Afrika (Arbswa) movement has been holding meetings addressed by right-winger Mr Eugene Terre'blanche from South Africa

The Chief Magistrate, Mr Visser, would not tell the Cape Times correspondent if Arbswa had had to sign the declaration before he gave them permission to hold a meeting in Windhoek addressed by Mr Terre'blanche

CAPL Times 29/1/82 221

Ex-Carter man attacks Reagan policy on Southern Africa

From JOHN MATISONN
 WASHINGTON — America's former United Nations Ambassador and prime mover in the South West Africa/Namibia negotiations in the Carter administration Mr Don McHenry has launched his strongest broadside against the Reagan administration's Southern Africa policy

The administration had gone further than any other in "mischaracterizing" the preceding one to "cover up its own efforts to cosy up to the South Africans by trying to contrast with our administration — as if we stood on the top of the roof everyday to scream at the South Africans," Mr McHenry said. Describing Reagan administration statements

about the SWA settlement efforts under President Jimmy Carter as "frankly insulting", Mr McHenry said Pretoria's intransigence over SWA/Namibia was clear, and well known to the Reagan administration's officials participating in the SWA talks

The government was stalling reforms in South Africa while Washington was making positive statements and improving the relationship between the two countries he said in an interview published by TransAfrica, a black American lobbying organization

"The South Africans want time — time to wipe out Swapo if they can to strengthen the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) if they can, time to give it

governmental practice, and time to contest the government if in the end it must"

Instead of pressing Pretoria when it came into office "as it should have", the administration loosened the pressure, the former ambassador said

The administration did want a settlement in the territory, he conceded. But it had "ulterior motives" — because it was using the issue as part of its fight against the Soviet Union

"They see it in terms of trying to use the settlement as leverage against the Cubans in Angola. Arguments that Pretoria should be treated more sympathetically because of South Africa's strategic minerals and access to the Cape sea route had "no

real meaning"

"If we were ever in a conflict, South Africa's two bit navy wouldn't do very much to protect the Cape route

"If we were ever endangered in terms of natural resources, South Africa can't eat its resources — it wants to market them"

Mr McHenry said that behind the scenes at the final talks in Geneva in the last days of the Carter administration, Mr Dirk Mudge the chairman of the DTA said he had "no problem with the objectivity of the United Nations or the likelihood of fair elections or the effort by the UN military contingent to keep the peace

"He said the South Africans were concerned about that. His concern

was that he felt he was going to lose the election. As long as he felt he was going to lose, he was going to throw up a roadblock"

Disputing the statement by the Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, that the Reagan administration had fundamentally changed South Africa's attitude towards the independence of SWA, Mr McHenry said "On the one hand he says it's fundamentally changed

"On the other hand, he reiterates that they stand by UN Security Council Resolution 435

This is a contradiction, since the difficulty with South Africa in the past had been over that resolution which has so far not been discussed by the Reagan administration," he said

"At some point, they will have to come back to the implementation of Resolution 435, and the South Africans will have a field day raising all the objections they raised before"

BRING DOWN
 MAJOR SALE

THE HOTEL OFF SALES
 (DORSET ROAD)

MRS MCGHINSKY

Association with the reputation"

FOR 2 DAYS

CASTLE
 LION
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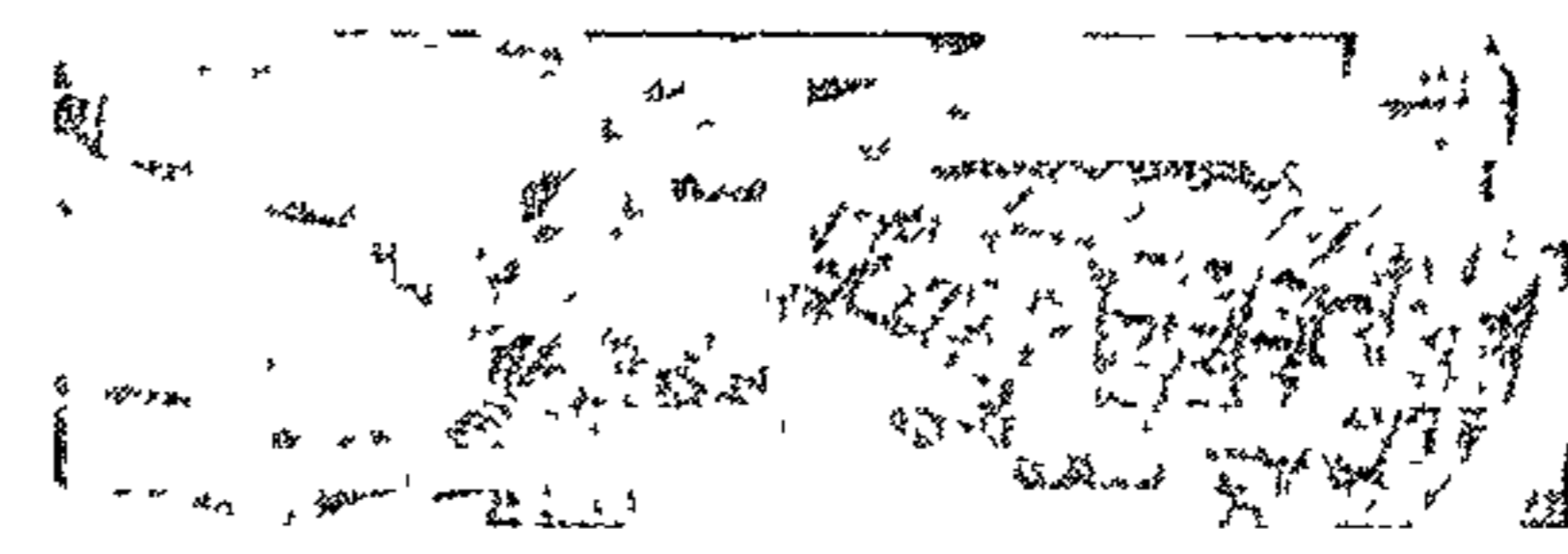
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Top to tail examination for 'Jaws'



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Nurses at Johannesburg's Garden City Clinic blinked twice yesterday when three VIP patients arrived for treatment — four metres long and equipped with long scaly tails and lidless eyes, they presented quite a challenge

But undaunted staff at the clinic, one of the city's top hospitals sprang into action and made a top to tail examination of three crocodiles through an ultra-modern "computerized tomography scan"

The radiologist called in to perform the delicate task said "The crocs were

carried into the X-ray department under sedation at 5pm, and it took us about four hours to complete the scan"

The crocs belonged to Mr Terence Bond, the owner of a crocodile farm in the Sabie district near the Kruger National Park, who wanted to further his research into the possibility of artificially inseminating the scaly reptilians

The radiologist, who cannot be named, said "It was essential to scan the crocs while still alive, as once they are dead their bodies rapidly undergo some physical changes

"We actually discovered their brains were posi-

tioned further back than we originally thought, and their lungs had large bulbous air sacs — which looked as if they could have burst at any moment — to enable to stay underwater for up to two hours"

The drugs fed to the crocs allowed them to breathe normally but relaxed their muscles. However, in the interests of safety, those pearly-white dentures remained securely tied

"A very strong muscle is attached to the lower jaw, but their necks are almost completely bone — Tarzan would never have been able to strangle them as he does in the movies"

Resort island to remain car-free

Own Correspondent

ATHENS — Melina Mercouri, Greece's Culture Minister and an internationally-renowned actress, has ordered that the popular holiday resort island of Hydra remain free of cars

An announcement by the minister yesterday said she was sending officials of her ministry to the island to

investigate reports that cars had begun to circulate there illegally

"The ban on car circulation will be strictly implemented so that Hydra remains a model island with an undisturbed tranquility and traditional environment," Miss Mercouri said

Hydra attracts the high-spending international jet-set largely because it has not suffered the consequences of the modern tourist boom

Greek, Turkish war of words

Own Correspondent

ATHENS — Greece and Turkey have become embroiled in a war of words which has brought relations between the two Nato allies to their lowest ebb in recent years

But the Greek Socialist Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, dismisses

Turkey's accusations that he is responsible for the tension and denies there is any danger of confrontation. At the same time he has reminded Nato of Greek demands for alliance guarantees of its frontiers against an attack by that country

Mr Papandreu also showing little sign of abandoning the tough stand he has adopted towards Ankara since coming to power in October and has renewed his demands for an unconditional withdrawal of Turkish occupation forces from Northern Cyprus

Current visit

The reaffirmation of the Greek Government's position has come over the past three days, during the current visit here of Cyprus President Spyros Ky-

SWA/NAMIBIA

Towards phase 2

221 FM 29/11/82

This week's uncertainty over the Western contact group's progress towards settlement of the SWA/Namibia issue may not be the major stumbling block that some observers feared. Indeed, it would have been surprising had the widely disparate interests of the frontline states, Swapo and those of SA produced unanimous acceptance of phase one of the West's plan — covering constitutional guarantees for the rights of minorities.

What emerged from the Bonn meeting of senior officials of the contact group (US, Britain, Germany, France and Canada) was the following:

The Swapo bloc accepts many of the proposals but does not like the dual voting system — a combination of proportional representation and Westminster-style first-past-the-post systems. They would prefer proportional representation on the grounds that it would take care of most (but not all) minority groups, is simpler and less difficult to administer. But they have indicated they could live with a Westminster system even though the process of delimitation of constituencies would be time-consuming and expensive.

SA accepts the phase one proposals.

The contact group will now hold further consultations over "some issues" raised by Swapo and the frontline states. But given that the tone of the Swapo-frontline reaction was not regarded as hostile or negative, plus the fact that the group has now accepted the premise of constitutional

guarantees, these consultations should take weeks rather than months — or so it is hoped.

A programme for phase two of the pre-independence process (the thorny question of establishing UN impartiality, composition of the peace-keeping/monitoring force and other confidence building) is in hand, ready to be put into action when phase one is formally agreed.

As far as can be established that seems to be the factual position. The imponderable is whether the contact group will seek compromises from both sides — or only from the Swapo-frontline bloc.

It seems very clear why SA wants a dual voting system rather than a simple proportional representation (PR) method. In a PR ballot for a 50-seat parliament it is unlikely that minority parties which polled 10 000 votes or fewer would gain any form of representation.

Theoretically, if the country's 100 000-110 000 whites stuck together they should win around 10% of the seats. But it is possible that the "permanent" white population (excluding those who are SA-born or rooted) may only be a politically fragmented 70 000. Similar considerations apply to the non-Ovambo ethnic groups which account for around 42% of the population. In the face of the Ovambo masses, which are expected to give Swapo its political power base, necessity could make allies of many factions. But there may not be enough time.

ANDREAS SHIPANGA

Facing SA and Swapo

(22) FM 29/1/82

Andreas Shipanga is president of the Swapo-Democrats, founded in Windhoek three years ago after his break from Swapo under Sam Nujoma. He was co-founder of Swapo in the late Fifties.

FM Could you rate the chances of a Namibian settlement in terms of the current Western initiative?

Shipanga: If the Reagan administration really means business the chances are we may have a settlement. In my talks with Reagan officials in the US last year, they staked their diplomatic reputation on solving the problem. It is in their own national interest, which transcends the dispute. There is Angola and the whole southern African region. If they fail in Namibia their reputation as a superpower and as diplomatic arbitrators will vanish.

How do you see Angola fitting into the settlement process?

There is a genuine feeling in the Angolan leadership that the Cubans should go if there is a peaceful settlement in Namibia. They are maintained simply because of the SA military threat against Angolan sovereignty. In that sense it is somewhat linked.

How close is Moscow to Swapo's Nujoma?

Naturally the Soviet Union wants to exploit the Namibian situation — it is like a gift to Moscow. But even assuming Nujoma came to power, and if he so wished, there is no way for him or anybody to get the Soviets and their allies into Namibia. You can't have Russians and Cubans driving in armoured convoys from Luanda to Windhoek. SA won't allow it. More importantly, the Americans and Nato will never allow it. Assuming Nujoma did come to power, do you expect him to abide by the constitution, or to go for a one-party state?

If he had his way he would prefer to have no constitution at all and to rule by himself. I know him and have been with him for 13 long years. Not even the constitution of Swapo is binding on Mr Sam Nujoma.

But it is not a foregone conclusion that Swapo will win an election. Here I am contradicting many voices, including that of the SA government, which is saying Swapo will win for one purpose to convince the rightwingers in Europe and America to rally on its behalf.

How strong is your Swapo-D?

We know we can't win outright. We are only three years old, having broken away from an established organisation

(Swapo) There were natural suspicions among the people about why we came back to participate in SA institutions.

At least the suspicion is now over 90% of our members are ex-Swapo. We have over 85 000 card-carrying members of all races in a country of about 1.5m and we are modestly happy. Swapo-D aims for at least 100 000 members by April.

Do you have more members than Swapo-Nujoma?

No. Swapo is an old-established organisation, and it is true that throughout recent history Swapo kept the flame of freedom in Namibia alive more than any other party. People feel this is the movement that is trying to do something — this was especially true after the December 1978 elections that led to the formation of the Turnhalle constituent assembly.

We know that the DTA wants to do something. But the DTA does not rule that country. It is ruled by the white extremists and by SA through its Administrator-General, the Cabinet, and fear of the white rightwingers in SA.

Are you happy with the UN role?

We accepted the UN plan because we are desperate and know the loss of life and suffering among our people. We agreed to go ahead even if the UN sees Swapo as the only genuine party because it can be proved otherwise at the ballot box.

Are you happy with the one-man-two vote Western Five proposal?

When the Chester Crocker mission came to Windhoek last October we

warned them that the people will be confused by the two-vote system. But, on the other hand, we understand that this was the result of a compromise, and we agreed under protest.

What is your feeling about the recently introduced Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act in Namibia?

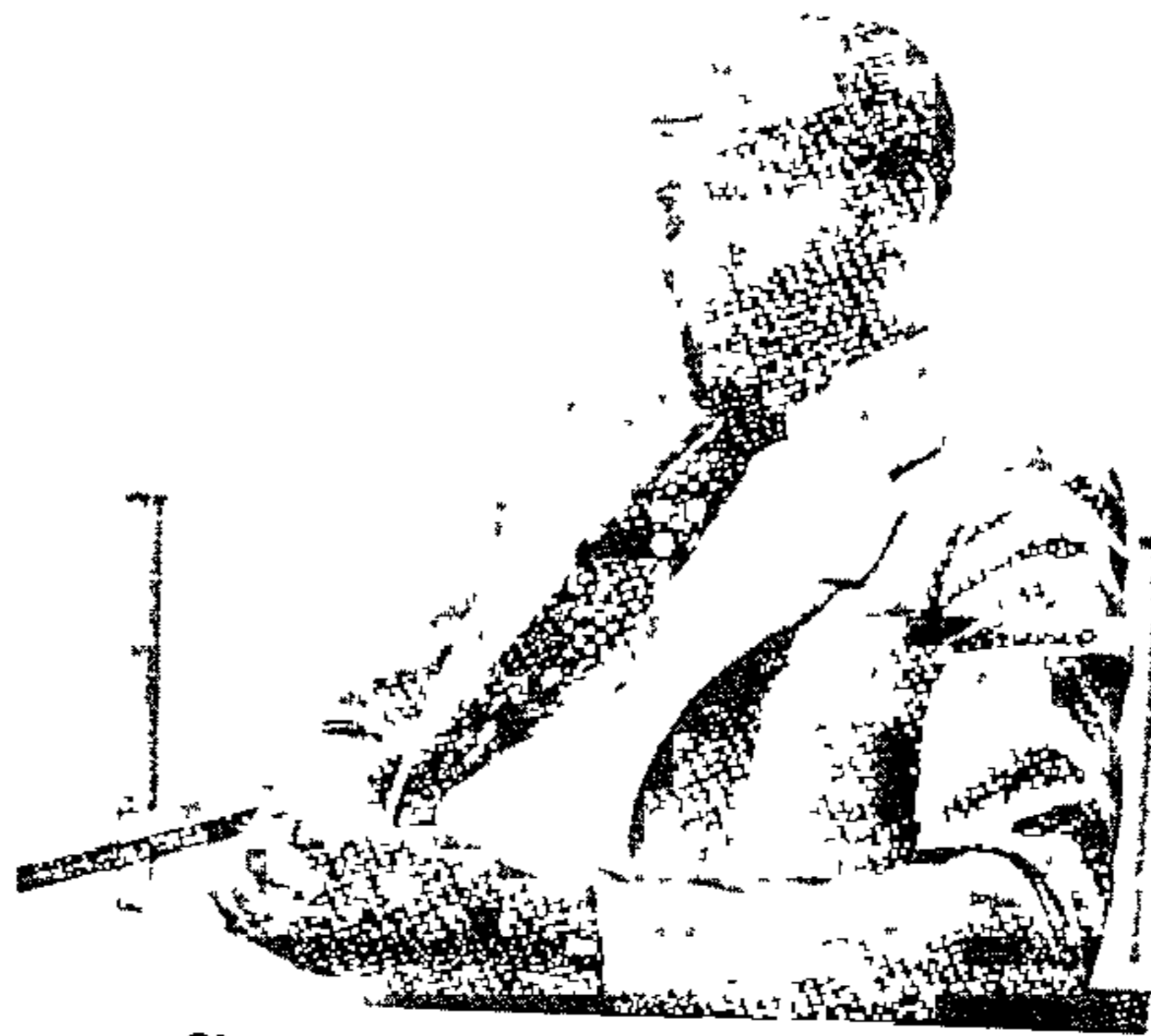
At a time when people are talking about a democratic system of government in Namibia, I can honestly not understand the DTA on that score. Firstly, the country is under the jackboot of draconian laws. There is the SA anti-terrorist law, AG-9, under which you can be imprisoned indefinitely and AG-26 for 90-day detention which can be renewed. On top of that comes their own brand of anti-terrorism legislation.

At a time when the electorate should be more exposed to different types of constitution in order to decide which is better, they ban political meetings. They ban the Swapo constitution. Suppose the plan fails? Are the people simply going to accept SA rule indefinitely? I don't think so.

But you have expressed concern about security in Namibia?

The rightwing among the whites will pose a serious security question for Namibia, assuming agreement to hold an election is reached. Elements from SA have whipped up extreme sentiments of virtual mutiny among the whites.

Then there are the tribal home guards. They have been instructed to love their tribes, not the country. The potential is there for civil war. There are too many armies in the territory.



Shipanga .. 'there are too many armies in Namibia'

Voting ²²¹ system 'a problem'

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — Angola's ambassador to France, Mr Luis de Almeida, said yesterday that the dual-electoral system being proposed for South West Africa poses a "fundamental problem" to the current settlement negotiations.

The ambassador, in London for talks with the British Foreign Office, also underlined the Angolan Government's intention to keep Cuban troops in his country until SWA attains independence.

He was speaking at the first Press conference since the meeting on Monday and Tuesday of the Western contact group on SWA.

South Africa has accepted the first of the three-stage settlement proposals of the five nation contact group, but the frontline states — of which Angola is a member — and Swapo have objected to the proposal for the election of a constituent assembly.

The West envisages that each voter will have two votes, one to be counted on the level of a single national constituency and the other on the basis of proportional representation of the political parties in the territory.

Complicated

"This system is used in only one country in the world — West Germany. Why could there not be such a system as exists in Zimbabwe and other countries?" Mr De Almeida queried.

"How can you explain such a complicated system to people who are largely illiterate?"

"It is for the contact group to find another solution and discuss it with all parties concerned," he said.

Asked if the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, had linked the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to diplomatic recognition of Angola by the United States, Mr De Almeida agreed he had, during their recent meeting in Paris.

"The Americans are very sensitive to Southern African projects. They have a kind of obsession with the Cubans and sometimes they put this question (of their presence in Angola).

"America must be the last country in the world to talk about foreign troops in countries. Their troops are everywhere.

"My government is still firm that the Cubans will go when Namibia gets independence," he said.

(221)
2 killed ~~(27)~~
in action

PRETORIA — ^{30/1/82} The Defence Force announced last night that Rifleman William Robert Dawson 20 and Rifleman Alexander Forbes, 19 died in action against insurgents in the operational area on Thursday

Rifleman Dawson was the son of Mr and Mrs W M Dawson of Ezulweni Swaziland

Rifleman Forbes was the son of Mrs E W Henderson of Johannesburg

— SAPA

Plans for SWA voting are too complex, says Angolan envoy

CAPE TIMES 30/1/82

221

From BRUCE
STEPHENSON

LONDON — Angola's ambassador to France, Mr Luis de Almeida, said yesterday the dual-electoral system being proposed for SWA/Namibia posed a "fundamental problem" in the current settlement negotiations

The ambassador, in London for talks with the British Foreign Office, was speaking at the first press conference since the meeting in Bonn on Monday and Tuesday of the Western contact group on the SWA/Namibian problem

South Africa has accepted the first of the three-stage settlement proposals of the contact group, but

the frontline states and Swapo have objected to the proposal for the election of a constituent assembly

The West envisages that each voter will have two votes, one to be counted on the level of a single national constituency and the other on the basis of proportional representation of the political parties in the territory

'Complicated system'

"Why should the contact group choose such a complicated electoral system? This system is used in only one country in the world — West Germany. Why could there not be a system as exists in Zimbabwe and

other countries?"

"How can you explain such a complicated system to people who are largely illiterate?" Mr De Almeida asked

"It is for the contact group to find another solution and discuss it with all parties concerned

"It is a fundamental problem because it is a question of democracy"

Mr De Almeida confirmed that the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, had linked the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to diplomatic recognition of Angola by the United States during their recent meeting in Paris

"The Americans are

very sensitive to Southern African projects. They have a kind of obsession with the Cubans and sometimes they put this question of their presence

"We laugh, because there is a proverb 'People in glass houses should not throw stones'. America must be the last country in the world to talk about foreign troops in countries. Their troops are everywhere"

He said the Cubans would go after SWA/Namibian independence. "But, let me make this clear. Angola will never accept conditions. If America wants to have diplomatic relations, there must be no pre-conditions"

Swapo is stalling ²²¹ but there's 'no panic' ^{DO S Times 3/1/82}

PHASE ONE of the three-stage settlement plan for South West Africa/Namibia remained stalled this weekend over Swapo's strenuous resistance to the voting proposals in the current American-led independent package

But, sources close to the negotiations said there was "no panic" and that the settlement process was continuing.

While Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has deliberately avoided deadlines for the settlement plan, today had been the target date for completion of phase one, which deals with the constitutional principles and elections for a constituent assembly.

South Africa has agreed to the proposals, but Swapo and the frontline states are baulking at the voting proposals

The proposals are for a dual voting system in which all adults will have two votes one for a candidate in defined constituencies and one for the party of their choice, the result of which will be executed by proportional representation.

Swapo and the frontline states have objected to this system, preferring a straight-forward, one-man, one-vote model

It is understood that Swapo also objects to clauses protecting minority group rights in the territory

Problematic

After a meeting of the Western Five contact group — America, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada — in Bonn this week, it was announced that "further consideration" would be necessary before phase one could be completed

According to reports, divisions in the Five developed at the Bonn meeting when some members felt South Africa should have compromised further on the proposals, while others, notably America, felt Pretoria had been reasonable

Reports appeared in some Afrikaans newspapers yesterday giving frontpage treatment to Swapo's position on the proposals. The reports were based on copies of Swapo's replies to the Western proposals

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

been settled, the process will move on to phase two, despite some lesser outstanding problems, sources said

"You just eventually get to the point where you have to say the train is leaving the station. We simply must get moving"

Phase two, where, it is generally expected, the greatest obstacles lurk, covers aspects such as the impartiality of the United Nations — a major bugbear of South Africa — and the composition and deployment of the UN monitoring forces

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has already sent three letters to the new UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, stressing the need for the UN to display its impartiality in the matter

But informed diplomatic sources said that when the Swapo reply had been dealt with in Bonn it had not led to "panic stricken reactions"

Nevertheless, sources involved in the negotiations are confessing that phase one has proved much more problematic than expected

"It's been like trying to break the sound-barrier in a pre-1950s aircraft," said one

But sources remain "quietly confident" that phase one will see an agreement

Once the voting issue has

3/1/82
S. Tribune

OUTDATED TEXTBOOK DISTORTS NAMIBIAN HISTORY

By Alan Dunn
Tribune Africa News
Service

NAMIBIAN primary school pupils are learning history from an outdated setwork book which gives a distorted account of the current situation in the territory.

Black, coloured and white children are taught in the book, History of South West Africa, that the territory has a population of about 500 000 and that the Department of Bantu Education in South Africa controls black education in Namibia.

It also talks of homelands and separate townships for the various population groups.

While recording events which happened less than three years ago, the book, written by P.S. Malan and C.F. Malan, states that Namibia's population is roughly 500 000. An official estimate in 1979 totalled more than 960 000 inhabitants.

The book rejects the United Nations claim that Swapo represents the people of Namibia, saying that the party had never contested or won an election. The book asks: "Why can it be accepted that Swapo is a communist organisation?"

The book fails to note that education and administration of all population groups in Namibia are now run internally, and that all races have access to urban residential and business premises

A spokesman for the territory's Department of National Education said the outdated aspects of the setwork were "not that serious".

Proposed system 'too complicated' for voters

SWAPO 'no' to votes scheme

221 S. Tribune 5/1/82

Tribune Bureau

LONDON: Swapo and the frontline African states want a simpler electoral process for Namibia than the one being proposed by the Western powers.

Angola's chief diplomatic representative in western Europe, ambassador Luis de Almeida, has told reporters here that the Africans were holding out for a straight one-man-one-vote system.

The one-man-two-vote scheme proposed by the western contact group would be too complicated for the Namibian electorate — 90 per cent of which was illiterate, he said.

There was also the suspicion that the system was loaded against Swapo

Mr de Almeida, who is based in Paris, characterised this objection — the only thing now holding up completion of phase one of the peace negotiations — as "fundamental, because it is about democracy".

In order to make further progress, the five would have to get South African agreement on a simpler system, he said

The Angolan envoy had a 45-minute meeting on Friday with British Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce.

Mr de Almeida said Cuban troops would be withdrawn from Angola once the Namibian problem had been solved

But Angola would "never" accept the withdrawal of the Cubans — a condition for diplomatic relations with the United States

Angola wanted diplomatic ties with the US, but without conditions, he said

Mr de Almeida drew Western attention to the "continued" occupation by thousands of South African troops "of some parts of Angola's Cunene province.

The presence of the South Africans in Angola endangered peace in southern Africa and hampered progress towards a settlement, he said

SWA: 'No future without settlement'

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — If a settlement for South West Africa was not reached, the future was "too miserable to contemplate", the leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn has said

Mr O'Linn, a veteran opposition politician in SWA, was delivering a paper at the Namibia Education Forum at the weekend

He said, however, that if a settlement was reached, the prospects were reasonable for peace, stability, rule of law based on justice and reasonable standards of living

"But there will be many problems — uhuru will not bring utopia"

Peace not war

He spelled out some of the probable changes

- There would be peace instead of war
- Thousands of Namibians would return to Namibia — their homeland
- The process of reconciliation and reconstruction would begin

"Even if Swapo wins, it will probably follow a policy of pragmatism and reconciliation. It will probably, in the short-

term pursue a cool but correct relationship with South Africa — particularly in the economic field — whilst the aim of greater economic dependence will be pursued.

"International recognition of our independence will bring an immediate and vast increase of international interest and new relationships and links in the fields of diplomacy, the economy and sport"

Consequences

The Federal Party leader warned that the indefinite continuation of the bush war had disastrous consequences for the territory and all its people

"Not only has the war led to the breakdown of the rule of law based on justice, particularly in the northern areas, and the progressive debasement of the humanitarian, civilized and even Christian values of the people of Namibia and South Africa, but it prevents the real social political and economic development of our people and our country and places a growing burden on the Republic of South Africa

"There is a grave danger that if no international set-

tlement is arrived at in due course, the war can escalate, with greater Cuban, East German, Russian and African active involvement"

'Battleground'

"Namibia and its people could become the battleground for South Africa and its enemies, and even lead to an East-West conflict," warned Mr O'Linn

He said the rejection by the National Party of SWA and the Herstigte Nasionale Party of phase one of the present Western initiative for a SWA settlement was not directed to phase one alone but to the proposed settlement as a whole

Phase one of the present Western initiative deals with a future constitution for an independent Namibia, while phase two deals with the deployment of United Nations troops supervising an independence election

"The NP and the HNP clearly want Swapo to be destroyed by war and they have no interest in the envisaged election or any free and fair election, because they believe Swapo will win," said the Federal Party leader

SWA NP seek a 'UDI' solution ^{ppm. 2/2/82} (21)

Mali Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The leader of the National Party in South West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, has advocated a UDI-type settlement as the only answer to stability

In a statement yesterday, Mr Pretorius said South West Africa's future stability depended on a system of government protecting minority rights, implemented and sponsored by the South African Government

It has been decided by the party's head committee that the outside world will only be satisfied by a one-man-one-vote majority government which would be tantamount to a Marxist socialist government

Minority rights would not be protected under such a system, Mr Pretorius said

The NP executive would

be informing the South African Government of its latest position, he said

The NP executive was also investigating the possibility — as a solution — of dividing the country into geographical provinces which would have to accommodate supporters of both the unitary state based on majority rule and self-determination of national minority groups

Language

Mr Pretorius has also announced that forthcoming legislation to be tabled in the white Legislative Assembly this month would make provision for equal status of English, Afrikaans and German as official languages

In the past only English and Afrikaans had official status in South West Africa

C. Times 5/2/82
2 Swapo men held in SWA

WINDHOEK — Security Swapo, and Mr Arnold
police in SWA/Namibia Hans, secretary of the
have detained two Swapo Windhoek Catholic Justice
members and a Roman and Peace Commission
Catholic Church official in
terms of Security Procla-
mation AG 9 of 1980, a se-
curity police spokesman
said in Windhoek

They were being held
pending an investigation,
the spokesman said

The detainees are Mr
Emmanuel Muatara and
Mr Alex Kamaunju of
Proclamation AG 9 pro-
vides for the detention of
people for up to one
month — Sapa

HNP pulls out of ^{D. Dispatch} assembly ⁽²²¹⁾ 3/2/82

WINDHOEK — The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA-Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, announced here yesterday that the HNP was resigning its representation in the territory's multi-racial national assembly

The reason for the HNP's withdrawal was South Africa's agreement to the constitutional principles outlined in phase one of the Western contact group's settlement initiative

Since 1978, Mr Becker has been the HNP's only elected public representative to a government institution

In a statement, Mr Becker said whites in SWA-Namibia had been given assurances by South Africa that they would not have to enter a constitutional dispensation unacceptable to them

"It is thus disconcerting that the SA Government has accepted phase one — the constitutional principles — of the Western settlement proposals while the HNP and the SWA National Party, who together represent 60 per cent of the whites, do not accept the constitutional principle," Mr Becker said

Opposition to debates in the national assembly of SWA-Namibia had proved futile

The HNP would, in future, put the emphasis "on greater solidarity among whites against the United Nations' independence plans for SWA and a one man one vote decision"

Mr Becker said the HNP was opposed to multi-racial government and power sharing in any form — SAPA

Perez told by Five of Namibia progress

221

Stan
4/2/82

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Ambassadors from the Western contact group met United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday to brief him on the latest developments in the Namibia issue.

African affairs directors from the five nations met in Bonn last week to assess response to a Western blueprint for elections in the territory.

A spokesman for Mr Perez said yesterday the UN head had been briefed on this meeting.

But the spokesman said Mr Perez did not wish to comment fur-

ther on his talks with the Five.

It was the second time in less than a month that the contact group representatives had met Mr Perez to discuss Namibia.

The Western plan to steer Namibia to independence is reported to have run into difficulties over how to elect a Parliament.

It is understood that the Frontline states and Swapo have expressed unhappiness over a "one-man, two vote" formula for elections.

Under this plan, apparently inspired by the West German system, half a Constituent Assembly would be elected from single-

member districts and the rest by proportional representation. Voters would have two votes.

The election proposals have already been accepted by the South African Government.

In London, the British Government yesterday reaffirmed the contact group's intention to implement its Namibian independence plan before the end of the year, but forecast long discussions about Phase 2 of the exercise because of the need to assure all parties of the impartiality of the operation.

The Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce, said points raised by Swapo and the Frontline states on Phase 1 needed "further consideration".

But he told the House of Commons "It is still the intention of the Five to implement the plan before the end of 1982."

During question time in the commons Mr Luce said "It is important to assure all parties that the electoral process is impartial."

Mr Luce avoided commenting directly on the assertion by Mr Perez that Swapo was the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Mr Luce said it was for the people of the territory to decide who should represent them and not for any other country or organisation.

He rejected Opposition criticism that "artificial deadlines" were being placed on the negotiations.

In response to Opposition southern Africa spokesman Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, who called the constitutional proposals "unnecessarily complex" Mr Luce said the Five were trying to be as fair as possible to all sides.

SADF warns Swapo's allies

Countries that offered refuge to "Swapo murderers" had to bear the consequences of their actions, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was commenting on a report in The Star by a fact-finding mission of the European Economic Community that South African armed forces were involved in more than 2000 operations inside Angola last year.

The EEC report, published in Salisbury yesterday, said Angola had told EEC officials the SAAF alone had carried out 100 bombing raids in 1981.

In addition there had been at least 1617 reconnaissance flights, 50 aerial strafings, 53 troop landings by helicopter and four parachute drops, as well as many ground attacks, reconnaissance missions, bombardments and mine-laying operations.

The SADF spokesman declined to comment on the claims but said the SADF had stated repeatedly that its cross-border operations were aimed at "Russia's surrogate force, Swapo, and Swapo alone."

Swapo used facilities offered to it by Russian allies such as Angola as bases from which it murdered, raped, robbed and terrorised innocent and unarmed Namibian citizens.

The SADF saw as its responsibility the safety of Namibian citizens and would "seek find and destroy Swapo terrorists wherever they may be hiding."

"Countries that offer refuge to these murderers have to bear the consequences of their own actions," the spokesman said. — Sapa

Mail Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Two Swapo members and a Catholic Church official, detained last week, are being held still by Security Police

A Security Police spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Arnold Hans secretary of the Windhoek Catho-

SP ⁽²²¹⁾ hold ^{WPH 4/20/82} Catholic official

lic Justice and Peace Commission and Mr Emmanuel Mwatara and Mr Alex Kamaunju, both of Katutura, Windhoek were being held in terms of Proclamation 9 of

1980 pending investigation. He did not elaborate. The proclamation provides for the detention of persons for up to one month. The SA Catholics Bishops

Conference condemned Mr Hans detention in a statement in Pretoria this week. Mr Hans and Mr Kamaunju were arrested on January 29 and Mr Mwatara the day before.

Meanwhile six Swapo officials are being released today from prison in Gobabis, near the Botswana border, after serving four months of their six-month sentences.

Swapo

Among them are Mr Jason Anguja, Swapo's former secretary for labour, and the chairman of Swapo's elders' council, Mr Nikolaas Ekela.

They were sentenced to one year's imprisonment under the 'Departure from the Union Regulation Act (34 of 1955) in October last year after being arrested on a farm near the border while on their way to Botswana. Six months of their sentences were suspended.

An official source at Gobabis said they were being released because of good conduct.

They were part of a group of 12, including three women and a number of children, which was arrested.

Don't help Swapo ^{Star} ²²¹ ²⁷⁹ 'murderers' warns army

PRETORIA—Countries that offered refuge to 'Swapo murderers' had to bear the consequences of their own actions, a Defence Force spokesman said here yesterday.

He was commenting on a report by a fact-finding mission of the European Economic Community that South African armed forces were involved in more than 2 000 operations inside Angola last year.

The report, published in Salisbury yesterday, said Angola had told EEC officials that the South African Air Force alone had carried out 100 bombing raids in 1981.

Attacks

In addition, there had been at least 1 617 reconnaissance flights, 50 aerial strafings, 53 troop landings by helicopter and four para-nute drops, as well as a large number of ground attacks, reconnaissance missions, bombardments and mine laying operations.

The delegation had also been told by Swapo that there was a constant South African military presence in Angola and had been advised by the Angolan authorities not to travel too far into the southern province of Cunene because of the S.A. forces' effective control of much of the area.

The report said Angola had estimated attacks by South African forces between 1975 and 1980 had caused nearly R7 000 million in damage and displaced 13 000 people.

The SADF spokesman declined to comment on the EEC claims, but said the SADF had stated repeatedly that its cross-border operations were aimed at Russia's surrogate force Swapo and Swapo alone.

Swapo used base facilities offered to it by Russian allies such as Angola from where it murdered, raped, robbed and terrorised innocent and unarmed South West African citizens, he said.

The SADF was responsible for the safety of the territory's citizens and would 'seek, find and destroy' Swapo terrorists wherever they may be hiding.

Countries that offer refuge to these murderers, in spite of numerous warnings, have to bear the consequences of their own actions, the spokesman said. — (Sapa)

Post 5/2/82 (221)
Three detained in SWA

WINDHOEK — Security police in SWA/Namibia have detained two Swapo members and a Roman Catholic Church official in terms of Security Proclamation AG 9 of 1980, a Security Police spokesman said in Windhoek. The detainees are Mr Emmanuel Muatara and Mr Alex Kamaunju, of Swapo, and Mr Arnold Hans, secretary of the Windhoek Catholic Justice and Peace Commission.

(22) E. Post

5/2/82

Officials unaware of plans for SWA meeting

LONDON — British and West German government officials today were unaware of any planned meeting in Windhoek between Western contact group officials and SWA/Namibian internal party leaders, reported to be in late February, nor were they aware of any plans to discuss Phase Two of the independence plan at this stage.

"We are aware of no such meeting. Clearly we cannot move ahead on Phase Two until Phase One has been completed," said a British Foreign Office spokesman.

Reports from Windhoek yesterday said officials from the Cape Town embassies of the contact group governments — Britain, West Germany, the US, Canada and France — were expected in Windhoek on February 22 or 23 for consultations with internal party leaders.

British and West German officials said "When Phase Two is presented, it will be a joint operation carried out by the Five, but we don't know when Phase Two will begin."

The contact group's immediate task is to resolve the problem that is holding up Phase One — objections by Swapo and the front-line states to proposals for electoral procedures in SWA/Namibia — Sapa

CAPE TOWN —
Walvis Bay is to be a separate parliamentary and provisional constituency with only 3 000 voters

The constitution is to be changed in order to separate Walvis Bay from the Green Point constituency, the

Walvis gets own seat

Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis, announced yesterday

It has been part of Green Point since the 1980 re-delimitation of seats

At that delimitation the National Party had proposed that it should form part of a constituency in the north-west Cape. The PFP also opposed its inclusion in Green Point

The National Party had high hopes of winning the seat after the addition of Walvis Bay, but the PFP held it in last year's General Election.

Breakaway of voters welcomed

5/2/82
stew
221

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Mayor of Walvis Bay, Mr Nico Retief, today welcomed the Government announcement that the enclave and its 3 000 voters would form an independent constituency

He said the move, made known by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, amounted to Government recognition of the port's strategic value and possible future development.

"Walvis Bay has always been half of another South African constituency," Mr Retief said. "First it was Namaqualand, then Green Point. People here generally felt like a stepchild, an appendage."

He said the move would facilitate greater autonomy for Walvis Bay and speedier access

to the Cabinet

"It has an importance which exceeds that of many other constituencies. This will be emphasised when Namibia becomes independent," said Mr Retief.

He also saw the withdrawal of Walvis Bay from the Green Point constituency as part of the Government's preparation for Namibian independence.

A Walvis Bay businessman said the move would improve the port's representation to the Government. A member of Parliament, resident in Walvis Bay, would lead to more direct and quicker access, he said.

While the Government had appointed a director of Walvis Bay almost two years ago, he was involved more in second-tier government affairs. "The old system was simply not working that well," he said.

221 S. Post 6/2/82

Cubans go 'when Namibia is free'

LISBON — Cuba and Angola announced yesterday they would negotiate the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the former Portuguese territory if SWA/Namibia gained true independence, the Angola news agency, Angop, said

A joint statement at the end of a visit by the Cuban Foreign Minister, Mr Isidoro Malmierca, to Luanda said Cuban troops were in Angola purely to protect it against South African aggression

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola is one of the key issues in negotiations between a Western contact group and African frontline states for the independence of SWA/Namibia

"If the struggle undertaken by Swapo and the pressure of the international community succeeds in bringing about a truly free country and the complete withdrawal of South African occupation forces beyond the Orange River, the Cuban and Angolan governments would discuss the withdrawal of Cuban troops," the statement said

Angop quoted the statement as saying the total independence of SWA/Namibia, "currently ruled illegally by South Africa", would greatly diminish the danger to Angola from South Africa

Since its independence from Portugal in 1975, Angola has been a base for Swapo guerillas and South Africa has launched attacks into Angola on a number of occasions

Last August South African forces took over part of southern Angola for nearly two weeks

"The presence of Cuban troops is a sovereign and legitimate act by both countries and has nothing to do with the problem of Namibia," the statement said

It added that any decision to withdraw, and the timing of it, would be entirely the decision of Angola and Cuba

Western diplomats have said that US demands for the withdrawal of the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola could hold up Namibian settlement negotiations

Santam fined by Z'babw court

SALISBURY — A South African-based insurance company was fined Z\$102 710,34 (about R136 000) by Salisbury High Court yesterday for paying of the salaries of 44 Zimbabwean employees outside this country

Santam Insurance Company was convicted this week by Mr Justice McNally of paying Z\$102 710,34 into South African bank accounts of employees between April 1, 1975, and March 1980

This contravened the 1965 exchange regulations and new regulations gazetted on 1977

The amount was from company funds head office in Cape Town though the full amounts were recorded in Salisbury as being paid by Zimbabwe office

Mr Justice McNally ruled the fact that there was financial prejudice to Zimbabwe and that the company did not profit from the offices constituted a legal reason for not ordering that the money be paid to the State

He ruled, however, there were no special reasons for not penalising the company with the statutory minimum for-dollar fine

Sight could not be taken of the "flagrant breach of law of the country by a foreign company doing business, in this country," said the judge

Mr Justice McNally fined the insurance company Z\$21 000 (R28 000) on the first count and Z\$82 000 (R107 000) on the second — coming after July, 1977 — S

Bok Danie does it again



Springbok rugby centre DANIE GERBER (second from right) is Eastern Province's Sportsman of the Year for the second consecutive year. The award was made at a banquet in Port Elizabeth last night.

The general manager of the sponsoring company, MIKE SIMMS (left), presented the SAB trophy to Gerber. The EP Administrator of the Year award went to GEORGE JACOBS (second from left), president of the EP Cycling Association.

Springbok rugby coach NELIE SMITH was guest speaker at the banquet. The other five finalists for the award were: Louis Arde (soccer), Russell Fensham (hockey), Dianne Massyn (athletics), Ros van Wyk (hockey) and Kenny Watson (cricket)

Greek Government wants R43m in tax from Onassis

ATHENS — The Greek Government is seeking 2 730 million drachmas (R43 million) in tax from the shipping



(22) D. Dispatch
2/2/82

Nats call for divided SWA

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — If South Africa ever "betrayed" South West Africa it would "betray" itself, the leader of the National Party of SWA, Mr Kosie Pretorius, warned at a white protest rally at the weekend.

Mr Pretorius told a crowd of more than 2 000 that the future of both South Africa and SWA was "bound by destiny" and the solution for SWA was to divide it.

The "solidarity rally" was called to protest at the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 which lays down the groundwork for a ceasefire and a UN-sponsored election in the territory.

In a fiery speech preceding that of Mr Pretorius the NP deputy leader, Mr Adolf Brinkman, said his party rejected Resolution 435.

The NP's electoral front, Aktur, had accepted Resolution 435 in principle, but never in toto, and as it had been changed so much it now rejected it totally.

Mr Brinkman also made a scathing attack on Dr Willem de Klerk the editor of Die Transvaler, whom he accused of trying to prescribe independence for SWA.

If South Africa left SWA there would be "chaos", he warned.

The South African Army, the South African Police and the South African Railways held SWA together.

In his speech Mr Pretorius also attacked the South African press and radio of presenting a "one-sided face" of SWA.

"We are often told that the battle in SWA is in fact a battle against communistic Swapo and that all moderates should unite peacefully in an anti-Swapo-block

"It is senseless to strive peacefully for the same aim which Swapo hopes to achieve through force. That is one Namibia, one nation, a totally integrated community based on total equality, in the process ignoring the variety of levels of civilisation and different cultures.

"This is a dictatorship of the majority whether acquired by peaceful manipulation or forceful intimidation," Mr Pretorius said.

"The prime struggle was between those wishing to establish a Christian philosophy and lifestyle and those wishing to overthrow the present order through force," Mr Pretorius said.

SWA/Namibia to get Walvis Bay?

Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said on Friday that the move to make Walvis Bay a separate constituency appeared to presage handing over of the town to SWA/Namibia

Mr Van der Merwe, whose constituency includes Walvis Bay, criticized the planned formation of a new constituency with only 3 000 voters — less than a third of the minimum for any other South African parliamentary seat

Official statement

His reaction follows the announcement by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, that Walvis Bay was to be turned into a separate parliamentary and provincial council constituency in the Cape

Mr Heunis said the particular interests of the area and its peoples necessitated that it would, for the foreseeable future, have to receive attention on a day-to-day basis

Special legislation

The surprise move, which will require special legislation, follows South Africa's decision in 1977 to return administration of the South African enclave in SWA/Namibia to the Cape

This emphasized the

town's position as part of South Africa at the beginning of a new round of discussions on independence for SWA/Namibia. It was initially added to the Namaqualand constituency, but the 1980 delimitation commission decided it should be part of the Green Point seat

Mr Van der Merwe pointed to Mr Heunis' statement that the town was being made a separate constituency "as an interim measure and for as long as it will be necessary"

Hand-over?

The only interpretation Mr Van der Merwe could place on this was that the government had finally decided to hand Walvis Bay over to an independent Namibia

"This is surprising, because successive cabinet ministers visiting the town have given solemn assurances that this would not happen"

Mr Van der Merwe also said the move would not solve the obvious administrative problem and he questioned the principle of turning the town into what would be South Africa's smallest constituency

It would reduce the value of every other South African's vote. The quota for constituencies in the Cape was 12 600 voters, while constituencies throughout the country had between 9 500 and 16 000 voters

WINDHOEK — About 20 000 white people had left Namibia in recent years, the chairman of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, told a white rally at the weekend

He said the territory's white population had dropped from more than 90 000, the census figure in 1970, to about 70 000.

Addressing a crowd of more than 2 000, Mr Pretorius said "I do

(221) Star 8/2/82

Exodus of whites from Namibia is in progress

not want to reproach those who have left. Everyone had his own reason. And I will be the last to say that I will remain under all conditions because I do not know when my role here will be played out."

He said the emigration of more whites would, however, make conditions extremely difficult for those who stayed on. Every skilled person in Namibia offered job opportunities to 68 semi-skilled and underskilled workers

"Taking into consideration that there are 65 000 unemployed in the territory while so many whites have left the country in the past few years, one wonders whether the black realises the disaster which has struck him

"The position will deteriorate when the white man leaves this country"

Mr Pretorius called for an acceptable internal solution before an international settlement.

The National Party suggestion was to divide Namibia into two: a part for those who wanted a unitary state, and an area for minority groups which could reach agreement on their right to self-determination.

SA gets 'betrayal' (221) RDM 8/2/82 warning

By PETER KENNY

IF SOUTH Africa ever "betrayed" South West Africa it would "betray" itself, the leader of the National Party of SWA, Mr Kosie Pretorius, warned a white protest rally at the weekend

Mr Pretorius told a crowd of more than 2 000 that the futures of South Africa and SWA were 'bound by destiny'

He said the solution was to divide SWA

The 'solidarity rally' (saamtrek) was called to protest against the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, which lays down conditions for a ceasefire and a UN-sponsored election

When the deputy leader of the party in SWA, Mr Adolf Brinkman, said they rejected Resolution 435, the audience cheered

Mr Brinkman said the NP's electoral front, Aktur, had accepted Resolution 435 in principle, but never in toto and, as it had been changed so much, it now rejected it totally

Attack

Mr Brinkman, the only German-speaking member of the white Legislative Assembly, attacked the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, for trying to prescribe independence for SWA

Mr Brinkman said the SA Army, Police and Railways held SWA together

Mr Pretorius claimed SWA's white population had dropped from 90 000 at the time of the last census in 1970 to 70 000 today

He also accused the South African Press and radio of bias

His speech, liberally laced with Old Testament quotes, made a strong plea for the maintenance of Christianity

He said it was pointless to strive for the same aim as a "communistic" Swapo — one Namibia, one nation, a totally integrated community based on total equality

This ignored the variety of levels of civilisation and different cultures, he said

"This is a dictatorship of the majority, whether acquired by peaceful manipulation or by forceful intimidation," Mr Pretorius said

The prime struggle was between those wishing to establish a Christian philosophy and life style and those wishing to overthrow the present order through force

Urgent

Mr Pretorius said the interests of all those except the people inside SWA was receiving preference and world-wide publicity

"An internationally acceptable solution is of utmost importance, while an internal settlement is receiving no attention at all," he said

He made an urgent appeal to the leaders of the 'other minority' groups in SWA to join the whites to strive for the "preservation of our rights"

Mr Pretorius said there should be a role for all minority groups

He appealed to the whites to remain in SWA as long as humanly possible" and to continue fighting, with all the "permissible means" at their disposal

Windhoek paper hits out at PM

221

ROM
8/2/82

WINDHOEK. — The Windhoek Observer has criticised a speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in which he said South West Africa was an economic millstone around the neck of South Africa

Speaking in Parliament last week Mr Botha said the SWA issue was one of the biggest problems South Africa had to deal with

He said South Africa had had to cut down on its own development to help and support the people of the territory, and last year assisted SWA with R600-million

Mr Botha said if a situation arose in which there was a total estrangement between South Africa and SWA, the territory would suffer

Military

Commenting on Mr Botha's speech the Windhoek Observer said at the weekend that the fact that South Africa was spending R600-million in SWA served no other purpose but to build up a strong South African military force

"Her troops are being trained under combat conditions, they are receiving their instructions, not at a peaceful base where by nightfall one walks over to the campus of a nearby college for a dance with the girls, but under conditions which are perfect for forging a proper soldier

'Shield'

"But that R600-million, and in fact the amount is higher, is not only spent to train a better soldier. No, much of it is spent on a network of formidable military bases," the paper said

It said this was a "shield" a thousand kilometres from

By PETER KENNY

South Africa and an insurance policy to safeguard South Africa's future

The Observer said the country controlling the Caprivi corridor militarily also controlled central and Southern Africa

"Thus the impression is being conveyed of a South African taxpayer stooped under the burden of furnishing the money to protect SWA

"This is a gross lie but of course it serves as an excellent propaganda technique"

The Observer said Swapo was indirectly being given a credit that it did not deserve — that such a formidable military machine should be maintained to keep the organisation's insurgents at bay

Nonsense

"This of course is nonsense. For this fighting machine is far in excess of the military needs of SWA's bush war

"Its real purpose is to maintain and be kept on a basis of alertness and ready to strike at a second's notice, to meet any potential real military threat from the north

"Thus SWA's 'protection' is but an excuse, a mere peg to hang the coat. The truth is that South Africa is spending R600-million to protect her own interests and build for her future purposes a strong strike force," said the Observer

Kalangula in bid to unite DTA

221

RDM 9/2/82

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president, Mr Peter Kalangula, has held another meeting in an attempt to unify the party.

His meeting, in apparent defiance of DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, was held in the capital of Owambo, Oshakati, at the weekend.

An attempt by Mr Kalangula to forge the DTA into a single party was rejected by the alliance's executive in November.

The DTA consists of 11 political parties and other interest groups.

In another development likely to increase tensions between Mr Mudge and Mr Kalangula, Mr Kalangula has appointed a former member of the South West Africa Minister's Council, Mr Werner Neef, as a personal advisor.

Mr Neef, a veteran SWA politician who left the SWA National Party with Mr Mudge in 1977 to form the DTA, bowed out of politics last year because he felt not enough was being spent on providing employment.

Although he intended staying out of politics, he said now he felt obliged to co-operate with Mr Kalangula.

Vital

"Mr Kalangula is a vital person in achieving the full co-operation of half the country's people and for winning a UN-supervised election," Mr Neef said.

At the weekend Mr Kalangula announced the Liberal Party of Mr Andrew Kloppers and the Liberation Front of Mr Kefas Conradie would merge with the Namibia Democratic Party.

Although these are only small parties, Mr Kalangula's move is a clear slap in the face for Mr Mudge and, as the DTA is not a single party, there is no way Mr Kalangula can be disciplined.

If Mr Kalangula can succeed in pulling other parties outside of the DTA into his Namibia Democratic Party, he will become the effective leader of the DTA.

Mr Mudge could not be contacted for comment yesterday but DTA sources said he was "not happy".

(22) 10/2/82

New Western drive for SWA settlement

PARIS — The five Western countries of the "contact group" on South West Africa have decided to launch a new diplomatic drive to achieve a cease-fire and internationally-controlled elections in the territory, diplomats said.

The five countries are the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada.

The group will urge the African Frontline nations and the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) to agree to a compromise solution on the rules for free elections in the territory, diplomats said.

The Frontline States backing Swapo are Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique. Swapo and the five African countries have turned down plans for elections to be held partly under a proportional representation ballot and partly under a majority ballot.

The United States is to put pressure on the South African Government to convince it of the necessity for a negotiated settlement, diplomats said.

The renewed Western initiative may be broached in Nairobi, where several African leaders are soon to hold talks on other matters — UPI

part of this question, three passages.

writing.

(a) Discuss briefly the content of a Synopsis.

This method does not significantly improve the wrinkle resistance or lustre. However, no method improves the wrinkle resistance of wool significantly. The method that is best to improve the lustre is the "reducing and setting" method.

However, the method that appears to be the most efficient of the three evaluated comparatively and in detail is the interfacial polymerization method using chlorine as the add-on material. The results of this study show that a large number of treatments have been tested, and that there is not any one ideal method for improving all the factors that affect the quality of wool fabrics.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

Even with the large increase in population, our sale of wool fabrics has remained relatively constant. On the other hand, the sale of fabrics by manufacturers of synthetics has increased. This increase has occurred because synthetic fabrics have qualities that wool does not have. These qualities are lustre, wrinkle resistance, shrink resistance, and washability. This study is based on library research, data from our laboratory, and information obtained from research centres such as Gunther Textile Laboratories.

INTRODUCTION

Wool fabrics are generally considered as having low quality with respect to wrinkle resistance especially. This study on methods to improve these factors reveals that the most practical method is interfacial polymerization. However, this method is best only when chlorine is used. Since no elaborate machinery or expensive materials are required in the use of this method, the installation cost would be low.

SYNOPSIS

5.2.1 The three passages given below are vital components of a technical report.

5.2 Analysis of Sections of Reports

221 Star 10/2/82

WINDHOEK — The SWA National Party has carefully flashed its political trump in the international negotiations on Namibian independence.

It is a stark message to Mr P V Botha's Government. The SWA National Party will not try to stop its supporters leaving Namibia if its settlement demands are ignored.

In what the party's critics see as gun-to-the-head politics, the leadership has recently piled pressure on the government by allowing a glimpse of its top card apparently confident that a white exodus from Namibia will be a tough hand to beat.

STABILITY

In stressing the white group's vital contribution to the solvency and stability of the territory, the SWA National Party has signalled to Mr Botha that the future of the territory — and its backbone of white skills depends on whether he responds in the present settlement process to its perception of independence.

But the party's views on independence are far removed from those currently being discussed. The SWA National Party has rejected the Western initiative because it seeks, in part, a one-man, one-vote model, and discounts a constituent assembly structured on ethnic lines.

STRATEGY FAILS

The Five's strategy further fails, the party argues, to guarantee minority, property and religious rights.

The party also finds any United Nations involvement in Namibia's future repugnant.

Its settlement scheme is the division of the territory into two: the Ovambo region to the north for those wanting a unitary state and a second area to accommodate a structure of ethnic "self-determination".

Observers believe the Government can ill-afford a white exodus.

We won't stop white exodus, say SWA Nats

The SWA National Party, representative of almost half Namibia's white voters, has rejected in part Western proposals on an independence settlement for the territory due to the one-man one-vote issue. So pressure is now on the South African Government to seek alternatives. ALAN DUNN of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

for two reasons. It would offer political ammunition for the Republic's growing right wing leading its attack on Mr Botha with the Namibia issue, and the possibility of another poor and unstable neighbour on South Africa's borders.

INTERESTS

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, said recently it was in South Africa's interests that white people remained in Namibia.

The appointment of Dr Gerrit Viljoen as Administrator-General in 1979 was seen here as a sign of the Government's concern at the potential electoral damage the Namibia question, and the emotional issue of "selling-out the whites" could cause.

Namibian analysts say Dr Viljoen was sent to Windhoek to repair a rift in the territory's white politics. He left a year later after achieving ostensible agreement between the bickering white factions.

But his work in

Windhoek appears only to have papered the cracks — the accord he clinched is again the subject of bitter dispute between the SWA National Party and the DTA.

SWA National Party leaders have left the Government little room to move, stating recently they steadfastly view South Africa as the de facto government of the disputed territory.

The responsibility for any internal constitutional, or settlement moves, is thus placed squarely at the Government's door.

DESTINY

"As far as South Africa and South West Africa are concerned our future is bound by destiny," SWA National Party chairman Mr Kosisie Pretorius said recently.

Whatever happens in South West Africa is bound to have an effect on South Africa, he said.

Mr Pretorius said he did not like suggestions

that South Africa had betrayed Namibian whites. "We are bound so by destiny that if South Africa ever betrays us, it betrays itself."

"If it (South Africa) ever sells us out, then it will be selling itself out," he said.

He was not shocked at Mr Pik Botha's statement that South Africa had its own welfare in mind when making decisions on Namibia.

LOGICAL

"It is logical that it will be in the interest of South Africa to have a stable, orderly, calm and prosperous neighbour," said Mr Pretorius.

"The same minister said recently it was in South Africa's interests that the white man remained in South West Africa. But then it should be made possible for the white man to remain."

"All that whites wish for in order to enable them to remain is their right to self-determination, and the right of every other minority group, its right to ownership and religious freedom, its philosophy of life and values."

Namibia jobs now depend less on race

222
Star
10/2/82

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Race is fast diminishing as a factor in job selection and promotion in Namibia, an extensive manpower survey has found.

The Private Sector Foundation says in a report that more than 75 percent of the firms it approached did not specify race when advertising for staff.

The companies believed all races should have equal opportunity.

"It is clear there is an overwhelming acceptance of the fact that selection and promotion procedures in which race has a predominant place is fast on the wane in Namibia," the report says.

PROBLEMS

But a small number of Namibian firms have encountered problems, such as lack of qualifications and experience, in trying to open work opportunities to all.

There's a "significant" group of employers who found that attitudes and other problems prevented them from an open-ended approach to the appointment of black staff.

The report was

released after what was regarded as the first comprehensive survey of labour conditions in Namibia.

The data was collected late last year, but did not include agricultural and domestic workers.

Two hundred and ninety six companies responded to the survey.

More than half the firms did not have formal systems of communication between management and employees. About 23 percent did, and the foundation concluded that such channels had not yet become general practice in Namibia.

PROCEDURE

The response to a question on trade unions pointed to an attitude "that such matters should be left well alone."

It says "It would seem that the benefits of clearly defined policies and procedures in respect of such very sensitive issues as grievances and discipline have not become apparent to many of the firms in Namibia."

On benefits, the report said about 33 percent more firms offered pension schemes for whites than for blacks and coloureds.

(221) D. Disputes

Compromise in SWA a lesser risk 11/2/82 prof

EAST LONDON — The risks of not reaching a negotiated settlement in Namibia were greater than the risks of reaching a compromise agreement now, Professor John Barratt, the Director-General of Institute of International Affairs, said here yesterday

Speaking at a luncheon held by the Institute at a city restaurant Prof Barratt said there were four points which put the whole South West Africa-Namibia issue into perspective

These were the fact that it was a long dispute, the complexity of the negotiations, the fact that several governments had a great deal at stake in their success and the fact that South Africa also had a lot at stake

Prof Barratt said the dispute had been raging for 36 years — since the end of the Second World War. The current set of negotiations were not the first but were the longest, most determined and long-ranging

"If these fail it will be difficult to envisage any new negotiations being launched in the foreseeable future. The consequences will be escalation in both the political and military spheres"

Prof Barratt said the complexity of the nego-

tiations arose not only from the fact that the dispute had gone on so long but also from the number of parties involved with a direct interest in the outcome

"There are not just two parties — South Africa and Swapo — to be reconciled," he said

He said that as it was literally impossible that all these groups and interests could be reconciled, a compromise had to be found which no one would like but which would be least unsatisfactory for all concerned

"This will require something of a miracle and miracles don't often happen," he said

The Western Five had staked a lot on the success of the talks. While they were technically only middle-men their credibility was now at stake in Africa, the United Nations and globally

The African Frontline states also had a stake in the settlement, especially Angola and Zambia. Prof Barratt said Angola would be willing to see the Cubans go and there was some evidence that the Cubans would be glad to go

"It seems the climate is propitious for a compromise settlement — but, of course, not compromise at any cost"

Prof Barratt said South Africa also had a lot at stake if there was no negotiated settlement. "I believe South Africa is aware of the serious risks if there is no settlement in the near future, particularly now while the circumstances are more favourable for South Africa than for a long time"

The risks for South Africa included the escalation of the conflict, the increase of Russian support for Swapo, greater tension with her neighbours and worse relations with the West including the United States

He conceded that there would be risks in a settlement, which included a probable Swapo victory and the effects of such a victory on the whites of South West Africa and the right wing inside South Africa

"These risks will have to be balanced and decisions will have to be taken," he said. "Politics, like business involves the taking of risks"

At the luncheon it was announced that the institute proposed to begin arranging regular meetings in East London at which prominent overseas speakers will address members of the Institute and their guests on current aspects of international affairs — DDR

4.2.7 Describe the same instruments, pieces of machinery or concepts for a first-year student audience

Marginal profit
Discounted cash flow
Marketing mix
Festinger's theory of Dissonance
Manager planning
Product life cycle
Market segmentation
Vernier measuring scale
Manometer
X-Y Digitizer
Permeameter (falling head)
Centrifugal pump
Shell and tube heat exchanger
Pneumatically operated control valve

Namibia comes 1st, activists say

Sowetan 12/2/82

221

7551

NEW YORK — The "change" wanted most by black South African activists is independence for Namibia, according to interviews carried out by an influential American newspaper.

Some prominent black leaders put independence for the territory well ahead of "bread and butter" issues closer to home, reports the Boston-based Christian Science Monitor.

The blacks interviewed by the Monitor also described the pace of racial reform in South Africa somewhere between "slow" and "nonexistent."

The newspaper says that black leaders and activists in South Africa see the struggle for independence in Namibia as similar to their own.

But more important, the gaining of self-rule in Namibia is seen as inevitably producing improvements for blacks in South Africa. Some consider it a prerequisite for liberation in South Africa.

Blacks expect that independence for Namibia will increase the internal and external pressure on

South Africa, by removing a "distraction" from needed reforms at home.

It will also be seen as the end of a battle of black nationalism against colonialism in Africa, and thus a strong psychological boost — a fear shared by whites who think blacks will see it as a signal that armed struggle against superior military forces can win.

Even blacks opposed to the use of violence think that Namibian independence may embolden the ANC. It would also raise expectations of South African blacks for a system by which they, too, are entitled to vote.

The Monitor says that blacks are not optimistic that the latest initiative by the Western contact group will succeed. Most believe South Africa will at some stage "find the terms unacceptable and endlessly delay or terminate talks."

Blacks also believe the

Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" with South Africa is against their best interests, and that once Namibia is settled, the US pressure on the South African Government for internal reform may diminish.

"The whole Reagan approach is seen very suspiciously and his popularity here among blacks is very low," Mr Joe Latakomo, editor of **The SOWETAN**, is quoted as saying.

Namibia — Haig's year of hope...

221 Stan 12/2/82

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Without once mentioning Swapo, United States Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig said yesterday he was optimistic 1982 would bring "progress" towards a Namibian settlement

Speaking at a Press conference here before flying to Morocco, Mr Haig said 'substantial progress' was being made towards a negotiated end to the guerilla war.

The United States had a special responsibility within the Western contact group "to establish early progress, hopefully in 1982", towards fixing an independent schedule and firm realisation of the objectives of UN Resolution 435

But the Cuban and Soviet military presence in Angola was related to a resolution of the Namibian question

"We continue to work this problem and have made substantial progress in the last month after discussions with the Frontline states, Namibia's internal parties and the South African Government," he said, without mentioning Swapo

Mr Haig, speaking after talks with Portuguese leaders, said "We are now dealing with a set of constitutional principles for Namibia and hope, in the near future, to have finalisation of our first effort

"Then we can turn to two other aspects which involve the UN presence in Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops"

Asked if he would meet Angola's Unita guerilla chief Jonas Savimbi, who is in Morocco, Mr Haig said, "No, I'm not" He denied his earlier meeting with Di Savimbi in Washington implied any US relationship with Unita

Mr Haig said Washington valued Portugal's advice but would not use Lisbon as a mediator The US was talking directly with Luanda and depending on Angolan actions and independence of policies, would welcome improved relations

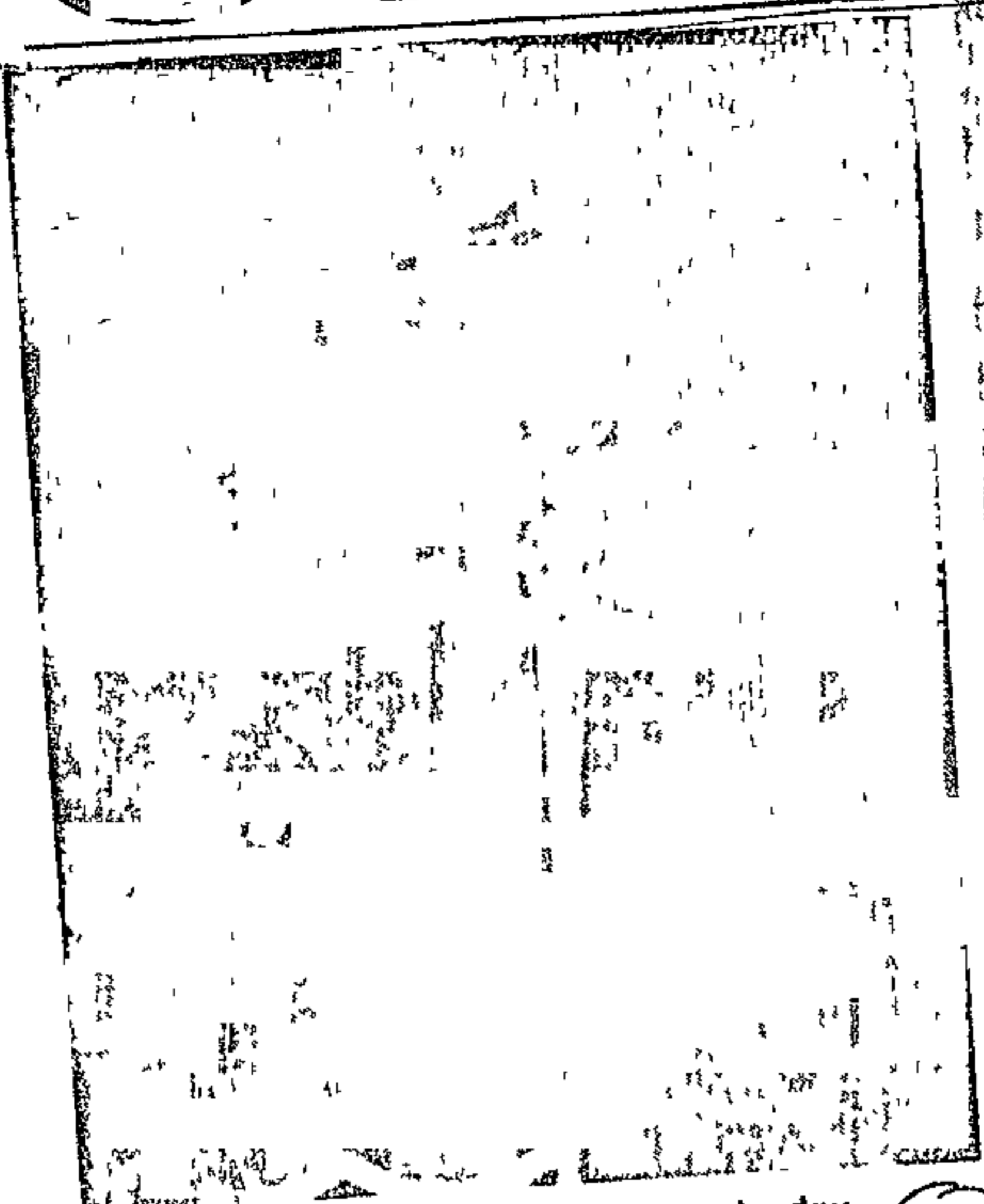


Laird, p.142

While there is no time deadline placed on this project it seems that a period of approximately two months should be adequately long. It would appear to me that one possible approach to this task would be for someone from our office to visit with the client, Ms. Gert, and find out exactly what her needs and requirements are and then submit an action plan listing in detail the steps necessary to accomplish fully the objectives set out in her letter.

2.12 Good writers are aware that clear writing is usually brief. But if you try deliberately to make the writing as short as possible you may leave out ideas, or you may sound blunt and overbearing. Still, good writers learn to recognise and avoid wasted words. Try to recognise the wasted words in this memo from an executive to a member of his staff. Rewrite this passage without them.

herein will prove of ultimate value. Should there be any questions, the writer will be pleased to render further assistance.



WARNING Dr Samuels yesterday

Businessman warns Govt. on Namibia

ES
221
Samuel
12/2/82

THE NAMIBIAN problem was a priority number one in this region if America and South Africa were to keep peaceful bilateral relations, business, educational and community leaders were told yesterday.

Dr Michael Samuels, vice-president international of the United States Chamber of Commerce, warned that if the South African Government did not act seriously to this end, then the Reagan Administration will have reason to consider its policies a failure and relations will definitely sour.

He was addressing a multi-racial crowd of more than 600 at the official opening of Paer Commercial College in Jabulani Soweto.

The visiting doctor was also quick to point out that solving the Namibian question would not end American concerns as South African domestic reforms and developments will be expected and be watched closely.

Attacking apartheid Dr Samuels said the system has been described by President Ronald Reagan as

repugnant. He said it made it difficult for blacks to gain the equal opportunities available to so many others throughout the world.

Americans understood that equal opportunities were a human right and a national goal that required active efforts. This was a matter of particular interest because they have

STUDENTS: Wendy Modiba and Stella Magada proudly standing in front of their school's foundation stone.

SOWETAN REPORT

been fighting their own heritage of racial inequality.

He further warned that in South Africa progress cannot be too slow because all affected communities will suffer unless they are brought into the constructive political partnership.

American companies, by being in South Africa were taking a constructive view of what was necessary to do since they realised they can be a significant factor for change.

He said US companies sometimes had great difficulties deciding how best, or even whether to operate at all in South Africa.

Pressure at home

and political risk here and in certain African countries as a result of economic interests are part of the environment within which the United States must operate, Dr Samuels said.

He added that change is always taking place and the progress of human beings cannot be denied. To change peacefully with minimal violence, education was one of the building blocks for the future.

Dr Samuels said he hoped that the school will provide, in this technical age, the advantages and opportunities for the development of generations of the future. This would mean that in future there will be no excuses that there are no blacks to promote to positions of responsibility.

LISBON—Angola said yesterday the presence of Cuban troops on its soil could not be discussed as part of negotiations for the independence of South West Africa

But in Lisbon on Wednesday, America's Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig said before leaving for Morocco that he had had extensive talks with Portuguese leaders about southern Africa and particularly South West Africa

He told an airport news conference after a 24-hour visit to Lisbon that independence of the territory was empirically linked to the presence of Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola

The official Angolan news agency Angop criticised the United States for linking the withdrawal of the estimated 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola to a solution of the problem of South West Africa

'The Cuban military presence in Angola cannot be an object of negotiations as the decision for its withdrawal lies exclusively with Angola and Cuba,' Angop said in a telexed dispatch

The dispatch also followed a joint statement last week by the Angolan and Cuban foreign ministers

saying the withdrawal of the troops was a sovereign decision that might be taken when there was no longer any threat of attack from South Africa

In the statement the two foreign ministers said the South African threat would greatly diminish if the territory became a truly free country and South Africa withdrew its troops

Talks

Asked whether the US was any closer to recognising the Angola Government Gen Haig said the two sides had recently begun talks and Washington would welcome an improvement in relations if the Luanda Government gave signs of pursuing independent policies

From London it is reported that Western contact group officials will contact Swapo and the front-line States within the next few days to present a plan aimed at overcoming objections to their proposals for electoral procedures in South West Africa — (Sapa-Renter)

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ANGLO-AMERICAN REJECTS 'TROPICAN TROOPS'

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Harmony

13/2/82

Looking to independence

232 (221) FM 12/2/82

"The settlement is on target SA is adamant to get on with the job," said Administrator General Danie Hough to the FM in Windhoek this week

Hough and other senior politicians to whom the FM spoke are convinced that, this time, Pretoria is sincerely committed to resolving the SWA/Namibian impasse, propelling the disputed territory towards unsponsored "free and fair" elections and independence, possibly before the end of 1983

In practical terms, according to Hough, "phase two (of the Western contact group's settlement proposals) is underway" This means far-ranging discussions on the practicalities of implementation — possibly protracted, and certainly marked by a further round of shuttle diplomacy by the

figure commonly used is that the conflict is costing SA R600m/year — in a time of declining growth rates and fiscal austerity

Furthermore, there is the cost of SWA/Namibia itself to SA Planned expenditure of over R818m to March 1983 is conceded by Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA and the Council of Ministers, to be an under-estimate (The country's real needs for the coming year could be nearer R1 000m) From its own sources, SWA cannot expect to generate much more than 47% of the lower figure, with mining tax revenues declining because of a 20% to 25% cutback of production by Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), the Rossing mine starting to pay tax only in the 1982-83, and other mining tax receipts down to R1m this year The business climate is despondent, pending certainty on a settlement

A senior business source in Windhoek told the FM that the community "faces the greatest crisis in our economic history" The hope is that implementation of phase three followed by independence will see renewed investment, not least by SA concerns Of even greater importance is renewed investment by the transnationals — which have held back since 1974 lest they be seen as collaborating with the "illegal" SA occupation of Namibia

Constitutional agreements enshrined in phase one reflect Western, SA, and moderate SWA concerns about nationalisation by Swapo SA appears to have gained certain guarantees in this respect, as well as a bill of rights, an independent judiciary, and a dual electoral system which should see small parties gain representation in the first UN-sanctioned administration This should soothe fears of a rightwing backlash, and diminish the white exodus

But SWA desperately needs economic stability — meaning continued subsidies from SA in the short- to medium-term

Administrator General Hough will say no more than that this is currently under consideration "Last year SA was sympathetic — we hope the same will be the case this year," he says Part of what is being evaluated, the FM understands, is the portion SWA will in future get from the customs union arrangements with SA

Exacerbating matters is the partial military draft for blacks According to Andreas Shipanga of the Swapo-Democrats many have left the country, though in theory there is no conscription in Ovambo Caprivi and the Kavango. I would say up to 8 000 in

Western five, led by the US

The composition of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag), the timetable for a ceasefire, restriction of the combatants to bases, and the "impartiality" of the UN will dominate talks in the coming months

John Kirkpatrick, Chairman of the Federal Party, foresees phase three of the settlement starting by the end of the year, with elections in mid-1983 This means that the complex interim administration, initiated by former Administrator General Gerrit Viljoen, will simply have to be dismantled "There's nothing they can do about it," he says

"The AG must resume the role envisaged in terms of the settlement proposals — he is simply SA's representative Discriminatory legislation must be repealed prior to

the election process Political prisoners must be released And law and order must be maintained in the territory subject to the satisfaction of the UN special representative on Namibia "

Repeal of the interim constitution (AG8) would naturally destroy the authority of the second tier groups Perhaps Pretoria would prefer that step to be taken by the UN

Factors perceived as prompting SA towards agreement are complex and interlinked The ethnic internal administration is cumbersome and has not succeeded in presenting a credible alternative to the nationalism of Swapo While the military wing of that movement has been hammered repeatedly by the SA and SWA territory forces, the war is a costly burden A

free enterprise has to be seen to work. Truebody feels that the Namibian economy has long-term resilience "The signs do not point to economic collapse I would say that while some of the more affluent are not getting as much as before, blacks and browns are getting a greater share of wealth than before "

Figures shows that at present from 10 000 to 12 000 jobseekers reach the market each year, and that the jobs shortfall is about 5 000 annually Taking a 2.6% annual growth in population (currently around 1.25m), there would have to be an economic growth rate of 6% to 8% to achieve full absorption of these people That, in present circumstances is a very high growth rate

Furthermore, Truebody points out "We are looking at a pyramid with an enormous base of the unskilled" The fact that the current SWA budget allocates some 15%, or R60m, to education is, in this respect, a healthy sign But what is needed, Truebody argues, is a "consolidated education structure" Only the white system can stand on its own Education, land reform, the creation of a SWA/Namibian identity — these are seen as major priorities

A positive factor could be the attitude of Dirk Mudge "I intend to stay, whatever happens My colleagues (in the alliance) have no choice but to stay, and I will not leave them in the lurch" He says he considered this decision very carefully indeed. So even though there are some who wish to retain their ethnic roots, there is movement towards common ground — a repudiation of the apartheid structures of the past

There is also the fact that, as some observers in Windhoek see it, SA has created a "non-Namibian military state on Namibian soil, serving the needs of SA against a perceived total onslaught" Those who charge that SA will not finally settle point to the size and extent of this state-within-a-state, and claim that the "operational area" is nothing more than a "removed border — an easier place for SA to fight its war "

That is a pessimistic view The FM's view is that SA does mean to withdraw, leaving the way open for an independent Namibia Doubtless, the cost in terms of white votes lost to the Right has been assessed At this stage it looks as if SA is prepared to pay that price Financial and political considerations, as well as a propitious world climate suggests that SWA is about to give birth to Namibia



A-G Hough . help is being considered

the past two years" (The draft was introduced in January 1981) In addition, Shipanga says, "there has been an influx to the cities by people wanting to escape both sides of the conflict as well as the ravages of the drought "

This large floating population — drawn to the urban areas by the abolition of influx control as well as pushed by the pressures of drought and war — could well be a key factor in any coming economic dispensation for an independent Namibia It can be assumed that the rootless unemployed will be attracted to Socialism

Businessmen looking at the investment limbo, soaring black unemployment, and fearful of a white exodus (facilitated by the lack of exchange controls between SA and SWA), are not over-optimistic about the future, whoever rules in Windhoek They realise that SWA is entering a crucial phase in its constitutional development and are largely unwilling to speak on the record about their perceptions and plans

In this gloomy climate, the comments of Charles Truebody, executive director of the Private Sector Foundation, are worthy of consideration The foundation, an independent body comparable to SA's Urban Foundation, has some 50 members — including Shell BP, Barlows and CDM — and is forcefully embarking on an educational programme to promote free enterprise values Of course for these to take root

SWA/NAMIBIA

The Right resists

DA 321/221
FM 12/2/82

The National Party in SWA/Namibia has held its long-promised "blanke dag" rally in Windhoek. Kosie Pretorius, leader of the SWA NP, rejected UN Resolution 435 which provides for internationally supervised UN elections. He also rejected the principles of one-man-one-vote and majority rule. He warned that "if SA sells out on us (the whites), it's selling out on itself." He said the fates of SA and SWA/Namibia were linked, with SWA/Namibia's fate foreshadowing SA's.

In a clear reference to the DTA's policies, he said "To me it's senseless to move by peaceful means toward the same goal as Swapo — namely, a totally integrated society on the basis of complete equality without considering the diversity of civilisation levels and cultures — a dictatorship of the majority." The solution proposed by the NP was to partition the territory between those who wanted a unitary state, and those who preferred "self determination for minorities."

Ever since the HNP and the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging held well-attended public meetings last year the NP has been organising its own "blanke dag." Clearly, the NP is anxious not to be outflanked by the rightwing. But those who expected fireworks, such as an all-out condemnation of the progress of SA's negotiations with the West, were disappointed. Criticisms were veiled, warnings oblique.

While the NP's partition proposal and its hints at the use of force by whites to protect their "rights" might sound like the cloud-cuckoland rhetoric of a backwater political party, Pretoria never forgets that the NP represents the majority of Namibian whites. There are strong connections between Sudwesters and the Transvaal National Party in particular. There is always the threat that the SWA NP could go over the heads of the two Bothas and appeal directly to the party here, with divisive results in the current political climate.

However, Pretorius at least is still susceptible to SA guidance. Recently he stated that Swapo would win a UN-run election. He had to withdraw the statement amid a welter of complaints about being misquoted, and was summoned to Cape Town for chastening discussions.

There is a good deal of concern in the SA

MPs 'chatter while war toll mounts'

221

1201 13/2/82

WINDHOEK. — A Democratic Turnhalle Alliance member of the White Legislative Assembly, Mrs Anna Frank, has rebuked the assembly for its idle chatter while lives were being lost and families disrupted by the bush war in South West Africa.

l to B in the boxes

Mrs Frank, the only woman in the legislative assembly, represents the white component of the DTA, the Republican Party, for the Windhoek South constituency.

She was speaking during the no confidence debate in a speech peppered with interjections and disorder, Mrs Frank said "The women of the north of SWA are suffering Young men are killed and maimed daily in the war "I am a believer in patriotism, Mr Chairman, but we must not carry on with our political debates while the war drags on"

She strongly attacked the SWA National Party's policy of segregated education and hit out at its school sport policy Mrs Frank said German and English schools in SWA

By PETER KENNY

were educating a part of the black elite in their culture But the Afrikaner stood behind a "white line" which prevents him from saying "we can play together" "This school sport policy which over-emphasises diversity and carries it too far is causing a lot of bitterness," said Mrs Frank.

While the administration of whites was primarily responsible for it's own group's education, it had a responsibility to other population groups in the territory

Example

She said that in Owambo last year 1 000 Standard six pupils had to be turned away from school because they could not be accommodated She hit out at the leader of the National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, for not setting an example to others and for moving into an official residence which would finally cost about R400 000 "I don't know Mr Pretorius personally, but I will stick my hands into the coals that he and his family do not need to live in such luxury," Mrs Frank said

represent following Make Dia Dia EXAM

* 4.2.2

Stat 4.2.1 *

4.2 Descript

machinery, instruments or concepts)

- e) Camber n. Slight convexity above, arched form (of beam, deck, road from side to side, aircraft wing, etc.) ...
- f) Waste n. Material or food, useless remains, refuse, scraps, shred.
- g) Econometrics, n. Branch of economics concerned with application of mathematical economics by use of statistics.
- h) Promissory note n. Signed document containing written promise to pay stated sum to specified person or to bearer at specified date or on demand.

Arms ~~find~~ find at ²²¹ ^{5 Times} bottom ^{14/1/82} of lake

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

POLICE investigating South West Africa's arms-smuggling racket found a quantity of ammunition and explosives in a lake near the operational area recently

But the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Criminal) Namibia, Colonel Skankwan Greyling, said that no connection between the find and the alleged smuggling of arms and ammunition of communist origin has been found

He said continuing police investigations are a follow-up to reports on widespread gun-running in South West Africa, especially with Russian-made AK-47 rifles

According to reports, the arms racket involves members of the security forces with weapons believed to have been captured in Angola

Navy divers found a number of hand-grenades and detonators showing signs of corrosion in the Otjikoto Lake near Tsumeb on January 18

There was also a quantity of South African-made ammunition

Souvenirs

Police have also found two AK-47 rifles

"Troops doing duty beyond the border of South West Africa are sometimes inclined to collect souvenirs," commented Col Greyling

He said possession of such weapons was "a serious offence" for which extreme penalties were imposed

"The police offer substantial rewards for information leading to the tracing of these weapons and their confiscation," a police statement said

According to reports and rumours in Namibia, weapons are being bought by underground ultra-right-wing movements

It is said that an AK-47 automatic rifle can be bought on the black market for R750

Report on terror is nonsense

The Star Bureau

LONDON South African troops in northern Namibia were responsible for a reign of terror over the people they were allegedly protecting, say four representatives of the British Council of Churches, who visited the territory last November.

The report "Namibia — a Nation Wronged" — catalogues a series of brutalities in which both white and black South African troops are said to have been involved.

The report, quoted in The Observer yesterday, describes one "particularly objectionable practice" of the security forces — dragging through the villages behind their vehicles the bodies of alleged terrorists whom they have killed.

The bodies are exhibited to their parents, says the BCC report, to villagers and even to young children at school.

The report has been described as "vague and unfounded" by the SADF. "It was obvious," a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria, "that the churchmen based their report on false information supplied to them by the Russian puppet or-

ganisation, Swapo, with whom they had a very hearty relationship during their visit to the territory last year."

This suspicion was further strengthened, he said, by the fact that no mention was made of the atrocities — such as murder, rape, assault and robbery — committed against the unarmed citizens of Namibia by Swapo terrorists at the instruction of their Russian masters whose declared aim was to destabilise the sub-continent.

"The South African Defence Force challenges the churchmen to provide factual evidence of these so-called atrocities.

"It is however to be expected that the churchmen will not react to this challenge as it is part of marxist propaganda ploy to make vague and unfounded allegations about atrocities and then to ignore challenges to provide proof."

The church report says the bulk of the cases of brutality had occurred within six weeks of the British delegation's arrival. Many cases related to attacks by soldiers on women teachers, often ending in rape.

PREPARE A DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL AREA OF CAYMAN FLATS IN RELATION TO THE MAJOR FEATURES OF THE CITY OF MONTROSE. SPECIFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECT.

1. Installing a storm sewer system throughout Cayman Flats.
2. Excavating zone S-17 and building a pump station on it.
3. Installing a storm sewer between the pump station and the existing storm sewers of zone S-5.

President quits on 'ethnic issue

DTA rocked by Ovaambo walkout

221
Star 16/2/82

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

INDHOEK — Swapo's main rival for power in Namibia, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, suffered a major setback when its president and Ovaambo component abruptly walked out yesterday.

DTA president Mr Peter Kalangula resigned and withdrew his Ovaambo-based National Democratic Party from the alliance, claiming at its retention of basic principles was one of the main reasons for the move.

The ruling alliance is fit with only 10 ethnic member-parties, and now has no affiliated political organisation in the Ovaambo region, home of almost half Namibia's population. Mr Kalangula said

ethnicity was a chief cause for Ovaambo people not joining the DTA. "This was why many of our children left the country for the unknown, because they were running away from the homeland system," he said.

NO CHANGE

He said his party had thought the DTA's ethnic structure would change, but this had not happened.

Mr Kalangula indicated that there was little chance of reconciliation if the DTA did not change its policy.

The walkout also means the loss to the DTA, dominant group in the territory's interim government, of Mr Tara Imbili, a prominent member of the Council of Ministers or "Cabinet".

It is understood, however, that the National Democratic Party will retain its seats in the National Assembly, and its hold on the second-tier Ovaambo representative authority, of which Mr Kalangula is chairman.

The withdrawal follows several months of DTA caucus infighting, in which Mr Kalangula pushed for the amalgamation of the alliance into one party, and a conversion of the territory's second-tier ethnic authorities to a regional basis.

It seems also that the National Democratic Party felt the rest of the DTA failed to understand the situation in Ovaambo, focal point of the bush war on Namibia's northern border.

Mr Imbili said "We always hoped we would improve the war situation in Ovaambo, but it has become clear the DTA is not prepared to bring relief."

Mr Kalangula said after leaving a DTA head committee, meeting called to sort out the brewing caucus split, that the overriding reason for his departure was to win the support of Namibia's majority.

UNITY BID

He said his party felt strongly the DTA could not win an election if it thought as an ethnically divided group. "We shall now commit ourselves to unite the people of Namibia, in a determined effort to stop Russian expansionism at our northern

border. We are not prepared to fall back one inch," he said.

DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said Mr Kalangula's resignation was "very sad". Unity built within the DTA over the years had been broken by Mr Kalangula, one of the alliance's main protagonists for unity.

Mr Mudge charged Mr Kalangula with creating political polarisation, which the DTA intended to overcome.

"The 10 remaining parties stand as one. We are going out to win the Ovaambo people back," Mr Mudge said.

Other DTA leaders accused Mr Kalangula of breaching discipline within the alliance, and causing unrest and confusion through his recent public comments.

Mr Peter Kalangula

there is little chance of reconciliation if the DTA does not change its policy.



SWA editor on the warpath

16/2/82
221
E. Post

By ALLISTER SPARKS in Windhoek

BY rights, Hannes Smith ought to be one of Southern Africa's hardline white racialists, belonging to some frightful vigilante group like the Wit Kommando

His whole background and even his personality point to that a hot-eyed, hard-drinking Afrikaner with a blazing temper, descended from that strange breed of headstrong Boers who plunged into the Namib to struggle through the *Dorslandtrek* and settle in Angola, who grew up in a poor-white squatter family, *bywoners* on another man's farm near Grootfontein, had only a primary school education and at 15 became a day worker on the South African Railways

In fact, Hannes Smith is owner and editor of Southern Africa's most remarkable newspaper, the Windhoek Observer, a thorn in the flesh of the South African authorities who control his country, and the nearest thing Namibia has to a white supporter of Swapo

He is an extraordinary man, even by the eccentric traditions of his profession. This is no prototype of the reflective, responsible editor. Hannes Smith is intemperate, volatile and courageous to the point of recklessness

He is also driven by a frenzied energy, writing nearly the whole paper himself, up to 30 000 words a week — then editing it and putting it to bed. Friday is publication day and he often works right through Thursday night

"Then I go to the Press Club at the Kaiserkrone

Hotel and get drunk," he says simply

The people of Windhoek don't quite know what to make of him "Mal Smit" he is called. Or just Smittie. He is a character about town, an oddity, and everybody knows him

What is more important he knows everybody — and everything. And he prints it. Never has the concept of "publish and be damned" had a more dedicated adherent. The result is that all SWA/Namibia waits breathlessly for the arrival of the Observer on Friday afternoons, and it is snapped up as it hits the streets

The paper is as unusual as its Runyonesque proprietor. It was founded in a fit of fury when Hannes Smith was driven out of his previous job as editor of the territory's leading daily, the Windhoek Advertiser

A new proprietor — later alleged by Dr Eschel Rhodie to be a front for the Department of Information — bought the holding company. Smith and the editor of a sister paper, the German-language *Allgemeine Zeitung*, were required to support Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Both refused to be bound and resigned instead

"I just got mad," recalls Smittie. "I went crazy"

He scraped together all the family's savings, totaling R11 000, and six days later launched his own paper, the Observer

His secretary resigned with him and the two produced the paper together, using a small electronic typesetter. The print order for the first few issues was

500 and Smith distributed them himself

After six weeks the money was finished, and the Observer published an appeal saying it would have to close. Smittie went down the road, knocking on doors. R5 000 was contributed, enough to see him through into bare solvency

Today, four years later, the Observer has SWA/Namibia's biggest circulation at over 8 000, rising fast. It is packed with advertising and sometimes runs 60 tabloid pages

The paper's content is as unconventional as its origins: a mixture of crime and politics, comment, facts and rumour. One column is taglined "The people hear (please note they do not say)". There is always a nude on the back page — an act of bravado in a community where the Dutch Reformed Church is at its most fundamentalist

"Mal Smit" justifies the nudes with his own brand of logic. "They sell tourist postcards of bare-breasted black girls everywhere and say that's OK because it's traditional. Well, I've made our nudes traditional for the Observer"

The Observer's importance, though, is as a fearless exposé of corruption and malpractice. Hannes Smith has risked the fierce penalties of the Defence Act to expose atrocities in the war zone and the appalling living conditions of some of the black people living there. No other paper has dared do this

Regularly he ploughs through the records of inquest court hearings on unnatural deaths in the war zone and publishes them

In his editorials, and

even his news columns, he thunders against the South African authorities. To him they are the occupiers and the plunderers of his country

He also accuses them of using his country as the killing ground to fight their own race war. He may be a fellow-Afrikaner of the most basic sort, but he despises South Africa. They must begone and let Namibia rule itself. If that means a Swapo government, so be it

"From my childhood," says Smittie. "I have had a resentment against the system. I have gone through so much poverty in my life. The Afrikaner was a greater person for his experience of poverty. But when he got power he became a fatcat and lost his capacity for compassion"

Then, his voice rising in the bar as he pounds the counter. "The system South Africa has imposed on my country must be destroyed and eradicated"

Burly Afrikaners look up from their beer as he thunders even louder. "South Africa is guilty of the greatest crime! When you have different groups living in one country, to place the emphasis on their differences rather than on what they have in common is a crime, man, a bloody crime!"

You wonder whether it is safe to stay, but the next moment "Mal Smit" is acknowledging a greeting from across the saloon

Suddenly, wistfully, he says "Ag, if only I had someone who could add a little polish to the Observer. Hell, man, what a paper we could make of it!"

But there he is probably wrong. Polish would surely ruin its raw vitality

Town talk boy pik

Events in Zimbabwe the 'biggest obstacle' on road to independence

NEW YORK—The South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, predicts independence for South West Africa 'unless something unforeseen happens' within 18 months to three years.

In a tough-talking interview with Time magazine, Mr. Botha said that 'solid progress' had been made in the process of a settlement but also warned 'There is still a long way to go.'

Answering a number of questions put to him in Cape Town by Time correspondents, Mr. Botha said events in Zimbabwe constitute perhaps the single most important obstacle to a South West Africa settlement.

'What do you think will be our position if there is a white exodus from Zimbabwe, which is not

out of the question, and those people tell the public in South Africa and South West Africa what happened to them?' he asked

Describing South Africa's acceptance of the first constitutional phase of the settlement process as 'a giant leap, with the crocodile's jaws waiting for us', Mr. Botha said that phase two — dealing with the UN presence and monitoring arrangements — would be difficult

'The issues are more visible, more emotional from the point of view of

all the parties involved South Africa is absolutely committed to a peaceful solution in the territory and is conscious of the benefits that would flow from an internationally acceptable solution to achieve the latter and yet not to bring peace and stability would be a disaster. We are making that distinction quite clear to the U S Government', Mr. Botha said.

The Soviet Union, he said, was not interested in a peaceful solution 'We are not prepared, for the rest of history, to be blamed for destroying a

country. My Government is not prepared to be a party to Soviet expansion in this area or anywhere else in the world and have a finger pointed at us by our own children. It is better to be destroyed in a different way than that we cannot swallow that.'

In an accompanying report on the latest moves in the South West Africa settlement issue, Time said 'Given the South Africans' reluctance to relinquish the territory, a final settlement still seems elusive, but it may be a bit closer than ever before' — (Sapa)

(221)

Macamy 16/2/82

Kalangula walks out of the DTA

(221) PDM 11/2/82
 BY PETER KELLY

WINDHOGK — The president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Peter Kalangula, and members of the Executive Committee of the Ovambo Authority walked out of the DTA yesterday in a dramatic move which is a devastating blow to the alliance.

Mr Kalangula made his decision after he and his colleagues were summoned to a meeting of the Chief Executive of the DTA in Windhoek yesterday.

He announced the former Ovambo component of the DTA, the National Democratic Party, would now be a single party seeking to unite the "United Ovambo" on ethnic lines.

The DTA executive last November rejected a bid by Mr Kalangula to turn it into a single party. But the DTA Chairman Mr Hank Judge said if the majority of the alliance wanted a single party, he would follow their wishes.

For the past six weeks Mr Kalangula has been holding meetings with other parties to get them to support his single-party idea.

The only ethnic group now not represented in the DTA are the Ovambo, who are the largest ethnic group in the

PETER KALANGULA
 CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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Kalangula exit from DTA is the biggest wrench yet

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Mercury
17/2/82

Windhoek Bureau

THE walkout from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of its president, Mr Peter Kalangula, this week is the biggest wrench the sensitive alliance has had in its four-year history.

And while the DTA hierarchy was stunned by the suddenness of the walkout, the warning lights had been flashing since November last year, when tensions involving Mr Kalangula surfaced and asserted themselves strongly.

Quiet-spoken Mr Kalangula, a 55-year-old former Anglican minister who also heads the second-tier government in Owambo as chairman of its executive committee, was one man the DTA could not afford to lose.

At the last census estimate in 1979, the Ovambos numbered 454 700 and constituted 46.7 percent of the population.

There has been widespread speculation in Windhoek recently that last year's census, when made public, will reveal Ovambos now constitute more than 50 percent of the population.

One of the precipitating factors of Monday's break was Mr Kalangula's frustration that the DTA would not become a single party.

Until Monday the DTA consisted of 11 parties representing each of the ethnic groups in the country as well as different ethnic groups and other political parties.

In African terms, any political party or organisation that is not all represented by the largest ethnic group in the country is a loser.

His political adviser, Mr Werner Neef, a former member of the Ministers' Council who himself resigned in frustration with the DTA's direction last year and who joined the NDP last week, said 'If you lose the election in Owambo you lose the election in Namibia'.

Mr Kalangula, a former member of the Ministers' Council, has been asserting his strong personality for some time in Owambo.

He led a walkout from the Anglican Church in the 1960s when unhappy with his bishop at the time, Bishop Colin Winter, who died in England last year.

With his hard backroom politicking he managed to gain himself a certain amount of credibility and reputation for not standing for nonsense when he succeeded in having the past two secretaries of the Owambo administration, seconded from South Africa, relieved of their posts for 'perpetuating apartheid'.

On a number of occasions the former DTA president has expressed disgust and concern about the behaviour of members of the security forces and officials seconded from South Africa in Owambo where tensions run high in the war-thick atmosphere.

At one sitting of the Owambo Legislative Assembly Mr Kalangula said 'Apartheid has been removed in Namibia, but not here in Owambo'.

Announcing his walkout with this executive committee after having been summoned to Windhoek by the executive of the DTA, Mr Kalangula said 'The over-riding reason for our decision is our determination to get the support of the majority of the people of Namibia in a decisive election'.

'We strongly feel that especially in Owambo we will not get the support in such a decisive election if we fight this election as an ethnically divided party'.

'We devoted considerable effort in the DTA to try to move towards a stronger unity in the interests of the whole of Namibia'.

'We shall now commit ourselves to unite all the people of Namibia in an effort to stop Russian expansionism at our northern borders.'

This last statement indicated that for the moment the NDP is not willing to go along with Swapo.

The executive of the DTA rejected in November attempts by Mr Kalangula and his Owambo executive committee to get the DTA to agree to forming one party.

Win back Ovambo support

Ironically, at a Press conference on the day of the break, the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, made strong mention of a united Namibia and of the aim of creating a single party. But this seemed to be the old cry of 'too little, too late'.

The DTA has perhaps to eat its former decisions and back Mr Kalangula's goals if it were to win back its Ovambo support or Mr Kalangula may start to steal parties from the alliance.

Many people in South West Africa point to Zimbabwe's present party ructions on tribal lines.

But perhaps Mr Kalangula wants to avoid the very type of flimsy alliance that Mr Mugabe has.

Swapo are clearly taking note of Mr Kalangula's progress.

With one prominent German speaker backing him, Mr Werner Neef, Mr Kalangula might snatch some German-speaking support from the DTA.

And if he can form a single party with Mr Justus Garoeb's Damara Council, which controls the government of the second-largest ethnic group in the country, Mr Kalangula could be in a strong position.

Whatever happens, Mr Mudge's DTA is in a tight spot.

Ethnicity at root of DTA chief's split

221

Dispatch
17/2/82

From
PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The walk-out from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance by its president, Mr Peter Kalangula, on Monday is the biggest wrench the sensitive alliance has had in its four-year history

And while the DTA hierarchy was stunned by the suddenness of the walkout, the warning lights had been flashing since November last year

Quiet-spoken Mr Kalangula, a 55-year-old former Anglican minister, who also heads the second-tier government in Owambo as chairman of its executive committee, was one man the DTA could not afford to lose

There has been widespread speculation in Windhoek that last year's census, when made public, will reveal Owambo's now constitute more than 50 per cent of the population

One of the factors precipitating Monday's break was Mr Kalangula's frustration that the DTA would not become a single party

Until Monday the DTA consisted of 11 parties representing each of the ethnic groups in the country as well as different ethnic groups and other political parties

In African terms, any political party organisation that has no representation from the largest ethnic group in the country is a loser

Mr Kalangula's political adviser, Mr Werner Neef, a former member of the ministers' council, who himself resigned last year in frustration with the DTA's direction and joined the NDP last week, said "If you lose the election in Owambo you lose the election in Namibia"

Announcing his walk-out with his executive committee after he had been summoned to Windhoek by the executive of the DTA on Monday, Mr Kalangula said "The overriding reasons for our decision is our determination to get the support of the majority of the people of Namibia in a decisive election"

"We strongly feel that especially in Owambo we will not get the support in such a decisive election if we fight this election as an ethnically divided party

"We devoted considerable efforts in the DTA to try to move the member parties towards a stronger unity in the interests of the whole of Namibia

"We shall now commit ourselves to unite all the people of Namibia in an effort to stop Russian expansionism at our northern borders"

His last statement indicated that for the moment the NDP is not willing to go along with Swapo

Ironically, at a press conference on the day of the Kalangula break, DTA chairman Dirk Mudge made strong mention of a "united Namibia"

MR MUDGE . racism
the major obstacle

bia" and of the aim of creating a single party" But this seemed to be the old cry of too little, too late

Our Pretoria bureau reported yesterday that Mr Mudge addressed a rostrum meeting at the University of Pretoria and said the DTA was the only organisation which would beat Swapo at the polling booth

In his speech, which was peppered by heckling from a group of students from Namibia, Mr Mudge said the major obstacle of a peaceful settlement in the territory was racism

However he had to take cognisance of ethnic differences in the territory and he did not support the idea of the DTA becoming a single political party — the main reason for Mr Kalangula's walkout

Mr Mudge said he was prepared to grant Mr Kalangula an opportunity to see if he could attain a political victory over Swapo

JUST

Talk now of 'third force'

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The Star Africa News Service

WINDHOLK — The sudden withdrawal of the Ovambo group from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has redrawn the political map in Namibia and turned attention to the possible emergence of a 'third force'.

The question now is whether the breakaway leader, former DTA president Mr Peter Kalangula, can find enough national support to muster a political alternative to Swapo and his old allies.

Mr Kalangula's resignation and the walkout of his Ovambo-based National Democratic Party on Monday pose the most severe blow yet to the four-year-old ethnic alliance which dominates the territory's interim government.

While political analysts and the DTA leadership try to gauge what impact the move will have on the alliance it is generally held that the loss of the Ovambo affiliation will weaken seriously the DTA's chances against Swapo in an internationally supervised election.

SCANT CHANCE

The walkout comes at the worst possible time for the DTA, which recently re-started its organisational machinery to reach an election footing in the light of renewed Western settlement efforts on the Namibia issue.

It leaves the DTA without any formal representation in the Ovambo region — the pivotal area where an independence election will be won or lost because, it is the home of almost half the voters in Namibia.

Any replacement for Mr Kalangula will face the seemingly insurmountable task of beating Swapo's considerable support in Ovambo, estimated to be 60 to 85 percent of the population.

The argument goes that the alliance had scant chance anyway of challenging Swapo in Ovambo.

But Mr Kalangula was considered charismatic and earnest enough to provide the DTA with a faint hope in the war-torn region.

METEORIC RISE

Leaders of the DTA obviously recognised Mr Kalangula's potential and voted him to the DTA presidency in November 1980, then re-elected him this year when cracks in the alliance had already appeared.

NEW JOURNAL ON NAMIBIA

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star Bureau

LONDON — A distinctly gloomy mood has overtaken the Western contact group as it seeks to clear the latest hurdle on the way to Namibia's independence.

The five Western powers — Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada — have the unenviable task of trying to get Swapo to drop its objections to the proposed voting system for the planned elections in the territory.

One European diplomat confessed this week that this appeared to be an impossible job.

Swapo has dug in its heels against the one-man-two-vote system that South Africa and the internal parties have accepted.

The guerilla organisation says the scheme is too complicated for Namibia's mostly illiterate voters.

And they make no secret of their suspicion that it was devised to prevent Swapo from gaining the two-thirds majority it will need to dominate the constituent assembly.

Contract group diplomats in Washington have met a few times since Swapo recorded its objection to the voting plan three weeks ago.

They have opted to try to sweeten the pill for Swapo — but not to the extent of falling foul of the South Africans.

European diplomats accept that any concessions they attempt to make for Swapo would be unwelcome to Pretoria.

"For once the South Africans can justifiably claim to be the good guys," one diplomat told me. "And we fully expect them to get maximum mileage out of this."

"They have accepted the stage one package and Swapo has not."

"If we try to change it, the South Africans could well re-open the whole can of worms and say they want to renegotiate some of the points they conceded in order to get a speedy agreement."

With settlement on phase one almost two months overdue, the five have scrapped talk of detailed timetables. But they are sticking by their tough target of setting the UN settlement plan in motion before the end of this year — which will mean independence for Namibia sometime in 1983.

Mr Kalangula wants peace at all costs and twice refused a seat on the Ministers Council — or cabinet — in favour of running the ethnic second-tier Ovambo Representative Authority.

With his meteoric rise to power in the DTA Mr Kalangula made a few radical and sometimes unpopular changes in Ovambo he fired "Verwoerdian" public servants seconded to the region and introduced English as the language medium in the area's schools.

It soon became clear that Mr Kalangula wanted dynamic and meaningful change, and that he was not prepared to be merely the titular head of the DTA and the Ovambo authority.

Informed quarters say Mr Kalangula an ordained priest in a breakaway faction of the Anglican Church also promptly started

dialogue with the church in Ovambo and figures such as Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church.

CHURCH DIALOGUE

The walkout on Monday was perhaps sparked not only by growing prospects of contesting an internationally-supervised election, but also by his dialogue with the church.

It is known that the church strongly pressured Mr Kalangula to rid the DTA of its ethnic policy and the ethnic second-tier structure.

National Democratic Party sources sum up their reason for leaving the DTA quite simply: "Swapo will beat the DTA hands down in any election it fights as an ethnically divided group."

CME TIMES 17/2/82 (221)

NNDP walk-out is setback for DTA

From PETER KENNY
WINDHOEK — The walk-out from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of its president, Mr Peter Kalangua, on Monday is the biggest wrench the sensitive alliance has had in its four year history.

And while the DTA hierarchy was stunned by the suddenness of the walk-out, the warning lights had been flashing since November last year when tensions involving Mr Kalangua surfaced.

Mr Kalangua a 55 year-old former Anglican clergyman, who also heads the second tier government in Owambo as chairman of its executive committee, was one man the DTA could not afford to lose.

The fact that the whole of his executive committee — all members of the National Democratic Party — resigned with Mr Kalangua, was a double blow for the DTA.

At the last census estimate in 1979, the Ovambos numbered 454 700 and constituted 46.7 percent of the population.

There has been widespread speculation in Windhoek that last year's census, when made public, will disclose that Ovambos now constitute more than 50 percent of the population.

One of the precipitating factors of Monday's break

was Mr Kalangua's frustration that the DTA would not become a single party.

Until Monday, the DTA consisted of 11 parties representing each of the ethnic groups in the country as well as different ethnic groups and other political parties.

In African terms any political party or organization that is not represented by the largest ethnic group in the country is a loser.

Mr Kalangua's political adviser, Mr Werner Neef, a former member of the Ministers Council, resigned in frustration with the DTA's direction last year. On

joining the NNDP last week, he said "If you lose the election in Owambo you lose the election in Namibia."

Mr Kalangua, also a former member of the Ministers' Council, has been asserting his strong personality in Owambo for some years. He led a walk-out from the Anglican Church in the 1960s when he was unhappy with his bishop at the time, Bishop Colin Winter, who died in England last year.

With his hard backroom politicking, Mr Kalangua managed to gain a certain amount of credibility, and a no-nonsense reputation

when he succeeded in having the past two secretaries of the Owambo administration seconded from South Africa, relieved of their posts for "perpetuating apartheid."

The former DTA president has often expressed disgust and concern about the behaviour in Owambo of members of the security forces and officials, seconded from South Africa.

At one sitting of the Owambo Legislative Assembly Mr Kalangua said "Apartheid has been removed in Namibia, but not here in Owambo."

Announcing his walk-out with his executive

committee after having been summoned to Windhoek by the executive of the DTA, Mr Kalangua said "The overriding reason for our decision is our determination to get the support of the majority of the people of Namibia in a decisive election."

"We strongly feel that especially in Owambo we will not get the support in such a decisive election if we fight this election as an ethnically-divided party."

"We devoted considerable effort in the DTA to try to persuade the member parties to move towards a stronger unity in

the interests of the whole of Namibia.

We shall now commit ourselves to uniting all the people of Namibia in an effort to stop Russian expansionism at our northern borders."

This last statement indicated that for the moment the NNDP is not willing to go along with Swapo.

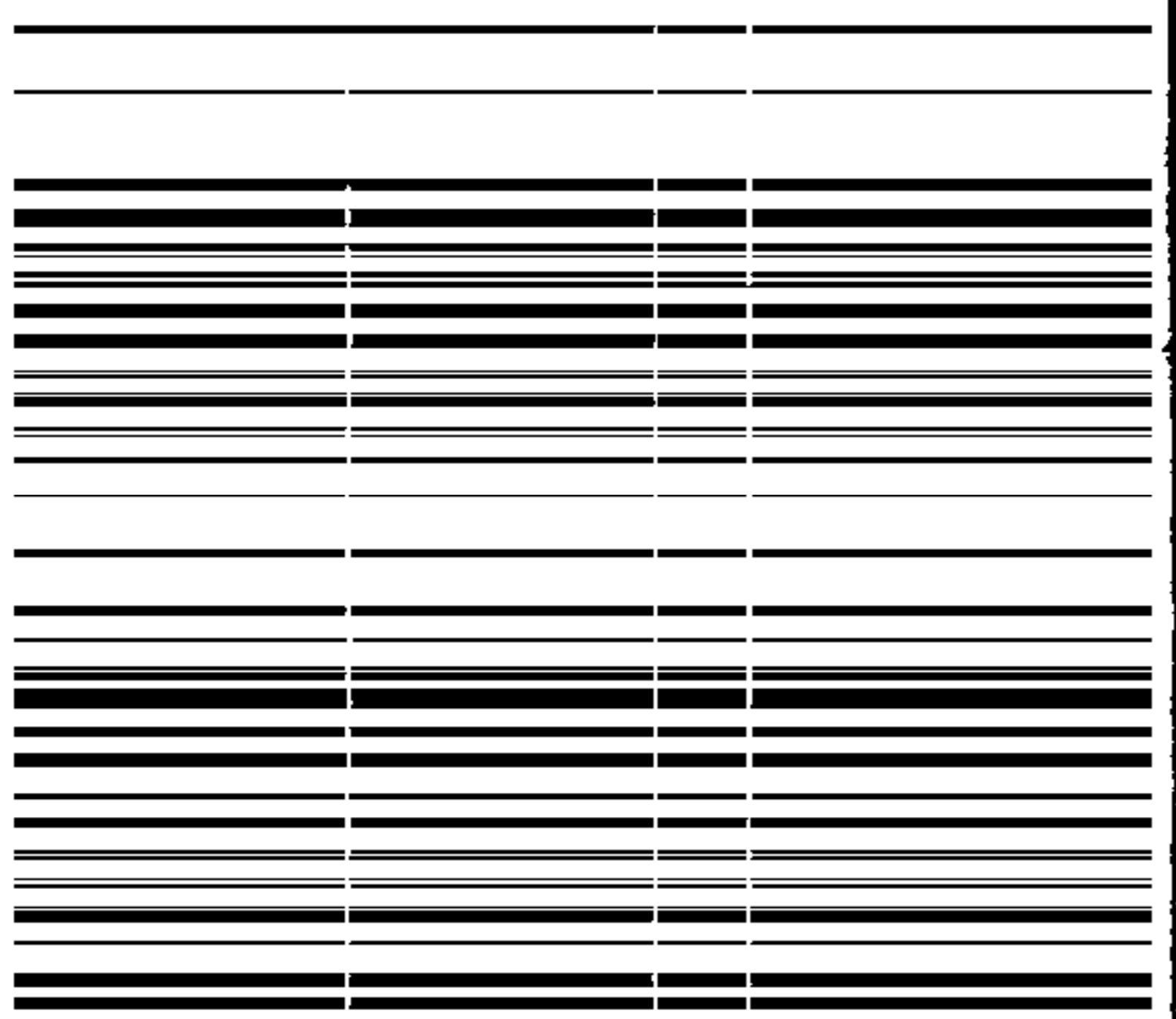
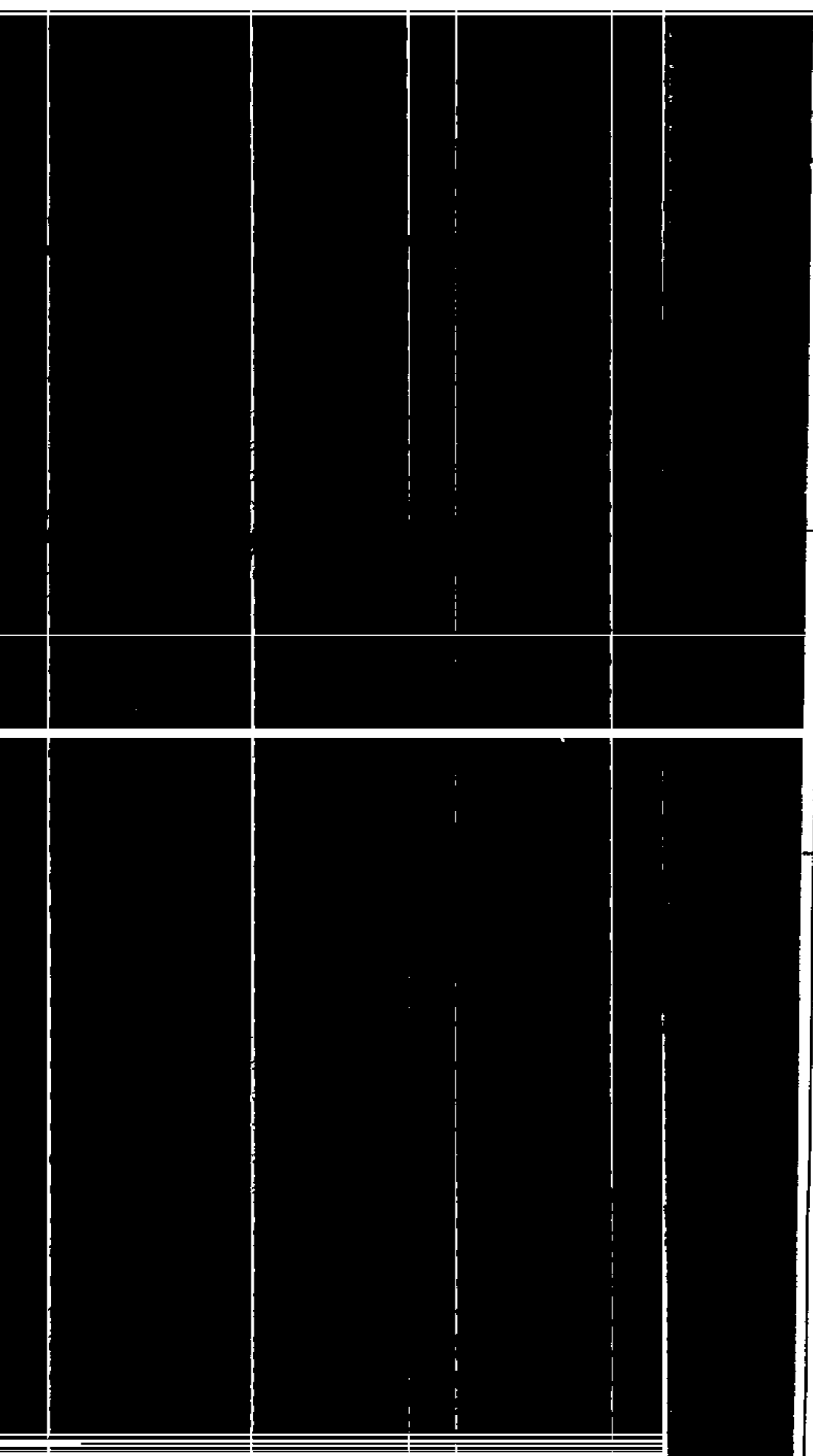
In November, the executive of the DTA rejected attempts by Mr Kalangua and his Owambo executive committee to get the DTA to agree to forming one party. The executive also shot down a proposal by Mr Kalangua to reject an ethnically-based system of

government in preference to a federal system.

Ironically, at a press conference on the day of the break, the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge made strong mention of a united Namibia and of the aim of creating a single party. But this seemed to be the old cry of too little too late.

The DTA has perhaps to eat its former decisions and back Mr Kalangua's goals if it is to win back its Owambo support — or Mr Kalangua may start to steal parties from the alliance.

Whatever happens, Mr Mudge's DTA is in a tight spot and is going to have to move really fast if it is to counter this knock-down blow.



One man Mudge couldn't afford to lose

By PETER KENNY

THE walkout earlier this week from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of its president, Mr Peter Kalangula, is the biggest wrench the sensitive ethnically based alliance has suffered in its turbulent four-year history in South West Africa/Namibia

And while the DTA hierarchy was stunned by the suddenness of the walkout, the warning lights had been flashing since November last year when tensions involving Mr Kalangula surfaced

Quiet-spoken Mr Kalangula, a 55-year-old former Anglican minister who also heads the second-tier government in Owambo as chairman of its executive committee, was one man Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA could not afford to lose

The fact that the whole of his executive committee — all members of the National Democratic Party — walked out with him served to underline the magnitude of the setback for the DTA in its struggle for power against the Swapo guerrilla movement.

At the last census estimate in 1979, the Ovambos numbered 454 700 — or 46,7 percent of SWA/Namibia's population. It is widely believed the most recent census will reveal Ovambos now constitute more than 50 percent of the population

One of the precipitating factors in Monday's break was Mr Kalangula's frustration that the DTA would not abandon its ethnic base and become a single party, placing it in a better position to marshal forces against Swapo in internationally supervised elections leading the territory to independence

Until Monday, the DTA consisted of 11 parties representing each of the 11 ethnic groups in the territory as well as some political parties. Mr Kalangula's walkout has now reduced even further the DTA's chances of gaining support among the Ovambos

As Mr Kalangula's political adviser, Mr Werner Neef, said only last week "If you lose the election in Owambo, you lose the election in Namibia"

Walkout

Mr Kalangula, a former member of the Ministers' Council, has been asserting his strong personality for some time in Owambo. He led a walkout from the Anglican Church in the 1960s after differences with the then Bishop, Mr Colin Winter

With his hard backroom politicking, he gained himself credibility in a successful battle to have two South African-seconded secretaries of the Owambo administration

MR PETER KALANGULA

relieved of their posts for "perpetuating apartheid"

"On a number of occasions the former DTA president has expressed concern and even disgust at the behaviour of members of the security forces and officials seconded from South Africa to Owambo, where tensions run high in the war-thick atmosphere

At one sitting of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, Mr Kalangula said "Apartheid has been removed in Namibia, but not here in Owambo"

Announcing his walkout with his executive committee after having been summoned to Windhoek by the executive of the DTA, Mr Kalangula said

"The overriding reason for our decision is our determi-

nation to get the support of the majority of the people of Namibia in a decisive election

"We strongly feel that especially in Owambo we will not get the support in such a decisive election if we fight this election as an ethnically divided party

"We devoted considerable effort in the DTA to try and move the member parties towards a stronger unity in the interests of the whole of Namibia

"We shall now commit ourselves to unite all the people of Namibia in an effort to stop Russian expansionism at our northern borders"

His statement indicated that for the moment the NDP is not willing to go along with Swapo

The executive of the DTA rejected in November attempts by Mr Kalangula and his Owambo executive committee to get the DTA to agree to forming one party. The executive also shot down a proposal by Mr Kalangula to reject an ethnically based system of government for a federal system

Ironically, at a Press conference on the day of the break, the DTA chairman, Mr Mudge, made strong mention of a "united Namibia" and of the aim of creating a single party. But, as it turned out, it was a case of too little too late

The DTA probably has to

reverse its former decisions and back Mr Kalangula's goals if it is to win back its Owambo support. Otherwise, Mr Kalangula may start to steal parties from the alliance

Many people in SWA point to Zimbabwe's present party turmoil on tribal lines. It appears that, in his own way, Mr Kalangula is attempting to avoid the very type of flimsy alliance that Mr Mudge had in a post-independence Namibia

Swapo are clearly taking note of Mr Kalangula's progress. Within minutes of the split, a Swapo member was making inquiries about developments in Windhoek

German

With one prominent German speaker — Mr Neef — backing him, Mr Kalangula might also snatch some German support from the DTA

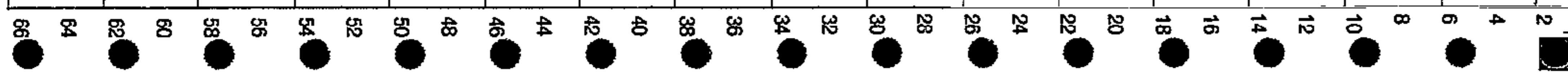
And if he can form a single party with Mr Justus Garoeb's Damara Council, which controls the government of the second largest ethnic group in the territory, Mr Kalangula could be in a strong position

On visits to West Germany and the United States, Mr Kalangula has received a good Press from the liberal media, and finance might be forthcoming from those areas for his new organisation

Whatever happens, Mr Mudge's DTA is in a tight spot and is going to have to move really fast if it wants to survive

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POST



Kalangula move shatters old Namibian lines

221
Sowetan
17/2/82

WINDHOEK - The sudden withdrawal this week of the Ovambo component from the DTA has redrawn the political map in Namibia and turned attention to the possible emergence of a "third force".

The question now is whether the break-away leader, former DTA president Mr Peter Kalangula, can find enough national support to muster a viable political alternative to Swapo and his old alliance.

Mr Kalangula's quitting and his Ovambo-based National Democratic Party's walkout on Monday pose the most severe blow yet to the four-year-old ethnic alliance which dominates the territory's interim government.

While political analysts and the DTA leadership itself try to gauge the impact this move will have on the alliance, it is generally held that the loss of its Ovambo affiliation will profoundly weaken the DTA's chances against Swapo in an internationally supervised election.

The walkout comes at the worst possible time for the DTA which recently restarted its organisational machinery to reach an election footing in the light of renewed Western settlement efforts on the protracted Namibia issue.

It leaves the DTA without any formal representation in the Ovambo region, the pivotal area where an independence election will be won or lost because it is the home of almost half Namibia's voters.

be anything between 60 and 85 percent of the region's population.

A DTA newcomer would be burdened further by competing with Mr Kalangula and the established National Democratic Party which was unanimous in its decision to leave the DTA.

The argument goes that the alliance had scant chance anyway of challenging Swapo in Ovambo. Mr Kalangula was considered, however, to be charismatic and earnest enough to provide the DTA with faint hope in the war-torn region.

Leaders of the DTA obviously recognised Mr Kalangula's potential voting him to the DTA presidency in November 1980 and re-electing him this year once cracks in the alliance had already appeared.

Mr Kalangula's primary concern was the destruction of Ovambo society especially in the last five years of the bushwar. He wanted peace at all costs, twice refusing a seat on the Ministers' Council or "Cabinet" in favour of running the ethnic second-tier Ovambo representative authority at first hand.

With his meteoric rise to power in the DTA, Mr Kalangula made a few radical and sometimes unpopular changes in Ovambo. He fired "Verwoerdian" public servants seconded to the region, and introduced English as the area's school medium.

It soon became clear that Mr Kalangula wanted dynamic and meaningful change, and that he was not prepared to merely be the titular head of the DTA and the Ovambo

dialogue with the Church.

It is known that the Church strongly pressured Mr Kalangula to end the DTA of its ethnic policy, and the country of its ethnic second-tier structure. Church leaders in Namibia brand ethnicity as a perpetuation of the homeland or apartheid order.

In November, Mr Kalangula's efforts to melt the alliance into one party were thwarted by the clumsy consensus decision-making process in the head committee of the 11-party alliance.

National Democratic Party sources sum up their reason for leaving the DTA quite simply: "Swapo will beat the DTA hands down in any election it fights as an ethnically divided group."

Mr Kalangula launched efforts towards an anti-ethnic party last month, initially declaring that he would open the National Democratic Party to all, remaining with the DTA to try and change it from within.

Antagonism and suspicion mushroomed between him and his DTA colleagues, however, when he publicly denounced the DTA's views on ethnicity.

So far, Mr Kalangula's efforts at creating one party have been limited and have accordingly produced no outstanding results.

Other parties Mr Kalangula has talked to include splinter groups in the "coloured" and Damara communities.

The National Democratic Party refuses to say whether it has already approached Mr Justus Garoeb's Damara Council, which trounced the DTA affiliate in ethnic elections

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Sowetan
17/2/82

Mr Kalangula will face the seemingly insurmountable task of beating Swapo's considerable support in Ovambo, reckoned to

Informed quarters say Mr Kalangula, an ordained priest in a breakaway faction of the Anglican Church, also promptly started dialogue with the Church in Ovambo and figures such as Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango Church

His clerical background and the knowledge that the Church wields tremendous political influence in Ovambo led to his immediate opening of consultations as soon as his predecessor, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, was ousted in a DTA-sanctioned move

The walkout on Monday was perhaps not only sparked by growing prospects of contesting an internationally supervised election, but also by his

It is reliably learned, however, that amalgamation talks with Mr Garoeb are on the cards

The Kalangula walkout has aroused strong interest among other centrist political parties which have lacked the mechanisms of both the DTA and Swapo to stay in the limelight since the December 1979 internal elections

The Namibia National Front is one of those viewing Mr Kalangula with fresh interest. As one NNF source put it "While Kalangula still has to spell out his policy, politicians in the centrist group are examining the pros and cons of joining him

"Either way, it is a development to which no one can remain indifferent" — SANS

No US

fears

over

split in DTA



MR KALANGULA

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Star 18/2/82

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The split in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has not changed the cautious optimism of the Reagan Administration on a possible Namibian settlement.

The State Department has made no comment on the decision by Peter Kalangula, co-leader of the DTA, to take his National Democratic Party out of the alliance.

While there are fears in Namibia, South Africa and other parts of the world that the break-up in the alliance might cause South Africa to stall the current negotiations on settlement for Namibia, there appear to be few such fears within the Administration.

SIGNIFICANT

On the contrary, preparation is continuing for a series of meetings over the next few weeks with South Africa, Angola and the Western contact group on Namibia.

Clearly the split in the DTA — the most significant internal development in Namibia since the settlement initiative was launched last year — will be carefully evaluated at the meeting between the United States and

South Africa and the meeting of the Western contact group.

CONCEDED

However, in Washington yesterday it was obvious that the Administration did not regard the development as either catastrophic or unexpected.

While it is conceded that Mr Kalangula's action might be a crippling blow for the DTA, the Administration has long regarded the DTA as a less than viable political alliance.

In fact there is a feeling that the National Democratic Party, with its overwhelming Ovambo support, could form the nucleus of a more viable political alternative to Swapo.

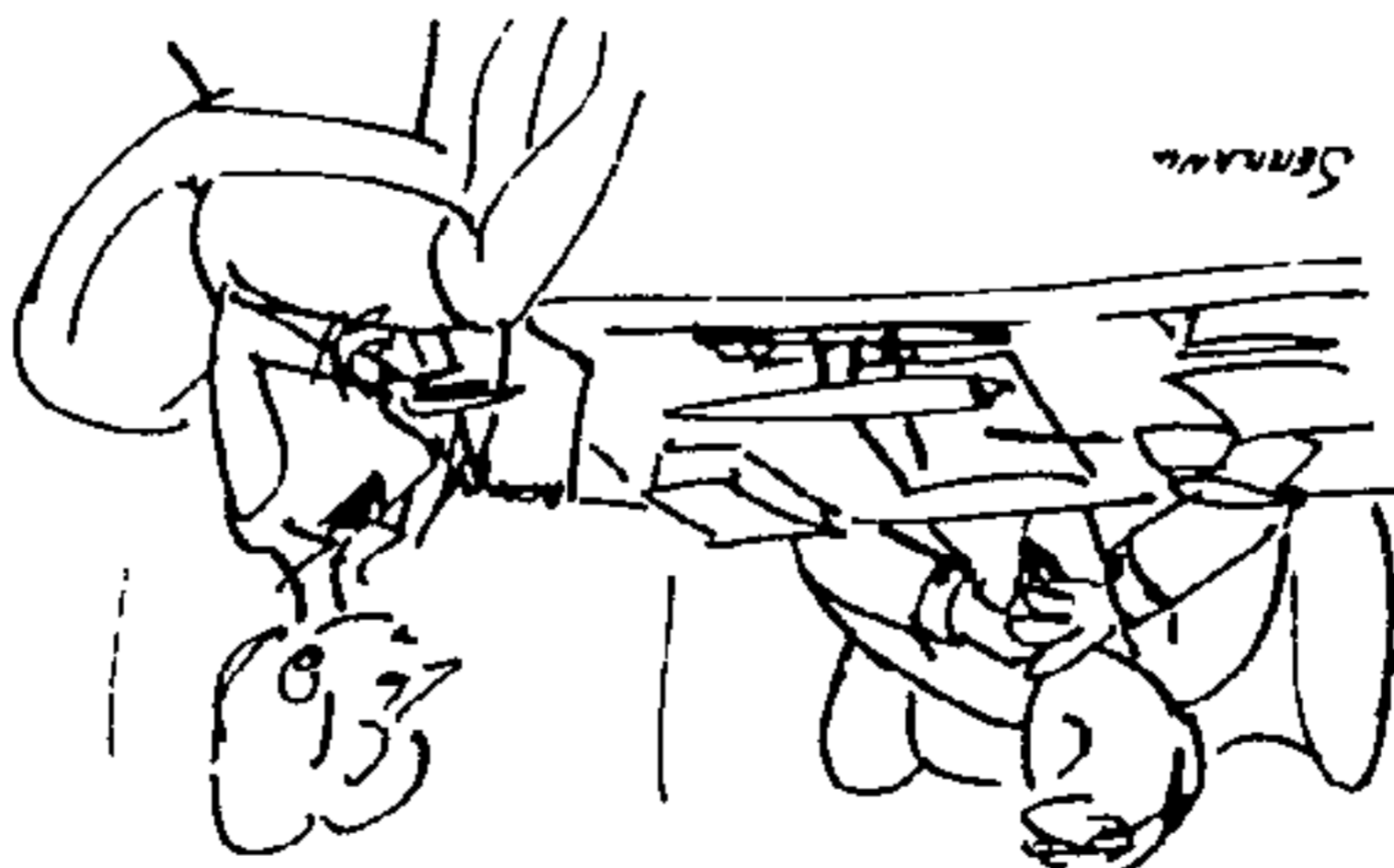
At a public affairs meeting in Washington last night the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Lannon Walker, confirmed that the State Department was studying the DTA split, which he called "an important development."

Mr Walker said he had heard both "positive" and "negative" analyses.

But Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the Africa sub-committee in the House of Representatives and an outspoken critic of the South African Government, said the breakaway by Mr Kalangula was "a real blow for the white faction in Namibia."

Mr Wolpe said the situation "might tempt South Africa to be slow about an electoral process."

Lesikar, p.189.



"And if your loan payment is in the mail, please disregard these insults."

Reprinted by permission The Wall Street Journal

CAPTION: Letters should never be insulting. Insulting letters lose customers.

8.1 Letters

8.1.1 Would you say that the following letters are effective or ineffective?

quote from [] being escorted into Angola - Sapa

He said the school group had probably been hidden until nightfall before

reported only yesterday". It was thought they were already in Angola. Mr Viljoen said the school-children and their teachers were taken from their school at Enbomde in western Owambo last Thursday "in broad daylight during school hours, but the incident had been

It has been said genetics can often be at the same time rec South Dakota School fill the Management

Dear Sir,

(a)

However, I am certain that I could now open with your company. used to indicate a co-toward a mutual goal. opportunity for an experienced standing background in that to gain by getting together.

Swapo 221
abduct
Ovambo
children
8/2/82

WINDHOEK - A group of Swapo insurgents had abducted 40 pupils, a school principal and a teacher from Owambo in northern SWA/Namibia last week, the acting secretary to the Owambo Administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said last night

Symptoms is the operation between two structural engineer. I feel both

Swapo claims ⁽²²¹⁾ downing jet ^{18/2/82}

LISBON — Swapo said yesterday its guerillas had shot down a South African fighter and a helicopter and "put out of combat" 360 South African soldiers in Namibia

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted a Swapo communique released in Luanda as saying the pilot of a South African Impala Mark II fighter died when his plane was shot down during a bombing raid on Okankolo, 75 km east of Ondangwa on January 5

The Swapo communique said its guerillas had captured a South African soldier and put another 360 "out of combat" in various operations in Namibia last month

The Angop report gave no details of how the helicopter was destroyed but said Swapo had also claimed the destruction of an armoured personnel carrier, 55 trucks, 25 tra-

tors and two other vehicles

The communique appeared to support Swapo's argument that its guerillas are deeply entrenched inside Namibia rather than based in Angola as Pretoria always contends when leading southern Angola

In Pretoria a South African Defence Force spokesman described the Swapo communique as "a farcical mixture of lies and distortions"

He added "It is known that the Russian puppet organisation Swapo is hard-pressed by its masters in Moscow to show results in the war in South West Africa. It has failed lamentably

"The facts speak for themselves. In spite of having lost almost 2 000 terrorists in combat last year Swapo does not even control one square centimetre of South West African soil" — Reuter.

Blacks favour Swapo, SWA clerics tell Tutu

CAPE TOWN 19/2/87 (221)

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — Church leaders in SWA/Namibia told a visiting South African Council of Churches delegation that Swapo had the support of a "large majority" of the country's people, the SACC's General-Secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said this week.

Bishop Tutu visited SWA/Namibia this week with the SACC's president, Rev Peter Storey.

The delegation arrived on Monday and met representatives of most of the major churches in the territory. They drove to the northern farming town Otjiwarango for talks with Bishop Klepphas Dumeni, leader of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ovambo-Kavango, SWA/Namibia's largest church.

'No doubt'

Bishop Tutu said "All the church leaders, with one exception, had no doubt that Swapo had the support of the majority of the people of the country."

"They knew that this support was growing every day with the continued presence of the South African Security Forces in Namibia — seen as an occupying army and much resented by the majority of black people."

Bishop Tutu said the clerics had told him that if there was any doubt about this, "free and fair elections" would demonstrate whom the people wanted.

"Church leaders laughed at suggestions that Swapo was Marxist or communist."

"They said Swapo was mainly Lutheran and Anglican and that three Anglican priests were ministering to Namibians with Swapo on the other side."

Bishop Tutu said that the churchmen had told him Swapo had tried every peaceful means to bring about change in SWA/Namibia, but had opted for armed struggle "as a last resort."

When they had not found support from the West they had gone to the Eastern block for military hardware.

"We asked about the positive things the army did, such as with agricultural projects, teaching and medical works. Some conceded that some good was being done by surgeon army personnel."

"War is ugly and atrocities will be committed by all sides involved in the strife."

The SACC wanted justice, peace and reconciliation. They called for the

immediate implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435, for an internationally acceptable solution for SWA/Namibia.

Bishop Tutu said they had been struck by the considerable consensus among church leaders and were leaving "deeply concerned about the anguish of Namibia."

'Feared more'

The Reverend Peter Storey said the situation in the north of SWA/Namibia was "reminiscent of the agony" of Vietnam, where a largely peasant population had suffered the most.

He said that people in South Africa had never heard about the civilian casualty which church leaders had described to them.

"In the opinion of blacks we spoke to, the Defence Force is feared more than Swapo. All we have discovered so far is a deep distrust of the military," Mr Storey said.

The SACC had heard that the longer South Africa stayed in SWA/Namibia the stronger Swapo grew.

He said one black man they had spoken to seemed to sum it up: "We see it differently to whites — but we have no way to tell them."

(221)

Star 19/2/82

NEWS analysis

Withdraw and end the suffering — SACC

The Star's Africa News Service
By Alan Dunn

WINDHOKK — The vast majority of Namibians, inhabitants regard the South African military presence as the greatest destabilising factor in the territory, the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said yesterday.

He said the time was ripe for both the security forces and Swapo to withdraw gracefully and bring an end to suffering in Namibia. Mr Storey was addressing a news conference here after three days of talks with Namibian church leaders. With him was the SACC general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

He said the church spoke for the people in Namibia as it did in Poland. We are satisfied we have heard an authentic opinion. It was the unanimous view of black people they had spoken to that the Defence Force

was to be feared more than Swapo. The presence of the Defence Force was spoken of most he said. People were told the bush war was being fought, to protect the country, by invitation, against a total onslaught and to ensure stability during the transition to independence.

Both were reasonable aims if they stood up to scrutiny. "When it comes to the question of protection, all that we have discovered so far is a very deep resentment among the indigenous people of Namibia and phrases such as an 'occupying force' are used freely," he said.

Namibian church leaders had laughed at suggestions that Swapo was marxist and in league with Soviet imperialism. "What about the question of preserving stability? I have to say again everything we heard indicates the people feel that the greatest destabilising factor in this country is the military presence," said Mr Storey.

He asked why South Africans never heard in news communiques of civilian casualties in the bush war other than those caused by landmine explosions. He and Bishop Tutu had been told that civilians made up the majority of casualties and fatalities.

"And so we have got to question those figures as being so-called terrorist deaths," he said. The view of Namibian church leaders was that a ceasefire was the first priority. The longer the security forces stayed in Namibia, the stronger Swapo support grew. "I believe South Africa is pursuing an action in Namibia it would seem to us that support for Swapo is already overwhelming. It grows with every South African (military) action which is hailed in the Republic as a death blow to Swapo," Mr Storey said.

The South African authorities either could not see this or they knew the truth and had no intention of learning the truth. The time was ripe for both sides to draw, the one side confident of a good political chance, and the other in the knowledge that it could not be accused of being defeated in the field. Bishop Tutu said some Namibian church leaders conceded the army was doing some good in the agricultural and medical fields. But the benefit was negated by alleged atrocities against black people especially in the north. Most church leaders had no doubt that Swapo had the support of the large majority of Namibian people.

(20) 5/11/77

Chances of Namibian deal 'better than 50-50'

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, said today she believed there was a "better than 50-50 chance" for a settlement in Namibia.

She also vigorously defended the Reagan Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" in southern

Africa.

After discussing the United States relationship with the United Nations, Mrs Kirkpatrick was asked how the US could justify its friendly relations with South Africa and its 'confrontational' relations with "less reprehensible" leftwing governments.

She replied in general terms

However, as she was leaving the auditorium, she was asked how the United States could justify its contact with South Africa at a time when apartheid was being strengthened.

Mrs Kirkpatrick said she was no expert on the internal situation in South Africa but she understood that changes were taking place.

"However, I can assure you that spokesmen for the Reagan administration have made it perfectly clear on all occasions that we disapprove of apartheid. We have been perfectly clear about that and we have been perfectly consistent," she said.

Then she was asked how the United States could justify meetings with South Africa.

She reacted vigorously. "Now listen, can you tell me how you can negotiate a settlement in Namibia with people without meeting them? If you can then I will tell you that we will give up meeting them."

"If we can get a settlement in Namibia after the Carter administration failed it will be partly because we are lucky partly because more time has passed and partly because we have a bit more credibility, perhaps, with all the parties to the debate."

"Nobody is going to get an independent Namibia without talking to South Africa."

Asked about the prospects of a Namibian settlement, Mrs Kirkpatrick said she was "reasonably optimistic" and she believed the chances of settlement in the 'near future' were better than 50-50.

SA holds key, says Reagan

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan told a black interviewer today that there would be no independence for Namibia without the South Africans.

The President was speaking on a Public Broadcasting Service television programme aimed mainly at black Americans.

Asked about his position on Africa, the President replied that the position was perfectly clear and that the South Africans recognised his administration found apartheid repugnant.

AN IMPORTANT ROLE

"We hope we can help the South Africans to move all the way from apartheid. There are many people in South Africa who feel the way we do and who are trying from within South Africa to move."

However, the relationship right now centred on Namibian independence.

"South Africa plays an important role in that so we have to work with them. There can be no independence for Namibia without them."

"So we are working with them as we are working with the other Frontline African states and Angola."

MAKING PROGRESS

"We are working for the exodus of Cuban troops from Angola so that Angola can be truly in charge of its own destiny instead of being dominated by the Cuban military forces and Soviet advisers and so forth."

He explained that "all this is tied in with the Namibian thing."

And he pointed out that when his administration came into power, the entire Namibian independence issue was at "dead centre" without any movement whatsoever.

"We have got movement under way — and we are making great progress," the President said.

Major shake-out FM 11 Feb 1982

Dirk Mudge's big gamble began when he walked out of the SWA National Party five years ago to find his own political path. This week it became clear that he had lost Peter Kalangula the president of

Mudge's ethnically-based DTA broke away from the alliance on Monday. Kalangula's move radically alters the face of Namibian centrist politics, and must affect Pretoria's position on negotiations for a Namibian settlement. This could mean a further delay of independence.

Kalangula took with him the DTA's Ovambo component; who are representatives of the Ovambo National Democratic Party (NDP). The Ovambos are the single largest group in Namibia; they comprise 50.3% of the population and form the basis of Swapo's probable majority support in the country. An anti-Swapo Ovambo party was crucial to the DTA's strategy of an ethnically based alliance designed to displace Swapo.

Since last November Kalangula's conflict with Mudge's faction of the DTA leadership has been crystallising over the issue of the DTA's structure. The DTA is an alliance of political parties formed since the Turnhalle conference, each of which supposedly represents a single ethnic group. This structure, coupled with the National Assembly's representative system, enables the DTA to choose which of its members

may sit in the Assembly, whether elected or not. It preserves minority presences on the council and seems to have been designed as an entrenchment of white rights.

Mudge himself is chairman of the National Assembly's Ministers' Council — the equivalent of Prime Minister — after having lost his seat in the last ethnic elections. Kalangula urged that the DTA reform into a unitary party, as this was the only way it could give Swapo a run for its money in the strongly nationalist Namibian political climate. He was slapped down repeatedly and has now left.

Business opinion in Windhoek is that the non-Swapo Ovambo political group is critically important. It is possible that Kalangula's awareness of this was a factor in his decision to break away. Kalangula has committed his party, the NDP, to "unite the people of Namibia" abandoning ethnic political structures for national-level organisation. He said, too, "The possibility of discussions with Swapo cannot be excluded." However he has not burned his boats completely as the NDP will hold onto its National Assembly seats as well as its place in the second-tier Ovambo ethnic

government

Other non-Swapo nationalist parties are in a fever of anticipation. For years they have been orphans between the DTA and Swapo. Kalangula's move opens up a wide range of possibilities of alliance and merger, and has switched the mainstream of centrist politics away from the DTA and SA-sanctioned structures such as the National Assembly and the "second-tier" ethnic governments.

Nora Chase of Swanu (one component of the loose alliance of parties in the Namibia National Front (NNF) which also includes the Damara Council, representing the majority of Namibia's second largest population group, the Namibian Independence Party, and the Mbanderu Council) sees two major possibilities arising from Kalangula's move. These are that the NDP could form alliances in the NNF's ambit and that his breakaway could trigger a spate of other breakaways.

John Kirkpatrick of the Federal Party also sees a realignment of parties, with Kalangula moving closer to the centrist parties, with a possibility of some of them incorporating. That could give a real challenge to Swapo. He added, "I am convinced though that this will put paid to any possibility of a speedy settlement as SA might want to wait and see how things shake down."

Both Kirkpatrick and Chase agree that



Mudge, Kalangula parting of ways

the main factor leading to the fracture in the DTA has been both Pretoria's and the DTA's refusal to move away from the provisions of AG-8. This is the proclamation that lays down the complicated interim constitutional structure of Namibia providing for the "three-tier" system of government with its controversial second-tier establishing ethnic regional authorities and administrations. It is regarded as cumbersome, expensive and divisive. Kalangula says the ethnic component is another guise for the homeland system and he sees it as the main cause for the Ovambo people not joining the DTA.

Chase and Kirkpatrick agree, too, that the weaker a party is the more it is in the

interests of its leadership to cleave to the DTA. As Kirkpatrick put it: "If they lose in local ethnic elections they still get a place in the National Assembly and the Minister's Council with plum jobs, shiny cars and all the perks." Chase adds: "Mudge isn't elected, nor is Engelhardt Christie (of the DTA Damara member party) or Ben Africa (from the Rehoboth Basters)."

The DTA would probably have to give way on Kalangula's proposals for a unitary party in order to win him back. But this would cause problems among the weaker and smaller member parties. Mudge is in a cleft stick, while Kalangula has a number of promising options outside the DTA. An alliance with Justus Garoeb's strongly supported Damara Council for example, could form the nucleus of a powerful centrist movement which in the long run could pose more of a threat to Swapo than any grouping has managed so far.

Swapo
group
abducts
pupils

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WDM

19/2/42

WINDHOEK — A group of Swapo insurgents have abducted 40 pupils, a school principal and a teacher from Owambo, according to the acting secretary to the Owambo Administration, Mr Frans Viljoen

It was thought the students had already crossed the border into Angola

Mr Viljoen said the children and the two teachers were taken from their school at Enbomde in western Owambo last Thursday "in broad daylight during school hours"

But, he said, the incident was reported to authorities only on Tuesday

The group had probably been hidden until nightfall before being escorted into Angola, he said — Sapa

UN

Jan 19/2/82 (221)

Ovambo rebel back in DTA fold

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — In a dramatic about-face, a prominent member of the Ovambo delegation which walked out on the DTA this week has returned to the alliance

Mr Tara Imbili announced last night he would retain his seat in the Namibian Council of Ministers after a statement on Monday that he would resign.

The move comes after intensive behind-the-scenes manoeuvring by DTA officials following the withdrawal of the alliance's former president, Mr Peter Kalangula, and the Ovambo-based National Democratic Party

Mr Imbili's action is seen as a setback for Mr Kalangula's efforts to launch a national

anti-ethnic party which he claimed he was not able to achieve in the DTA.

Mr Imbili said the walkout should be regarded as personal actions because no authoritative body in the NDP had sanctioned it.

There was nothing wrong with the NDP's efforts to accommodate other political parties and have them absorbed by the DTA.

"But to try to take other parties into the NDP, and then to break from the DTA, is completely different. It was never the original aim," he said.

He could not identify a step which isolated the Ovambo people from the rest of Namibia's population.

Three political groups with which Mr Kalangula had been negotiating for the formation of one party have already denounced his resignation from the DTA.

The group decides how individuals will

case study (Protea Touring) in of continuous prose (essay style e, no headings or numbering) study in Unit B.

a) Write a maximum rather see n b) Prepare class to play

1. Who are the people involved?
2. What are they like?
3. Why are they the way they are?
4. How do they relate to each other?
5. What are the critical incidents in this case?
6. How did the people react to these incidents and why?
7. What are the problems in the case?
8. What are the solutions to the problem?

9.1.1 An approach to case studies (from Organisational Behaviour, M. Feldberg)

Each reader will develop his own approach to case analysis, but it may be helpful to approach a case in the following way:

9.1 Written Analysis of Cases

CHAPTER 9 CASE STUDIES

221

Hansard Q Col 146-7
Walvis Bay enclave 19/2/82

*9 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information †

Whether an instruction in regard to contact with officials in the Walvis Bay enclave* was issued recently to diplomatic missions in South Africa, if so, (a) what was the nature of such instruction and (b) to officials at which levels of management does the instruction relate?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information)

(a) and (b) Diplomatic Missions in South Africa were recently advised by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information that, should Heads of Mission wish to visit Walvis Bay, requests for appointments with officials at all levels in Walvis Bay should be channelled through the Office of the Director for the Territory of Walvis Bay

It would, however, also be correct to arrange such appointments through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, which would be a slightly more cumbersome procedure because the aforemen-

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FRIDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1982

tioned Department in its turn would have to turn to the Director for the Territory of Walvis Bay

Post Focus

SWA settlement thrown open

By ALLISTER SPARKS

South Africa's willingness to go through with the SWA/Namibia settlement.

THE politics of SWA/Namibia, and the whole prospect of a settlement in the territory, were thrown wide open this week when the President of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Peter Kalangula, walked out of the Alliance with his entire Ovambo party.

Although Mr Dirk Mudge, the Alliance's founding father and its chief minister in the internal administration, is better known, he is a white politician in a predominantly black territory. Mr Kalangula was the DTA's rising black star.

Moreover his position as the DTA's Ovambo leader was all-important, since the Ovambos constitute 47% of the total population of SWA/Namibia and will obviously be decisive in any national election.

The South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) has its stronghold among the Ovambos, and if the DTA is to stand any chance at all against Swapo, it must build up a reasonable amount of support among this northernmost of Namibia's tribes. Without Mr Kalangula and his party, it cannot do that.

The first question that arises is how this will affect

South Africa's willingness to go through with the SWA/Namibia settlement.

South Africa desperately wants to avoid having to hand over the territory to Swapo, which it regards as a Communist surrogate. Strategic considerations aside, this would cause a serious backlash within the Afrikaner National Party of Prime Minister Botha.

All along, South Africa has been counting on the DTA to ward off this uncomfortable prospect. With the DTA now looking in no condition to do that, will South Africa back away from the settlement?

"That is our major worry," says Mr Andreas Shipanga, a former Swapo man who now leads the Swapo Democrats. "If it doesn't wreck the negotiations altogether, it may cause South Africa to delay to give the DTA time to recover."

Mr Bryan O'Linn, leader of the white Federal Party, and Dr Kenneth Abraham, a key figure in the small but influential Namibia Independence Party, share this fear.

"On the other hand," says Mr O'Linn, "it may make

South Africa realise the longer the delay, the more the position of the moderates is going to crumble."

The prospect cannot really be new for South Africa. The DTA's image inside SWA/Namibia has been declining for some time and it was looking less and less like a match for Swapo. This is in fact what has caused the split with Mr Kalangula.

He believed the DTA was too close to Pretoria, and that its basis as an alliance of ethnic parties was giving it a fatal image as a neo-apartheid movement which could only cause it to crash to defeat in an election against Swapo.

Mr Kalangula wanted to resist a Pretoria proclamation forcing the DTA, as an internal government, to operate within an ethnically based constitution, and he wanted the alliance itself to become a single party free of ethnicity. It was over this that he clashed with Mr Mudge, and was facing a disciplinary meeting of the DTA head committee when he walked out.

His departure now raises the further interesting prospect that he may be-

come the rallying point for the emergence of a new third force in SWA/Namibia.

There are 45 parties in SWA/Namibia, although it has a total population of less than one million. Ten are left in the DTA. A number of the others may start to form a new alliance

around Mr Kalangula on a non-ethnic basis.

Mr Kalangula himself said on Tuesday he hoped to form a new national party around his Ovambo-based National Democratic Party. He has already merged it with two small parties, the Liberal Party, led by Mr Andrew Kloppers

and the Democratic People's Party, led by Mr Joey Julius.

More significant parties may also be interested, notably the Damara Council, led by Mr Justus Garoeb, which is the dominant party under the Damara tribe. Swa/Namibia's third larg-

est Mr Garoeb issued a statement on Tuesday welcoming Mr Kalangula's move and hinting at a merger. Mr O'Linn, Mr Shipanga and Dr Abraham also expressed cautious interest.

But all warned that party unity is easier said than done in SWA/Namibia.

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Why Kalangula quit the DTA

40 42 44

THE breakaway Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president, Mr Peter Kalangula, was yesterday unperturbed that a senior member of his National Democratic Party had slipped back into the DTA, reneging on his strong stand after only three days.

Mr Tara Imbili, who was until Monday a member of the Ministers' Council of SWA, announced on Thursday — a mere three days after walking out — that he was returning to the DTA.

The unsure Minister was lambasted in yesterday's Windhoek Observer for having no principles.

Another member of the breakaway group, a member of the National Assembly also returned sheepishly to the DTA fold after being flown to Windhoek on Friday.

The DTA chartered a plane on Thursday to collect Mr Imbili from Oshakati.

Mr Imbili said it was "senseless to desert the greatest body of national unity" — the DTA — and hope to replace it with some other unity.

Mr Kalangula did not want to talk too much about the blow to his new party, but he was sure it would not affect his bid for a strong party advocating unity and doing away with the contradiction on ethnic differentiation.

"We have said that we will stand by the people and we know that we have their support."

He was sure the NDP would surge forward.

Despite the return of two breakaway members to the DTA, the departure of Mr Kalangula and other members of the executive committee of the Owambo authority, has dealt a hard blow to the alliance.

Tension had been simmering for more than three months in the fragile ethnically based coalition over the direction of the alliance.

Single party

The DTA consists of 11 parties representing each of the official ethnic groups in SWA plus one or two other minor political parties and organisations.

The task of keeping count of SWA's political parties is a difficult one as parties in the territory with about 1.2-million people rise and fall every week, almost.

At present there are about 45 parties.

Mr Kalangula forced himself out of the DTA because he wanted it to become a single party and felt it should scrap its policy of ethnic governments for a federal-type system.

When he tried to have these two changes implemented, they were rejected by the head committee of the DTA last November, apparently with the DTA chairman playing an important role in the head committee's decision.

Then earlier this month Mr Kalangula, using his National Democratic Party in the DTA, organised two meetings, one in the northern mining town of Ondangwa and the other in the Owambo capital of Oshakati, in which he tried to get other parties into the NDP to try and achieve his one-party aim.

On Monday he was reprimanded for being critical of his hearers of the his

His brand of unity could defeat Swapo

221 Times 21/2/82

By PETER KENNY Windhoek

These are the governments for the whites, Bastards, Owambos and Damaras.

Mr Kalangula felt that if the DTA continued on its ethnic lines it would have no chance of capturing the voters of Owambo who are the key to any election in SWA.

At the last census in 1979 the Ovambos numbered 454 700 or 46.7 percent of the population.

Announcing his new party after the walkout Mr Kalangula said "The overriding reason for our decision is our determination to get the support of the majority of the people of Namibia.

"We strongly feel that especially in Owambo we will not get the support of the majority if we fight this election as an ethnically divided party.

"We shall now commit ourselves to total unity in an effort to stop Russian expansionism on our northern borders."

But only four days after the dramatic break, Mr Tara Imbili walked back in.

Mr Kalangula's terse comment was that Mr Imbili had "financial problems".

The speed with which the DTA snapped Mr Imbili back did nothing for either his or the alliance's credibility.

The big question is can Mr Kalangula pull away some of the support that Swapo is reputed to have in Owambo

Image

The 55-year-old former Anglican missionary has certainly been improving his image in recent times with his outspoken criticism of public servants who retain old ideas and he has even strongly criticised some incidents of harassment by the security forces.

He managed to have English adopted as the official language of instruction in Owambo schools, despite stiff resistance from some officials seconded from Pretoria.

If one looks at a United Nations-supervised election in merely anti-Swapo terms, Mr Kalangula probably has more chance outside the DTA of capturing Swapo votes

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21/2/82



Former DTA president Mr Peter Kalangula with his political adviser, Mr Werner Neef

meetings. With all the Owambo representatives from the NDP he walked out of the DTA announcing his resignation and that his party was going for a "united Namibia". Backing him is a former member of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Werner Neef, who resigned from Mr Mudge's Cabinet in July last year.

Scrapped

If the DTA had adopted Mr Kalangula's proposals the interim constitution of SWA, which has already given the DTA central government headaches, would have had to be scrapped.

This would have drawn heavy fire and adamant opposition from the National Party of SWA, which has already managed to thwart proposed changes by the DTA by exploiting the ethnically based system.

While the DTA controls the central government it does not control the administration for whites which is run by the NP of SWA.

With the Owambo walkout from the DTA there are now four ethnic authorities which are controlled by non-DTA parties

than using the alliance itself.

Mr Mudge, Mr Kalangula's former ally, has said that if Mr Kalangula retains his "democratic principles" the DTA will not fight against him.

Some say Mr Kalangula cannot gain credibility while he uses an ethnic system of government — the Owambo Authority — to fight ethnicity.

Others point out that in war-torn Owambo, where the automatic rifle rules, anyone who opts for non-violent means has no alternative.

If Mr Kalangula can merge with a party like the Damara Council of Mr Justus Garoeb, who is backed by the second biggest ethnic group in SWA, the Damaras, Mr Kalangula will be a real force to be reckoned with.

But more and more people from the left, right and centre in the beleaguered territory are beginning to think Swapo would be in an unassailable position in a UN supervised election.

Many of the more moderate parties like the Damara Council, the Swapo-Democrats, the Namibia Independence Party, the Federal Party and the South West Africa National Union are looking closely at Mr Kalangula's party.

Dogfight over Ovambo key

221

sfaw

22/2/82

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The withdrawal of its Ovambo party has shaken the DTA and led to a political dogfight over the territory's northern region which holds the key to power in Namibia.

The walkout of former DTA president Peter Kalangula has even been followed by a veiled threat that the ruling alliance could be forbidden to hold political meetings in the war-torn Ovambo region, home of almost half the territory's voters.

The breakaway has embittered DTA leaders and left them determined to recoup their losses in Ovambo, where many maintain, Swapo clearly has most support.

Five parties are vying for influence among roughly 480 000 Ovambo-speaking inhabitants: Swapo, the DTA, Mr Kalangula's National Democratic Party, Swapo Democrats and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party.

THE CHURCHES

His stand against formalised ethnicity, the main issue which led to the breakaway, is sure to win Mr Kalangula renewed interest from church leaders in the regions who wield considerable influence there.

But observers believe he erred last Monday when he said all political parties which wanted to be part of a new party formation would have to disband before amalgamation.

Although members of the Namibia National Front have shown some interest in the Kalangula break, it is unlikely that they would be prepared to sacrifice their established identities to become part of a new group.

Namibia's oldest black nationalist movement, the South West Africa National Union, attaches a great deal of value to its name. Chances of the Damara Council joining Mr Kalangula on these conditions are also slim.

CLOSE TO SWAPO

Should his amalgamation requirements remain non-negotiable, Mr Kalangula could at best hope for loose alliance to oppose the DTA and Swapo.

Sources close to Mr Kalangula said there was little ideological difference between him and Swapo, other than the methods of reaching an internationally acceptable settlement.

Shortly after the walkout the DTA fired two salvos.

MR MUDGE

It accepted into its ranks a minor Damara-based party, the Namibian People's Liberation Front. Two coloured leaders who had also been negotiating with Mr Kalangula denounced the breakaway, affirming their intentions to try for DTA membership.

The second salvo was a sudden announcement by traditional Ovambo leader Mr Tara Imbili that he would stay with the DTA.

Mr Imbili's decision proved again that DTA chairman Dirk Mudge should not be underestimated.

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22/2/82

UK sights on 1983 for SWA self-rule

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — Despite setbacks to the West's settlement plan for South West Africa, 1983 is still Britain's target as the year of independence for the territory.

This was spelt out in a short debate in the House of Commons, when the Foreign Office Minister for African Affairs, Mr Richard Luce, acknowledged that the Western contact group had still not resolved objections by Swapo and the Frontline States to pre-independence election procedure.

The debate was instigated by a Conservative backbencher Mr Cyril Townsend.

Failure to obtain a settlement, he said, would lead to degradation and despair in SWA. He was particularly worried about the UN decision not to discuss the problem of Walvis Bay during the present negotiations.

To give independence without giving sovereignty over the only major port would lead to certain conflict with South Africa, he said.

Mr Luce told Mr Townsend the British commitment was to continue to work vigorously with the contact group towards a settlement.

The government believed strongly that it must proceed with negotiation rather than break off contact with South Africa and impose sanctions.

Mr Luce confirmed the Western Five had received replies from all concerned on the recent proposals for constitutional principles.

He said agreement had been secured on most points, but some of the items raised by the Frontline States and Swapo required further consideration.

He hoped it would not be long before these obstacles were removed and the group could go on to Phase 2 of negotiation and the questions relating to the UN transitional supervision and the elector-

al process.

"The Five's target is to begin implementation of the ceasefire and deployment of the UN force in Namibia in 1982. As we've presumed seven months between ceasefire and elections for the assembly, independence in 1983 must be our objective," Mr Luce said.

On the problem of Walvis Bay, he agreed that in principle it was important to remove all potential bones of contention before independence.

But he pointed out that since 1978 the Five had made it clear Walvis Bay should be discussed only by the elected government of an independent Namibia and the South African Government.

Mr Townsend asked about recent reports by the British Council of Churches suggesting a reign of terror in northern SWA.

Mr Luce confirmed he had seen the report and said he had discussed the findings with a delegation from the BCC led by the Bishop of Manchester.

Red target

SA one of three on Moscow's list

Mercury
22/282
'Reign of terror' in SWA, reported

Windhoek Bureau
THE Swapo Democrats Party conference heard of 'first-hand reports' of a reign of terror in the war-torn north, at its annual consultative conference in Oshakati recently

This was said by the Swapo-D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga

'The civilian population is subjected to beatings, murders, robberies, rapes and the destruction of properties and have nowhere to go for protection or compensation,' Mr Shipanga said

Mercury Correspondent

PARIS—Southern Africa is one of three principal targets in Moscow's aim to destabilise and control the continent, according to a major feature in the weekend's Figaro magazine

The other two weak spots through which the Russians hope to take over Africa's mineral wealth are the horn and the weak central countries, the magazine's specialist writer Robert Lacontre concluded after interviews with Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, Somali President

Mohammed Siad Barre and the leader of the Central African Republic's Socialist Party, Pandalet Hozu Okito

Dirk Mudge pointed to the large stocks of heavy weapons, more than so-called revolutionary liberationists would require, captured in the last South African operation in southern Angola

Barre, who once had Soviet aid then rejected it, blames neighbouring Ethiopia, whose troops attacked Somalia in the Ogaden war with the aid of 20 000 Cubans, 5 000 Russians, East Germans, Bulgarians, Czechs and 3 000 South Yemenis 'to

the complete indifference of the West'

In central Africa, Pandalet Hozu Okito pointed to infiltration from Libya and the chaotic position in neighbouring Chad

Lacontre comments on southern Africa that the Russians prefer blacks and whites to be disunited to further their own aims of securing the area's natural wealth Moscow — more racist than anyone — has no real interest in ending apartheid

'It is not for nothing that Moscow's Lumumba University turns out each year a strong contingent of black-skinned special-

ists in subversion, that the training camps of Libya, Algeria, Lebanon, Syria, South Yemen and the Eastern Bloc countries continually train terrorists and mercenaries,' Lacontre adds

He calls for a modern day Marshall Plan to rescue Africa

Africa is not interested in dogma, which only causes trouble in universities, Lacontre concludes 'Africans must rapidly be aided to be themselves, masters in their own homes and potential customers of our manufactured goods and technology The survival of the free world is at stake'

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

300	Income Statement	Dec 31:
300	Insurance Expense	
	being closing entry	
300	Bank	01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense
300	being payment of premium	

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION TO: GL5

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by the year end, suggesting 1 154c for Berzack and 200c for Bivec

If dividend cover is unchanged on 15 for Berzack and 12 for Bivec, shareholders can expect a total 77c from Berzack and 16,5c from Bivec. These figures put Berzack, at 2 000c, on a prospective yield of 3,9 and Bivec on 4%. They give Berzack a prospective earnings multiple of 1,7 and Bivec 2

The top company is to be preferred but the shares are unlikely to go much higher until the family becomes freer with dividends and information

Mr Paul Kennedy has been appointed administration manager, Johannesburg, for Grindrod Container & Distribution Services (Pty)

Mr J Nuns has been appointed general manager, manpower and personnel, of Fidelity Guards

Mr Chill Neervoort has been appointed sales manager, Johannesburg, for Grindrod Container & Distribution Services (Pty).

Volkscas sells SWA interests

VOLKSKAS Group is selling its controlling interest in its banks in South West Africa. A statement released in Pretoria yesterday says that the Volkscas Group has agreed to sell 74,9% of its interest in its wholly-owned subsidiary, Volkscas (SWA) to 23 South-West African

residents as prospective shareholders in a bank holding company to be established in South-West Africa. The Walvis Bay branch of Volkscas will be transferred to Volkscas (SWA) as part of the agreement.

The Minister of Finance has approved this agreement in principle and the agreement and its implementation is subject to conditions that may be set by the Registrar of Banks.

The effective date of the transaction is April 1, 1982 when 51% of the interest will be transferred to the bank holding company to be established. The remaining 23,9% will be transferred on April 1, 1983, when Volkscas Group will hold only 25,1% of the issued share capital in Volkscas (SWA/Namibia).

The name of the bank will be changed. The bank's head office will be situated in Windhoek with Mr Piet Botha as managing director.

Official approval has also been granted for clients of the bank to do normal business through two representative offices in the Republic of South Africa — sapa

Utico pays 17,5c

UTICO, SA's second biggest cigarette maker, stagnated in the year to end December but has declared a 17,5c final dividend to make 28c for the year, a rise of 12% on last year's 25c.

Sales rose 19% to R112-million and pre-tax profit before life 7,2% to R10 245 000. Earnings before life were 2% better at 104,4c (102,4c).

Second half sales growth was 15% and pre-tax profit growth was 4%, suggesting a further slowdown in the second half.

The directors have made no comment on trading in their preliminary report.

The company applied the conservative, tax saving life method of stock valuation for the first time. This "reduced" pre-tax profit by R1 926 000 and left life earnings of 60,2c. No comparative after-life earnings figure has been provided.

Carlton Cigarette of Zimbabwe has been deconsolidated and only its dividend taken to account. In addition EAT Central Africa has been sold, reducing the number of shares in issue to 6-million (8-million).

an oz with the possibility of it going to about \$350.

Analysts feel that the outlook for gold is negative in the early months of the year with sentiment at a low level, but some expect the price to recover in the second half of the year to \$370-\$400.

Brokers were informed yesterday that Iran and other Opec countries are selling, combined with continued Russian sales.

The view is not uncommon that if the price slips heavily central banks will intervene to protect the value of their bullion. If they do not do so, a difficult period will follow.

If the gold price stays down the marginal mines will be hardest hit having little flexibility to raise grade to counteract a price fall.

Grootvlei, for instance, will remain at 4 g/t on the Kimberley Reef. It might improve if it exploits the Black Reef which it is investigating.

Similarly, the long wall mines like Kloof, Western Deep Levels and Driefontein Consolidated will not adjust to better grade because in longwalling all ore is mined and milled.

However, these mines are rich so that they will not be hard hit like the marginals.

The best tactics in a market like this, with an uncertain outlook, is to keep out of marginals or sell them.

I would not be a buyer of better-quality mines now but when it seems that the gold price has steadied or consolidated with indications of a sustained upturn, I would

Silver output up

NEW YORK — The US and Canada increased silver production last year by 15% and 13% respectively, but top world producer Mexico suffered its first decline in five years, says Handy & Harman, the US silver trader.

Production in the US rose to 36-million ounces, and Canada's output climbed to 38 700 000 ounces compared with a revised 34 400 000 ounces for 1980.

Mexican production fell 6% to 45 200 000 ounces, the lowest since 1976.

Peru, the world's second largest producer, had an output of 40 100 000 oz, slightly higher than in the 1980 — Financial Times

London metal dealers in fear and trepidation of a tin market squeeze

By NEIL BEHRMANN
In the Commodity Markets
LONDON metals dealers are waiting in trepidation ahead of a possible squeeze in the tin market from the middle of this week.

Exactly three months ago, speculators and several London Metal Exchange firms sold short, expecting the price to fall.

In recent weeks there was such a panic among the shorts that the cash price of tin soared to £9 000 a ton, an all-time record. The cash price was more than £1 000 above the three months forward price because there was such a shortage of physical metal, when normally the forward quote should be at a premium because of interest charges and storage costs.

Last month the London Metal Exchange ruled that firms short of tin could borrow the metal at £120 a ton a day. In the past few days firms have been doing this, so pressure is abating and the cash price is now around £8 600 a ton, £400 below the peak.

Nervous traders are hoping that the squeeze will turn out to be flabby.

says Mr Bruce Leeming, director of Rudolf Wolff and Co, adding that this isn't any reason for complacency because the mystery tin buyers' manipulation could drive business away from the Exchange for years.

London Metal Exchange officials also reckon that there won't be any default and it will be able to weather the storm.

"We definitely are not worried about any member's ability to meet his financial obligations," says Mr Philip Smith, chairman of the board of the London Metal Exchange.

There are sharp differences of opinion on whether the mysterious buyers will be able to support the market indefinitely.

"For the buyer to maintain control over the market, he must mop up the worldwide surplus of tin and further GSA sales," says Mr David Williamson, director of Hargreaves and Williamson, a metals dealing and consulting firm. He adds that by the end of 1982 the buyers will be holding some 70 000 tons of tin costing over \$1 000-million.

"The financing costs will become increasingly onerous, the operation will be ter-

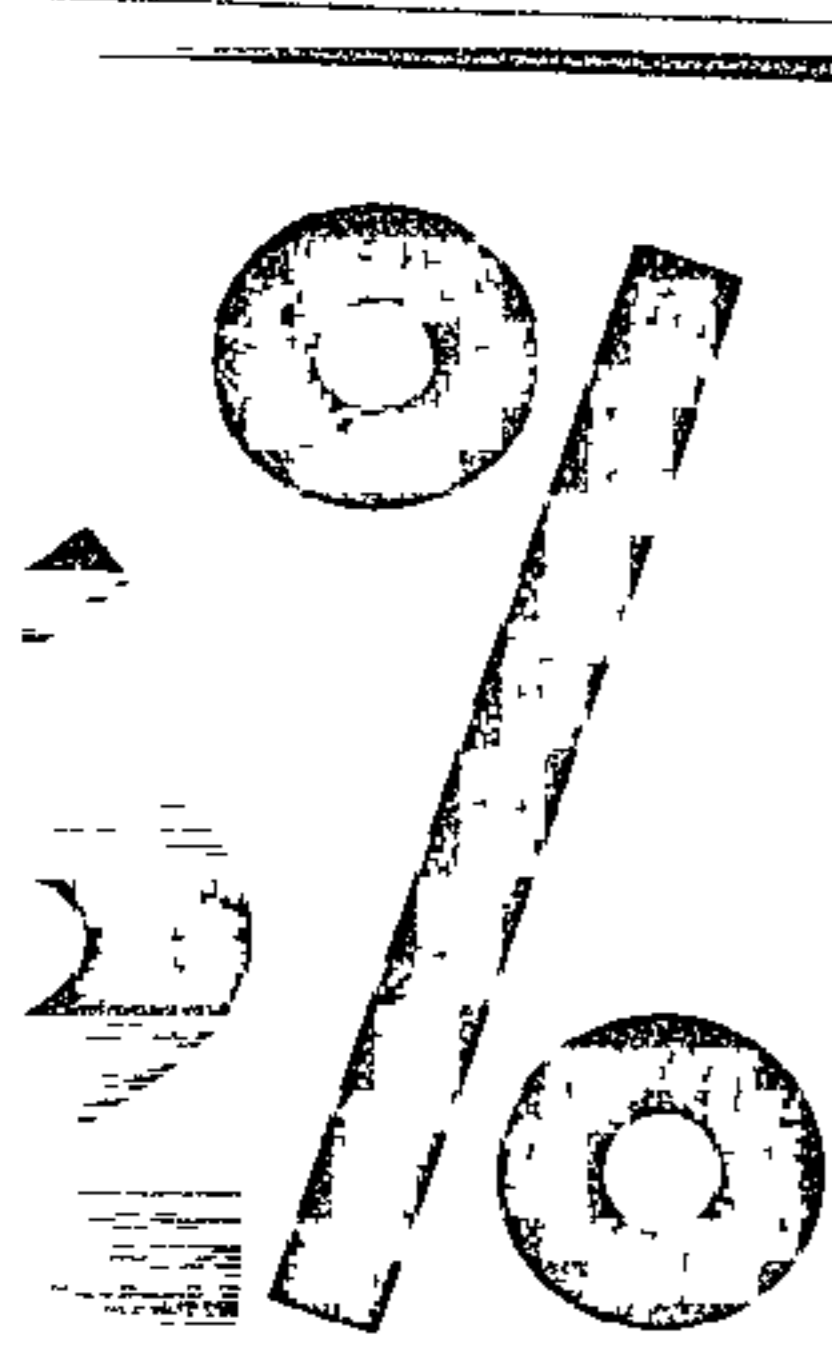
metals broking firm. He adds that the only true cost of the operation is the interest on money borrowed to buy the metal and this cost can be easily written off against the revenue from the higher price.

Dealers are now paying the price for misunderstanding the motives of the Malaysian operation. This is not just a short-term buying operation but a ruthless cartel aiming at protecting Asian tin producers' interests, says Mr Lipmann.

Delegates to the International Tin Council, however, doubt whether an Opec-style tin cartel including Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, will work.

"Indonesia has already rejected Malaysia's overtures and if Malaysia is the country behind the buying then it will find it is riding the back of a tiger and which it can't get off," says a delegate.

Prices are already weakening in Penang so it is likely that the International Tin Council will be forced to support the market, says the delegate, adding that both producer and consumer nations will fall back on the International Tin Agreement to maintain a balance in the



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(221) KOM 24/2/82

SWA leaders ready for talks with Botha

WINDHOEK. — Political leaders in Windhoek have been preparing for consultations this week with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on key issues affecting the SWA situation.

Mr Botha, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, arrive in Windhoek tonight for a two-day stay in the territory.

The office of the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Dame Hough, who requested the meetings, has informed political parties officially of Mr Botha's visit.

One party spokesman said the purpose of the talks had been described as "routine" but a news report in Windhoek yesterday said the South African Government was attaching particular importance to the discussions.

It was pointed out that the Prime Minister had cancelled an engagement to address a political meeting in Johannesburg tomorrow, in support of National Party candidates contesting the city's municipal elections.

Other news reports said the visit by the Cabinet delegation coincided with a visit to the United States by the newly appointed South African Ambassador to Washington, Dr Brand Fourie, for meetings with US government officials.

Political observers in Windhoek said yes-

terday that among the topics likely to be discussed with Mr Botha were the state of negotiations on SWA independence, the political situation in the operational area in the north of the territory, and events that led to the breakaway of the former DTA president, Mr Peter Kalangula, from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance last week.

Political groups in SWA are waiting for the five-nation Western contact group to conclude Phase One of its three-stage peace plan for the territory before proceeding to Phase Two of the West's initiative.

In Windhoek last week, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, told a news conference that blacks in the territory viewed the security forces in SWA as "an occupying force".

Mr Kalangula, who walked out of the DTA at a meeting of its executive last Monday, has publicly expressed dissatisfaction with SWA's interim constitution — Proclamation AG8 — which provides for a system of second-tier ethnic authorities.

The proclamation has been the subject of political debate inside and outside the SWA National Assembly.

Appeals by the DTA for the amendment of Proclamation AG8 have met with strong resistance from the SWA National Party election front, Aktur — Sapa.

(22) RDM 24/2/82

Kalangula: trying to break out of the 'Muzorewa mould'?

MR PETER KALANGULA

By CHRIS FREIMOND
CONFUSION about the future of South West Africa/Namibia has deepened over the past week

In a few hectic days the vital Ovambo component of the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has been left in apparent disarray

The alliance's long-simmering troubles boiled over last week when the Ovambo leader in the DTA, Mr Peter Kalangula, withdrew from the alliance, apparently taking his followers with him

But in subsequent developments three Ovambos — former DTA president, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, and two Ovambo Legislative Assemblymen, Mr Tara Imbili, and Mr Immanuel Nghihulifua — have denounced Mr Kalangula's move and returned to the DTA leaving the situation more confused than ever

The causes and consequences of the split are many and complex and have been the subject of intense debate in the Press and in political circles throughout Southern Africa

The Rand Daily Mail approached two prominent political analysts — Professor John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, and Mr

Andre du Pisanie, a political scientist at Unisa — for their views on the issue

PROF Barratt said the split highlighted three major problems facing the DTA

● The extended delays in reaching a settlement have had a very frustrating effect on political parties in SWA/Namibia. Their inability to see any clear goal has threatened for some time to have a very detrimental effect

● The South African-controlled administration has not given the DTA the power it needs to make urgent changes in the territory — even the last vestiges of apartheid cannot be eradicated

● The ethnic base of the alliance leaves it "between two stools" where it does not really satisfy anyone. It cannot go "full steam" in any direction. It cannot remain ethnically based and at the same time unite the people of the territory

The future of the DTA probably hinges on its ability to woo back the Ovambo component. If it cannot, there is "not much hope" for the alliance

The South African Government can be expected to initiate behind-the-scenes moves in an effort to mend the split

and reconcile the groups

It may offer assurances that a settlement will soon be achieved and that it will stop "listening with one ear" to the Rightwing whites in SWA/Namibia

But the split may also cause the Government to slow down its efforts towards a settlement

MR DU Pisanie said the split emphasised two links with the Zimbabwe situation

● The suspicion about alliances that seemed always to exist among black politicians. As such the DTA was extremely vulnerable as a political package

● Mr Kalangula may have seen himself being cast in the "Muzorewa mould" and broke away in an attempt to establish his own political credibility outside the DTA

The DTA did not differ much from the Smith-Muzorewa alliance in pre-independence Rhodesia, and Mr Kalangula's withdrawal had highlighted its limitations

Mr Kalangula is a very ambitious politician with some political style and personality. His objectives are the same as Swapo's, but his policies and method of achieving them differ

He wants to unite the people of SWA/Namibia — pref-

erably under Ovambo leadership

He will probably succeed in forming a new political party. His immediate allies could include Damaras, Swapo Democrats, coloureds and German-speaking whites — an important group with powerful contacts in West Germany

The split also emphasised the fragility of the middle-of-the-road politics in SWA/Namibia and again raised the question of whether a centrist grouping could in fact exist with any success in SWA/Namibia

The walkout was a major blow to the South African Government's efforts to consolidate anti-Swapo forces and control change in SWA/Namibia

While the split could speed up a settlement, it may also be used as an excuse by the South African Government to delay independence

The Western Five contact group will probably use the split to emphasise the costs — to the South African Government — associated with a settlement delay

More diplomatic effort than ever can therefore be expected from the Five in an attempt to persuade the Government that further delay may result in an even weaker DTA

The alliance itself will now

have to "look closely" at its internal structure and its policies

It will have to project a "more independent image" and will probably sharpen its verbal attacks — spearheaded by the Herero component — on the South African Government and the Administrator-General

It will also have to regain some Ovambo representation, either by starting a new Ovambo political party or by capitalising on the Ovambo contacts it already has

But whatever the outcome, the split has been a major blow to the DTA and its image has suffered greatly

The South African Government will obviously want to repair the damage as quickly as possible either by using its influence in trying to reconcile the DTA and Mr Kalangula or by boosting the DTA by removing constraints that still exist to its exercising more power in SWA/Namibia

It is unlikely that Mr Kalangula will win any more Ovambo support than he already has because he has been tainted by his association with the DTA

Another aspect of the split was to emphasise the "rather low level" of party institutionalisation and lack of leadership in internal SWA/Namibian politics generally

Kalangula^{R.D.M.} and PW Botha^{26/7/82} get together (221)

WINDHOEK — The leader of the National Democratic Party in South West Africa, Mr Peter Kalangula, said South Africa's military presence in the territory was the main topic of his discussion with the South African Gov-

ernment delegation headed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Windhoek yesterday

Kr Kalangula said he and his delegation emphasised the importance of South Afri-

can forces remaining in South West Africa

There was no mention at the meeting of his resignation from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. He said he'd been assured by Mr Botha that he — the Prime

Minister — would take all political viewpoints into account

Another group that conferred with Mr Botha yesterday was the South West African National Party — Sapa

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the correct balance on his capital account. The proceeds from the life policy would be shown as income in this income statement and NOT credited direct to the partners' capital accounts.

Note 2:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 1:

Year 02 — same as year 01	
03, Jan 1: Life Policy	300
Bank	300
Dec 31: Income Statement	60
Life Policy	60
Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)	
04, Jan 1: Life Policy	300
Bank	300
Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000
Life Policy	540
Income from Life Policy	23 460
being accrual of proceeds receivable	
Jan 2: Income from Life Policy	23 460
Income Statement	
being closing entry	
Jan 31: Bank	24 000
Debtor	24 000
being receipt of proceeds	

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset — Cont'd:

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Bank

being payment of premium

300

300

Dec 31: Income Statement

Insurance Expense

being closing entry

300

300

Years 02 and

04, Jan 1: I

Mr Storey pointed out that the situation in Namibia "does not make Swapo angels" but it was part of the "supreme crisis" in which South Africa found itself

300

300

Jan 2: D

He saw the military conflict in Namibia as a "mini-Vietnam" and considered the war "unwinnable" People laughed at the suggestion that Swapo was Marxist and saw every military victory for the South African forces as a political victory for Swapo

24 000

24 000

Jan 2: I

Actions like detention without trial and uprooting the people of District Six built up immense resentment and gave further rise to doubts about whether South Africa was a Christian country, he said

24 000

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Jan 2: I

At a Press conference yesterday he said he was in Cape Town as a minister of the church to spread the Gospel — which included "holding before people the kind of world God really wants"

300

300

Jan 31: B

The talks will include one entitled "God's future for RSA" at a luncheon for businessmen in the Metropolitan Hall in the city centre today His last address will be in the Methodist Church in Buitenkant Street on Sunday

24 000

24 000

(2) Premiums Tre.

01, Jan 1: L

Mail Correspondent

SIXTY percent of the people of South West Africa supported Swapo, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches and minister of the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg, said yesterday

300

300

He said these people see the South African Government as a "stumbling block" in attaining independence for the territory

Mr Storey is in Cape Town for a series of talks organised by the Methodist Church's Inner City Mission

The talks will include one entitled "God's future for RSA" at a luncheon for businessmen in the Metropolitan Hall in the city centre today His last address will be in the Methodist Church in Buitenkant Street on Sunday

At a Press conference yesterday he said he was in Cape Town as a minister of the church to spread the Gospel — which included "holding before people the kind of world God really wants"

South Africa claimed to be a Christian society, but repugnant acts against people drove them to doubt this claim because "Christ had proclaimed justice, freedom, dignity and the uniqueness of every person"

Actions like detention without trial and uprooting the people of District Six built up immense resentment and gave further rise to doubts about whether South Africa was a Christian country, he said

Questioned about his recent visit to SWA, Mr Storey said church leaders of various denominations speaking for "at least 60% of the people" supported Swapo and considered the South African Government an obstacle to independence

He saw the military conflict in Namibia as a "mini-Vietnam" and considered the war "unwinnable" People laughed at the suggestion that Swapo was Marxist and saw every military victory for the South African forces as a political victory for Swapo

Mr Storey pointed out that the situation in Namibia "does not make Swapo angels" but it was part of the "supreme crisis" in which South Africa found itself

He said members of the SACC would be approached for funds to replace ambulances destroyed in the Namibian war

Mr Storey said he was not suggesting that bringing everybody to Christ would provide a political answer to South Africa's problems He firmly believed, however, that "people felt a hunger for God"

..... / Continued

Swapo has 60% support, says Storey

ROM 26/2/82

(221)

Dec 31: I

300

300

VOLKSKAS . FM 26/2/82
Loosening ties (221)

Volkskas is selling a controlling interest in its SWA/Namibian operations to a group of businessmen and politicians in the country. The driving force behind the 23 who formed the consortium is Nico Oelofse, cousin of the DTA's Dirk Mudge.

Oelofse was farming adviser to the Administrator-General and a director of the Bank of South West Africa-Namibia (Swabank). He is now described as a general businessman.

His partner in the venture is Johnny Hamman, owner of Windhoek's Safari Motel. Oelofse will be chairman of the new bank's holding company, which is in the process of being established, while Hamman will be chairman of the bank.

The bank has yet to receive a name. The group is currently in discussion with the local registrar of banks.

The initiative for buying Volkskas' bank

branches in the country came from the businessmen themselves. No price is being disclosed at present.

But the total assets of the bank amount to R60m-R70m. It has eight branches in SWA and intends to open two in SA, one in Johannesburg and another in Cape Town.

Volkskas is selling off 74,9% of its interests in two stages, the first being the transfer of a 51% stake on April 1. It will retain a 25,1% interest.

"The move made good sense to us," a Volkskas spokesman said in Pretoria. He emphasised, however, that the bank had made sure the operation was viable, that it

was not abandoning its interests in the country and that it would continue to provide expertise to the new owners.

The 23 will each have an equal financial stake in the business. Of the six nominated for the bank's board, three are Nationalists and three Republicans.

There is one black businessman among the 23, an Ovambo millionaire, Frans Indongo, who is a wholesale and retail trader.

The MD of the bank will be Piet Botha, manager of Rand Bank in Johannesburg 10 years ago. He recently resigned as MD of Swabank to take on the new job.

Among the active politicians represented in the group is Jannie de Wet, member of the executive committee for the administration of whites and a prominent Nationalist. The Republicans are represented by H Schneider-Waterberg, a member of the Legislative Assembly.

The whole operation was co-ordinated by Gert Hanekom, an accountant in Windhoek for 25 years. He acts as secretary to the group and is not financially interested in the deal.

RRG 26/2/87
 221 ~~254~~

SADF slams claims of churchmen on Swapo

ABOUT 60 percent of the people in South West Africa support Swapo, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference soon after his arrival in Cape Town, Mr Storey, who returned from South West Africa last week, said he had met various church leaders there who had all told him the same story.

The church leaders, he said, 'could really speak for the people of Namibia'.

According to them the civilian population in Namibia was suffering at

the hands of the South African armed forces and they were desperate for a ceasefire.

'The civilians in South West Africa fear the South African forces far more than Swapo and according to church leaders 90 percent of the atrocities committed against civilians are by South Africans,' he said.

Asked why the Press had been hoodwinked for so long, Mr Storey said 'The Press must answer that question. There is of course a limit of what can be said about the security forces there.'

Asked whether the church leaders could prove their allegations, Mr Storey said the Lutheran bishop of Ovambo-land had documented every incident.

that sinister tool of Russian expansionism, Swapo, or are in cahoots with this Marxist organisation.

'Unable to show results in South West Africa — Swapo lost nearly 2000 terrorists last year yet cannot claim one square centimetre of South West African soil — they are now trying to whip up feelings with wild and unsubstantiated claims of atrocities which are willingly promulgated by their sympathisers.'

'The SADF is in SWA at the request of the citizens of that country to protect them against marauding hands of terrorists who are nothing

but murderers, robbers and rapists.

'It is unthinkable that the disciplined South African soldier, will ill-treat the very people they are supposed to protect and on whose support they rely in their struggle against these thugs and bandits.'

'Strange'

'But if the Lutheran Bishop of Ovambo, or any other church leader, has factual evidence about atrocities, he should — if he is sincere — come forward with his evidence so that those accused of having committed atrocities could be charged in a court of law.'

'It is strange that these sanctimonious church leaders have never bothered to collect evidence of the ghastly actions like the cold blooded murder of headmen in front of their loved ones, committed by Swapo in the cause of freedom for these same people.'

The Chaplain General of the SADF, Major General J A van Zyl also today reiterated his call to church leaders including Mr Storey and Bishop Tutu, to 'come forward with their so-called evidence otherwise their allegations could be dismissed as merely hollow words devoid of any truth.'

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Recruits

South Africa, he said, was busy with an 'unwinnable war'. Every military victory of the South Africans is a political victory for Swapo.

24 000

'Every time they demolish a base in Angola the people in Namibia say "you killed our brothers and sisters," then Swapo gets more recruits,' he said.

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He said the core of the church's ministry was to win people to a personal experience of the love of God but he emphasised that the church had to speak in the social, economic and political context in which people found themselves.

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Services

He declined to comment on the financial problems of the SACC. 'It's sub judice, a commission is investigating the matter,' he said.

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Mr Storey will give several addresses in Cape Town this week in preparation for the Methodist Covenant services.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force today said that Mr Storey had either been misled by the 'stream of twisted propaganda' of Swapo or he himself was in 'cahoots with this Marxist organisation'.

He challenged the SACC to come forward with their evidence so that those accused 'could be charged in a court of law'.

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SOLUTION TO: GLS

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Churches concerned over war in SWA

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The Council of Churches in Namibia yesterday presented the visiting South African delegation with a statement expressing deep concern about what was happening to people in northern South West Africa because of the war

The CCN delegation was the last to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and top army leaders and diplomats who spent four days in SWA

The CCN represents the Anglican Church African Methodist Episcopal Church Evangelical Lutheran Church in SWA, Evangelical Lutheran Owambokavango Church, German Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Roman Catholic Church representing 75% of SWA's total population

The council said they had petitioned the State President to withdraw compulsory military conscription as they felt it would result in a civil war

Since the implementation of the law many young children had left and were leaving the country and it was creating grave insecurity,

said the council

They also expressed concern that some teachers at schools taught in military uniform and even with weapons

The statement said they knew of the killing of innocent people, of wanton destruction of property and of beatings, detention, solitary confinement and torture of the local population

"With deepest respect we would draw attention to the intimidatory nature of control exercised by some of those given the responsibility for security and law enforcement in the country. This has caused deep suffering to many people

"The trust of the people has so often been damaged that not only are witnesses not prepared to come forward to testify to atrocities committed for fear of the consequences but their confidence in the impartiality of those forces during the transitional period is seriously undermined

The churches rejected violence by any side in the conflict and said they were committed to working for peace, justice and reconciliation

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The South African Defence Force yesterday denied allegations by the President of the SA Council of Churches, the Reverend Peter Storey, that 90 percent of the atrocities in the operational area were committed by South African forces

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An SADF spokesman said in a statement in Pretoria that the allegations had been made by Mr Storey after a visit to Ovambo earlier this week

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He said the allegations included statements that the local Ovambo population was suffering at the hands of the SA armed forces, that the Lutheran Bishop of Ovambo had documented every case and that every military victory by the SADF was a political victory for Swapo

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Every base demolished by the SADF resulted in the Namibians saying the Security forces had killed their brothers and sisters and this led to more recruits for Swapo.

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It is obvious that the Reverend Peter Storey and the Namibian churchmen with whom he had discussions have either been misled by the stream of twisted propaganda emanating from that minister tool of Russian expansionism, Swapo, or are in cahoots with this marxist organisation

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Swapo is now trying to whip up feelings with wild and unsubstantiated claims of atrocities which are willfully promulgated by its sympathisers," the spokesman said

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SOLUTION TO: GL5

Namibia braces for row over UN "bias"

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28/2/82 S. Times

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THE international slanging match on the definition of United Nations "impartiality" during the proposed UN-supervised elections in South West Africa, is about to begin.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the highest-ranking military and diplomatic personnel from South Africa this week officially announced that phase two of the present Western initiative on SWA was on

Bright and breezy on his arrival in Windhoek, despite his hasty departure from bitter National Party in-fighting in Cape Town, the Prime Minister stressed that South Africa wanted SWA to be independent soon

"We are anxious to have an election to bring peace and stability to this area. Without stability and peace, people can't be happy. Without stability and peace they can't have development," the Prime Minister said

Toughest

Phase one of the present Western initiative concerns a constitution for an independent Namibia and the manner in which voting will take place.

While South Africa has accepted it, Swapo has rejected the one-man, two-vote system whereby Namibians will cast one vote for a party on a proportional representation basis and another for a representative in the voter's own constituency.

Phase two of the plan is likely to involve the toughest negotiations, as it concerns the deployment of the UN-transitional assistance group (Untag) during UN-supervised elections prior to independence.

According to United Nations resolution 435, a UN force of 7 500 troops is to supervise and monitor the election and the seven-month build-up to it from ceasefire day and this is where the thorny issue of UN impartiality will arise.

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which controls the central government of SWA, is adamant it does not want to take part in a UN election unless the body proves that it is not biased in favour of Swapo

One of the main bones of contention is that the UN General Assembly recognises Swapo as the "sole and authentic representatives of the people of Namibia"

Mr Botha, who appeared relaxed during the week's negotiations, skimmed over the issue of UN impartiality at his departing press conference, saying "If we make no effort to overcome our problems, we will never solve them"

Talks

The leader of the Federal Party, veteran opposition politician Mr Bryan O'Linn, said it had been suggested at the talks that it may be a good idea to invite the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to resolve fears on the issue of bias.

The chief topics during the three-day talks were

- South Africa's military presence in SWA, maintenance of such services as railways, and financial aid to SWA until the reaching of a settlement

- UN impartiality
- The composition of Untag, including their countries of origin and the military uniforms to be worn



Prime Minister P W Botha

● The question of financial support from the international community to ease South Africa's share the financial burden of assisting SWA

Mr Botha said that last year, South Africa contributed about R1 000-million "for peace and stability" in SWA.

In an editorial yesterday, Windhoek's independent weekly newspaper wrote "The sooner a sound understanding is reached between the South African Government and the major political movements of South West Africa the better

"If we have to spell it out in more explicit terms The sooner Mr Nujoma (Swapo's leader) stops telling Mr Botha he is a racist and a murderer and the sooner Mr Botha stops calling Mr Nujoma an instrument of Mr Brezhnev, the better for all South West Africans"

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'Death triangle' fighters

found guilty

S. Times 28/2/82

THREE Swapo fighters who last year infiltrated farms south of Owambo and Kavango in South West Africa with a group of 22 insurgents were this week found guilty in the Windhoek Supreme Court of taking part in terrorist activities.

The case was postponed to May 11 when expert witnesses will be called to give evidence in mitigation of sentence.

The three members of the military wing of Swapo, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) appeared before Mr Justice Ken Bethune.

They were Jason Sagarias, Theofilus Jason and Lucius Nangala Malambo

They had infiltrated an area known as the "Triangle of Death" — between Grootfontein, Otavi and Tsumeb — through the Mangetti block into the Grootfontein district.

The area gets its chilling name because that is where, in recent years, Swapo insurgents have struck annually in the rainy season

The court heard of the blowing up of a security forces vehicle while the group of infiltrators were causing havoc

It also heard evidence of a sabotaged railway line, a blown-up nature conservation vehicle and a sabotaged windmill

Footprints

The judge said that, according to the evidence, four people were responsible for laying the land mine which detonated on April 15 last year.

Their footprints were followed. A contact was made with the four on the Farm Sachsen on the same afternoon.

In the ensuing fight Sagarias was wounded and taken prisoner

During the exchange of fire Jason was also wounded and later handed himself over on the farm

With local security forces hot on their tails the other two fled

On April 18 they were overtaken by an armoured vehicle

The court heard that Malambo had not offered any resistance.

He was captured at a cattle post, exhausted after the hot pursuit and with his right hand shot off

He was armed with an AK47 automatic rifle.

The fourth fleeing terrorist refused to surrender and was shot dead.

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

The judge said the court had proved beyond reasonable doubt that the three men charged were part of the 22 infiltrators, and they had with them firearms, ammunition and explosives with the aims of committing terrorism as laid down in the Act

A Railways police inspector who had given evidence said that Swapo guerillas had been responsible for destruction of the railway line at two points south of Tsumeb

Any train on the line could have been derailed.

Solitary

However, he admitted that this act could not be linked directly to any of the three

Mr Anton Lubowski and Mr Pio Teek appeared Pro Deo for the three while Mr Joe Hiemstra appeared for the State

But, on the last day of the case a senior counsel, Mr Bryan O'Linn appeared in court

The judge wanted to know why, suddenly, senior counsel was appearing.

Mr O'Linn explained that, because the men had been in solitary confinement for a long time, they had been unable to organise their defence

Those assisting financially had not earlier been aware of the trial.

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SOLUTION TO: GL5

ACCOUNT

shove the onus for the success of the Western settlement plan for Namibia on to Swapo and the African frontline states

While Swapo's objections to Phase One of the contact group's strategy remain unresolved, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said he hoped Namibian political parties would receive specific Phase Two proposals as soon as possible

Noting that his Government had accepted the first stage, Mr Botha said "We are in a hurry"

The presentation of Phase Two proposals depended on "other people, not on us," he said.

Speaking at a Press conference in Windhoek after meeting political, church and other leaders, Mr Botha revealed that talks on Phase Two were already taking place with the West

With him in the consultations was the Director - General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, who returned from Washington on Thursday after discussions on the next phase with Dr Chester Crocker, America's senior diplomat in charge of African affairs

The Government's first step into the next

from some political parties when they met Mr Botha

The Namibia National Front said Mr Botha's statement that his Government was now preparing for Phase Two had caused confusion

"We are not convinced that Phase One has been satisfactorily concluded," the NNF said

The front sought clarity from Mr Botha on the "uncertainty surrounding our exact position in relation to the phases of these negotiations"

Meanwhile, it is understood that Western diplomats are pressuring Swapo and the frontline states to accept Phase One of its plan to implement the United Nations peace plan, Security Council Resoution 435

Swapo has objected to the "one-man, two votes" electoral system proposed by the contact group as a constitutional principle to be adopted before an internationally supervised election.

The movement's chief representative in Zambia, Mr Aaron Mushimba, said Swapo wanted a "simple, clear and easy" voting system rather than splitting seats in a constituent assembly between proportional representation and

sinister attempt to create confusion and complications in order to impose unpopular groups on the Namibian people," he said earlier this month

Swapo was prepared to accept either a system of proportional representation or single-member constituencies, but not both

Informed sources in Windhoek believe the West has a good chance of overcoming Swapo's Phase One reservations. They warn, however, that Phase Two will be arduous

This stage will centre on thorny issues such as UN impartiality and the size, countries of origin and uniform of the proposed UN election monitoring force, Untag.

Mr Botha and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, dominant group in Namibia's interim government, have said repeatedly that the UN will have to demonstrate its impartiality over a "Period of time" before it becomes acceptable as an election referee.

There is a belief in Windhoek that South Africa will concentrate its campaign for impartiality on the UN Secretariat, and some political parties feel a visit by the UN Secretary - General, Dr Xavier Perez de Cuellar, would help expedite a solution

P. W. PUSHES SWAPO AND FRONTLINE STATES TO ACCEPT NAMIBIA PEACE PLAN

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Typing is strongly recommended. Where handwritten work is presented, a high standard of legibility and neatness is required.

One side of the page only should be used; and typewritten work must be double-spaced.

A generous margin should be left on the edge of the page to allow for the evaluator's comments.

An abstract is generally desirable, i.e. a brief statement at the outset on the content of the essay.

Students should state clearly on the front page: name, course, date, and name of lecturer/tutor concerned.

It is in the student's interests to make a copy of all written work handed in, in case of loss.

Research papers/essays written during the second semester as part of the evaluation of lecture or seminar courses at the third-year level are kept for the external examiners to review. Students who wish to have their papers returned with the course instructor's comments should submit their papers in duplicate.

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REFERENCES: The style of the journal *Social Dynamics* should be followed. Your attention is drawn especially to the format for referencing in the appendix of your essay. List all items alphabetically and by year of publication in an appendix titled References. Use no italics and no abbreviations. Thus, for example, see the following:

Horrell, M.

1969a South Africa's Workers. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations.

1969b A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa 1968. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations.

Johnstone, F.A.

1970 "White prosperity and white supremacy in South Africa today." *African Affairs* 69 (April): 124-140.

Republic of South Africa

1974 Gross Geographic Product by Magisterial District, 1968. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Wilson, M. and L. Thompson (eds)

1969 The Oxford History of South Africa. Vol 1. London: Oxford