

NAMIBIA — GENERAL

1982

NOV. — DEC.





# Bitter Mudge quits as the DTA's leader

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge has announced that he will resign as chairman of Namibia's Council of Ministers next week — effectively dissolving the 15-man body which has acted as the territory's 'Cabinet' for the last 30 months

In a dramatic and bitter statement dictated by telephone from his holiday home at Swakopmund last night, Mr Mudge said he no longer wished to be part of "this

He would tender his resignation to the Administrator-General after the council caucus meeting in Windhoek next week.

Mr Mudge gave as his immediate reason for resigning the Administrator-General Mr Danie Hough's rejection of the National Assembly's draft Bill intended to abolish all South African-inspired public holidays and replacing them with Namibia-oriented days of futility exercise.

The proposed abolition of 'The Day of the Vow' has led to virulent white right-wing protests in the territory

Decisions such as that, Mr Mudge commented, had "so frustrated and antagonised the inhabitants of this country that a bleak future after independence awaits the whites, in whose interests the Administrator-General apparently made this and other decisions"

He said he had hoped the whites of Namibia would use the period before independence to make concessions on their own initiative "rather than to leave it to a frustrated majority to force them (concessions) out of revenge after independence comes"

Mr Mudge's acrimony, however, extended far beyond the "holidays issue"

He said he had decided to resign out of protest at the "degrading manner" in which Mr Hough and the South African Government had handled the Ministers' Council and National Assembly.

The future of the territory's inhabitants had been handled "recklessly", and these actions by Mr Hough, apparently with Pretoria's approval, had undermined the chances of the DTA in an independence election.

The DTA, which he described as a "moderate

political front", had been undermined to such an extent that "an election and independence have become a serious risk."

"To first undermine a moderate political party, and then to let it take part in an election, is in my opinion political murder," Mr Mudge added.

"Laws dismantling racial discrimination were so watered down by South Africa that they became counter-productive," he said

"After giving executive powers to the Ministers' Council on September 14, 1981, the Prime Minister announced about a year later that the DTA was ineffective and non-representational

"A more damning statement could hardly have been expressed against a political party which has to participate in an election against Swapo," Mr Mudge said

He also accused the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, of trying to undermine the image of the DTA in a briefing of South African newspaper editors.

Irresponsible actions by South African Government departments in Namibia had also led to problems for the DTA as the alliance was often blamed

"The most recent instance was, for example, the deaths in South African Police detention of two Kavangos, for which the DTA government is now being blamed," he added

"I wish to claim that Namibia will never have a more moderate government, and that the whites will never again play such an important role in the government as they do now"

● See page 19.

# Mudge to quit in protest

CAPE TIMES  
11/1/83  
221

WINDHOEK. — Mr Dirk Mudge announced last night that he was resigning as chairman of SWA/Namibian Ministers' Council, in protest against the handling of affairs in the territory by the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, and the South African Government.

His announcement follows a refusal by Mr Hough to sign legislation replacing traditional South African holidays in SWA/Namibia.

"I have taken this decision in protest against the humiliating way in which the Administrator-General and the South African Government have treated the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly in recent times," said Mr Mudge.

Because it would mean dissolution of the Ministers' Council, he would discuss it at the usual

caucus meeting on Monday.

Since the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last October that SWA/Namibia needed a more "effective government", there has been tension between Mr Mudge and the South African Government.

Last night Mr Colin Eglin, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs for the Progressive Federal Party, said the resignation "emphasizes the need for an all-out effort to achieve an internationally-recognized settlement".

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night declined to comment on the resignation.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, also declined to comment. — Own Correspondent-Sapa

# Resignation — difficult time for SWA politics

PETER HONEY of the Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek assesses the implications of the latest developments.

WITH the resignation of Mr Dirk Mudge as head of SWA/Namibia's interim government and the imminent dissolution of his Ministers' Council, the territory is about to enter its most difficult political era.



Mr Dirk Mudge

## Mudge's alliance wary of elections

THE outgoing chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, has expressed reservations about future elections

In his first interview since announcing his intention to resign as chairman next week, Mr Mudge spoke of his alliance's plans

He said the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, would "probably have to consider other steps, including (ethnic) elections, a referendum, etc"

He is thought to have been referring to the recent election demands by political leaders of the Baster and coloured communities, as well as the white second-tier administration's request for a "whites-only" referendum.

### "FUTILE"

Mr Mudge said the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would decide at a later date whether to participate in any election "We made mistakes in the past by taking part in futile exercises

"We took part in an election which did not lead anywhere, and we will not take part in any election in future unless the future is spelt out clearly, and the purpose of the election is understood by everybody concerned," he said

The DTA, he continued, favoured a democratic solution to SWA/Namibia's independence problem in terms of the United Nations "or international" supervision.

"If that is not possible then at least all political parties playing a role in this country must agree to any process," Mr Mudge added

Mr Mudge said his resignation was not a setback for the DTA "On the contrary, it would have been a setback for the DTA if it had allowed itself to continue being handled in this way (by South Africa)

"It is perhaps a setback for democracy, in the sense that such a government must come to an end while (second-tier) authorities which are less effective, continue to govern"

Mr Mudge's latest move portends the most significant stage yet in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's efforts to recoup the support it lost in four years of interim rule

Alliance secretary Mr Johan de Waal confirmed shortly after Mr Mudge announced his impending resignation that the DTA would in the coming months intensify efforts begun last year to project an image of "liberation"

Mr Mudge's statement of resignation itself was very critical of alleged meddling by South Africa in the territory's internal politics, hardening a trend of anti-South African feeling which became apparent last year

### Bitter attack

In perhaps his most bitter attack on South Africa's unwillingness to abolish discriminatory loopholes totally, he accused both South African and West German officials of meddling in local politics

But many observers felt these statements were being made more for public consumption than out of a genuine sense of outrage.

"If relations (with South Africa) are so bad," asked a Windhoek-based politician, "why does he (Mr Mudge) still hold all those late-night secret meetings with the Bothas?"

### Predictions

For more than a year observers have been predicting that the DTA would relinquish its governmental responsibilities in order to concentrate on political combat

A further incentive was the Prime Minister's statement in Windhoek last year which indicated the Ministers' Council and National Assembly would be abolished towards the end of February

Yet Mr Mudge's resignation still shocked most political observers by its suddenness and its vehemence He was still on leave and was not expected back in circulation before next week

### Public holidays

However, the decision by the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, to rebuff a National Assembly draft bill intended to abolish South African-inspired public holidays — including the Day of the Vow — forced Mr Mudge's hand

The resignation also comes at a time when conservative whites in the territory are calling for a whites-only referendum to gauge opinion on constitutional change.

The Administrator-General is expected to announce his decision on the referendum this week He is generally expected to agree to the referendum, in spite of Mr Mudge's opposition to the idea

Cape Times 12/11/83 (221)

# Mudge 'a credible leader'

Chief Reporter

MR DIRK MUDGE, central figure in the turmoil that has resulted from his decision to resign as chairman of SWA/Namibia's Council of Ministers, has been a powerful force for conciliation in the territory for more than a decade, and as such his next move will be watched with considerable interest internationally

No one has worked harder for change in the territory, and no one has been more respected and trusted by the its various ethnic groups.

Shrewd, charismatic and wealthy, this 55-year-old boerseun from Outjo has enjoyed a credibility that no other leader in SWA/Namibia, of any race, can lay claim to and he has built a reputation as the one man who has been universally accepted in the territory.

Time and again it was he who saved the Turnhalle constitutional talks from collapse, and who reconciled the conflicting elements, and although for many years an affirmed

Nationalist he reserved the right publicly to oppose official policy.

Dirk Frederick Mudge is the son of a founder member of the National Party in SWA, Hendrik Mudge, on whose farm Lazy Spade in the Outjo district he grew up.

After completing his schooling in Windhoek, Dirk went to the University of Stellenbosch, where he gained a B Comm degree.

He started working for the NP in 1956, and in 1961 he won a seat in the South West African Legislative Assembly, as the member for Otjiwarongo

By the mid-1970s he had shot to prominence as the strong man of white politics in the territory, through the conciliatory role he played from the start in the Turnhalle constitutional talks, and in the way he held the talks together, through many a stormy session.

While his enemies saw him as a traitor to the white man, or as a captive of the National Party and its discriminatory legacy,

his friends and supporters saw him as the only leader, regardless of colour, with the capacity to save the country

He proved too powerful for the right-wing elements in the NP who tried to thwart him, and after years of tension and clashes on matters of policy and principle he finally broke with the more reactionary leaders in 1977 and concentrated on developing the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) to a dominant force in SWA/Namibia.

His break with the verkramptes not only added to his stature as chairman of the DTA in the eyes of black members; it also enabled him to operate more freely, unhampered by Nationalist ideology.

Under his leadership the DTA scored a landslide victory in the first one-man, one-vote elections in the territory, in 1978.

While the United Nations has held that Swapo is the sole representative of the "people of Namibia", Mr Mudge has been determined to prove

that Swapo does not represent the majority of South-westerners

The DTA, and more specifically its leader, Mr Mudge, have been involved in several confrontations with the South African Government in the drawn-out debate on the future of the territory, and recently it has been reported that the DTA has been losing some of its earlier support

● But Dirk Mudge, the rancher-politician from Outjo, remains a powerful and dominant figure in the land of his birth

In a recent interview he said: "Mine is still the winning recipe against Swapo. It is that all Namibians must be brought together on the basis of a common political philosophy

"That is what I am working at, that is what directs my future

"It must be a political philosophy in which black and white can be accommodated together and which will lead to a common understanding, a belief and an ideal that will burn in the heart of every man."

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Section B.  
Question 4.

# SA's role in SWA denounced

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — The chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, announced his resignation on Monday night as chairman "in protest against the humiliating way in which the Administrator-General and the South African Government had treated the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly".

Mr Mudge resigned shortly after the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, announced that he referred back to the National Assembly the Public Holidays Bill which abolished the Day of the Covenant.

Mr Mudge said the future of the people of SWA/Namibia has been treated indifferently by the South African Government and that action of this kind had frustrated and antagonized the moderate inhabitants of the country.

The whites in whose interest Mr Hough had apparently taken this and other decisions faced a dark future after independence.

Mr Mudge said the DTA had tried in the past to build a moderate political front based on white/black co-operation to ensure that radical elements would not take over the government after independence and to prevent racist inclinations.

South Africa had, on several occasions, accepted independence for the territory but the conduct of the present Administrator-General had undermined



Mr Dirk Mudge



Mr Danie Hough

any chance a moderate political party had of winning an election to such an extent that an election and independence had become a serious risk.

Mr Mudge mentioned several actions which contributed to the undermining of the DTA.

● According to a proclamation in 1978, provision was made for the drawing up of a constitution by the constituent assembly but South Africa was convinced by the Western-five not to draw up such a constitution. On the insistence of South Africa the DTA had waived its rights to draw up a constitution. This was its first setback.

● By implementing interim constitution AG8 which had severe shortcomings and injustices, the DTA suffered a further setback. Efforts to convince the Administrator-General to change AG8 were unsuccessful. Most of the important state assets and facilities were placed under the white administration while the central government had to carry out their functions in inferior buildings and amenities. The representative authorities were therefore enabled by the Administrator-General to continue discriminatory practices.

● Some of the most important legislation like the act on racial discrimination had been watered down at the South African Government's request to such an extent that it had become non-productive.

● Executive power had only been vested in the Ministers' Council since 1981 and about a year later the Prime Minister of South Africa called the DTA government inefficient and non-representative. "A more damning utterance could hardly have been made about a political party which had to fight an election against Swapo," Mr Mudge said.

● The DTA had been discredited abroad by South African Government leaders who said they had little chance in an election while Mr Mudge was also personally criticized in an interview the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had with South African editors.

● Unco-ordinated actions by state departments in South Africa and SWA/Namibia led to problems which were laid at the door of the DTA. An example being the death in detention of two Kavango detainees.

Mr Mudge said SWA/Namibia could never have a more moderate government than the present one. Because of South Africa's actions whites would never again play such an important role in the government of the country.

"I don't want to take part in this futile exercise any more and I can't associate myself with it any longer," Mr Mudge said.

# Reaction to Mudge move

221  
 CAP-11615 12/1/83

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, said in a press release yesterday that he acknowledged the intended resignation of the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, and would take steps to ensure that the management of the territory would continue normally after his resignation.

Mr Hough said he would make further statements on the matter in due course.

Mr Mudge, the Ministers' Council and the DTA members of the National Assembly are expected to resign officially next Tuesday.

Political parties to the left and to the right of the DTA yesterday generally welcomed Mr Mudge's decision.

The leader of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjuongua, said in a statement "It was a positive lesson, through a negative example, that Mr Mudge is slowly discovering that to be a South African stooge is both a personal and political disgrace".

Mr Mudge's resignation from the Ministers' Council "is more a show than a genuine protest, because the life of that institution is soon coming to an end in any case".

The leader of Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, asked "What difference does it make?"

The leader of the Namibia Independence Party, Mr Albert Krone, said the DTA should not have allowed itself to be used by South Africa.

The chairman of the Damara executive committee, Mr Justus Garoeb, said he welcomed Mr Mudge's resignation as the DTA had failed to reconcile the first and second-tier governments.

The leader of the National Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said Mr Mudge's resignation was logical as he never had a mandate for a government of majority rule.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Sarel Becker, said Mr Mudge's resignation was proof that a multi-racial government could not work.

● SA role in SWA denounced, page 9

Terminated membership  
 Presumed defunct  
 Date of deregistration

Membership				Year
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
				1970
				1971
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				1973
+				1974
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∅				1977
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				1979
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# AG must take over—Mudge

221 Star 12/1/83  
By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa News Service

The Administrator-General of Namibia will have to assume full responsibility for the territory when the National Assembly's term of office expires on February 28, the outgoing chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today

In his first interview since announcing his intention to resign, Mr Mudge also spoke of his alliance's plans

He said the Administrator-General would probably have to consider other steps, including (ethnic) elections, a referendum, etc.

He is thought to have been referring to the recent election demands by the Baster and coloured communities, as well as the white second-tier administration's request for a whites-only referendum

Mr Mudge said the DTA would decide at a later date whether to participate in any election

"We took part in an election which did not lead anywhere, and we will not take part again unless the future is spelt out clearly, and the purpose of the election is understood by everybody concerned"

## ALL MUST AGREE

The DTA, he continued, favoured a democratic solution to Namibia's independence problem in terms of United Nations supervision.

"If that is not possible, then at least all political parties playing a role in this country must agree to any process," Mr Mudge added.

In reply to a question Mr Mudge said his resignation was not a setback for the DTA

"On the contrary, it would have been a setback for the DTA if it had allowed itself to continue being handled in this way (by South Africa)

He said he believed that by resigning over the public holiday issue he had shown the inhabitants of the territory that he had all their interests at heart and not just those of a minority group.

DIRK MUDGE

# Towards nationalism



Dirk Mudge resigned this week from the Ministers' Council of the National Assembly in Namibia, of which he was chairman. He is also chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and has declared that he will remain in the Namibian political arena.

**FM** You have said that SA policy within Namibia is increasingly to support the rightwing. Why do you think this is?

Mudge: I've learned that everything the SA government does in Namibia is in the interests of the ruling party in SA. Presumably this is behind it. As a politician I comprehend this, as a Namibian I cannot accept it.

Do you expect new internal elections to be held, or will the Administrator-General rule, possibly with an advisory council, until a settlement?

Because of my resignation, the Ministers' Council will dissolve, and my colleagues won't be prepared to elect a new one.

I have no idea whether there will be a

new National Assembly. The Administrator-General will have to take over all legislative and executive functions.

There are rumours about new elections. But the DTA won't take part unless they lead somewhere, towards finality and stability.

We've had three elections in the last five years without getting there. Our priority is still elections that will get us international recognition, elections under UN Resolution 435 if the UN can repair its biased image.

If these continue to be remote, we must consider internal elections. But this time we shouldn't be rushed into them. It has done us a lot of harm on previous occasions.

And the commission of inquiry into corruption must table its report beforehand, so that people know where they stand with the people they're electing. Would you participate while AG8, the current ethnic constitution, is in force?

The Republican Party, the white party in the DTA, is withdrawing from the white Legislative Assembly in protest against AG8. We've tried for amendment to it and didn't get it, which put us in the middle, between SA and popular

expectations.

Now we're effectively getting out of the whole system of government, because we can't achieve what we promised.

Is the DTA moving away from being an ethnic-based alliance towards a more unitary centralised political organisation?

For all practical purposes we are a political party, with our ethnic member parties functioning as branches. This makes us more representative than other parties because we have roots in all the ethnic groups.

The ethnic structure of the DTA is a technical factor. Member parties are not independent units. The DTA's aspect as an alliance mustn't be overemphasised.

Many observers believe the DTA has moved into a far more strongly Namibian nationalist position over the past few years, partly because of SA actions. Is this the case?

Yes, I believe that if all groups, black and white, are going to participate in a common political structure, we need a common ideology, a philosophy to make that possible. And that is Namibian nationalism.

221

FM

14/1/83

## Republican Party 'played out'

# Mudge's men should resign, say SWA Nats

WINDHOEK — The leader of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, yesterday called on the seven Republican Party members of the 18-man white Legislative Assembly to resign immediately.

In a statement released in Windhoek yesterday, Mr Pretorius said the Republican Party members should do this to give voters a chance to elect other representatives.

The Republican Party is the white party in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, whose chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, is to announce his resignation from the SWA/Namibia Council of Ministers on Tuesday.

"It is clear that the Republican Party's role as a white party is played out and that its leaders' tottering credibility has been totally destroyed," Mr Pretorius said.

Mr Mudge said earlier this week he would recommend that the seven Republican Party members vacate their seats in the white Legislative Assembly.

Meanwhile, the SWA Herstigte Nasionale Party has come out in support of a National Party call for a white referendum in the territory.

Reacting to Mr Mudge's resignation, the HNP leader, Mr Sarel Becker, said yesterday "We support the call by the white administration again to have a white referendum providing the question asked is acceptable."

He added "The resignation of Mr Mudge is not as important as many people supposed, as

his time of service was already officially ending."

A number of SWA political parties reported yesterday that appointments had been made with them to meet a delegation of the SA Department of Foreign Affairs on Monday.

In Harare yesterday, Dr Chester Crocker, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the US was ready to abandon its role in the SWA negotiations if the whole African bloc wanted this, reports the Mail's Africa Bureau.

Dr Crocker was speaking at the end of a closed door five-day conference staged by the African-American Institute.

But conference sources said Dr Crocker stated the US had been urged by many African governments, privately and publicly, to continue negotiations with Angola and other African countries on the SWA issue.

Dr Crocker was quoted as saying, "but if all of Africa asks us to take our marbles and go home we will do so. But so far we have not had such an invitation."

The conference ended on a bitter note with another attack on US policy from Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo.

Speaking at a news conference he said "There is a complete deadlock in negotiations for Namibia's decolonisation."

He accused the US of identifying itself with the South African Government and supplying weapons to South Africa. Mr Nujoma said Swapo would intensify the guerrilla war — Sapa-Reuter and UPI.

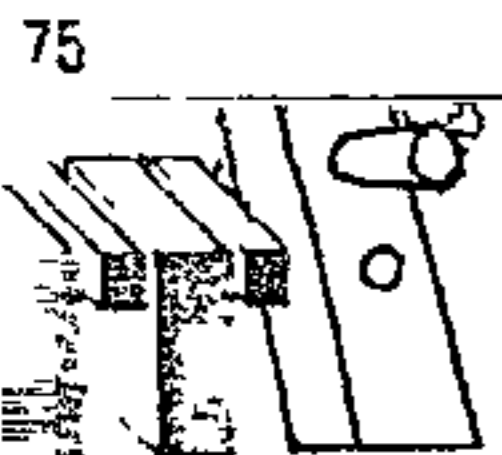
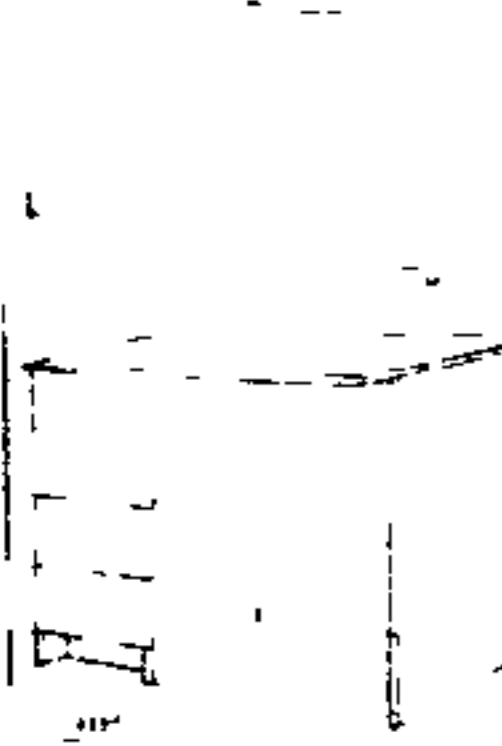
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will not be established in a... areas under the new Act and there must be a body to act as an agent for the Government in these areas.

The Grosskopf Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Justice E M Grosskopf was established to investigate Dr Koornhofs three controversial Bills — the Black Community Development Bill the Local Government Bill and the Laws on Co-Operation and Development Amendment Bill (now the Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill) after they were withdrawn following a public outcry.

The committee's report said that "the administration boards would disappear when and where black municipalities are established. The boards assets liabilities and staff should then be transferred to the black municipalities."

It was disclosed recently that most of the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee, which proposed extending far greater freedom to urban blacks were shelved when the Orderly Movement of Black Persons Bill was rewritten.

# SA aborted reform process Mudge

By DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — Mr Dirk Mudge who this week announced his resignation as chairman of the Minister's Council has accused the South African Government of "pandering to its Right-wing" — leading it to drop the DTA and abort the reform process in Namibia.

Mr Mudge said he saw this as the main underlying cause which allowed the antagonisms between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Pretoria to escalate and erupt into open confrontation.

Of the Turnhalle agreements Mr Mudge said "I was convinced that South Africa sincerely wanted an internationally acceptable solution. At no stage did I think they were playing a game."

Mr Mudge admitted that the DTA's ruling role in the interim government based on a constitution it partly rejected "did us a lot of harm."

But he believed the exercise was worthwhile despite the alliance's role in buying time for South Africa allowing Pretoria to

consolidate and fortify in the face of mounting external pressure to let go of Namibia.

"We haven't only bought time for South Africa. The people of Namibia also benefited," he said, naming reforms brought about in recent years — reforms which were eventually sabotaged at the DTA's expense.

"We're not going to repeat this mistake. The DTA will be an opposition from now on."

"And we will not take part in any government process until such time as we can get something which is acceptable to the inhabitants of this country."

There would have to be drastic changes, Mr Mudge said, adding that the DTA would never take up arms to achieve its goals.

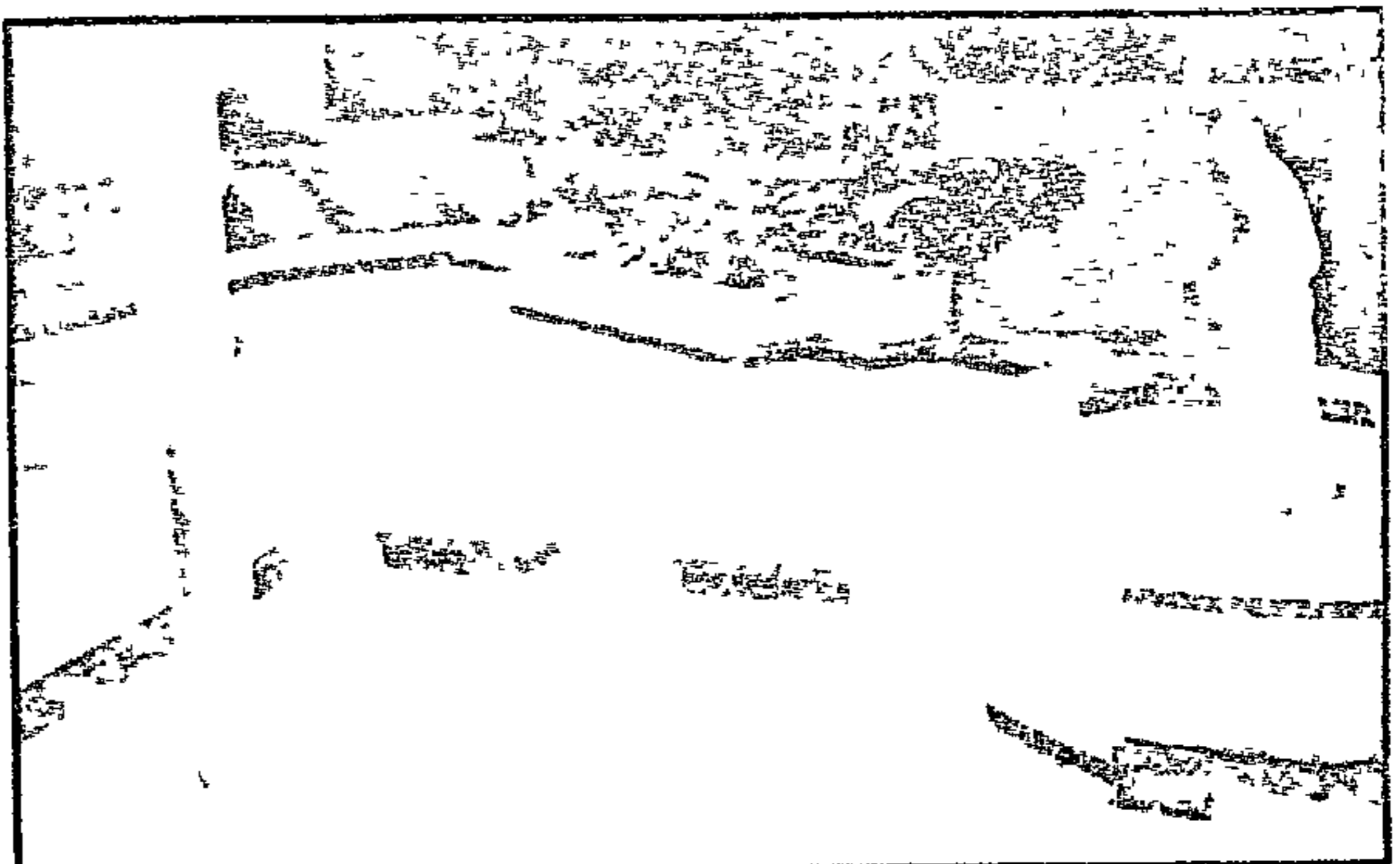
But he said he would use any means at his disposal to fight an undemocratic Swapo government after independence if not allowed to use peaceful and democratic means.

Mr Mudge said he would stay on as politician after independence if a black majority government came to power.

"This is my country and I'm not going to be chased out."

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# Mudge and DTA will oppose SA strongly

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Date

Degree/Diploma you are registered for

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SOUTH Africa can expect strong opposition from its former South West African ally, the DTA, following the resignation of DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge from the Minister's Council.

The DTA will resign from office as South West Africa's interim Government and will go into opposition this week.

In an interview at his Swakopmund holiday home a relaxed Mr Mudge said the fact that he resigned did not mean he accepted direct South African rule.

"I don't like the idea of South Africa taking over," he said

But from now on the DTA would reserve for itself the right to criticise as it would not take part in any government process, he said

The DTA had taken part in a system which was based on a constitution it partially rejected.

"It has done us a lot of harm and we are not going to repeat the same mistake," Mr Mudge said

## Soured

The DTA had gone out of its way to maintain good relations with South Africa and in return had been called "puppets", Mr Mudge said.

"South West Africa comes first now and what we do will be in the interest of South West Africa

"If there is a clash of interests between South African and South West Africa, we will stand on the side of South West Africa."

The DTA would also speak out more openly against the security forces when the need arose.

Referring to an incident when DTA organisers were driven out of the Kwangali tribal area by the local population after the death of two detainees, Mr Mudge said

"It is important to us that the security forces are not

## LP member quits party

A FOURTH member of the Labour Party has resigned over the party's decision to take part in the Government's constitutional proposals

The Natal regional chairman, Mr Eric Lucas, said yesterday he had posted his letter of resignation to the party. He said he was dissatisfied with the party's acceptance of the Government's constitutional proposals.

By KOOS COETZEE WINDHOEK

discredited, but we cannot afford to keep quiet about certain things which antagonise the local population.

"Then the price for defending the security forces becomes too high."

When did relations between the DTA and the South African Government start to go sour?

Mr Mudge said that relations between the DTA and Pretoria had soured when, although it had received 80 per cent of the votes in the 1978 election, the DTA was not involved in all the negotiations with the Western Five.

Mr Mudge last year accused the South African Defence Force of being responsible for the breakaway of former DTA president Mr Peter Kalangula

He said: "Furthermore, the SADF became involved in politics. They started organising in the Caprivi and Ovambo."

The Government also appeared to be more willing to satisfy radical groups, Mr Mudge said

## Lashed out

The DTA leader lashed out the current Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, who had "obviously wanted to kick the ball to his successor", Dr Willie van Niekerk, on the controversial Public Holidays Bill and the referendum for whites requested by the National Party

On the ethnic structure of the DTA, Mr Mudge said that for all practical purposes it was a party with different ethnic branches

If he could be convinced that greater unity could be achieved by forming one political party from the eleven ethnic parties, he would have no objections

But by forming one party some leaders could feel left out in the cold, and form their own parties. Then the DTA would have to form an alliance again

Mr Mudge said nobody was able to sell the system of ethnic governments to the people

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal	External
	(2)	(3)
1 a, b	7	
2 a, b	3	
3 a, b	6	
	16	
Examiners' Initials	DM	

WARNING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator

No part of an answer book is to be torn out

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Qualification and to possible exclusion from

DTA <sup>220</sup>  
 group <sup>RDM</sup>  
 to quit <sup>18/1/83</sup>  
 today

AFRICAN TO

Year	African
1970	..
1971	..
1972	..
1973	..
1974	300
1975	300
1976	300
1977	300
1978	300
1979	500
1980	1 138

**By KOOS COETZEE**  
 Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — After strong rumours that there was an imminent split in the SWA Ministers' Council on the issue of resignation, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance announced last night that DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge and the full Ministers' Council would resign today.

According to a statement issued by the chief secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal, the members of the Ministers' Council decided, unanimously that it could not stay on "under current conditions".

The statement said Mr Mudge informed the executive committee about the reasons for his intended resignation, and that the committee fully backed his decision.

The executive committee consists of Mr Mudge, DTA president Mr Kuama Riruaoko, DTA vice-president Dr Ben Africa, and Ministers' Council member Mr Tara Imbil.

It was an "accomplished fact" that Mr Mudge would hand in his resignation at the ordinary meeting of the Ministers' Council today, the statement said.

It was decided to ask the president of the national assembly, Mr Johannes Skrywer, to call a special meeting of the assembly today.

The statement added "The DTA insists upon the continuation of the democratic process in SWA, and that the citizens of SWA should not be restrained from moving in the direction of true freedom and independence."

"Any delay of this process might influence many inhabitants of the country to adopt a more intolerant and radical attitude."

Earlier yesterday there was strong speculation in Windhoek that the Ministers' Council could split down the middle.

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	1 138

Address: 217 York House  
 52 Rissik Street  
 Johannesburg  
 2001

Officials: Secretary: Miss

Area of Operation: National

Founded: 1954(?)

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: Industrial

Membership: 1981 - 1 450

Phone: (011) 836 9842

Tobacco Industry (Transvaal)

Incorporates Tobacco Workers Union of South African Women in 1980 (See page 111).

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

# We know <sup>(221)</sup> Namibian hunt, says ex-Minister

The grasslands and horizon of Bushmanland are calling him. And he will answer because, in his mind's eye, he can see Geelbooi Kashe back with the people under the sun, the moon and the stars.

That was the way Namibia's sole Bushman member of government, Mr Geelbooi Kashe, explained his decision to join his fellow members of the Minister's Council in resigning yesterday.

The disbanding of the council means that Mr Kashe must give up his official house in Windhoek and, literally, go back to the bush.

Although his home is in Tsumkwe, the dusty collection of huts and modest buildings that is the capital of Bushmanland, Mr Kashe is said to spend much of his time in the bush, wearing the loin-cloth of his ancestors, when he is among his own people.

Mr Kashe, the Bushmanland representative on the D T A executive,

can speak only a Bushman dialect. His interpreter and secretary, Mr Francois Stroh, is a constant companion. Mr Stroh is a white man who grew up among the Bushmen.

In an interview with a Windhoek newspaper, Mr Kashe said he was returning to the bush with the knowledge that the D T A would "eat the liver" in Namibian politics because the alliance was a "wily hunter".

Mr Kashe said he was not an "academic person" like his fellow Ministers.

"Sometimes people teased me, but it did not put me off. I knew I was out of my element in Windhoek," he commented.

He added that, at first, South Africa had "moved with the skilled hunters and hunted with them."

"Now the old and skilled hunters are alone once more because South Africa has discarded them."

South Africa appeared to be gathering strange and new hunters around itself, he said.

"That does not matter because we know the hunting grounds. The women and children trust us because they know we feed them."

"We know where we can find the liver to eat," Mr Kashe said.

(221)

Stow  
19/1/83

Feedback  
hacks

882/141

Drinka  
Armin

Feedback  
wreck

882/140

University of Cape Town, Faculty  
of Education.  
The Western Cape Conference  
on the school case + education  
Cape Town, U.C.T., 1982. (including  
fact papers + background papers).

882/139

4

4

3

rel. facts

hd - Rel, Daten  
Corp, FOASA

FOASA  
Title

South African  
Commission - General  
RIR RECA TIONS

UCT.  
Education - good  
Zika

EDUCATION - General

# DTA resigns — but keeps door open 221

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHÖEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, and all 12 members of SWA/Namibia's Ministers' Council resigned from the territory's interim government effectively at midnight last night.

But as the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, was preparing to take full control of the central government, the DTA gave notice that it had not shut the door on future participation in government.

At a Press conference, senior DTA leaders lashed out at Mr Hough and Pretoria for their involvement in the territory's internal affairs.

They also alleged that Mr Hough had originally approved the controversial decision to replace all South African-inspired public holidays with Namibian-orientated holidays, "but had done an about-face after pressure from the right".

The rejection of proposed new holidays was the "last straw" which led to the DTA's decision to withdraw.

"South Africa was busy with plans to establish a replacement political front by negotiating with several internal par-

ties outside the DTA. These allegations have been vehemently denied by at least two of the parties allegedly involved."

The DTA would be prepared to take part in an internal election (or any election) so long as it knew what the new government would be empowered with, and how long its term of office would be.

The DTA would discuss the issue of withdrawal from second-tier ethnic governments at its next head committee meeting.

At this stage the choice was being left to the individual parties to decide whether or not they wished to withdraw.

"We must accept that we have ethnic differences. They should not be over-emphasised, but unfortunately they cannot be ignored."

"You can force (the groups) to do what you want in a dictatorship. But we believe in an evolutionary process," Mr Mudge said.

He added that the DTA was prepared to talk to all parties to establish unity in the country.

"Swapo is a terrorist organisation which causes a lot of misery. But Swapo will have to climb down from its high horse and realise it will never be enough to talk only to South Africa

"Swapo will have to talk to the people of this country if it genuinely hopes to reach a lasting settlement."

He said he expected South Africa to allow government to revert fully to the Administrator-General, and that he would try to bring about a new interim government with non-DTA groups.

"I think we should give to those groups who have been so clever and who have criticised so much in the past a chance to try for consensus," he said sarcastically.

He hoped elections (of some kind) were held soon. The DTA would participate only if it knew what such elections would achieve.

It would not support referendums among individual population groups, as this would be unlikely to bring unity.

Mr Mudge, supported by all members of the Ministers' Council, denied unsourced reports that the resignation issue had nearly led to a split in DTA ranks.

The Ministers' Council, he told the journalists, had repeatedly co-operated with the South African Government to help where possible in the independence negotiations.

"As a result we were blamed as being South African stooges."

"Unfortunately we were being used as a spare wheel. The South African Government would use us whenever they needed us. But they would try to interfere in the country's internal affairs when it suited them."

"Now South West Africa must come first. We cannot rely on South Africa to solve our problems," Mr Mudge said.

● See Page 15.



# Look back in anger

Now that Dirk Mudge and the Minister's Council have packed their bags, the issues surrounding the Namibian impasse have in a sense been simplified. Of these, the southern African security situation is pre-eminent.

With direct rule from Pretoria via the Administrator-General, a "holding situation" has arisen between SA and its colony. While this cannot last indefinitely, the pressure is largely on SA to fulfil its part of UN Resolution 435, withdraw its troops and await the results of an internationally-supervised election which would probably be won by Swapo.

Mudge and his followers were never able to gain credibility as an internal nationalist movement. The constraints within which they had to operate and, not least, their original ethnic premises, worked against them.

As awareness of their impotence grew, anger against SA — which had provided their original platform — became ever more open and is now virulent. But whether Mudge can cobble together an anti-Swapo front from among the 40-odd political parties in the territory remains to be seen. He must be kicking himself for not resigning sooner.

Demands for an internal poll to test opinion must wane, certainly until new alliances have been formed — undoub-

tedly across ethnic barriers. Meanwhile, SA forces more than hold the line at the Kunene.

As far as international opinion is concerned, SA can point out that it is the US which is currently stressing the linkage of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola to a settlement.

The political view that SA, given the strength of its rightwing electorate, would find it difficult to move on both Namibia and internal reform is reinforced by recent developments.

Signs are that the US is willing to accede to an extended timetable for Namibian independence now that the P W Botha administration's constitutional moves are gaining some visible momentum.

It is apparent that an end to direct rule can come only when SA is satisfied that its security is not endangered. Here, too, it holds a winning hand. Swapo is militarily demoralised, and the political and economic costs of supporting the Cubans have been well and truly brought home to the Angolans.

The key to a settlement appears, therefore, not to lie in any form of internal settlement (discredited on all counts), or even primarily with the best efforts of the Western Five led by the US. Direct negotiations between the MPLA

regime and SA could lead to the breakthrough.

It is not simply a question of the Cubans going. Unita will have to be politically accommodated in Angola. In that scenario — with Jonas Savimbi serving in one or another capacity in Luanda — Angola's chances for prosperity will clearly lie in a more pro-West orientation.

Such a situation cannot happen soon. If, in the meantime, the internal parties can get their act together, well and good. If not, Swapo will in any case be compelled to shift its policies towards the centre. Relentless pressure on the MPLA is likely to make it increasingly unwilling to provide safe harbour for Swapo fighters.

# SWA victory, says Nujoma

*Cape Times 21/1/83 (231)*

NAIROBI. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said in Nairobi yesterday that the reimposition of South African direct rule in SWA/Namibia was a victory for the territory's people

Mr Nujoma, speaking at an airport news conference before flying to China for a visit, called the collapse of the territory's Minister's Council and the return of direct South African rule a "victory of the Namibian people and all those who believe in justice"

The return to complete control by South Africa yesterday ended a three-year experiment in limited self-rule

## 'Frustrate'

He attributed the South African-backed council's demise to Swapo's armed struggle, which he claimed would "frustrate" expected future attempts by Pretoria to transplant racist institutions

The council folded with the resignation of its chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. The multi-racial party, long nurtured by Pretoria, is seen as the

likely chief opponent of Swapo should pre-independence elections be held as planned

Mr Nujoma told reporters that continued United States and South African insistence on linking a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola to Namibian independence remained a major stumbling block to a negotiated settlement.

He denied US claims of new progress toward a Namibian settlement, charging that such remarks by the US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Chester Crocker, and other officials were calculated to mislead world public opinion

Cuban troops in Angola and Namibian independence "are two separate issues which cannot be linked together", he said. "The Reagan administration is undermining the process of decolonization of Namibia by attempting to introduce (the) East-West conflict," he said

Mr Nujoma blamed the current deadlock on the Reagan administration, saying that linkage had not been raised by Washington or Pretoria before Mr Reagan came to power. — Sapa-AP

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Registration:  
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 Area of Operat.  
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Membership					Year
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
\$					68
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∅					68
+					101
∅					52
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∅					72

CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTIONISTS UNION (COLOURED)

By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

721

# Star Mudge quits to recoup support for DTA

11/1/83

**WINDHOEK** — With the resignation of Mr Dirk Mudge as head of Namibia's interim government and the dissolution of his Ministers' Council all but a fait accompli, the territory is about to enter a political era "full of sound and fury".

Instead of "signifying nothing" as the quotation concludes, the latest move portends the most significant stage yet in the DTA's efforts to re-

couple the support it lost in Africa in the territory's

four years of interim rule.

DTA secretary Mr Johan de Waal said shortly after Mr Mudge announced his resignation last night that the DTA would in the coming months intensify efforts begun last year to project an image of "liberation".

Mr Mudge's resignation statement was strewn with acrimony against alleged meddling by South Africa in the territory's

internal politics — hardening a trend of anti-South African feeling which became apparent last year.

In perhaps his most bitter attack on South Africa's unwillingness to abolish discriminatory loopholes, Mr Mudge kept the fire blazing that he lit early last year when he accused South African and West German officials of meddling in local politics.

Many observers still felt these statements were being made more for public consumption than out of a genuine sense of outrage.

Even when Mr Mudge "slammed the door" on Foreign Minister Pik Botha late last year it was seen more as the rantings of a child towards his parents than an irrevocable rift.

"If relations (with South Africa) are so bad,"

asked a Windhoek-based politician, "why does he (Mr Mudge) still hold all those late-night secret meetings with the Bothas?"

For more than a year observers have predicted the DTA would relinquish its governmental responsibilities in order to concentrate on political combat.

A further incentive was the Prime Minister's statement in Windhoek

last year which indicated the Ministers' Council and National Assembly would be abolished towards the end of February. In view of this it seemed inevitable the council would be dissolved in any case.

Yet Mr Mudge's resignation still shocked most political observers by its suddenness and its vehemence. He was still on leave and was not expected back before next week.

However, the decision of the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, to rebuff a National Assembly draft Bill intended to abolish South African-inspired public holidays — including "the Day of the Vow" — practically forced Mr Mudge's hand.

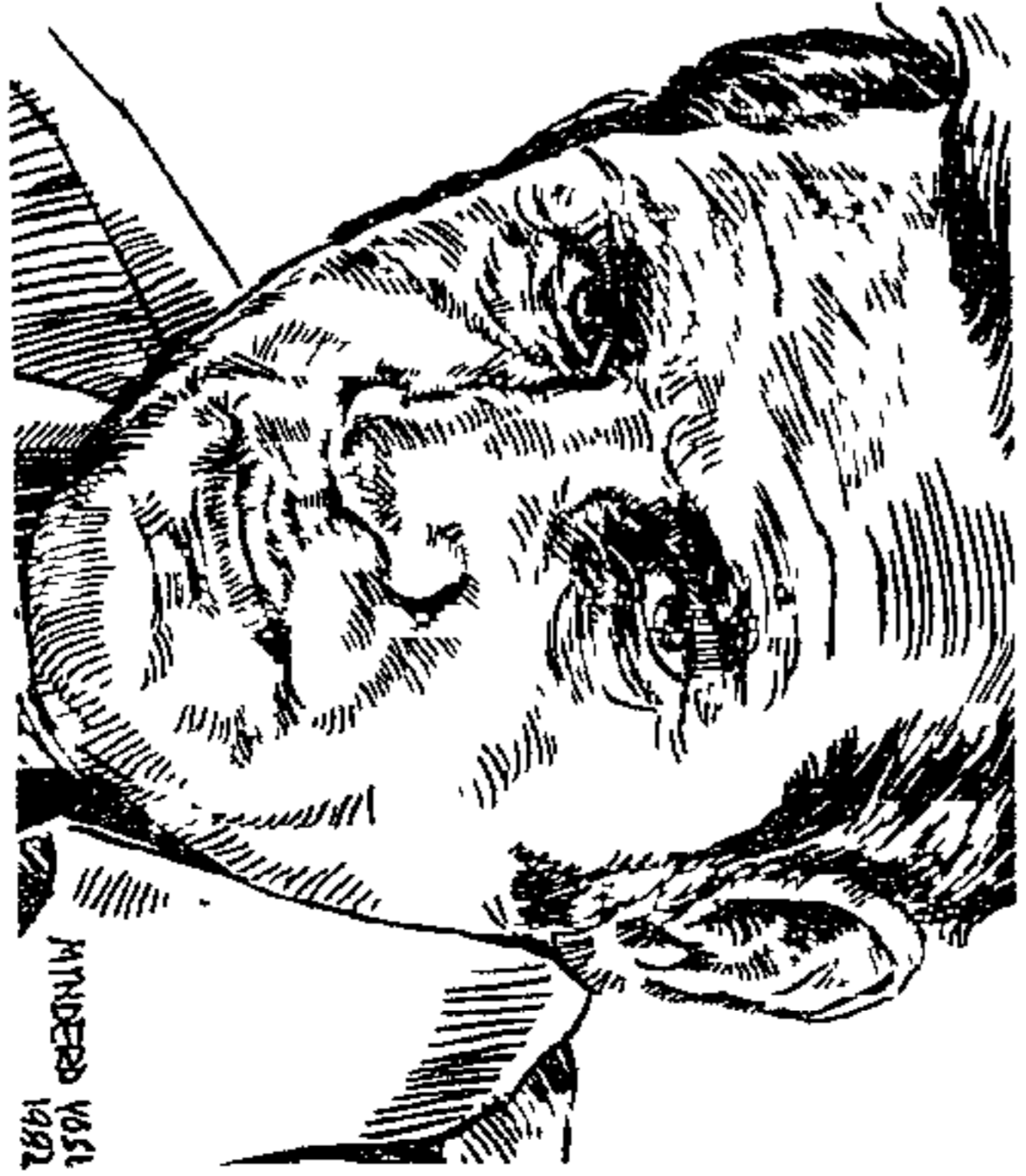
The resignation also came at a time when conservative whites in

the territory are calling for a whites-only referendum to gauge opinion on constitutional change.

The Administrator-General should announce his decision on the referendum this week. He is generally expected to agree to the referendum.

Now, more than at any time last year, Namibia's future seems in the balance, but it is still too early to predict the future of the Western settlement drive or internal political trends.

As Mr de Waal said: "At this stage I think that anything is possible."



Mr Mudge . . . bitter attack.

AMNDP/23 10/51  
1982

South West Africa's first multi-racial state school, Concordia College, begins classes for its first 180 pupils today

Built below the arid hills west of Windhoek, Concordia has had several setbacks from hard-line segregationists since its inception

For a year after the plans for the school were announced Windhoek's conservative city council, which frowns upon racial integration, delayed the start of building operations by stalling on the allocation of municipal ground

The Department of National Education, which controls the school, eventually managed to secure a plot after the intervention of the central government

The giant diamond-mining company in SWA, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), part of the De Beers group, gave R5 million for the school, which will have excellent academic and sporting facilities when completed

By setting up a trust fund the school has managed to raise enough to offer perks that will attract the best teachers

The school is both co-educational and parallel-medium, the languages of instruction being English and Afrikaans German will be offered as both a first and third language

Although the standard of teaching is likely to be as high, or higher, than in any other school in the area, only 10 white pupils have enrolled, most of them opting for instruction in English.

About 55 per cent of the pupils are coloureds or bastards, most of whom have opted for instruction in Afrikaans

271 D. Disputah  
19/1/83

# SWA's first multi-racial state school

**PETER KENNY** writes about the opening of Concordia School in Windhoek.

But parents of black pupils from Owambo have insisted their children be taught in English, as that is the policy of the Owambo administration which controls Owambo education

Ironically few Owambos speak English, as Afrikaans has for many years been the second language of the area. Even the teachers entrusted with teaching in the new medium do not speak English

In SWA all education up to the training of primary school teachers falls under the control of the various second-tier ethnic authorities

Some ethnic authorities have opted to have their schools under the control of the Department of National Education and opened them to all other ethnic groups

Many of the black schools have been ethnically mixed for years, but to date have had no white pupils enrolling

Private schools opened to all races when the law abolishing racial

discrimination was approved by the then Administrator-General, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, in 1977

But white schools falling under the control of the National Party of South West Africa remain strictly segregated and do not sanction even mixed school sport

The education policy of the Administration for Whites is seen by many as less flexible than even that of South Africa

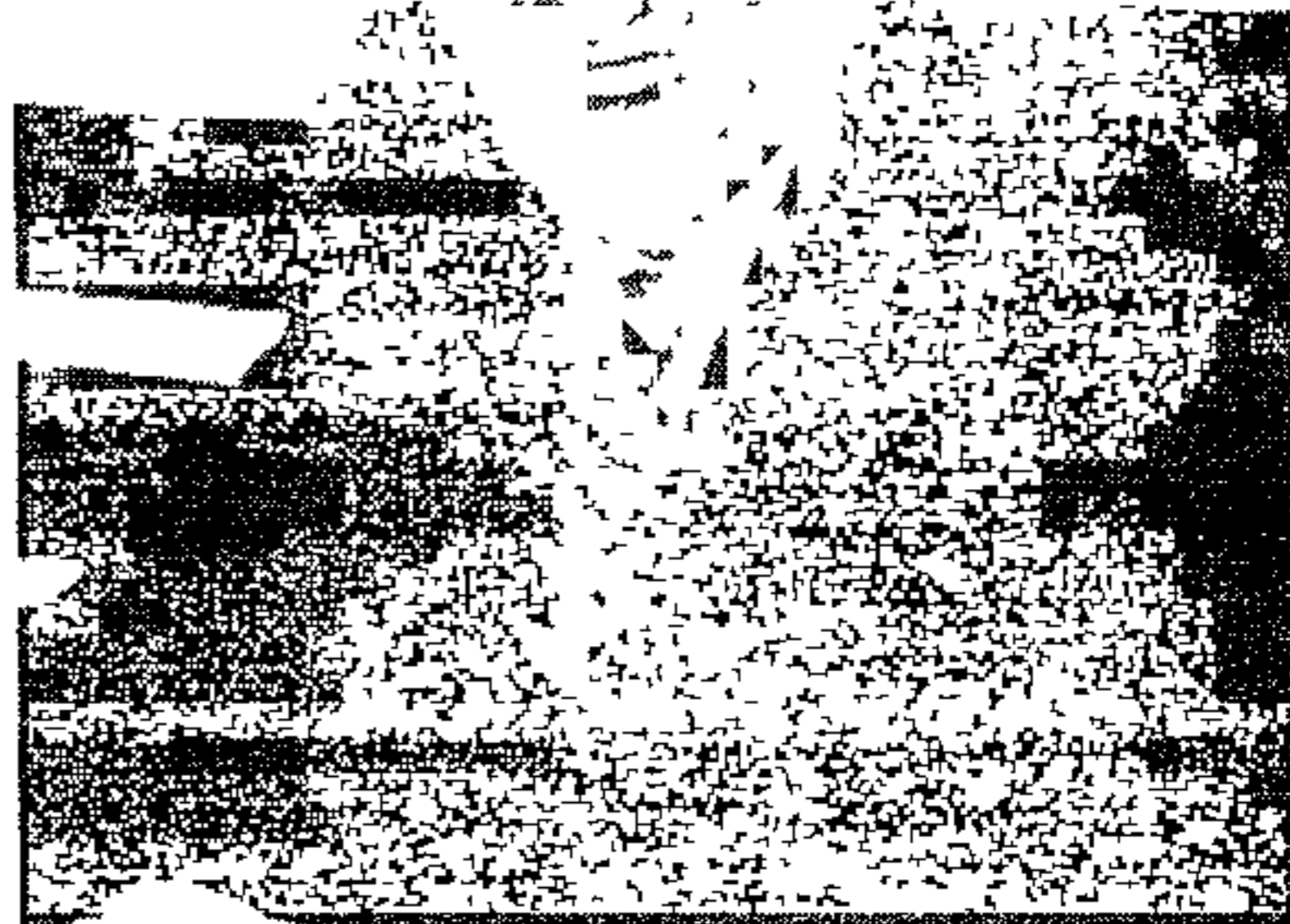
Windhoek residents have reported that conservative opposition to the integrated state school is so strong that dominees from some of the Dutch Reformed Churches have preached against parents sending their children there

The Administration for Whites prevented the Department of National Education from interviewing prospective pupils at white schools

And white pupils who indicated an interest in attending the new school were ostracised, and even mocked, by their fellow pupils, according to authorities

One man who is sending his child to Concordia says he has received a number of threatening phone calls

"If your child goes to



Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn — approved the opening of private schools to all races when he was Administrator-General of South West Africa

that school there will be problems," the caller told him

Despite a few initial problems the headmaster, Dr Tommy Smit, is optimistic the school can serve the community well

Dr Smit has had experience teaching with the then Department of Bantu Education and spent 14 years lecturing on the philosophy of education at the University of Stellenbosch. Before taking up his present post he lectured at the Windhoek Academy for Tertiary Education — a combined university, training college and technical college that offers basic adult education also

Dr Smit is adamant that the school is there for the benefit of the whole community and not just the pupils enrolled

"The school must serve the community in which it is situated. Any

facilities we have we would like to be available for the broader community," he said

An example of this would be computer sciences which will be offered for the first time at a school in SWA. Pupils from other schools will be able to attend the course

Of the 180 standard eight pupils who begin today 144 will be boarders and 36 day scholars. Next year another 180 pupils will begin in standard eight

Dr Smit does not like to discuss the ethnic composition of his pupils. "As far as I am concerned, they are all first and foremost pupils

"If one has to think of ethnicity I would like to say that for the five pupils coming from Caprivi it is as great a risk and challenge coming to this school as it is for the white pupils" — SAPA

SHORT of a sudden burst of confidence which might persuade an Angolan government with little faith in its ability to survive without Cuban, East German and Russian help that it could deal with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita — all else being resolved — the chances of a South West Africa settlement via the present American-led Five-Power initiative seem as good as dead.

Comment around Whitehall and in the rest of the City of London, when it is audible above the tension surrounding looming failure, confirms this

And what was first whispered about 'the Hill' in Washington is now common 'happy hour' talk about the 'in' restaurants of Georgetown.

The word is that the political life of Dr 'Chet' Crocker, America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, or 'Mr Namibia', will be determined in Luanda

### Pragmatists

If the 'pragmatists' in the Government of President dos Santos prevail and they can convince the rest that American, French, German and a little British aid (coupled with Cabinda oil revenues that are at present barely paying for the 15 000 to 20 000 Cubans) added to all the other benefits of peace mean more to the Angolans in the long run than a prolonged and debilitating war, then there will be a settlement and Dr Crocker survives

If, however, the Moscow 'loyalists' prevail, the 'all-or-nothing' Assistant Secretary is likely to disappear with the hopes of the Five. What is more important, however, according to the knowledgeable in Washington, is that President Reagan, who has personally invested considerable political capital in a South West Africa settlement, will cut his losses and devote all his Administration's at-

# Hopes for U S-led settlement look decidedly bleak

2/11/82

tention to the larger issues of the Middle East, Europe and China and his problems with fractious Western allies. There will then be no East-West success in Africa with its roll-back of the Cubans to crow about in the run-up to a possible second term in the White House and in that sense failure from Mr Reagan's viewpoint will best be blurred by a pre-occupation with other things

What many South Africans seem slow to appreciate is that to much of America, other than the politically literate and the hyperactive minority lobbies, South Africa is 'just some weirdo African state where whites kick the hell out of blacks' — and that's decidedly bad news in a land where minorities have a majority on the hop over so many issues of 'rights' and their perceived wrongs

### No margin

Unless the President — any president — 'kicks the hell out of the Cubans and in the process bloodies Brezhnev's nose' there's just no margin in it for the Americans' is how more than one of the knowledgeable put it.

One of the better-informed of the 23 000 employees at the Pentagon, where the transportation of the 7 500-plus U N force for South West Africa is being planned at a cost to the United States of between R65 million and R125 million (some measure of President Reagan's commitment to the success of settlement), put it this way

'It may be the height of political cynicism, but what your guys in Pretoria

should accept is that whoever rules down there the U S and the West are still the best market for your minerals and the Cape sea route is wider than the few miles off a peninsula which, if Russia inter-

**The Editor, James McMillan, who has just returned from discussions in London and Washington, gives his impressions of the current South West Africa independence negotiations.**



vened, you wouldn't have the clout to defend anyway. You're our buddies, but for God's sake start acting like you believe it.'

The best that can be said of the negotiations now is that with most of what is necessary to U N Resolution 435 having been pretty well settled, all now turns on the departure of the Cubans. The most optimistic view of the Cuban issue is, according to the cheeriest backroom egghead in Washington, that a year ago the Angolans didn't acknowledge they existed. Now they are at least talking about them

### Fall-back

The question is, of course, what if the talking stops, there is no Cuban pull-out, President Reagan cuts his losses along with cleaning out the Namibiaphiles in the State Department and South Africa is left out in the cold, protesting obviously that America has left her in the lurch?

It would seem that everyone, other than the Crockerites who appear to be doing all the running

Cuba

There have been some tentative exchanges between Portugal and France, and with contingents of Portuguese troops already in Angola assisting with military

states and resume the direct negotiations we had with Angola before the Geneva talks with Vorster, who's going to set fire to southern Africa? Just remember (who could forget) that the Americans raised the Cuban issue (even if it was a heaven-sent opportunity for a Botha Government that had all but run out of excuses) and they have some sort of obligation to exercise a veto if the rest of the world cuts up rough in the U N with demands for all-out economic sanctions' And that certainly was no underling talking!

### Alternative

But what if Ronald Reagan's economic turn-round doesn't come up to expectations and he loses control of the Senate in today's elections? Worse still, what happens if next time round the Democrats beat him to the White House? Worst of all, what happens if President Reagan decides 'constructive engagement' is being used in Pretoria; that Prime Minister Botha is not delivering on internal 'progress' and that he's been 'had'?

That's simple. In the words of one top Reagan man 'Understand one thing. He'll crucify you guys. And if he does it especially him — who in hell do you think would give a damn for your <sup>lives</sup> now or in the future?'

I just hope that the Bothas and their colleagues realise that and that the more senior ranking of the two decides that South Africa and its future is worth more than his concern for whatever damage could be done to

and security training it might well be easier to persuade a jittery Angolan Government to 'switch guards' rather than submit to a Cuban withdrawal and then have to face Savimbi in direct combat without 'big brother's' protection

For whatever else they may pretend — in negotiations out of a sense of national pride it is primarily a fear of South African incursions, even invasion — Luanda's real bogymen is the charismatic Savimbi. And even without South African aid there is precious little confidence in the capital that he could be contained, overcome, or persuaded to join the Government on anything other than his own terms. And that is the nub of it all

The shrewdest and most experienced player in the game after 36 years of dispute over the territory is undoubtedly Pretoria. There is more than a sneaking sense of admiration for our diplomatic and ministerial skills, especially those of the wily old 'pro' Dr Brand Fourie.

2/11/82

221

with the British along for the ride, is already preparing some fall-back position, that political euphemism for a face-saving back door.

The French, through Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, have pinned the blame for the impasse firmly on the Americans. After all, it is argued, if the Americans had not as good as offered to persuade the Cubans to withdraw at a moment of South African intransigence over the number of UN troops to be allowed into South West Africa during the election process, Havana's hordes would never have become an issue!

### Mellowing

The attitude of the Germans, who until Dr Helmut Schmidt's demise was that the Cuban issue should not in any circumstances be linked to Resolution 435, is expected to mellow with the change in spite of Foreign Minister Genscher's violently anti-South African advisers who would like to see one man, one vote, south of the Limpopo tomorrow, if not yesterday. But that mellowing will be measured in a matter of one or two degrees of an African noonday sun and not a tropical downpour of good favour.

A comparatively new development, but one which if pressed could well lead to a resolution of the stalemate which even South Africa would find difficult to oppose, is the emergence of Portugal as a replacement for

It was said to me that even if the wheels finally came off the present exercise there was a good deal of confidence at the old Union Buildings that it would not mean the end of the road.

'One helluva explosion man, sure, but so long as we can keep something going with the front-line

Nationalist unity by the nasty little Gaultiers stomping around the country, trying to persuade the Volk that he is selling out South West African whites to the marxists. The territory has never belonged to us and it is time we were out. We accepted 435 and we must now implement it.

# Namibia: a final session?

Star  
21/11/82

By Alan Dunn,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's National Assembly started what could be its last sitting today amid widespread expectations of imminent changes to the territory's internal situation

Political leaders in Namibia believe the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, will not renew the terms of the Assembly and Council of Ministers when they expire on November 21

It is understood the Administrator General will resume all powers in the territory, but that this position would also mean a return to colonial days if it was allowed to continue for too long

One possibility the South African Govern-

ment is said to be considering is an internal election, possibly early next year

While a final decision on this is expected soon, it seems certain that Mr Hough will stay in Namibia to see through the implementation of the new moves — whatever they are

Sources say it is unlikely that Mr Hough's successor will be a military officer. This dashes recent speculation in Windhoek that the present chief of the SA Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, was preparing to assume the post.

Any announcement of an internal election would, observers believe, add to the delicacy of the negotiations on the United Nations Peace Plan for Namibia, Security Council Resolution 435

### FEW BELIEVE

Although few believe that the United States will be able to get the Cuban troops out of Angola — a South African Government condition for Namibian settlement — observers note that the American effort is still officially in progress

The DTA, dominant group in the present interim government, has declared itself in favour of elections should the Administrator-General take over the government when the term of the National Assembly lapses

Itatters the National Assembly will debate in the session that started today include a commission's report on health services in Namibia

It is understood the report recommends that health services be administered on a national level instead of through second-tier ethnic authorities

esday November 2 1982

GENERAL NEWS

Star 21/11/82

# Natal judge to head probe on Namibia funds

The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — A Natal Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice P W Thirion, is to head a judicial commission of inquiry into alleged financial and property mismanagement by Namibia's central government and second-tier authorities

The other members of the three-man commission are Mr D J Poolman, a director of the South African Department of Finance (commission secretary), and Mr D H McLeod, chief accountant of the Natal Provincial Administration.

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, announced last month a commission would be appointed after repeated accusations in Windhoek newspapers that corruption and mismanagement were rife in the territory's 11 governments

Recent revelations by an investigating committee that the Damara government was riddled with corruption and financial irregularities, have tended to support rumours of general mismanagement in the government sector

An official in Namibia's Department of Justice, Mr A G Visser, is to lead evidence before the commission

He and a Namibian Government legal adviser arrive in Maritzburg today to brief the commissioners.



# 'Walvis's greatest Areas Act offender'

ARGUS 2/11/82 221

MR Vaughan Webster, 64-year-old chairman of the Walvis Bay Property Owners' Association, is by his own admission the greatest offender against the Group Areas Act in Walvis Bay.

Last year, when he was convicted of cramming coloured families into the run-down Bogen Flats near the harbour, he refused to pay the fine and was imprisoned in the Swakopmund jail (until his wife paid the fine).

"I now have one, two, three... only six coloured families in town, and if they take me to court again I'll choose jail again, even if it's for a year. At least this time I can go to the new jail here rather than to Swakop where the Group Areas Act doesn't even apply."

### DEFIANCE

Mr Webster began his defiance of the Act in Walvis Bay's lean



Mr Vaughan Webster, in his cluttered office

years, when there were no white tenants available. He still had to pay rates and taxes on his empty properties, and in Narraville township whole families were crammed into single rooms.

They needed housing, and Mr Webster needed tenants. Now he breaks the law "on principle" but admits that some of the properties where he houses

coloured people are "too old" to let to whites.

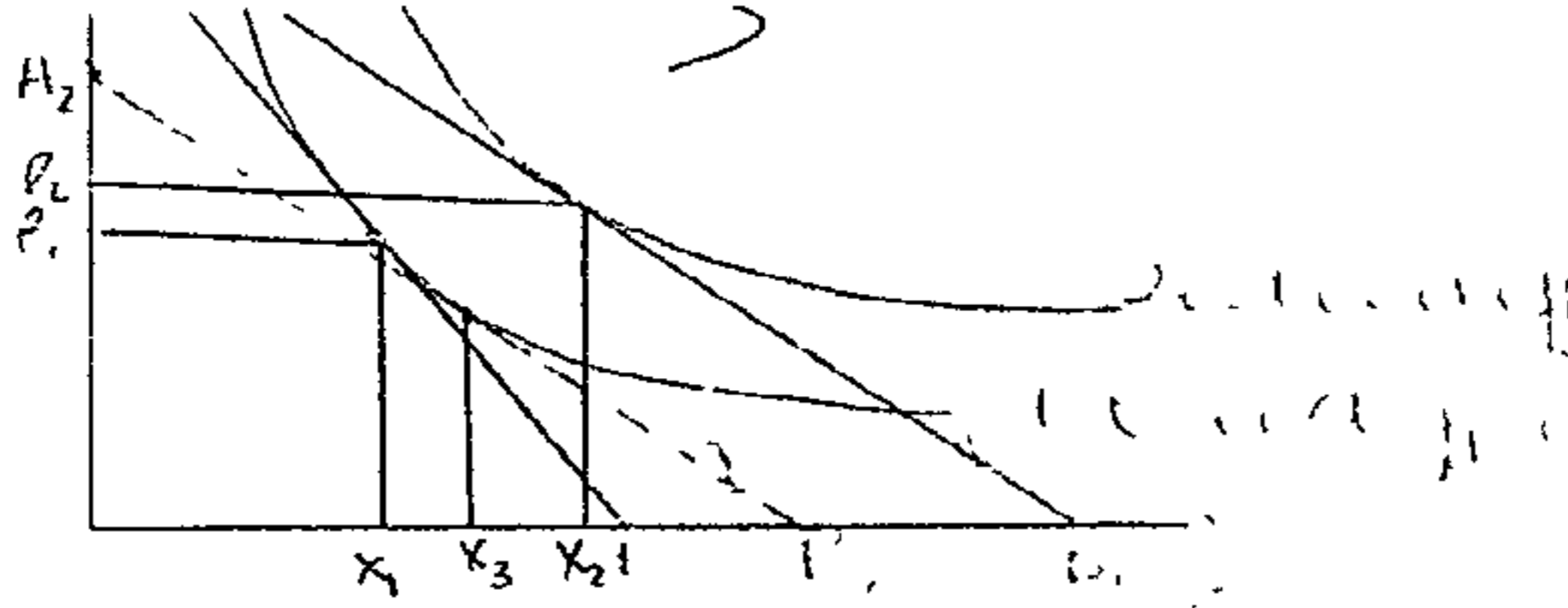
The Conservative Party has specifically campaigned against coloured families living in "white" Walvis, and the party's Parliamentary candidate, Mr Peet Joubert, told The Argus there were now more coloureds in the town than before.

This was denied by Mr Freddie Troost, a town councillor. The council had built 53 new houses in the Narra... coloured towns, he said, and there were now only a handful of coloured families who still had to live outside the township.

On one of the desks in Mr Webster's cluttered office is an electronic device which loudly plays a tune every once in a while and announces the time in a brash metallic voice. Mr Webster does not stop talking — he merely talks louder. Nothing will silence Mr Webster.

In the courtyard outside screaming children play with a ball — coloured children, from the three dilapidated flats upstairs. The ball crashes against the office window — Mr Webster winces, but keeps talking.

(Report by J Potgieter, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)



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THE Walvis Bay of old was one of the most raucous towns in the West Coast when who later became wealthy and respectable, fought the cauldrons of boiling soap on slippery hotel stoeps

In the past few dramatic years, Walvis has gone through a kind of purgatory. It was tripped of much of its earlier wealth, many old residents left, a new, more conservative breed arrived, from the shes rose a new, changed Walvis

Tomorrow's by-election will put the seal on this transformation. Walvis will almost certainly become a Nationalist constituency, in spite of formidable extreme right-wing pressures

The most interesting choice before the 630 voters is between the official NP provincial candidate, Mr Christo de Jager, and the town's urbane mayor, Mr Nico Retief, who is running as an independent

The right-wing parties claim Mr Retief's candidacy improves their chances, but the opposite might prove true. This is the second of a two-part report

# WALVIS POLITICS WHO'S WHO

AR 645 2/11/82

221

By Johann Potgieter

● WHEN Mr Doep du Pisame long ago courted his future wife, Sarah, her staunchly Nationalist mother wanted clarity about his political views. So she called in an acquaintance, Mr Boet Botma, and asked him to find out if this young man was not perhaps a "Sap"

On the basis of Mr Botma's report a marriage was duly contracted

Walvis Bayers are intensely proud that they can trace this kind of relationship between their political figures

Mrs Sarah du Pisame, now a grandmother and prize-winning author, is the Conservative Party's provincial candidate in the by-election, and Mr Botma — Walvis's "elder statesman" — is the Nationalist Parliamentary candidate

## CURIOS

● Mr Vaughan Webster, the 64-year-old chairman of the Walvis Bay property owner's association, does not have the vote in the town, but for many he personifies the curious political limbo in which many local people find themselves

tries to make sense of it all

The telephone rings. He listens to his caller's problems and proclaims "Vote for Retief! And for Parliament vote for the HNP, because they don't have a snowball's hope in hell of getting in. But at least you'll be giving the Nats one in the eye"

He smiles happily — "by now they stop me in the street to ask who they should vote for — it goes on all the time"

## INVOLVED

● One has to be fairly well-informed simply to find out who's who in the campaign, what with three South African parties, each with Southwesterners for or against it, and a body called Arbswa (Aksie Red Blanke Suidwes-Afrika, related to the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging) which has allegedly been helping the Conservatives

Sometimes things have indeed verged on the ridiculous. A Kimberley-registered Mercedes Benz parked outside the NP offices last Thursday, for example, had a CP sticker on the back window with the slogan "Ons Steun Treurnicht"



Mr Christo de Jager



Mr Nico Retief

wealthy and popular mayoral couple — are Walvis Bay's finest hosts (even their critics agree). In the closed cosmopolitan community it has not mattered that Mr Retief is a Freemason — it might even have been an advantage — or that their children go to the English school

The exact terms of the moderate mud-slinging between Mr Retief and Mr de Jager — who also serves on the council — are very complex

They involve a history of "horse-trading" on the council and an allegation from the Nationalist side that Mr Retief tried to obtain the Nationalist provincial nomination by offering

solid "bimnekring" man, one of the two town councillors who, according to Mr Retief, have tried recently to drag politics into council meetings. And Mr de Jager and another of Mr Retief's councillors, Mr Freddie Troost, sat on the Nationalist committee which finally expelled him from the party

## CLOSE

● There can be little doubt that the NP will win the Parliamentary seat, probably with an outright majority over the CP and HNP

But with four provincial candidates, drawing probably 3 000 voters, the running could be close

Mrs du Pisame is a leader of the "kerkvaste" group, which has grown in strength and confidence with the influx over the past years of conservative South African public servants

However, her party's opposition to mixed sport, for example, might present a problem for some voters, since mixed matches have been a regular feature for years. This

was not because of any innate "verligtheid" but because there are not that many white rugby teams in the Namib Desert

## LEADER

The HNP's provincial candidate, Mr Sarel Becker, leads the party in SWA/Namibia, so is well known to Walvis voters. The party's aggressive campaign for the restoration of unfettered white supremacy in SWA/Namibia might attract particularly those voters with family ties to the territory

That leaves Mr Retief — operating on charisma and boundless confidence that Walvis knows a good man when it sees one — and Mr de Jager, backed by the formidable NP machinery

Indications are that the postal and special votes, in which the NP has an overwhelming lead in theory, will play a vital part. In this way, Mr Retief alleged last week, the NP was using the votes of those who had left to "dampen" the voices of those who remained

(Report by J G Potgieter, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

2/11/82

221

He is a Transkei-born South African citizen with a South African passport and SWA/Namibian identity document who does business in Walvis Bay, heads a small political party in SWA/Namibia, and

In Walvis this was confusing, since the only Treurnicht in the running was Mr Attie Treurnicht, Dr A P Treurnicht's brother, who is HNP, not CP

● Nico and Ena Retief — the urbane,

Jager as Parliamentary candidate if Mr de Jager nominated him as provincial candidate Mr Retief categorically denies this.

There are two competing sources of power in Walvis The nine-

years, Mr Retief only recently became a card-carrying member He had thus not contributed to the party's work in the way the congress-going, canvassing "binnekring" has done

Mr de Jager is the

# SWA waits for A-G Hough to make his move

*Copy Paris 3/11/82 221*

**WINDHOEK** — The SWA/Namibian National Assembly convened here yesterday for its last session of the year against raging controversy and agonizing uncertainty over the continued existence of the territory's interim government in its present form.

In terms of legislation, the period of office of the National Assembly and its executive arm, the Ministers Council, is renewed at six-monthly intervals through proclamation by the Administrator-General.

The assembly's current term of office expires on November 21.

The question now asked in political circles in Windhoek is whether the Administrator-General will promulgate an extension of the National Assembly's term.

The Administrator-General Mr Danue Hough, has so far declined to disclose his intentions.

First indications of intended change surfaced in Windhoek early in September when plans were leaked that the South African government, through its representative, the Administrator-General, wanted to restructure the interim government system.

This development sparked a political future that has still not abated.

Today, it is widely believed, particularly in Democratic Turnhalle Alliance circles, that Mr Hough is preparing to let all the functions of government revert to his office.

Official sources admit privately that in such an event the Administrator-General may elect to create one or more advisory bodies to use as instruments of his government.

In support of change, the South African government has argued that the DTA, which won a landslide victory in the internal elections of 1978, has lost support.

In South Africa's view, the SWA/Namibian interim government system has to be re-nounced to present a broadly representative front against Swapo in proposed United Nations-supervised elections.

Momentum was added to the debate by a statement of the South African Prime Minis-

## A change in the way SWA/Namibia will be governed is expected to be announced soon. JOHANN VAN HEERDEN gives the background:

Mr P W Botha, at a by-election meeting in Walvis Bay last month

The central government structure in SWA/Namibia, he said, would be reviewed when the current term of office of the National Assembly expired.

This view has drawn severe opposition from the DTA.

Last week, the chairman of the SWA/Namibian Ministers Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, stated categorically at a public meeting in Khomasdal that the DTA had decided unanimously not to serve in an interim government reconstituted by South Africa.

He did not believe the life of the National Assembly would be extended and even if it were, he said, the DTA would not participate in government unless the territory's interim constitutional legislation, Proclamation AG 8, was amended.

The DTA's condition for participation has set a virtually unbridgeable gap since the Administrator-General has so far firmly refused to amend Proclamation AG 8. He argued that the legislation was a compromise to which the DTA had agreed after negotiation.

In turn, Mr Mudge's DTA retorted that it could not generate sufficient support to face Swapo in elections as long as Proclamation AG 8 was being used by ethnic authorities to shield the entrenchment of racial discrimination.

The proclamation, dividing functions of government between the first and second tiers, is certain to come under attack once again in this session of the National Assembly.

Although the Ministers Council and the

National Assembly constitute the central government, they are not empowered to amend Proclamation AG 8.

In reality, the two bodies govern and legislate by powers delegated but revocable at any stage by the Administrator-General in whose office are vested the true sweeping powers of government.

An added but complicating dimension is that some political observers believe the planned dismantling of the present interim government structure is at the insistence of the Western Contact Group negotiating independence for SWA/Namibia.

It is held that the DTA's continued presence in government will give the alliance an unfair advantage over other parties at the proposed internationally supervised elections.

Against this background the National Assembly began debating yesterday.

Among the legislation to be dealt with is a bill seeking to abolish traditional South African public holidays still being observed in the territory.

The days to be removed from the SWA/Namibian almanac include the Day of the Vow, Van Riebeeck Day and Kruger Day.

Also to be tabled in this session is the lengthy report of the Broeksma Commission of Inquiry into health services in the territory.

It is understood that the report of more than 400 pages recommends, among other things, the transfer of health services from the second-tier authorities to the central government.

If this recommendation is accepted, it will automatically mean an amendment to Proclamation AG 8.

Both the question of public holidays and health services are likely to elicit considerable debate inside and outside the National Assembly.

To most of the territory's Afrikanans-speaking whites the removal of the Day of the Vow is an emotional issue, while the retention of health services is an equally delicate subject, particularly to the administration for whites — Sapa.

Mr Danie Hough



Mr Dirk Mudge



# Unpredictable politics in new-look town

# Walvis Bay haunted

# by Namibia spectre

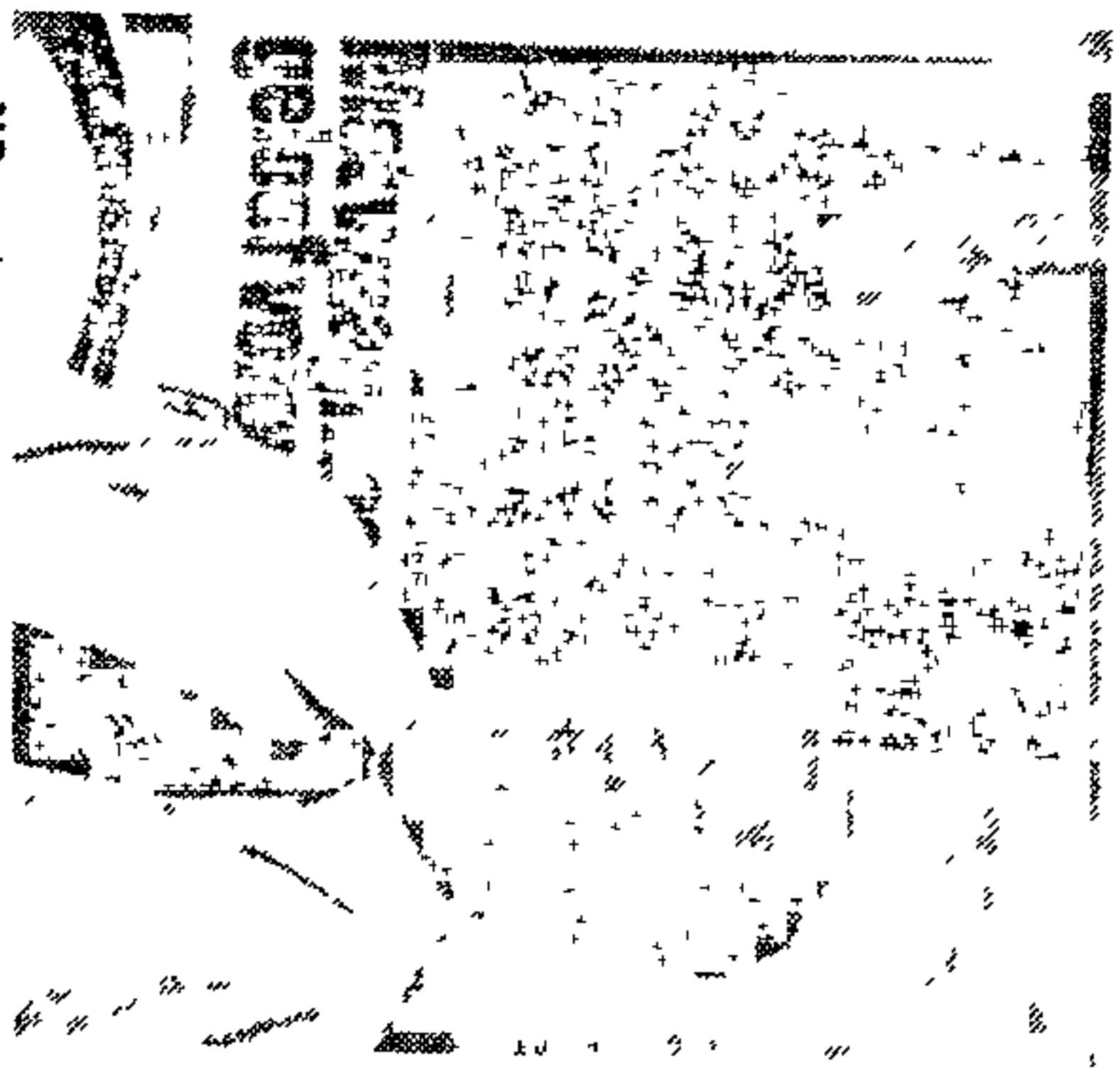
WALVIS BAY — For much of last week the distant thud of G5 shells shook the 26 000 souls of Walvis Bay

Every practice shot fired at the Swartkops range outside in the desert was a new assurance that Walvis was firmly in the grasp of South Africa, and that the tumultuous politics of Namibia would be held at bay

In one sense, however, guns will not keep Namibia out of Walvis Bay, at least not in the near future

The spectre of Namibia haunts every political argument, and it would be foolhardy to imagine that the established voters of Walvis Bay have become happy Cape Nationalists simply because their desert enclave now basks in the South African sun. Many remain South-Westers, and it is this which makes today's election so unpredictable. (There are four candidates — from the CP, INP and NP, and one independent)

"SWA is your country — take it back," invites one INP poster. The party might



NP parliamentary candidate Boel Botma.

Democrat Turnhalle Alliance, but with the NP When Mr Mudge and his associates left the NP at the historic "walk-out congress" in 1977 only six of the 14 Walvis delegates joined him

South West Nationalists — and this is the view not only of rank-and-file members — were 'betrayed' by the South Africans (beginning with the

Today, the 3 630 voters of Walvis Bay, which was placed under formal South African administration in 1977, finally elect their own parliamentary and provincial representatives. Johann Potgieter reports.

rand project to improve the harbour and a vast new prison, to name two), generous decentralisation incentives have been announced (including rebates on transport), and the town has been freed of its R14 million debt

Instead it now holds cash reserves of R24 million, property prices have risen considerably, and in August new buildings valued at R292 113 were completed

The first white fish canning factory has already begun working, thereby reducing the reliance of pelagic fish on the large-scale assistance to Walvis will, according to Mr Botma — the man the local Nationalists now market as the town's elder statesman and their parliamentary candidate

date who entered politics because "the men all had their jobs in the civil service and could not give these up". So, this being a matter of principle, she agreed to stand

Prostitution still thrives, with many of the both black and white operators newly in from Cape Town. But at least the battle is on. The Anglicans, for example, believe they closed one of the night clubs "through prayer."

The other still thrives, apparently unmolested by police. This as well as the police's alleged reluctance to prosecute group areas contraventions, grieves the moralists, and forms an aspect of the CP campaign

According to the Rev Bernard Dalton, the Anglican priest who controls the Missions to Seamen, "the whole tone of the place has changed. Shopfronts and houses are being painted, and no longer in the drab browns and

sand colours of a desert town, but bright yellows and even something called 'magenta pink'.

Party, then, Walvis has been tamed. From its raucous past has emerged a town which begins to feel and think like a good South African growth point — officially sanitised and respectable. Residents who last year in the general election campaign still were openly cynical about the future of the town under the austere South African administrators, now speak with pride about their town and its new deal.

It remains to be seen, however, whether Walvis Bay will throw its political soul into the deal

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3/11/82

its posters dominate the garrison town and for many the slogan makes a lot of sense

One vital and not very hidden assumption in Walvis politics is that Namibia will not be given independence. Whatever the South African Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, really meant with his recent pronouncement about the territory, in Walvis the meaning was clear.

One of the top Nationalists in the town said "SWA will not become independent — not for 20 years"

The major political figures in Walvis were SWA Nationalists until just the other day, and for some time now there has been a considerable difference between a SWA Nationalist and a South African Nationalist, particularly one from Mr P W Botha's Cape Party.

In the context of Namibian politics most Walvis Bay Nationalists have associated themselves not with Mr Dirk Mudge's now dis-

hance was favoured at the expense of their own party and to this day the resentment is fanned, particularly now that Mr Mudge's fortunes have changed.

In spite of the new overtures to the SWA Party from the South Africans the resentment and distrust — which is by no means confined to Nationalists — is not going to fade overnight. In Walvis as much as in Windhoek the apparent South African drive to bring the SWA Nationalists "back into the fold" is feared to be no more than a move to placate the verkiampste political parties at home.

Some very senior SWA Nationalists have given quite open support to the Conservative Party in Walvis, and the town's vigorous newspaper, Namib Times, has published letters from SWA Nationalists attacking the NP candidates in the by-election.

In an emotional

but to ask my friends at Walvis Bay, for the sake of South West to vote for the Conservative Party"

For someone seeking the simplistic symmetries of South African politics, Walvis is indeed a mess.

The town with its closed cosmopolitan community was firmly lodged in the political and cultural life of Namibia when it was placed under South African administration. A new breed of civil servant began arriving, and police began enforcing the rigorous morals of the Christian-National State.

The one-armed bandits, for example, which had stood in hotel lobbies illegally for many years, were removed. Swakopmund, less than 40 km up the coast, became a symbol of the cosmopolitan freedoms Walvis had once possessed.

But this was the least of the town's problems. Walvis came within a whisker of dying when the sole support of its economy, the pelagic fishing industry, went into its traumatic decline — the canning factories on Oceana Road stood silent, fishermen waited month after month for jobs.

The town faced a R14 million debt. It had built an industrial infrastructure which now ran empty and more and more houses stood deserted. The symbolic death knell came when Metal Box closed and 80 white families joined the unemployed. To many it seemed that Walvis, like Namibia, was being "betrayed".

The transformation now is astonishing.

The central government has poured cash into the enclave (a

equal partner in the South African economy.

The present growth, he said, was not an artificial boom brought about by outside stimulation, but a bridging period which would finally enable Walvis to diversify its economy and pay its own way.

Strange paradoxes have developed in the town's relationship with Swakopmund. Where Swakopmund was once a symbol of a lost easiness, Walvis has now become a symbol of the good old days of white exclusivity.

With the Group Areas Act formally removed in Namibia, Swakopmund has developed what is diplomatically called "a racial situation". Some of the traditional white holiday clientele find this new mixed reality unpleasant.

Walvis has sensed that apartheid might, after all be profitable, and one of the projects mooted recently was the building of some chalets to help out the Swakopmund holiday-makers.

If one were to believe the moralists of the town the economic renaissance has been accompanied by a moral strengthening.

The "free port" idea, for example (in terms of which Walvis would become the gateway not only to Namibia but to the beef producers of Botswana, Zimbabwe, even Zambia) is said to be politically dead because "there are many of us who are strong in our faith" — people who feared the "amoral" consequences of such a move.

One of these is Mrs Sarah du Pisanie, the CP provincial candi-



Attie Treurnicht, the HNP's parliamentary candidate

# Forbidden desert saves Strickken flocks in SWA

Peter Honey  
Argus Altkh  
News Service

AUS (SWA, Namibia) — Farmers in SWA, Namibia's deep south, their lands ravaged by a pitiless drought, are finding salvation in the desert.

Dozens of families are trekking with their flocks into the waterless dunes of the Namib, into the forbidden diamond area, where a unique plant provides sustenance for their sheep.

At least 30 farmers with 35 000 sheep have already moved from their farms into the diamond area known as the Sperrgebiet.

More are expected as mounting stock-feed costs, debts and lack of grazing take their toll on the southern Karakul region.

Negligible rains in the past five years in the Bethanien, Melkshohe, Keetmanshoop and Karasburg districts have resulted in some of Africa's largest sheep farms turning into overgrazed, arid wastes.

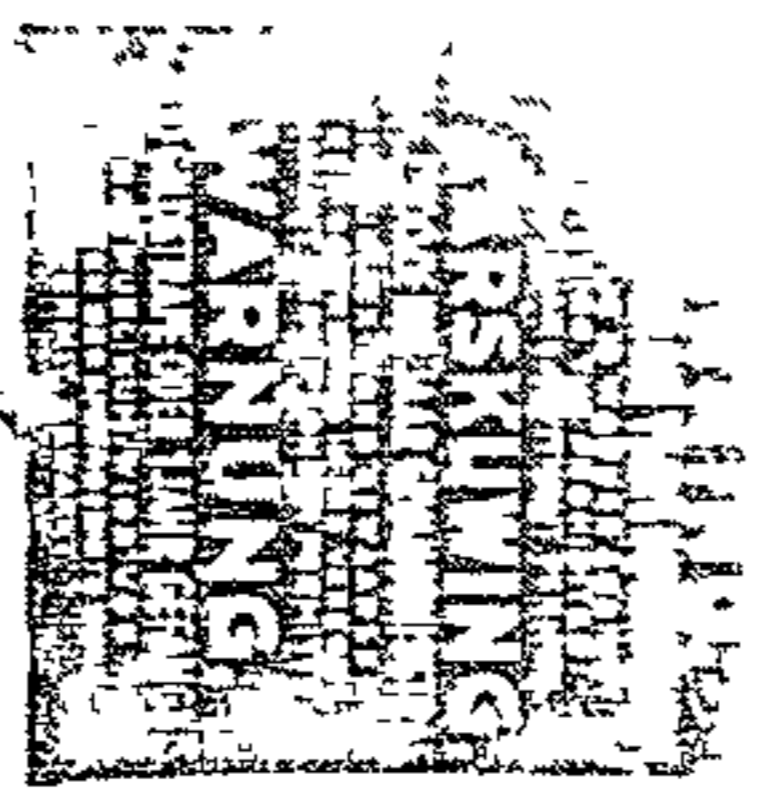
About a third of the farming population have left their home plots, to find supplementary income in nearby towns in many cases farmers remain on the land while their wives work in town.

In contrast, some of the best winter rains in decades have fallen in the Namib Desert, leaving the south-eastern dunes of the Sperrgebiet shimmering with pasture so lush that sheep can graze for months without water.

The Sperrgebiet — a strip of desert 100km wide running northwards from the Orange River to within 70km of Walvis Bay — is a diamond concession managed by CDM (Pty) Ltd and is ordinarily closed to outsiders to prevent the theft of diamonds.

### PERMITS

Earlier this year however, the diamond company opened a permit system for farmers requiring emergency grazing in a narrow strip of the Sperrgebiet between the southern town of Rosh Pinah and the dry



### A WARNING lifted

Like the time he left some water in a half-drum outside his tent and returned to find hundreds of bees drowned in their rush for the life giving liquid.

You must be careful not to stay too long in the desert, or you might never want to leave, says another Sperrgebiet squatter, Mr. Loubsel Coetzee.

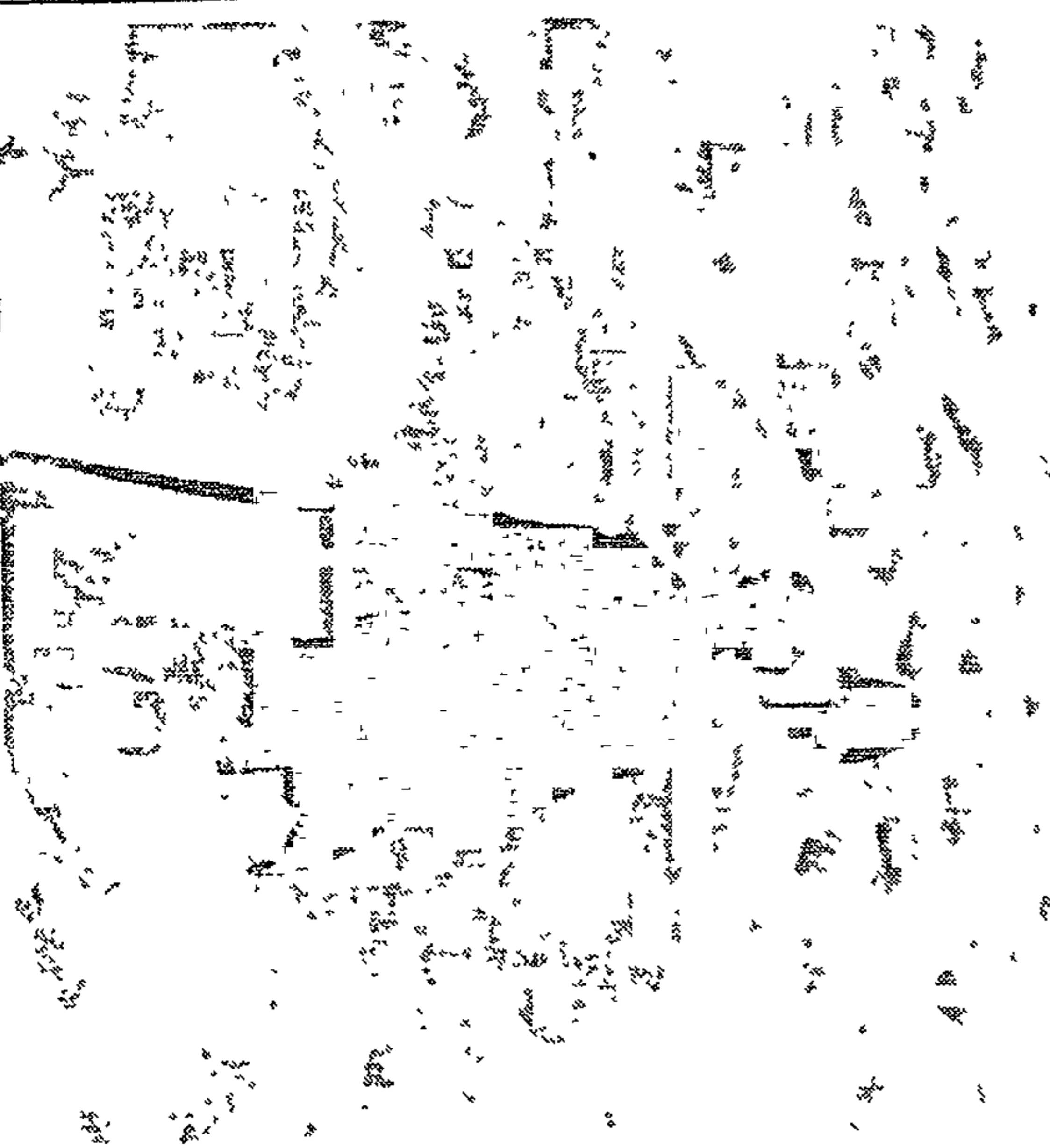
He and his wife Alida moved into the desert five months ago with several hundred Karakul

Mr Coetzee 62 is a former SWA Namibian Legislative Assembly member. He decided to move into the Sperrgebiet from his Bethanien farm in May a time when he was forced to feed his sheep up to 100 bags of mealies a month.

I will sit here with my wife in the caravan until I get proper rains on my farm, he said.

Until then I make no decisions.

PERMITS in the Sperrgebiet



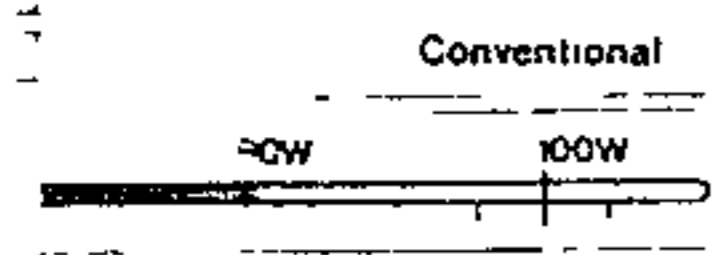
# LARGE

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# SONY

Rosh Pinah and the dry Koichab river, north of Aus.

Within days the first tresboers began moving into the area with their sheep — living in caravans tents and corrugated iron shanties near remote desert boreholes

There are the diehard farmers of the south who either cannot or will not leave the land as so many of their fellows have done locking the farm gates and shuttering the windows of impressive mansions

Most of these desert squatters come from the Bethanien and Helmeringhausen districts a few from as far afield as Keetmanshoof 200km to the east

### LIVED ALONE

One is 72-year-old Dawid Minnaar who since April, has lived alone in a pup tent among the dunes striking camp only to keep up with his wandering flock of 1 200 dorpers and a Nama shepherd

These are some of the fattest sheep one could see. And not one has seen water in two months. The lambs born in the desert will one day have to be taught to drink water for they do not know what it is

The secret of their sustenance is a low-growing plant with yellow flowers, resembling the common dubbeltjie and which grows only in the Namib in the months following the winter rains

It is known as kwiebie (*atrielium sinuatum*) and after good rains such as this year's pastures of kwiebie stretch over vast areas of desert

### WILTING

But as the summer heat returns the kwiebie wilts and Mr Minnaar and other desert farmers will have to move closer to one of the many boreholes providing the only water along the 200km stretch of Sperrgebiet grazing area

This is no way to live says Mr Minnaar 'but what can you do? You must look after your animals'

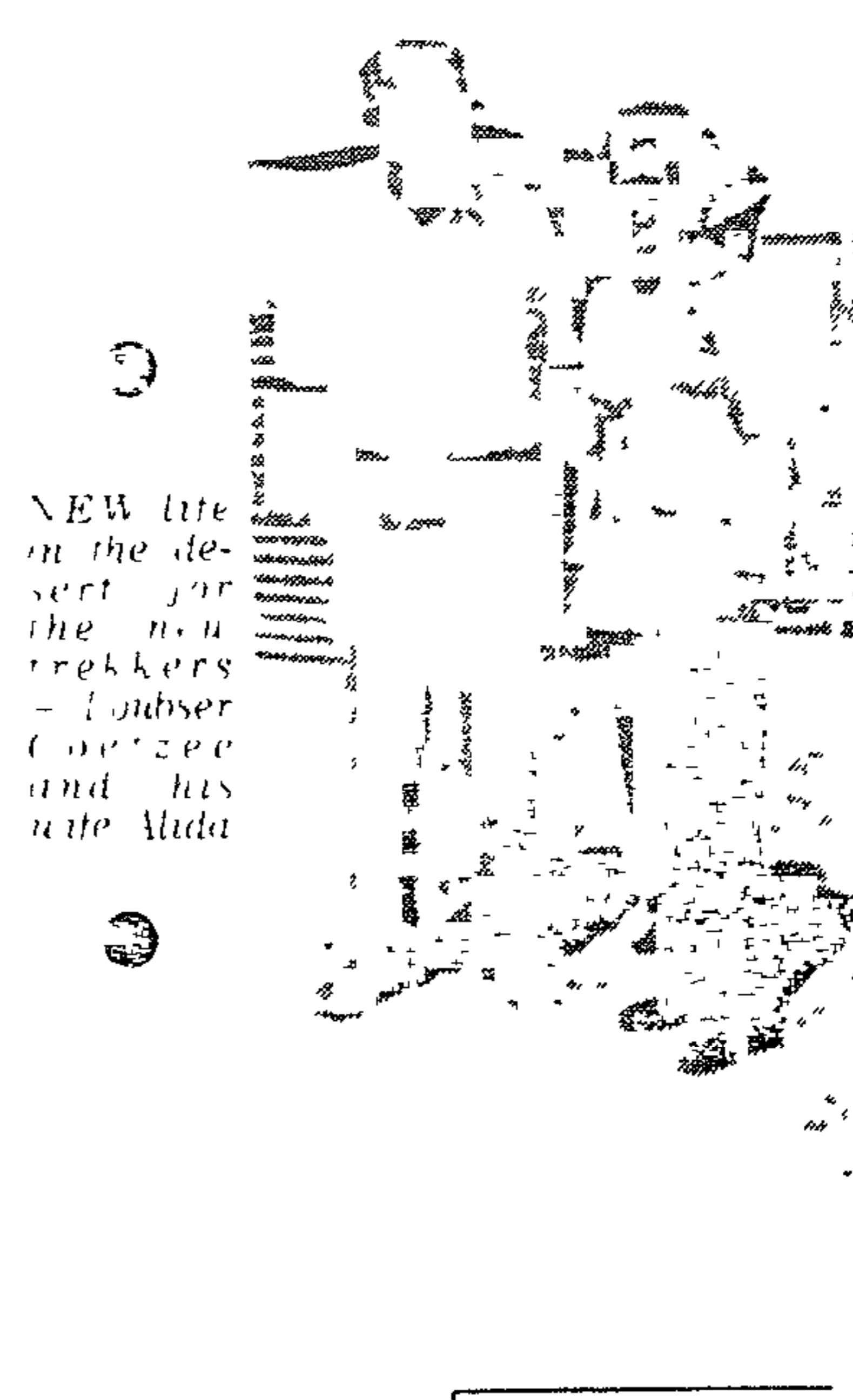
He admits however that the drought is not the only factor which has driven him to this extreme corner of the world. There is attraction in the desert's timeless and deliberate power — and its ability to surprise

five months ago with several hundred karakul sheep

( ) Argus Co 1982



FLOWER of survival — the kwiebie plant



NEW life in the desert for the nomads — Louber Coetzee and his wife Alida



# Ministers silent on SADF claim

CAPE TIMES 3/11/82  
221  
SADF

Staff Reporter

THE Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs have refused to repudiate statements by a National Party candidate in today's mini-election who said this week that the SADF was the "military wing" of the NP.

They also refused to repudiate statements by two candidates that they would not accept a Swapo election win in SWA/Namibia.

General Magnus Malan and Mr Pik Botha were approached following a survey of candidates' attitudes published in yesterday's Cape Times.

## Swapo victory

Government spokesmen, including Mr Botha, have publicly stated they would accept a Swapo victory which came from a free and fair election.

The Cape Times asked candidates "Is a settlement in SWA/Namibia which leads to an election victory for Swapo acceptable to you?" and "What contribution does your party have to make towards achieving peace on South Africa's northern borders and towards reducing the loss of life of white and black South Africans?"

Mr Boet Botma, the NP's candidate in Walvis Bay, replied "no" to the first question.

In response to the second, he said "The ruling party is the only party which can make a contribution on a day-to-day basis, through its military wing, with its civil action programmes and so on, and through the Department of Foreign Affairs and their work for an internal settlement."

Answering the Swapo

question, Mr Pikkie Maree the NP candidate in Parys said "Swapo is communist orientated and therefore unacceptable to me in South West."

The Cape Times yesterday asked aides of General Malan and Mr Botha "Does the minister support these statements?"

An aide for General Malan said "I have put the question to the minister and he said he has spelt out the government's policy on these issues on several occasions."

On the issue of the SADF being the military wing of the NP, Mr Botha said last night that "as I see it, Mr Botma's reply to the question referred to the functions of various government bodies."

He said that Mr Botma's stance on a Swapo government "does not present any difficulty for me. It is quite obvious that he was referring to an election and/or settlement taking place under the present conditions of Swapo intimidation and the threat of the Cuban presence."

"Indeed, when I spoke to him by telephone a short while ago, he confirmed that this was his point of view and that he naturally agrees with what the Prime Minister and I have stated in this regard."

"I also spoke to Mr Maree, who similarly confirmed to me that Swapo's methods of intimidation and terror, which were unacceptable to him, could not be reconciled with a free and fair election," Mr Botha said.

(Report by T Weaver, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)

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DOM 3/11/82  
**DTA rejects elections** (22)

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would not contemplate taking part in internal elections in South West Africa

The chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday the priority of the DTA was the holding of elections as stipulated by the United Nations Resolution 435

He was commenting on reports that SWA was heading for internal elections soon

Mr Mudge said it would be an exercise in futility to hold elections only to be confronted a few months later with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and the prospect of internationally supervised elections

"That will be overdoing things," he said — Sapa.

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**SWA / Namibia**

221

ARGUS 4/11/82

# US: Stalemate claim 'grossly inaccurate...'

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official said here that it was "grossly inaccurate" to suggest there was a stalemate in the SWA/Namibian settlement negotiations.

At a background briefing the senior official went out of his way to emphasise that the Namibian negotiations were still alive

While he conceded that the Cuban troop issue was tough, he said progress was being made

"We have a continuing discussion underway. Negotiations are continuing as we sit here. We pass messages to them (Angola). They pass messages to us, directly and indirectly

"They have raised questions. We're trying to answer those questions. It's live negotiations. They have not asked us to go home. They have not told us they can't negotiate the issue."

The United States envisaged further 'intensive consultations and discussions' between all the parties to the negotiations

## BUSH VISIT

The official said the trip to Africa later this month by Vice-President George Bush had a much wider perspective than SWA/Namibia — but Mr Bush would undoubtedly become involved in the SWA/Namibian issue, particularly in Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe

He emphasised that the Western contact group on SWA/Namibia had accepted from the beginning that the negotiations would be complex

# 'US has SA settlement assurances'

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa has assured the United States "at the highest levels" that it will not "walk away" from its SWA/Namibian settlement commitments

This point was made at a briefing by a senior State Department official who was questioned at some length about South Africa's "good faith"

He was asked whether South Africa's interest in forming a new political arrangement in SWA/Namibia (possibly in anticipation of a future unilateral declaration of independence), the "dumping" of Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Mr Dirk Mudge and the increasingly bold South African forays into Angola were not examples of a lack of good faith

## DISCUSSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

The official said there had been discussions and consultations between the South African Government and the internal authorities in SWA/Namibia for some weeks

He thought it would be "inappropriate" for him to comment on these as yet incomplete discussions about the tenure of the internal authorities in SWA/Namibia

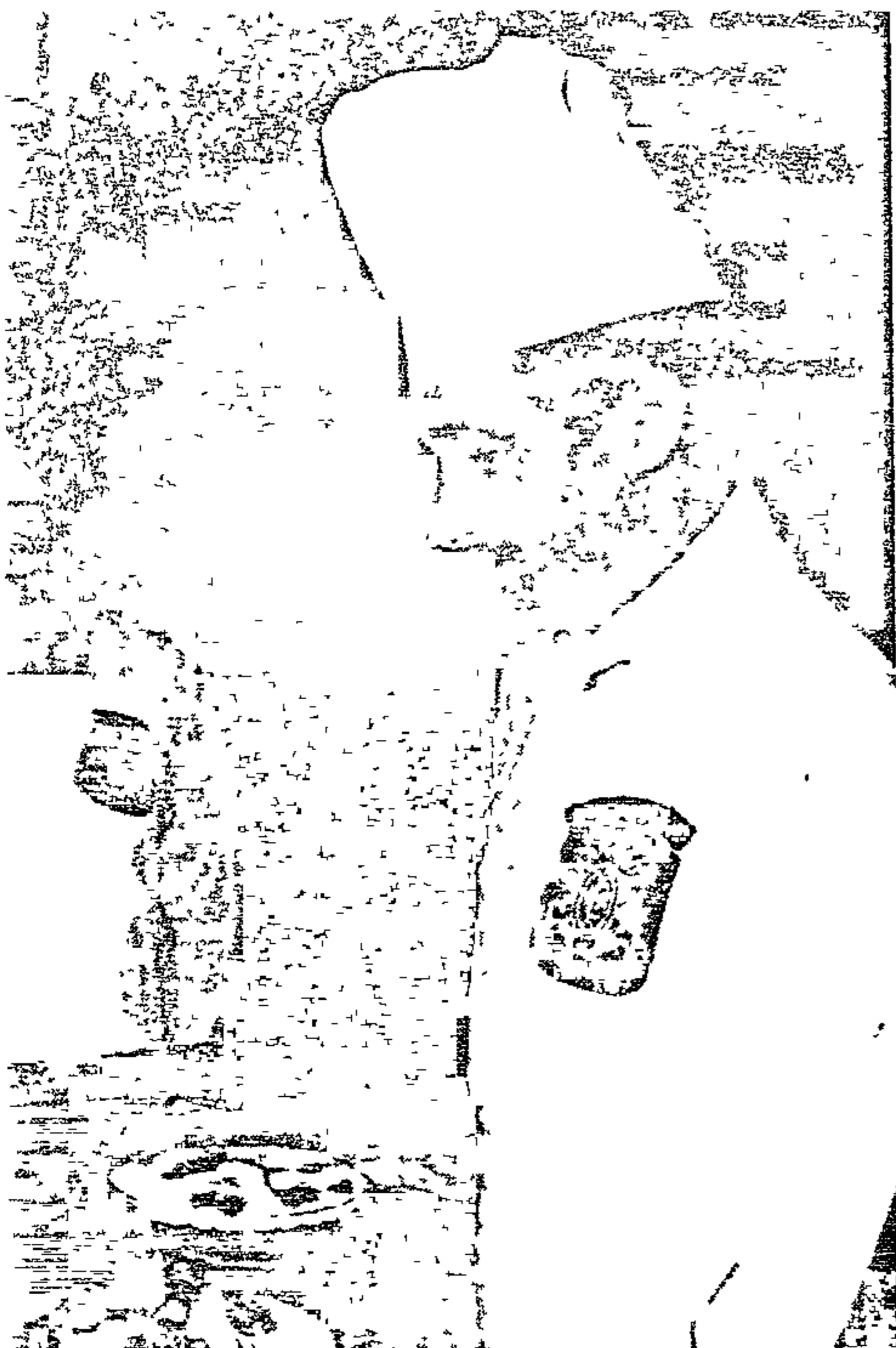
"We are assured at the highest levels that there is no intent in any of this to walk away from commitments that have been made in good faith in the context of the negotiations, which obviously concern an internationally accepted settlement under United Nations auspices leading to free and fair elections and independence"

## CONTINUED ASSURANCES

The United States would watch any internal re-shuffling in Windhoek with interest

However, it attached the "greatest importance" to the continued assurances it had received, and which it hoped it would continue receiving, from the South African Government

Asked about speculation that the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was waiting for the results of yesterday's by-elections before taking further action on SWA/Namibia, the official answered "We see no evidence of any party running for the exits in this negotiation"



Mr David Abrahams practice for the second international of the chefs who will represent South Africa.

Picture: GARTH LUMLEY

## Ex-soldier gets 3 years in arms case

DURBAN — A former Zimbabwean, Ian MacAndrew, 46, was sentenced by the Durban Regional Court yesterday to three years' imprisonment for illegally possessing communist automatic assault rifles.

One year was suspended for three years.

The court was told that one of the rifles was a souvenir of MacAndrew's service in the Rhodesian war and was brought with him when he came to South Africa.

Another found in his garden was acquired while serving with the South African Defence Force in Angola.

The third weapon was given to him by a friend who suggested he sell it to a firearms collector.

MacAndrew admitted he

was in dire financial straits during August this year and wanted to sell the three rifles to a collector.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Augustyn said it was difficult to pass sentence on a mature man with family responsibilities and a clean record.

But the court had to consider the frequency of cases involving illegally owned firearms coming before the courts. They indicated that there were many unlicensed firearms in the country.

MacAndrew said he wanted to sell to a collector, but had not checked the credentials of the potential buyer.

It was unfortunate that he had unwittingly tried to sell to a policeman. — Sapa.

## Brewing in the Falklands

London Bureau

LONDON. — British servicemen on the Falklands will soon be drinking real ale. A brewery is to be set up on the islands by Leicester brewers Everard producing beer with the brand name Penguin Ale.

Everard's managing director Mr Anthony Morse, who has just returned from the South Atlantic island, said: "With 5,000 servicemen and nearly 2,000 islanders, there is an obvious demand for our product. The plant will produce about 30 barrels a week. It certainly is no publicity stunt, we believe it is economically viable." — Sapa-Reuters

## Inquests told of 9 deaths in war zone

RAM ' 4/11/82

221

WINDHOEK — Inquest findings on the deaths of nine people who died in three incidents related to the war in South West Africa between security forces and Swapo guerrillas were filed in Windhoek yesterday.

In the incidents

- An Ondangwa inquest court was told yesterday how the charred remains of seven people were found in a building gutted by fire at Tsandi, in northern SWA, after a midnight attack by men thought to be Swapo members.
- An Otavi inquest court was told that an unknown Swapo insurgent, relentlessly pursued by a police counter-insurgency unit, refused to surrender and fought to the death.
- An inquest court was told how an insurgent armed with a grenade had been shot dead after police flushed him out of an Otavi farmworker's house.

In the first case, the magistrate, Mr J F Boonzaaier, ruled that the deaths were caused by a number of unknown black men, and in the second and third cases the magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that no-one was to blame.

Concerning the first incident, an 18-year-old Tsandi student, said in an affidavit she had been woken about midnight on August 15 by the thunder of heavy blasts and gunfire.

She escaped and hid at a waterhole. Next day she found the place gutted.

A member of the South African Security Police at Ondangwa, Sergeant P G Steenkamp, said he had found the seven bodies the next day. He had found tracks of about 22 suspected Swapo insurgents — but civilians had already destroyed much evidence.

Concerning the second incident, a member of the SWA police task force, Sergeant Etienne Myburgh, said in an affidavit he had been part of a group tracking two insurgents on July 17.

On July 25 and 27 they made two contacts, during which one insurgent was wounded, and then the two insurgents split up.

Sgt Myburgh said the insurgent he was following threw a handgrenade at them, and he shot him during a fire-fight.

Concerning the third incident, a policeman stationed at Tsumeb, Sergeant G G Scholtz said on July 27 a policeman threw a grenade through a window into the room where the insurgent was hiding and when the man stormed out, he was shot dead. — Sapa.

## SWA soldiers 'disciplined'

WINDHOEK. — Disciplinary action had been taken against a number of National Servicemen guilty of misbehaviour at a Ruacana camp in northern South West Africa; the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said yesterday.

Gen Lloyd said in a statement that the men abused liquor and behaved in a "recalcitrant" way at the weekend. "Following the findings of a board of inquiry, disciplinary steps were taken." He did not elaborate. — Sapa

# 'SWA TF took my husband' says wife

ROM 221  
57/1/82

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly for the Namibia Christian Democratic Party was reportedly taken from his home near Mashari by ten uniformed men in a Buffel armoured vehicle yesterday, after his wife was told she would not see him again.

He is Mr Cosmos Kalat Makanga, a prominent Rundu businessman, who was reportedly taken away from his home blindfolded with another resident, Mr Thomas Tjekena, who failed to produce his ID card. Mr Makanga was allegedly questioned and accused, in his wife's presence, of being a Swapo supporter.

This was disclosed at a Press conference hurriedly called yesterday afternoon by the NCDP leader and member of the SWA National Assembly, Mr Hans Rohr, who told newsmen he had received this information from Mrs Makanga yesterday.

The incident occurred at about 8am. One of the sol-

diers was a black man known to local residents. According to a telex message sent by Mrs Makanga, she was told she would not see her husband again.

A communique also said Mr Makanga's explanation that he was a member of the NCDP, which rejected violence, did not satisfy his captors, who accused him of supporting Swapo.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek last night Mrs Makanga's allegations were being followed up and no comment could be made at the time.

Earlier this year Mr Makanga was refused entry to a meeting of the Joint Security Committee in Rundu. The local Security Force commanders and members of the Kavango Legislative Assembly serve on the committee.

The NCDP was also instrumental in launching an official SA Defence Force Commission of Enquiry into alleged atrocities against Kavango inhabitants. Its findings substantiated some of the allegations.

# Brutality alleged in Namibia

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A group of security force soldiers in northern Namibia arrested a member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly, put a hood over his head and told his wife she would never see him again, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic party said yesterday.

Mr Hans Rohr told a news conference in Windhoek that about 10 soldiers arrived at the home of Mr Cosmos Calat Makanga in Mashare village in Kavango early yesterday.

They allegedly searched Mr Makanga's house and confiscated a 0,22 rifle which belonged to his brother-in-law, a policeman.

The soldiers are said to have told Mr Makanga they believed he was a Swapo supporter. Despite his denial, they put a hood over his head and drove off with him in an armoured vehicle after telling Mrs Makanga to say goodbye to her husband as she would never see him again, the allegation goes on.

Mr Rohr said they also arrested Mr Thomas Tjekena because he could not produce an identity card.

Mr Rohr said he intended lodging the strongest protest.

He said Mr Makanga, a shopkeeper, was a

staunch supporter of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party although he had in the past supported SWAPO and then the DTA.

## PRESS VISIT

"There was no reason to arrest him, as far as I know, because no one may be a member of the NCDP unless he rejects violence," Mr Rohr said.

He linked Mr Makanga's arrest to a visit to Rundu last week by a group of West German journalists whose courier was a member of the South African Foreign Affairs Department stationed in Bonn.

Mr Rohr and Mr Makanga had told the journalists of alleged brutalities by the security forces against civilians in Kavango.

## INQUIRY

This had resulted in an argument in which one of the journalists accused Mr Rohr and Mr Makanga of being communists.

Mr Rohr said he hoped to report the matter to Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos who recently led a military commission of inquiry into alleged security force brutalities in the operational area.

A SWA territory force spokesman said the matter was being investigated and a statement would be made as soon as possible.





S. Times 7/11/82

22

# SWA heads for direct rule by SA

THE running of South West Africa/Namibia is expected to come directly under South Africa — through the Administrator-General's office — when the current internal government's term of office expires this month.

The direct-rule option is similar to the way Britain administers Northern Ireland

But informed sources say it would only be a temporary measure in the expectation of an international settlement being achieved soon

It is understood that the South African Government has not yet finally decided how the administration of the territory should be continued when the internal government's term expires

The alternative is to call another internal election to re-establish an interim government.

But this has distinct disadvantages

The main one is that it would create a perception of no faith in the current Western initiatives for independence

Sources believe this will be

By IVOR WILKINS  
Political Correspondent

high on the agenda of the proposed talks in Washington this month between the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his American counterpart, Mr George Shultz.

Western diplomats have indicated their dismay at recent speculation that there may be an internal election in SWA/Namibia soon

Sources say the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Dame Hough, who has been instructed by Pre-

torial to come up with a plan for the continued administration of the territory, has been sounding out internal parties on the matter

The current internal government's term of office expires on November 21

If it is allowed to expire without the South African Government setting up a replacement, control of the territory will automatically revert to the office of the Administrator-General

This automatic transition is seen as an advantage in certain circles in that it requires that direct rule by the Administrator-General only

be a temporary solution

This, too, is seen as a possible incentive for the South African Government. It would step up pressure on American efforts to secure a withdrawal from Angola of the estimated 20 000 Cuban forces.

It would also enable South Africa to say it was keeping to its side of the impartiality bargain

South Africa insists that the United Nations, which would implement an international settlement, must stop favouring Swapo

Swapo, in turn, demands that the internal parties should not have the advantage of being the incumbent government, even if it is an interim government

## Disarray

The disadvantage for South Africa would be that the internal parties, already in disarray, could fragment further and prevent the creation of a cohesive opposition to Swapo in the event of an election

This would make it unlikely that a direct-rule option would be followed for a prolonged period — probably not much longer than six months, sources believe

Meanwhile, it has been established that Mr Hough will resign fairly soon — although certainly not before next year

This has been confirmed by normally informed sources after intensive speculation about Mr Hough's future as Administrator-General

Sources have claimed there is no controversy about Mr Hough's pending resignation from the position

It is for personal reasons they emphasise

It is understood that Mr Hough's wife is unwell and that doctors have advised a different climate

## Successor

The sources say no successor to Mr Hough has been chosen but they dismiss speculation that the job may go to Professor Nic Wiehahn

There have been suggestions that the chief of the army, General Jannie Geldenhuys, could be in line for the position

Gen Geldenhuys served for several years in SWA/Namibia and is well acquainted with the territories complex politics

But sources say interference with his military career now would militate against his getting the job

Suggestions have also been ruled out that Mr Riaan Eckstein, former Ambassador to the United Nations and now a senior man in the Department of Foreign Affairs closely involved with settlement negotiations, might get the appointment.

# US policy in Africa...

# Namibia just the framework

221  
S&S  
28/11/82

By Neil Lurssen  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A successful settlement in Namibia was only part of America's foreign policy objectives in Southern Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant US Secretary of State for African Affairs, said here at the weekend.

He said the United States was seeking to build from a Namibia settlement the possibility of "discussing some framework, some ground rules which will present Southern Africans from destroying what they have and also to build what they might have on a regional basis".

Dr Crocker was taking part in a panel discussion on US policy towards Africa during the annual conference of the African Studies Association.

Also on the panel was one of the Reagan Administration's chief critics in Congress, Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa.

Dr Crocker said the problems of South Africa were a very difficult legacy which the Reagan Administration had inherited.

"It is a legacy that includes the risk of a growing spiral of regional violence that can destroy values of importance not only to Southern Africans but major Western equities as well."

The United States recognised there were two sides to that equation.

- The risk that a locally entrenched superpower, the Soviet Union with its allies, could fuel and exploit an expansion of the regional conflict that already existed.

- The presence of a very powerful but diplomatically isolated regional power, South Africa whose behaviour and policies could also fuel, stimulate or trigger an expansion of the regional conflict.

For that fundamental reason the US had embarked on a policy of constructive engagement.

The Reagan Administration had felt the place to start was Namibia which was everybody's highest priority in Africa.

Mr Wolpe argued that rather than ease the situation in Southern Africa, US policies contributed to it by making South Africans more intransigent.

"Every time we verbally condemn apartheid and then, by our silence appear to acquiesce in South African aggression, we provide straws which the Afrikaners are grasping," he said.

Dr Crocker said US policy on Africa had to have a domestic base.

There was a stir in the audience when he

added: "Never before in our nation's history has there been a politically significant domestic base for the conduct of any kind of African policy — except on the dangerous fringes of American opinion."

The United States had no mandate or desire to be a policeman in the African area. But it had sought to demonstrate that it would be responsive within limits and, where appropriate, to the legitimate security needs of its many friends in Africa.

Another speaker, Mr Davidson Nicol, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, said that neither the Government of Angola nor Swapo would insist on Cuban troops remaining in Angola if they felt Untag (United Nations) troops would protect them from South African forces.

He said that, during a recent trip to Angola, many members of the Cuban forces had told him they would prefer to go home than remain indefinitely in a foreign land.

However, he said, repeated incursions by South African troops into Angola in so-called hot pursuit did not inspire confidence in Angola to withdraw its Cuban allies.

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S

# Police kill two farmer murder suspects in SWA

ARG 45  
9/11/82  
221

PRETORIA — Two terrorists believed to have been responsible for the death of a SWA/Namibian farmer in May this year, were shot and killed by police in north-western Kavango on Saturday, police have disclosed.

One of the men was identified as the commander of a group of nine terrorists who ambushed and killed Mr E Potgieter, a farmer and estate agent from Tsumeb, on the road between Grootfontein and Rundu.

The other man killed was identified as the so-

called political commissar of the terrorist group.

A police spokesman said two black policemen had spotted the terrorists in a bakkie near Nkurunkuru on Saturday and followed them to a cuca shop (country liquor store) in the area.

## VEHICLE

One of the terrorists had entered the shop, while the other remained in the vehicle.

When the two black policemen drew up alongside the vehicle, the terrorist had opened fire on

them with a Russian-manufactured Tokarev pistol, the spokesman said.

The policemen returned the fire, killing the terrorist.

The other terrorist rushed out of the shop, firing at the two policemen. But he was also shot dead, the spokesman added.

He said police had found a notebook on one of the terrorists, which had been positively identified as being the property of Mr Potgieter — Sapa.



# Lovers beware in SWA

221  
room  
9/11/82

WINDHOEK — South West African lovers have had to be very discreet since November 1 when the Narcotics Bureau of the police took over the application of a controversial Act which prohibits sexual intercourse between unmarried people.

The Combating of Immoral Practices Act, 1980, was passed by the National Assembly after the Immorality Act was abolished by a former Administrator-General.

Yesterday the head of the Narcotics Bureau, Inspector Johan Folscher, said the Act was on the law books and had to be applied. He said however it would be applied with discretion.

The Act defines "unlawful carnal intercourse" as sexual intercourse between unmarried people or people who are not partners according to traditional laws and customs.

In virtually all the cases people will be presumed to be guilty until the opposite is proved by them.

# Bush leads drive for peace in SWA

ARCUS 9/11/82 221



Vice-President George Bush — SWA/Namibia on his tour agenda

## MAIN

Argus Bureau  
 WASHINGTON — The United States and its allies are about to launch yet another flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at a SWA/Namibian settlement

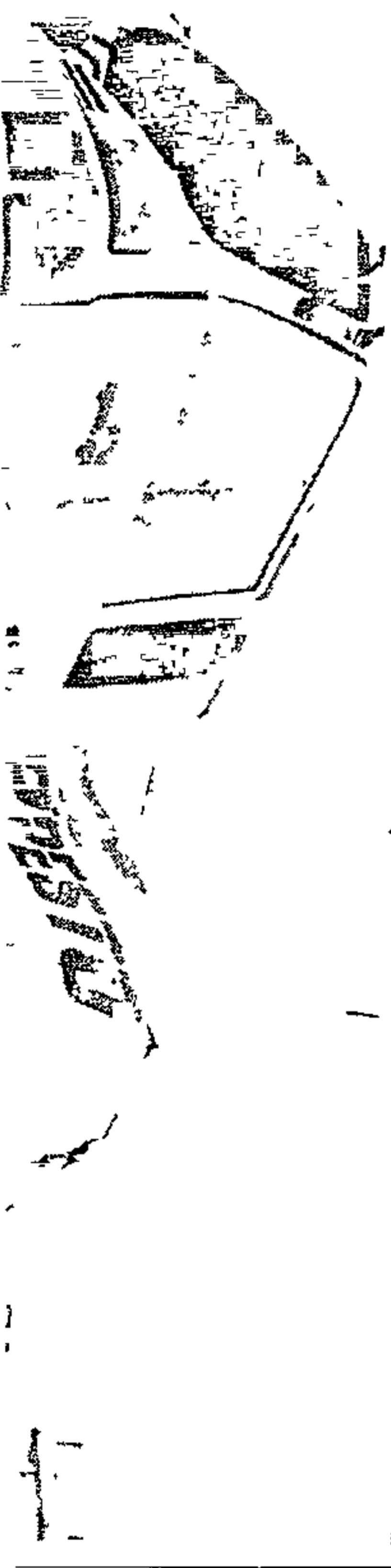
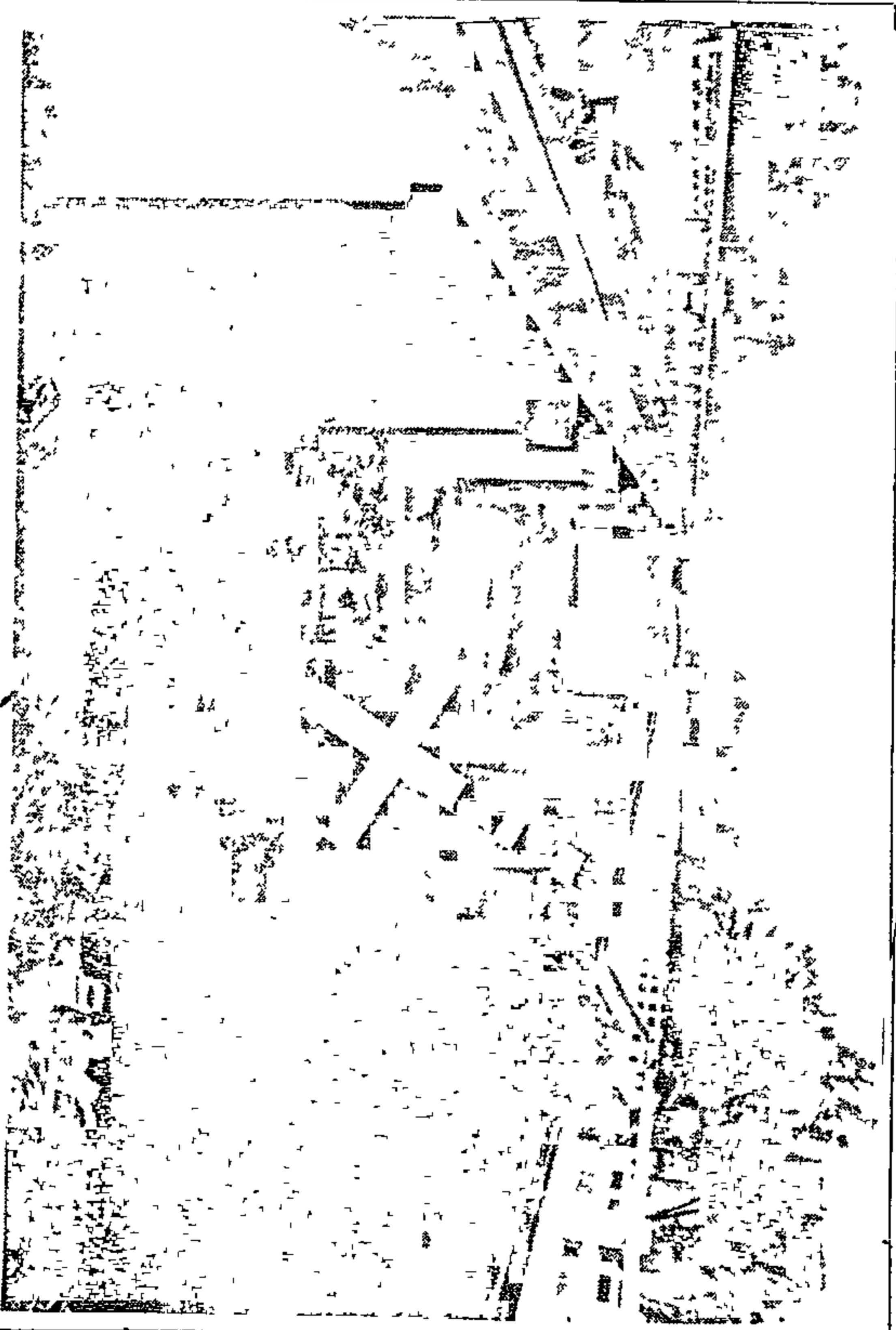
● Tomorrow, Vice-President George Bush leaves Washington on a visit to Africa which, although aimed at economic issues, will undoubtedly focus on SWA/Namibia. He is to stop in Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe

● On November 13, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Dr Chester Crocker leaves Washington for a one-day visit to South Africa during which he will see Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Minister of Defence Magnus Malan

● At about the same time, senior representatives of the French Government will travel to Luanda for discussions with the Angolan Government

● Late on November 24, Foreign Minister Botha is due in Washington for discussions with the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz

**Stalemate?**  
 These discussions will



**WEATHER forecast**  
 for the Peninsula, Botswana and Overberg for the period ending 6 pm tomorrow

Partly cloudy and mild but cloudy and cold with showers to day over the southern parts and Overberg

Wind Moderate south-westerly to southerly

Minimum temperature at D F Malan Airport will be between 9 and 11 deg C

**THE MOON**

Full moon Dec 1  
 East Quarter Dec 7  
 New Moon Nov 15  
 First Quarter Nov 23

**THE SUN**

Sets today 1921  
 Rises tomorrow 0538

**THE TIDES**

Today 1033 2315  
 Tomorrow 1145 —

**Low Water**

Today 0405 1715  
 Tomorrow 0526 1820

**WATER TEMPERATURES**

Sea Point	14 deg C
Sea Pool	20 deg C
Muirzenberg	16 deg C
Sea Pool	19 deg C
Newlands	22 deg C

**THE south weath**

Johannesburg	19 deg C
Kimberley	18 deg C
Durban	17 deg C
East London	16 deg C
Port Elizabeth	15 deg C
Ungington	14 deg C
Bloemfontein	13 deg C
Windhoek	12 deg C
Pretoria	11 deg C
Cape Town	10 deg C
Newlands	9 deg C



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● Late on November 24, Foreign Minister Botha is due in Washington for discussions with the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz

**Stalemate?**

These discussions will be held against a background of apparent stalemate in the SWA/Namibian settlement initiative launched by President Ronald Reagan last year

The Western contact group on SWA/Namibia has negotiated agreement between South Africa and Swaziland except on the question of troop withdrawals

South Africa has made it clear that it will not withdraw troops from SWA/Namibia unless there is a corresponding withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

And Angola has thus far refused to accept this linkage with a settlement

**Denial**

However, at a background briefing here last week, a senior State Department official told reporters that it was "grossly inaccurate" to suggest there was stalemate in the negotiations. While the Cuban troop issue was a "tough one", progress was being made, the official said

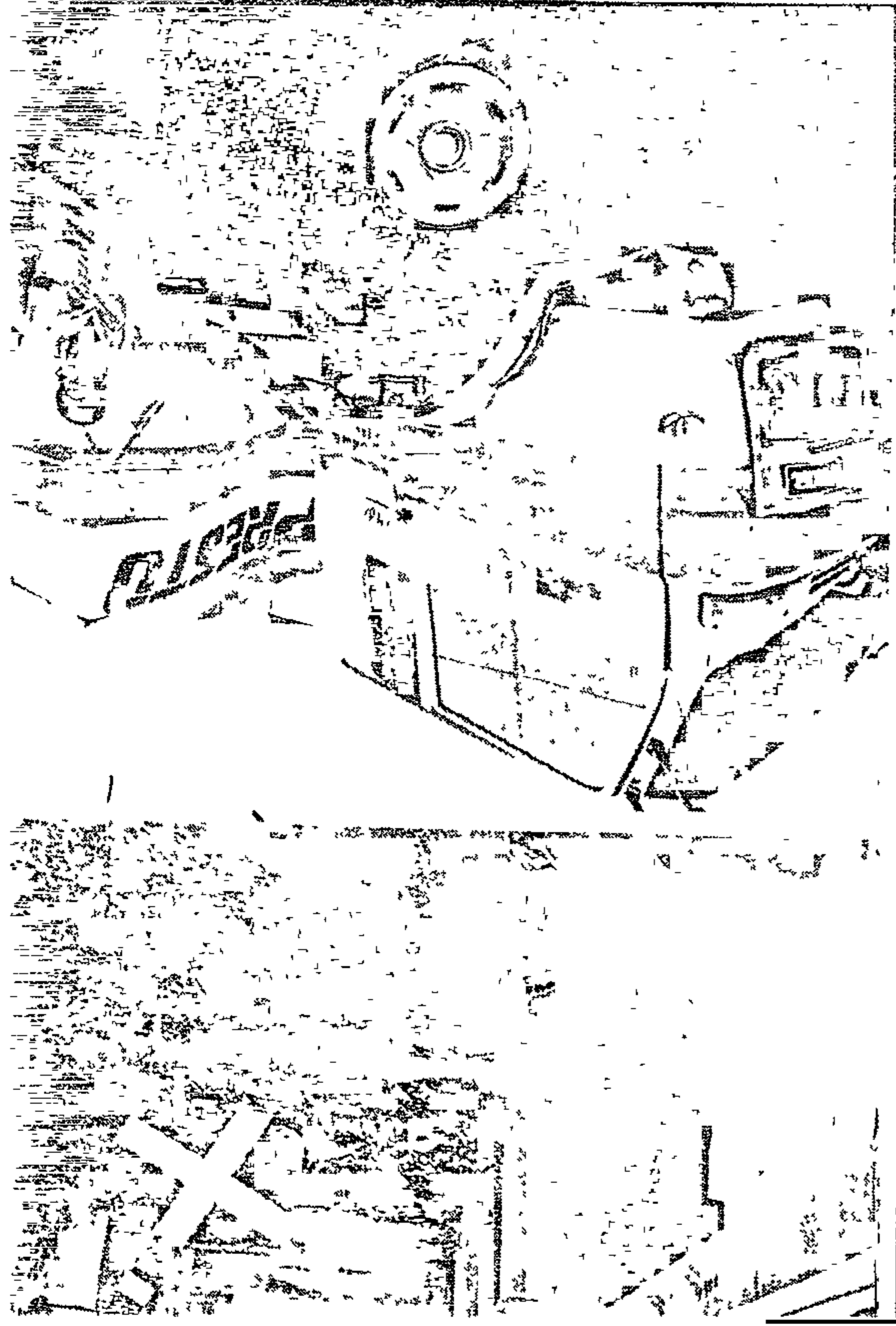
He added "We have a continuing discussion under way. Negotiations are continuing as we sit here. We pass messages to them (Angola). They pass messages to us directly and indirectly. It's a live negotiation. They have not asked us to go home. They have not told us they cannot negotiate the issue."

The official said the United States envisaged further intensive negotiations between all the parties involved

And he emphasised the door has not been closed by anyone

# Nops

An articulated truck driven by Mr Ndabayaki Moses Mkiye railings of the N1 bridge (top) over the Berg River at Paarl was slightly injured. By midday yesterday the truck and trailer up from the



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decks.

on his tour agenda

Bush — SWA/Namibia

Vice-President George

Kam  
12/11/82

(22)

Zambia, Zimbabwe disagree with US

# Forget Cubans, get SA out, Bush told

LUSAKA. — Zambia yesterday joined Zimbabwe in disagreeing with the United States on the question of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a precondition to a Namibian settlement.

On his arrival in Lusaka yesterday the US Vice-President Mr George Bush was told that Cuban troops were in Angola at the invitation of the Angolan Government, while South African troops were in South West Africa illegally and in defiance of the UN, reports UPI

Mr Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of Zambia's ruling UNIP party, called for a speedy resolution of the Namibian independence issue and told Mr Bush the question of Cuban troops in Angola was a bilateral matter between two friendly countries

Mr Mulemba said "While Cubans are in Angola legally at the invitation of

Angola, SA troops are in Namibia illegally and in arrogant defiance of the relevant UN resolutions calling on her to quit Namibia

"The issue of Cuban troops in Angola does not appear anywhere in the terms of reference of the Western Contact Group of Five on Namibia

"Angola is not part of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 on Namibia," he said

In reply, Mr Bush said the US "will labour on until all foreign troops withdraw from southern Africa, so Namibia might be free"

Observers understood his reference to foreign troops as a direct reference to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Earlier this week in Harare, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe told Mr Bush the Namibian people's right to independence was "basic and inalienable" and could not be linked to "such an extraneous precondi-

tion" as a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola

Yesterday, before leaving for Lusaka, Mr Bush told Pressmen the US and Zimbabwe differed on the question of a Cuban troop withdrawal in Angola, but the degree of the difference was uncertain, reports the Mail Africa Bureau

"Our position is well known We can't dictate a solution but hope we can be a catalyst for peace there," Mr Bush said

He said the US understood the views of Mr Mugabe on the Cuban issue but it would be up to journalists to ask Mr Mugabe whether he understood what the US was trying to do

Mr Bush said the differences between the viewpoints of the two countries had been outweighed by the similarities

Mr Bush will also visit Kenya and Zaire before returning home While in Kenya he plans to make a major statement on US African policy, details of which have not yet been released



# Suspected Swapo supporters detained

The Star's Africa  
News Service  
WINDHOEK — Security forces are engaged in an intensive anti-Swapo interrogation programme in Namibia's Kavango region, a member of the territory's National Assembly, Mr Gelasius Sivute, revealed yesterday

The programme, which Mr Sivute described as "sweeping operations" is directed against any suspected Swapo supporters, and is being carried out throughout the length of Kavango's 350 km border with Angola.

It has been reliably learnt that as many as 60 suspected Swapo supporters have been detained in the Kavango since the operation began a few weeks ago

One of these detainees was the sole Opposition member of the Kavango legislative assembly, Mr Cosmos Makanga, who was held for eight days in terms of Proclamation AG9 of 1977 earlier this month

Mr Sivute, a DTA member, claimed Mr Makanga was a Swapo supporter who had been detained for preventive reasons so that he could not supply information to Swapo insurgents

He also said several teachers in eastern Kavango had been detained for similar reasons. There had recently been several cases of guerilla action in that area, Mr Sivute added

Kavango has rarely seen guerilla activity on the scale experienced in Ovambo and Kaokoland, although military spokesmen have confirmed that Swapo was engaged in a programme of politicising the western region, which adjoins Ovambo.

BY ANNE WHITEHEAD

"WE DON'T want to move and we won't move," is the defiant motto of the latest victims of the Government's resettlement plans.

There are about 10,000 families at St Wendolin's near Mariannhill Durban. They have occupied the area since 1881. However under the Group Areas Act the region has been zoned for Indian occupation.

The residents of St Wendolin's will be relocated in KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka about 30km away.

They do not want to move. The Sunday Express spoke to a resident of St Wendolin's, Mr Polas Madlhalala, who feels bitter about the relocation.

They are forcibly moving families who have lived here for four generations. We occupied the area long before the Nationalist Party came to power, so why should our future rely on the whims of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof?" he asked.

"The whole community is united in its feelings about our relocation. We won't be moved."

"The Port Natal Administration has succeeded with the weaker ones, but the rest of us will continue. We are going to carry on ploughing our gardens and improving our houses."

When the Sunday Express spoke to the Port Natal Administration Board they denied they had moved anyone against their will.

"We are moving people who have requested to do so in writing. We have moved about 1,300 families this way," said Mr H A du Plessis.

An eviction notice obtained by the Sunday Express states: "You are hereby notified that, should you wish to be resettled in KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka, you will be moved to that township on 31st August 1974. You are notified that all your dependents and household effects and furniture should be moved to that township at your own cost. You are notified that you should, however, elect not to take up residence in KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka if you are, hereby notified, to vacate the house you are at present occupying and take up residence in a Black Homestead and to vacate and demolish the house you are at present occupying."

The residents of St Wendolin's will be gone from their homes by August 24. We won't be able to keep any livestock or grow vegetables. I hate to think what is going to happen to those who manage to live at St Wendolin's by growing their own food. This week a telegram was sent to Dr Koorhof from the Durban Housing Co-ordination Committee, calling on him to stop the evictions. The telegram read: "Further eviction notices given for

# EVERYBODY OUT?

Express 23/8/74  
271

With a defiant farewell wave, a lone woman and her child leave the shack in which she used to live

pying on or before August 24 in Ivelele area of St Wendolin's. People have repeatedly indicated that they do not want to move. Urgent action needed to stop all removals.

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Mr Paddy Kearney of Diakona, said he felt the Government was sowing even more racial hatred than was already present in South Africa.

The residents of St Wendolin's — in a desperate bid to halt the relocation of the community — drew up a petition signed by the heads of about 1,300 households.

The petition was sent to Dr Koorhof last November when they received no reply. Another petition was sent in April this year. In the first petition residents reminded Dr Koorhof of his pledge not to move people

against their will and pointed out that:

- They have deep roots in the area
- Their houses are large — seven to nine rooms — while the houses in the townships to which they are being moved have only three or four rooms
- Many St Wendolin's people work in Pinetown and New Germany. If they are moved to KwaNdengezi transport costs will considerably increase. Schools will also be further away.
- Rents in the new townships are too high — ranging from R16 to R35 a month. At St Wendolin's many are homeowners or pay only nominal rates.

The Government claims St Wendolin's is a squatter area and an allegation to which residents take strong exception. At the recent annual conference of the SA Institute of

Race Relations, Mr Madlhalala addressed the meeting on behalf of the St Wendolin's community. He described what this so-called "squatter" camp was like.

"The population of St Wendolin's live like a family," he said.

"We have built our own church and classrooms, children can now attend school from Sub A to Form 1. Thereafter they can go to neighbouring schools if they want to. We also have a creche, a clinic and a soccer field to occupy our youth over the weekend. We have developed the area. Why are we being forced to leave the area of our birth — an area which we have built up through our own efforts?"

● The grave of a former St Wendolin's resident, Mr Enoch Mhlongo, reminder of an age that used to be

When the Government claims St Wendolin's is a squatter area and an allegation to which residents take strong exception. At the recent annual conference of the SA Institute of

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When the Government claims St Wendolin's is a squatter area and an allegation to which residents take strong exception. At the recent annual conference of the SA Institute of

**Doing the rounds**

Fm 19/11/82

US Vice-President George Bush will be wrapping up his seven-nation Africa visit with a policy statement in Lusaka later this week. To all appearances, though, he's had

909



little joy from the frontline states on ways of resolving the Namibia impasse. During his visit to Harare, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told Bush that "the US should stand firm against apartheid and support the complete overthrow of the SA regime."

Bush diplomatically — and pointedly — responded to the effect that Namibia was a US diplomatic priority. A settlement there would serve the cause of peace throughout southern Africa.

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha met briefly with US Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker, to prepare for his visit to Washington — and Secretary of State George Shultz — later this month.

Nothing has been heard from the French delegation visiting Angola. Potentially, their talks with José Dos Santos's MPLA government may be the most significant of all the shuttles, as the French are reportedly offering a force to substitute for the Cuban presence.

Then, Prime Minister P W Botha arrives in Windhoek today, and is expected to resolve the suspense about the future of territory's legislative body. The National Assembly's term expires on November 23, and it is still unclear whether Administrator-General Danie Hough will extend it, or take the reins of power himself.

With the delay in resolving the issue, it appears probable that Hough may extend the body's term for a few more months while increasing financial controls over the various second-tier governments.

For what it's worth, the HNP organ *Die Afrikaner* reports that Hough has bought a house in Pretoria, and deduces that he will be replaced soon. Hough has family in Pretoria. However, he has served a longer term than either of his predecessors, and if the Administrator-General becomes effective ruler and policy-maker of the territory again, it is possible that he will be relieved — though not in the immediate future.

# Namibia faces water crisis, report warns

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Virtually all Namibia's dams would run dry by the middle of next year unless the coming rainy season produced a considerable run-off in catchment areas, the Secretary of the Department of Water Affairs, Mr J Jordaan, said in his annual report for the year ending March 1982.

Rainfall over large areas of the territory had shown a steady decline since 1976 and dropped to its lowest point in the last rainy season.

In the vicinity of Windhoek, January this year was the driest since rainfall figures were first recorded 91 years ago.

The 1981/82 season was the sixth year in succession that rains stayed away from regions in Damaraland and Kaokoland.

## R33M SPENT

Mr Jordaan said in his annual report tabled in the National Assembly yesterday that the Department of Water Affairs had spent more than R33 million on State water projects in the year under review.

"This figure averages at about R140 000 for every normal working day," he said.

The department was working on several projects, but efforts were being hampered by the economic recession and lack of capital funds.

It was doubtful whether a major water reticulation in the east would be completed by the target date of 1990. In view of that water supplies in the territory would continue being irregular

## UP SIXFOLD

Mr Jordaan said the cost of water supplies in Namibia would continue rising sharply

The capital cost of producing a cubic metre of water had increased sixfold in the past decade.

"Hopes are pinned on a good rainy season next year, but another bad season will have disastrous consequences on the national level," Mr Jordaan said.

He urged the government to set a priority on the completion of certain water projects in the interests of the country and socio-economic development.

22/1/82  
S. J. Jordaan

# Cut UN Swapo aid — US

RCB  
18/11/82  
(22)

By RICHARD WALKER

**NEW YORK.** — The United States has warned the United Nations General Assembly that it is ready to get tough in its attempts to stop the flow of United Nations funds to Swapo and other officially-recognised "liberation movements."

Mentioning Swapo and the PLO in particular, the US told the Assembly on Tuesday that they were banned under specific Federal law from receiving any American aid. The US had now begun to take steps to enforce this and "will not shrink" from further measures, its representative, Mr J Bennet Johnston declared. The African National Congress and

the Pan-Africanist Congress are the two other movements accorded special status and recognition by the UN

Citing an earlier warning from Washington that the practice of UN agencies aiding such bodies was undermining the agencies' effectiveness and seriously jeopardising American support for the United Nations, Mr Johnston protested that the latest UN reports showed that the assistance had increased

It was "totally inappropriate" for this to continue, he declared — then hinted that this was just the opening shot in a determined effort by the US, which contributes a quarter of the UN budget

The hardline American stand came

as the Assembly approved a resolution calling for increased co-operation between the UN and the Organisation of African Unity. The resolution, eventually adopted by consensus, flies in the face of the American threat and urges UN agencies to expand their assistance to the ANC, PAC and Swapo, as part of a general increase in support for African countries and causes

South Africa has estimated that Swapo alone benefits by as much as R18-million a year from assorted UN assistance. The US strategy on Tuesday was first to propose an amendment to the OAU co-operation resolution, approving only activities that could be financed from existing budget resources

"The time has come to draw the line and say 'no more'," Mr Johnston lectured the Assembly, after complaining that UN costs were four times the level of 10 years ago

Kenya, for the African group, passionately asserted Africa's needs and the amendment was swept out by 117 votes to one, with the US unable to find one supporter. The major Western countries registered their concern with 22 abstentions.

The Soviets have long been as opposed as the US to escalating UN costs, but they moved quickly to capitalise on the Johnston assault by charging that it was part of an American plot to break up the OAU and create a "military network in Africa" along the lines of Nato

# Swapo victory will *Reborn 18/11/82* *(22)* 'spell trouble' in SA

By **PATRICK LAURENCE**  
Political Editor

AN EARLY settlement which brings Swapo to power in South West Africa will present severe problems at home for the South African Government, according to Professor Deon Geldenhuys, of Rand Afrikaans University

His prediction is contained in a survey of attitudes on foreign policy released yesterday, coincidentally as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met the United States Assistant Secretary for State on African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, in Pretoria for talks on SWA

Prof Geldenhuys bases his prognosis on the results of a comprehensive survey published by the Institute of In-

ternational Affairs on white South African attitudes on foreign policy

On SWA specifically, the survey, shows

● A clear majority of 60% of whites are opposed to direct negotiations between Pretoria and Swapo, with opposition being particularly strong among Afrikaners

● An even more decisive majority of more than 70% are sceptical of the need to negotiate at all, believing South Africa can resolve the issue in its favour militarily

"A strong conservative backlash, spilling across party lines, is not inconceivable," Prof Geldenhuys says of a settlement which brings Swapo to power

"The claim would be that

South Africa could have defeated Swapo on the battlefield and destroyed it as a political force, had the Government stood its ground"

To avert this danger, Pretoria will have to educate the public on the need for negotiations, he says

In a separate institute publication, Professor John Barratt, director-general of the institute, says there is a "strong likelihood" of Swapo winning a UN-monitored election

This would be seen within South Africa as a defeat for the Government by conservative whites and by blacks at a time when it is already struggling against Rightwing opposition to reform

● See Editorial Comment Page 14

# fety belt Britain's king vital

... said a  
... could put  
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Sunday  
showed  
chnology  
back a

full Thames side  
and allow London's  
basement dwellers  
to sleep more easily  
in their beds.

The barrier 13 km  
downstream from  
central London at  
Woolwich, features  
a unique design in  
movable gates.

The 10 steel  
floodgates normally  
lie horizontally in  
concrete sills sunk  
in the river bed to  
allow ships to pass.

When a flood  
approaches huge  
wheels turn the  
gates through 90 de-  
grees to an upright  
position to form a  
solid 520 m barrier

in 30 minutes

The gates are sup-  
ported by nine con-  
crete piers, capped  
with stainless steel,  
which span the  
river, looking like a  
series of upturned  
ships' bows.

"They were  
designed like that  
to avoid making the  
whole project look  
like an unfinished  
bridge," said an  
engineer.

As photographers  
circled in helicop-  
ters overhead and a  
crowd of journalists  
watched the gates  
rise 15 m above the  
river bed project  
consultant Ray Hor-  
ner remarked "A  
hostile element of  
the environment has  
been stemmed. I'm  
very glad after all  
these years of effort  
and frustration."

Official said that  
in the immediate fu-  
ture the barrier  
would probably be  
needed only twice a  
year. But by next  
century it could  
have to hold back a  
flood tide every  
month — Reuter

# 45 000 laid off in Nigeria as economy nosedives

shw 17/11/82

220

The Star's Africa  
News Service

LAGOS — About 45 000 workers have been laid  
off in recent months as the Nigerian economy  
continues to deteriorate, the Nigerian Labour  
Congress has said.

President Shagari's attempt to revitalise  
the economy earlier this year was a big flop, said  
the Nigerian Stock Exchange's director general, Mr  
... .

He said the president had failed because of  
the unpredictable nature of Nigerian economic  
regulations, the unfavourable labour climate,  
large-scale smuggling and bureaucratic bottlenecks.

In Africa Nigeria is surpassed in wealth only  
by South Africa. Its gross domestic product is far  
greater than those of all other West African  
nations combined.

But its over-reliance on the source of this  
wealth — oil — backfired in March when Nigeria  
found that a protracted oil glut had reduced its  
output to 700 000 barrels a day from a peak of 2  
million barrels a day, and cut its foreign exchange  
reserves to R3 000 million — sufficient for two  
months' imports.

President Shagari  
quickly pushed an  
enabling Bill through  
Parliament, restricting  
imports and suspending  
all capital projects not  
yet begun.

But the interest rate  
has climbed, inflation  
has risen, company  
earnings have fallen,  
manufacturers have  
had to cut output  
because of difficulties  
in obtaining imports,  
and Government stocks  
have dropped 10 to  
12 percent since Janu-  
ary.

The overall result  
has been widespread  
lay-offs — 20 000  
workers in the tex-  
tile industry alone —  
which were not made  
easier by the Govern-  
ment's decision in  
April to take on no  
more civil servants.

The curbs on imports  
did manage to raise  
the foreign exchange  
reserves but only to  
R3 600 million and the  
oil output is still about  
1 million barrels a day.

Prominent Nigerian  
have called for the pre-  
sident to resign and  
country's economic  
of Opec which in  
March limited Nigeria's  
output to 13 million  
barrels a day, but he  
appears to be unwilling  
to take such a step.

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**CHEVAIR 1600 o.h.c. 4-door family saloon**

**For Less Than . . .**

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**Opel Asconas from ... R7 399!!**

**Opel Rekords from ... R8 600!!**

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KOOS COETZEE

reports from Windhoek  
PEOPLE are dying daily  
at a hospital in Ovambo  
which is unable to keep  
count of the number of pa-  
tients it has to handle and  
which has not been visited  
by a qualified doctor for  
more than two months

The hospital at Engela on  
the Angolan border is admin-  
istered by a Finnish mission  
and subsidised by the  
Ovambo ethnic authority. It  
also admits a large number  
of Angolans who cross the  
border.

A doctor who accompanied  
newsmen on their visit to En-  
gela said it was one of the  
most tragic scenes he had  
seen in years.

Senior officials of the hos-  
pital said it was almost im-  
possible to keep control of

RDM 16/11/77 (22)

# Hospital in crisis

the number of patients that  
had to be attended to daily.

At the time of the visit  
about 300 patients were ac-  
commodated in the hospital,  
while the daily number of  
out-patients varies between  
200 and 400.

Last April the hospital had  
to deal with about 300 malar-  
ia cases alone and ran out of  
medicine. Tens of these peo-  
ple died as a result.

The ambulance is an open  
Toyota bakkie which is the  
only means of transporting  
the most serious cases to the  
Oshakati hospital about  
100km away.

The hospital's dispensary  
consists of a kitchen fridge

which has been out of use for  
the past two months because  
the generator has broken  
down.

The doctor who accompa-  
nied reporters said the drugs  
and vaccines kept in the  
fridge were useless, if not  
dangerous.

The hospital uses water —  
seldom boiled — from an  
open dam, at which the local  
people do their washing and  
animals drink.

Officials said it was not  
possible to boil water as  
there was no power.

The hospital, consisting of  
eight large rondavels with no  
proper ventilation, is dirty  
and a stench hangs in the air.

There are few beds and

most of the patients are  
packed like sardines on the  
floors.

Old tins, old food, flies,  
goats and dogs abound in the  
hospital grounds.

Mrs Annchen Parkhouse,  
an expert on medical ser-  
vices in South West Africa  
said when she visited Engela  
in 1974, goats were walking  
around the maternity ward.

There was a lack of doc-  
tors in the north because of  
the war and army doctors  
were generally not interested  
in the local population —  
they always stressed that  
their first priority was the  
Army, she said.

And because they wore

uniforms and guns, the local  
population and nursing staff  
deeply resented them, she  
said.

In recent months, she add-  
ed, many people contracted  
hepatitis, a virus infection,  
because of dirty needles after  
hospitals ran out of dispos-  
able syringes.

Experts pointed out that  
health services in most parts  
of the country were on the  
verge of collapse. Said Dr  
Kenneth Abrahams, well-  
known doctor and politician:  
"The Namibian health struc-  
ture is in a state of total,  
perpetual and endemic crisis,  
which affects the lives of  
everybody."

They said many ethnic au-  
thorities are just not able to  
control medical services, and  
they have often lost all con-  
tact with the Department of  
Health in Windhoek.



# Don't take your love to a party in <sup>(22)</sup> Namibia ...

S. Express  
14/11/82

**WINDHOEK** — Taking your lover to a party in Namibia could cause your host to be charged with keeping a brothel.

In fact, the Combatting of Immoral Practices Act (21 of 1980) spells trouble for all lovers

A spokesman at the Windhoek police headquarters this week confirmed that the Vice Squad had been "instructed to pay particular attention to transgressions under this law"

The Act sparked a controversy when it was first promulgated in the National Assembly two years ago.

But today legal professionals, especially the more liberal-minded among them, are as sceptical as ever

"Almost every section of the Act contradicts the principle of criminal law that the onus of proof rests with the State, until one is proved guilty beyond all reasonable doubt," a Windhoek advocate said.

He added "What the Act does is to stigmatise all sexual intercourse outside marriage as unlawful. This is the main problem"

The Act provides for "the combatting of brothels, prostitution and other immoral practices and for matters connected therewith"

But its definition clauses are so wide that they are extended beyond the meaning of some words in their normal use, according to at least one Windhoek advocate.

A 'brothel' includes any house of place kept or used for purposes of prostitution or for persons to visit for the purpose of having unlawful carnal intercourse or for any other lewd or immoral purpose

So if you're having a party and just one unmarried cou-

## ...YOUR HOST COULD LAND UP IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW

By DAVID PIETERS

ple have sex or intend having sex, you're a brothel keeper — believe it or not

Fortunately, the wide definitions are not each followed through in the penalty clauses

For example, although "unlawful carnal intercourse" is dealt with in definition clause number six, it does not appear on its own account in the body of the Act and there is no specific penalty for it

A lot of the power of the Act hinges on the definition of unlawful intercourse as "carnal intercourse between persons who are not married or who are not partners in a customary union in terms of the traditional laws and customs applied by a particular population group referred to in Section 3 of the representative Authorities Procla-

mation, 1980"

That would seem to make it fairly clear that sex outside marriage, whether the wedlock is of the traditional or tribal variety, is frowned on

Therefore bone fide unmarried couples could indeed find themselves in some embarrassing situations. They could even land some of those around them in hot water

But it is hardly likely that they would actually be prosecuted, according an advocate

The Act was tabled by the former 'Crown Prince' of the SWA National Party — Mr Eben van Zijl — who now lives in the Cape

It was promulgated in the wake of the abolition in 1979 of most discriminatory legislation in Namibia, including the laws against mixed marriages, 'immorality', mixed residential areas, and influx control

Offences punishable in terms of this Act include prostitution, brothel keeping, pimping, and selling sex aids

It provides for sentences of up to six years' jail, fines of up to R3 000, or both.

No prosecutions have been made so far, but observers are keenly awaiting the first test case

And more and more plain-clothes policemen are prowling Windhoek's red light district

# Inquiry into SWA 'irregularities'

WINDHOEK — A commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities and misapplication of property by ethnic authorities and the central government in South West Africa begins sitting in Windhoek on Monday.

The chairman of the commission is Mr Justice P W Thirion of the Natal Division of the Supreme Court

He will be assisted by the chief accountant of the Natal Provincial Administration, Mr D H Macleod, and a director of the Department of Finance in Pretoria, Mr D J Poolman

The terms of reference of the commission, were released in Windhoek yesterday

It will inquire into alleged and supposed irregularities by functionaries of ethnic and of the central authorities, and the departments reputed to be guilty. This will include any favouritism

A second term of reference will inquire into the misapplication of state and public money and property by any functionary

This includes any appropriation of funds or property not properly authorised

The commission will also investigate whether controls over public spending are adequate and efficient

It will submit its findings and recommendations to the Administrator-General — Sapa

# Rail workers prepare for pay showdown

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

AN angry reaction from the country's 270 000 railway workers is certain if they miss out on increases granted to other public sector workers next April

And they were told this week by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, there are, in fact, to be no routine April increases next year because of the critical state of railway finances

The president of the Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, said yesterday his union accepted that the railways did not have the funds to grant increases

"But if the public servants, the army, police, prisons and post office personnel get increases and we don't, there is bound to be a reaction"

Against the wishes of the railway workers the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had ruled that in future all public sector workers would get their increases at the same time annually

"We feel if sacrifices have to be made they must be equal sacrifices"

Mr Zurich said railway workers' earnings were trailing 14% behind the inflation rate. By April next year it would be at least 16%

"We are seeing the Minister in February to review the position and we will expect



MR JIMMY ZURICH  
'Sacrifices must be equal'

adjustments at the latest in October next year"

Mr Zurich, who is chairman of the federal council of the South African Transport Services Staff Association, said one reason why the railways was seriously in the red was that it was compelled to run uneconomic services

"It's grossly unfair that the railways, and ultimately the railway workers, should have to pay the piper," he said

An official of the Commission for Administration said the issue of public servants' salaries was still before the Cabinet

Increases would depend on the availability of funds

Senior public servants said yesterday they feared there were "unpleasant shocks ahead"

to a new Israeli design. The RoC, too, has announced a project to build missile-armed corvettes "with the help of foreign experts," and these are also said to be of the Israeli model.

#### Multiple rocket system

Then, according to *Jane's Weapons Systems*, SA's 127 mm multiple rocket system is similar to the Taiwanese B6 system, and the publication suggests production was the result of a co-operative venture.

With remarkable unanimity, the various *Jane's* publications and *The Military Balance* identify SA's Skorpion missile and the RoC's Hsiung-Feng with the Israeli Gabriel 2.

Israel and SA have also each achieved remarkable results by modernising tanks with larger guns, bigger and more modern engines and, in Israel's case at least, improved turret armour — probably of the new Chobham type.

If co-operative ventures do indeed exist between the three countries it could make for an extremely useful marketing advantage. A country that might hesitate to buy from SA could buy from Israel while one that would not touch an Israeli system might be prepared to buy one made in the RoC.

Whatever the truth of international speculation Armscor executives do seem extremely pleased with life at the moment.

## NAMIBIA FM 12/11/82 The waiting game

While the Western Five gets <sup>(221)</sup>going with yet another round of diplomatic dealing designed to unbog Namibian settlement negotiations, the National Assembly in Windhoek reconvened last week.

This is its last session before its mandate from Administrator-General Dame Hough runs out on November 21. Nobody knows whether it will be renewed or whether the assembly, with its legislative and governmental powers bestowed in 1979, will be allowed to dissolve back into limbo.

Members of the assembly's "cabinet," the Ministers' Council, are engaged in frantic caucus. A source in the Administrator-General's office told the *FM* that the final decision on the new terms of an "interim government" had not yet been made — 10 days before deadline.

There are three options:

- The major probability is that Hough and SA will not renew the proclamation mandating the assembly, and all central government administrative and legislative powers will revert to the Administrator-General, that is the pre-1979 dispensation,
- Hough may extend the assembly's term for another few months, with or without adjustments providing extra seats to represent hitherto excluded groups in the

assembly and the council<sup>14</sup> or

Hough may try to cobble together a government out of the 11 separate ethnic "representative authorities." This is highly unlikely, since they are in a perpetual state of antagonistic competition for government resources, and are already far too expensive.

#### More staff

The Administrator-General's office has already applied for finance for more staff. In the likely case of Hough taking back all governmental powers, executive government would continue to be exercised by the existing departments, which would no longer be responsible to Dirk Mudge's Ministers' Council.

Whichever option is adopted, there will be more budgetary and fiscal control over the ethnic authorities. And it's being considered whether to cut the huge salary bill for ethnic representatives by paying those swollen bodies for half-day work only — which would cause an uproar.

Widespread cynicism in Namibia about whether a UN election ever was or will be on the cards has been intensified by these developments. Sinking international confidence in settlement negotiations is supposed to be boosted by the latest flurry of diplomatic shuttling.

US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker is scheduled for a one-day visit to

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**The waiting game**

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DTA's Mudge ... awaiting the AG's decision

SA this week to consult with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan. Meanwhile US Vice President George Bush is visiting other African countries and will no doubt be testing the water on that side.

His major task is to lobby for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Also later this week, French government representatives will meet Angolan counterparts in Luanda. A French proposal, backed by the Portuguese government, to supply peacekeeping troops in Angola to replace Cuban forces, thus solving the deadlock, is still in the air. Pik Botha will visit Washington later this month for discussions with George Schultz, the recently-appointed US Secretary of State. So the US is evidently concerned to get the merry-go-round going again.

# The crunch for Crocker

Dr Chester Crocker who will break away from the African tour of the American Vice President, Mr George Bush, to meet South African leaders this month is coming under increasing fire in Washington

For almost two years he was able to argue that the South West African talks were under way and that he never promised a quick resolution. But he did say the extensive implementation process was expected to start in 1982, and various other deadlines for the ceasefire and withdrawal of troops have come and gone.

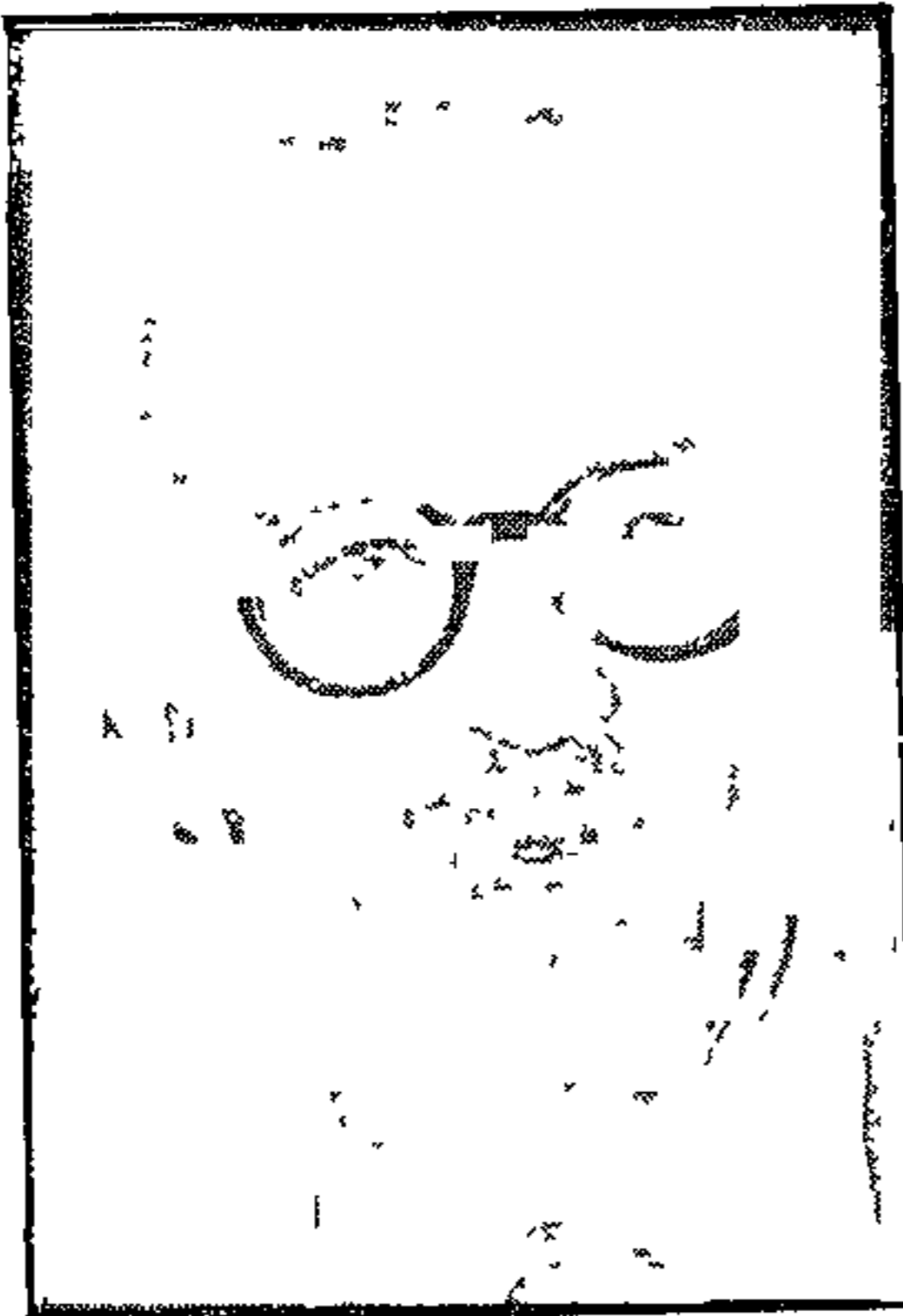
American politicians across the political spectrum accepted his often-repeated argument that he must be judged on results. People would have to accept that the administration had to "break some diplomatic china" in order to achieve results, as a senior State Department official put it.

What he meant was that South Africa and Angola are being asked to give up a lot, so American policy makers could not afford to be squeamish about showing signs of goodwill which might be pounced on by critics.

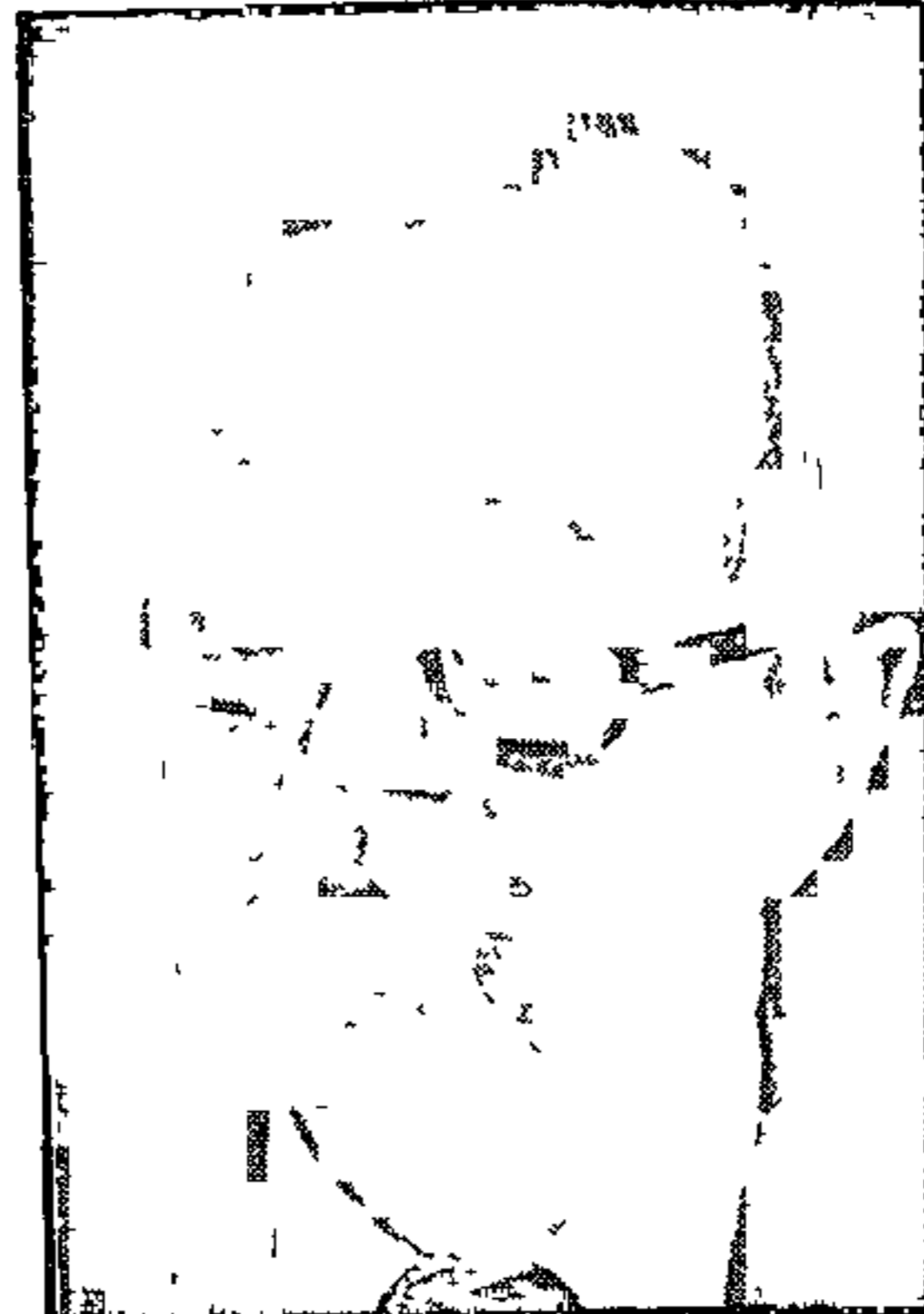
South Africa is being asked to give up SWA, a territory it has controlled since the First World War. Therefore South Africa would have to be treated as a normal diplomatic partner and be granted export rights and other concessions within the framework of what was realistically possible.

On the other hand the Angolan Government is being asked to relinquish the Cuban troops many believe are necessary for it to stay in power.

These arguments were accepted and criticism of the policy has been limited, especially considering that the



CHESTER CROCKER racing against time



GEORGE BUSH putting America's case

JOHN MATISONN reports from Washington on the latest moves in the Namibia settlement initiative which is taking place against a background of increasing pressure on the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker

present US administration went further than all recent administrations to provide public gestures of support for a government considered a pariah to many.

Now there are signs of a change. At the African Studies Association conference in Washington at the weekend Dr Crocker had to endure hissing from his peers.

By contrast, Dr Howard Wolpe received rousing applause for his forthright attack on the administration's SWA policy and the South African Government.

The anger is not limited to Dr Wolpe, chairman of the African Affairs sub-committee in the House of Representatives, and his liberal Democratic allies.

The 30-member Republican steering committee, coordinated by conservative Senator Orrin Hatch, has written to President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, Mr William Clark, expressing concern that the administration had given insufficient consideration to the fate of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement in the event of a SWA settlement.

On Capitol Hill, senators and congressmen in both parties have moved towards the centre on a host of issues where backing for President Reagan was strong for 18 months. The elections have shown the public is ready to criticise Mr Reagan more than was thought.

"Why attach the Presi-

dent's prestige to a negotiating process that seems to be doomed?" asked one Senate staff assistant.

The fact that the talks are now running behind schedule does not mean that the administration is ready to give up. Officials strenuously deny there is a stalemate, adding that an active diplomatic exchange continues between the United States and Angola over the Cuban troop withdrawal.

The American Vice President will also discuss American concern at the increasing cross-border violence in southern Africa when he meets Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

That pattern of conflict

adds urgency to American efforts to achieve a settlement in Namibia and recognition of Angola. Dr Crocker has looked ahead from there to further agreements by which South Africa's neighbours agree to restrict the African National Congress to political activity in return for an end to South African attacks.

Dr Crocker and his staff were asked at the ASA conference why the US agreed to accept a linkage between Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and a settlement in SWA since, they said, Angola would never agree to the removal of Cuban troops.

The answer, obviously, is that Cuban withdrawal is necessary to a conservative American administration at least as much as it is to South African leaders.

The continuing messages between Washington and Luanda have dealt with American efforts to obtain specifics from the Angolan Government about what they would accept as satisfactory security guarantees.

Sending in French, Portuguese or Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) troops to replace the Cubans is among the variety of US options.

US negotiators are at the point where they are trying to arrange a ceasefire. A gesture from Angola or South Africa would give the Americans something to take back to the other side.

If either side reduced its troop strength, drew back troops, reduced the level of attacks, that could be the start to breaking the log jam.

The coming US-South African talks in Pretoria with Dr Crocker and later this month in Washington between Mr Pik Botha and the American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz are sure to touch on that.

So far no gesture has been offered. Will someone break the spiral of violence?

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

# Namibia peace talks 'about to collapse'

2/11/92 (221)

Negotiations for a settlement in Namibia will soon collapse, Professor John Barratt, Director General of the South African Institute of International Affairs, has said

In a paper written for the institute, Professor Barratt says there has been a decisive turn away from a settlement and it is unlikely that internationally recognised independence will soon be achieved.

"It is now more likely than ever that the negotiations with the Western Five will collapse," he adds

Professor Barratt believes that during the last month of talks little attention has been paid to the influence of domestic factors on the negotiations

Although the removal of the Cuban troops from Angola is in the interests of both the American and South African governments — for domestic political reasons — this question is also linked to the internal situation in Angola, where the Government is threatened by the activities of the rebel movement Unita

"The South African Government is widely

**The potential benefits of a settlement in Namibia are outweighed by political and security risks and this thinking could lead to a collapse of peace talks, says Professor John Barratt (right). Joao Santa Rita reports ...**



believed to be heavily committed to Unita, which in turn has apparently been of assistance against Swapo, says Professor Barratt.

"So it is distinctly possible that South Africa will insist that Unita's position in Angola be secured before any final South African withdrawal from Namibia"

Ironically the weakness of the Angolan Government prevents it from bargaining effectively on these points and so Unita is "another serious obstacle lying behind the obstacle of the Cuban presence"

The removal of the Cuban troops is important to South Africa because it will help to balance the loss of

Namibia to Swapo, although there is doubt among analysts as to whether the Cubans really pose a security threat to South Africa, Professor Barratt says

He believes the likelihood of a Swapo victory at free elections in Namibia is another stumbling block because a Swapo victory would be seen by many people as an unacceptable security risk to South Africa and an unacceptable domestic political risk to the Government

The South African Government is trying to form a new anti-Swapo front in Namibia and appears to be trying to unseat and discredit the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

"These efforts will

fail because of the contradictory policies of the components and may even contribute to a bigger Swapo victory," warns Professor Barratt.

He said a Swapo election victory would be seen within South Africa as a defeat for the Government, both by conservative whites and blacks

Thus in South African political and military circles the view was held that potential benefits of a settlement were outweighed by its political and security risks, he said

Professor Barratt said the South African Government decisions on Namibia "are undoubtedly the most crucial"

"It (the South African Government) can make or break a settlement more effectively than any other party"

He warns that a collapse of the Namibian negotiations will be a setback for the West and for the United States in particular

The credibility of these states in Africa will be negatively affected and this will make it more difficult for them to act as middlemen on this and other issues.

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in each question which it has answers (2) and

# US initiatives must run course

(22)

By Alan Dunn  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's interim government will not be disbanded this month — as had been predicted in some quarters

It is understood the Government will not make any constitutional or political changes in the territory pending an outcome to the present flurry of activity on Namibia

Top American officials are pushing for a breakthrough in the Western settlement initiative. Well-placed sources believe Pretoria will therefore extend the term of the territory's interim government for a few more months and not allow the National Assembly to lapse on November 21 as is widely expected in Windhoek

All future Government moves on Namibia depend on

● What emerges from the present seven-State African tour by the Vice-President, Mr George Bush

● Talks between Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, and Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in a one-day visit to South Africa by Dr Crocker this weekend

● Mr Pik Botha's visit to Washington on November 24 to meet his American counterpart, Mr George Shultz

Sources view Mr Botha's trip as the most important development. They say the Namibia issue will head the

# No changes yet to rule in Namibia

Start 11/1/82

agenda of the meeting and the talks will be a key to what will happen in the territory

The Foreign Minister is likely to seek clarity on whether or not exhaustive efforts by American diplomats to dislodge the Cuban troops from Angola have worked

The presence of about 20 000 Cuban soldiers in Angola remains the only major obstacle to settlement.

If Mr Shultz's reply is negative, which is generally anticipated, Mr Botha might explore other options for Namibia's future — alternatives to the United Nations peace plan for the territory embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435

Mr Botha is likely to express his Government's impatience at the stagnance of the Namibian situation, stressing the frustration it is causing and toll it is taking internally

He will probably emphasise the urgency of the matter, and press

for some sort of election in Namibia next year, in line with previous government statements on the territory

The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said in an interview with The Star's Africa News Service in July that some form of election should be held next year if an internationally supervised election with Swapo participation did not come off

Mr Botha will probably repeat South Africa's priorities on Namibia to Mr Shultz: the territory must become independent as quickly as possible with the greatest degree of international recognition

If Mr Shultz's replies on the Cuban question suggest a disengagement on Resolution 435, attention might turn to an election with some sort of Western supervision

Sources believe Mr Botha will probably visit Windhoek before he leaves for Washington to re-acquaint himself with the views of the

various political parties and the latest internal political developments

South Africa would be reluctant to press ahead with changes to Namibia without tacit American approval

Pretoria will then need time to evaluate the American responses. December and January are traditionally "dead" months in Namibia, so it seems probable that the term of the National Assembly will be extended by proclamation to February

This will give South Africa enough time to formulate an immediate strategy on Namibia and an announcement can be expected on the territory's future early next year

It is also believed Mr Hough, who has been in Windhoek for two years, will retain his post as Administrator-General until such an announcement is made

Observers note that Vice-President Bush will also be visiting Cape Verde, a venue in the past for meetings with Angolan leaders

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# 'Coalition of foes' — Mudge

By Robert Tilley  
Own Correspondent

MUNICH — The leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, has complained in a German newspaper interview published here that South Africa is trying to force him into a "coalition of enemies" in Namibia.

Mr Mudge told Hans Geiman, Southern Africa correspondent of the German daily Die Welt "The South Africans want to force enemies into a coalition."

He added "I reject any co-operation with the opportunist Barnes, so-called leader of the coloureds, and the disguised Swapo-man Justus Garoeb, as well as with the rightist leader of the whites."

## CO-OPERATION

Mr Mudge indicated he would not rule out co-operation with Mr Peter Kalangula, president of the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice, or with



Mr Dirk Mudge . . . a West German newspaper published his complaints.

Mr Werner Neef described by Die Welt as "Kalangula's closest associate."

In a separate interview in Die Welt, Mr Geiman was told by Mr Kalangula that Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice wanted to see "the process speeded up for independence, for which we have been waiting long enough."

Mr Kalangula said his party wanted a "truly socialist market economy," in which the large uranium and diamond mining concerns were compelled to invest a proportion of their profits in Namibia "to create work for our unemployed, now numbering over 60 000."

221  
Rom 15/11/82

# SWA war aids SA image, says Tutu

By J H P SERFONTEIN

**THE** border war is "too convenient" for South Africa to allow a quick settlement in South West Africa, says Bishop Desmond Tutu, South African Council of Churches' secretary-general.

Bishop Tutu sharply criticised the South African and United States governments in a quarterly report to the SACC national executive, now meeting in Johannesburg, for delaying an international settlement in SWA.

And he called on the SACC and its member churches to support a special "Day of Prayer for Namibia" called by the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference for this Sunday.

His report — dealing with a wide range of subjects — said SWA was unlikely to become independent in the foreseeable future. The border war showed South Africa to be

- Anti-Marxist, thus gaining US and Western support,
- Stemming the tide of Soviet expansionism,
- Different to former Rhodesian premier Mr Ian Smith who had "sold whites down the river"

The war also helped "drum up patriot-

ic fervour and unity", was "the best stick for beating dissident Rightwingers for sabotaging the war effort", and distracted domestic attention away from bread-and-butter issues, his report said.

If Swapo did not have much support, why did Mr Botha fear an election? "It is surely nonsense to say you want free and fair elections and then go on to say you won't tolerate a Marxist victory as the South African Foreign Minister declared recently," Bishop Tutu said in the report.

The people of SWA, according to their church leaders, want a ceasefire and the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

But the South African and US had come up with "another obstacle" — the precondition of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola for a settlement.

"They (the Cubans) won't leave whilst Namibia is unfree and Swapo has bases in Angola and South Africa attacks those bases. A proper Catch 22 situation," he said.

Dealing with other issues, Bishop Tutu made the following points in the report.

- Zimbabwe was holding to its policy of reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation, but there was "disturbing evidence" of draconian security legisla-

tion emerging like that used by the "Smith regime",

● Many Afrikaners had been disillusioned by the recent Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk synod in Pretoria, and there was "talk of some defections to the black churches".

● The NGK had "let slip a golden opportunity to stride out in front of a people ready to move, and has perhaps betrayed the Gospel of Jesus Christ".

● Inflation, unemployment and the rise in the cost of living were causing "much suffering" for black South Africans.

● The "dompas" pass law system was still "hail and hearty" and the increased Cape Peninsula pass raids had to be condemned.

● It was a small relief that the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill had been shelved "for the moment", but vigilance had to be maintained so vigorous protest against it could be maintained.

His report also dealt with the international scene, events in Africa and domestic issues such as labour and university unrest, the Ingwavuma-Swaziland land deal and the Eloff Commission of Inquiry.

Rom

10/11/82

(22)

## SWA police stand by in tribal row

WINDHOEK — A unit of the special task force of the South West African Police is on standby in Eastern Caprivi after a flare-up of a land dispute between two tribes in the area, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The unit was put on standby on Sunday, when violence threatened to erupt between the Basua and the Mafwe tribes over an eight-year border quarrel.

The director of the Department of the Administrator-General has also flown to Katima Mulilo to mediate in the dispute.

He was accompanied by the Commissioner of the SWA Police, Major-General Dolf Gouws, who spoke with leaders of the two tribes. — Sapa

# SWA: 15

CAPE TOWN 10/11/82 221

## detained in swoop

From KOOS COETZEE  
WINDHOEK. — Fifteen people have been detained in a swoop by security forces in Kavango between last Thursday and Saturday.

The detainees include three Kavango businessmen, a priest, a teacher and several employees of the Kavango Administration.

The SWA Territory Force (SWATF) confirmed yesterday that 15 people had been detained under Proclamation G9, which allows for 30 days' detention for interrogation.

A spokesman for the SWATF said they had been detained for interrogation about possible aid to Swapo.

The Security Forces last week detained Mr "Kosmos" Kalat Makanga, a businessman and Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP) member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly.

According to the leader of the party, Mr Hans Rohr, Mr Makanga's wife was told by soldiers that she would never see her husband again.

The names of eleven of the 15 detainees, who were detained in Rundu, Nkurenkuru and Rupara along the Angolan border, could be established.

They are Mr Makanga, of Rundu, Mr Thomas Tjekana, of Rundu, Mr Immanuel Silas, 45, a businessman of Nkurenkuru, Pastor Asser

Lihongo, 50, of Rupara, Mr Remigius Siyavè, 30, a paymaster with the Kavango Administration in Rundu, Mr Malakia Muremi, 30, a driver with the Kavango Administration, Mr Jesaja Mbanze, 27, of Nzinzegoro Village, Mr Simon Kandere, 65, a former constable and now a labourer with the Kavango Administration.

The others are, Mr Abel Simuketa, a businessman of Insu Village, Mr Jaako Kangaji, 30, a teacher of Nkurenkuru; and Mr Johannes Musongo, 30, a storeman at Rundu State Hospital.

Mr Rohr said he had been told by a senior army officer that Mr Makanga was in good condition and that he had been examined by a doctor.

Mr Rohr said allegations that Mr Makanga had assisted Swapo were not true. Once he had been accused by the army of helping Swapo while at the time of the alleged assistance he had been away from Kavango.

Mr Makanga had previously complained to the secretary of the Kavango administration about harassment by soldiers at night, Mr Rohr said.

A statement by the senior officer that Mr Makanga had been detained among others for being in possession of a 22 rifle did not hold water as the rifle belonged to Mr Makanga's brother-in-law, who is a policeman, Mr Rohr said.

# Tutu attacks settlement plan

From HENNIE SERFONTEIN

OHANNESEBURG — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), has sharply criticized the South African and United States governments for delaying an international settlement in SWA/Namibia.

He has called on the SACC and its member churches to support the special day of prayer for Namibia on November 14, called by the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference.

Bishop Tutu expressed his views in a quarterly report to the national executive of the SACC which is currently meeting in Johannesburg. The report by Bishop Tutu deals with many subjects

They include international events, African issues, developments in South African churches; and domestic issues such as labour and university unrest, the Ingwavuma-Swazi land deal and the Eloff Commission inquiry.

Bishop Tutu said that SWA/Namibia "is unlikely to gain her independence in the foreseeable future."

He claimed the border war was too convenient for the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

It showed that South Africa was anti-Marxist and so gained Western and especially United States support in stemming the tide of Soviet expansionism.

Bishop Tutu said that Mr Botha was shown to be different from Mr Ian Smith, a former Rhodesian prime minister, who "sold the whites down the river".

Referring to the recent Argentine- British war over the Falkland Islands, he said that nothing helped to drum up patriotic fervour and unity like a war.

He said that "Mr Botha has the best stick for beating dissident right-wingers for sabotaging the war effort".

And the war helped to keep domestic attention away from bread-and-butter issues.

Bishop Tutu said that if Swapo was not well supported in SWA/Namibia, "then why did Mr Botha fear an election which would rout this adversary?"

"It is surely nonsense to say you want free and fair elections, and then

go on to say you won't tolerate a Marxist victory, as the South African foreign minister declared recently.

"The people in Namibia, according to their church leaders, want a ceasefire and the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

"But South Africa and the USA have come up with another obstacle to Namibian independence."

Bishop Tutu said the precondition was that the Cubans should leave Angola.

# settlement plan

# delay in SWA

He claimed they would not leave before SWA/Namibia was free, and while Swapo had bases in Angola that were attacked by South Africa.

Dealing with the situation on the African continent, and referring to coups and instability in some coun-

tries, Bishop Tutu said "Our continent is still a sorry sight.

"The OAU (Organization of African Unity) ironically has been unable to resolve differences between member states sufficiently to hold its annual summit conference, though recent indications are that the heads of state meeting scheduled for Tripoli in a fortnight's time will manage a quorum."

Criticizing Zimbabwe he said "Zimbabwe is holding to its policy of reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation.

"But there is disturbing evidence that Mr Mugabe's administration is employing some of the draconian security legislation of the Smith regime, 're-playing the nightmare' we thought

had ended when Zimbabwe was born out of Rhodesia.

"Mr Mugabe sent a gracious reply to the letter I wrote to him and to Mr Joshua Nkomo, who has not yet replied."

Commenting on the recent NGK synod with its continued support for apartheid, Bishop Tutu said "Many Afrikaners have, it appears, been disillusioned by the said synod and there is talk of some defections to the black churches.

"Afrikanerdom is in a turmoil never before have Afrikaners been so uncertain of their direction as now.

"The NGK has let slip a golden opportunity to stride out in front of a people ready to move and has perhaps betrayed the gospel of Jesus Christ.

"As our brothers and sisters in the

Lord, they need our prayers, for if the NGK could be converted we would have a tremendous country."

Dealing with the specific problems of black South Africans, Bishop Tutu said that "inflation, unemployment and the cost of living have risen and are causing much suffering.

"We can be relieved a little that the orderly movement and settlement of Black Persons' Bill has been shelved for the moment, but vigilance must be maintained so that we must protest against it vigorously when it is reconsidered.

"In the meantime we must condemn the increased pass raids in the Peninsula and elsewhere.

221

# Bush to meet seven African leaders

# Cuban link to Namibia underlined

221

Star  
10/11/82



By John D'Oliveira  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—On the eve of a seven-nation African trip, Vice-President George Bush underlined his Administration's belief that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was vital to a Namibian settlement.

Mr Bush left Washington today on a journey that will take him to Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Zaire in two weeks to discuss economic and human rights issues with the countries' leaders.

He took with him a party which included Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Elliot Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ms Loree Ruppe, Director of the Peace Corps, and Mr Fred Wattering, the Africa expert on the staff of the National Security Council.

At a briefing before his departure, Mr Bush said Southern African problems would feature prominently in his discussions with African leaders.

He said he did not believe a Namibian settlement was possible without the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — but he stressed that there was continuing dialogue between the Western contact group on Namibia and Angola on this issue.

The dialogue will continue. The contact group is alive and well and "united," the Vice President said.

## IMF loan

He said the United States wanted to be a catalyst for peace in Southern Africa. "One of the things I am determined to convey to the African leaders we meet, is the depth of this commitment on our part."

Questioned about how he would explain or justify the Reagan Administration's support for a R1240 million International Monetary Fund loan for South Africa, Mr Bush said:

"I expect the issue will come up and I will explain that we do not believe that economic isolation is the answer to the human rights situation in South Africa."

Asked whether his visit was intended to give momentum to the stalled Namibian negotiations, Mr Bush countered by saying that he did not think the present negotiations were "devoid of forward movement."

Also in response to a question, Mr Bush said that he expected that Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would want to raise with him the issue of tensions with South Africa — but he did not want to speak further on the subject.

# Bush says it again: the Cubans must go

(221)

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The Star's Africa News Service

Nairobi

Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President, today restated American insistence on linking any Namibian settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

In the Kenyan capital on the sixth leg of a seven-nation African tour, Mr Bush condemned apartheid and said the United States wants South Africa out of Namibia.

But he stressed that America recognised there could be no settlement unless all the parties knew that their security would be protected.

Billed as a major statement of US policy in Africa, the 30-minute speech amounted to a recapitulation of the American stand on Southern Africa and US aid to the continent

# Diplomats

## haggle

### over

## Namibia

### settlement

By Peter Sullivan  
Political Correspondent

PRETORIA — International attention is swinging sharply towards Namibia after a week of intense diplomatic activity and the promise of even more publicity to come.

America's Vice President George Bush has been winging his way through Africa, referring to the proposed UN settlement in Namibia.

This week Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, held talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, and next week Mr Botha will have talks with the US Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr Botha has already said these talks will be "tough."

South Africa's three highest-profile ministers, the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence flew to Windhoek yesterday for consultations.

The territory's National Assembly ends its terms of office this weekend and Mr P W Botha is expected to announce today a new style interim government to take its place.

Then the huge swap of 101 soldiers and prisoners in Lusaka directly involved Russians, Angolans, Americans, Cubans and South Africans.

This in turn became an important issue in the Namibian settlement, with South Africa, the US and UN insisting Cuban forces in Angola must get out while the rest of Africa says it is a side-issue not related in a Namibian settlement.

Pronouncements on a settlement have come from African leaders, Dr Crocker, Mr Bush, Mr P W Botha, Mr Pik Botha, Mr Dirk Mudge and several others.

The UN Secretary-General has listed Namibia as one of the few places where it could score a victory of peace over war so a settlement would boost the world body.

Headed "a new partnership with Africa," the speech did not promise an immediate increase in American aid, but reassured black African leaders that the United States remains committed to Africa's stabilisation and growth.

Mr Bush arrived in Nairobi from Lusaka, Zambia, at noon.

He had lunch with Kenyan Vice-President Mwai Kibaki and delivered his speech at a dinner given by the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce.

He leaves for Kinshasa, Zaie, tomorrow after talks with President Daniel arap Moi.

"The United States is committed to the search for constructive change in Southern Africa," Mr Bush said in his dinner speech.

"In co-operation with our allies and in direct response to the will of African leaders, the US has engaged its influence and resources in the effort to bring Namibia to independence."

### Vital

Declaring that significant progress has been made in talks between the five-nation Western Contact Group, South Africa and the so-called Front-Line black African states, Mr Bush said the situation in Angola is vital to an overall settlement.

"The withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola in a parallel framework with South Africa's departure from Namibia is the key to a settlement," he said, dashing black African hopes that the United States might finally be persuaded to drop its linkage of the Cuban presence in Angola with a Namibian settlement.

"My Government is not ashamed to state the US interest in seeing an end to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola."

"Their introduction seven years ago tore the fabric of reciprocal restraint between the US and the Soviet Union in the developing world."

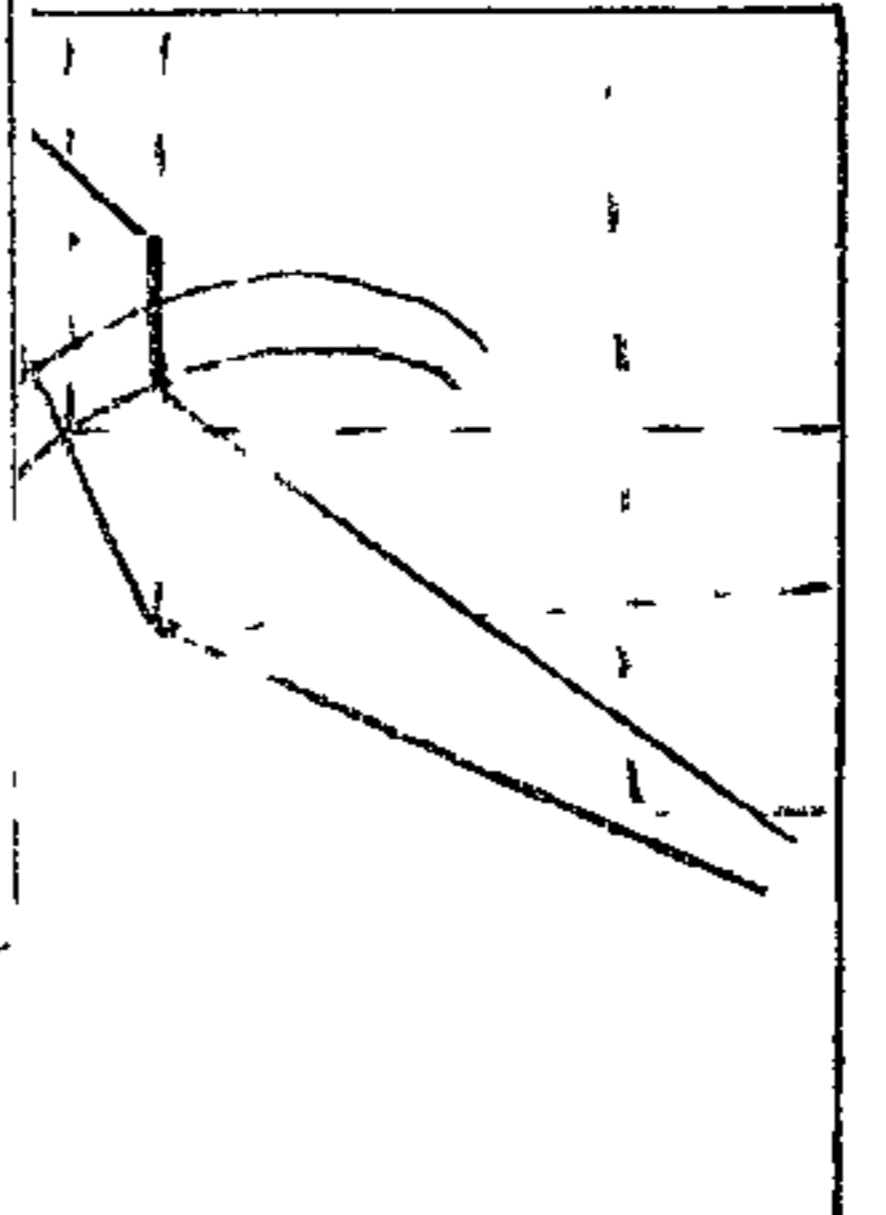
Mr Bush said the US has been trying to build bridges of communication to all nations of the region, including South Africa.

"However, we will not ignore or disguise our strong belief in the importance of justice and equality before the law."

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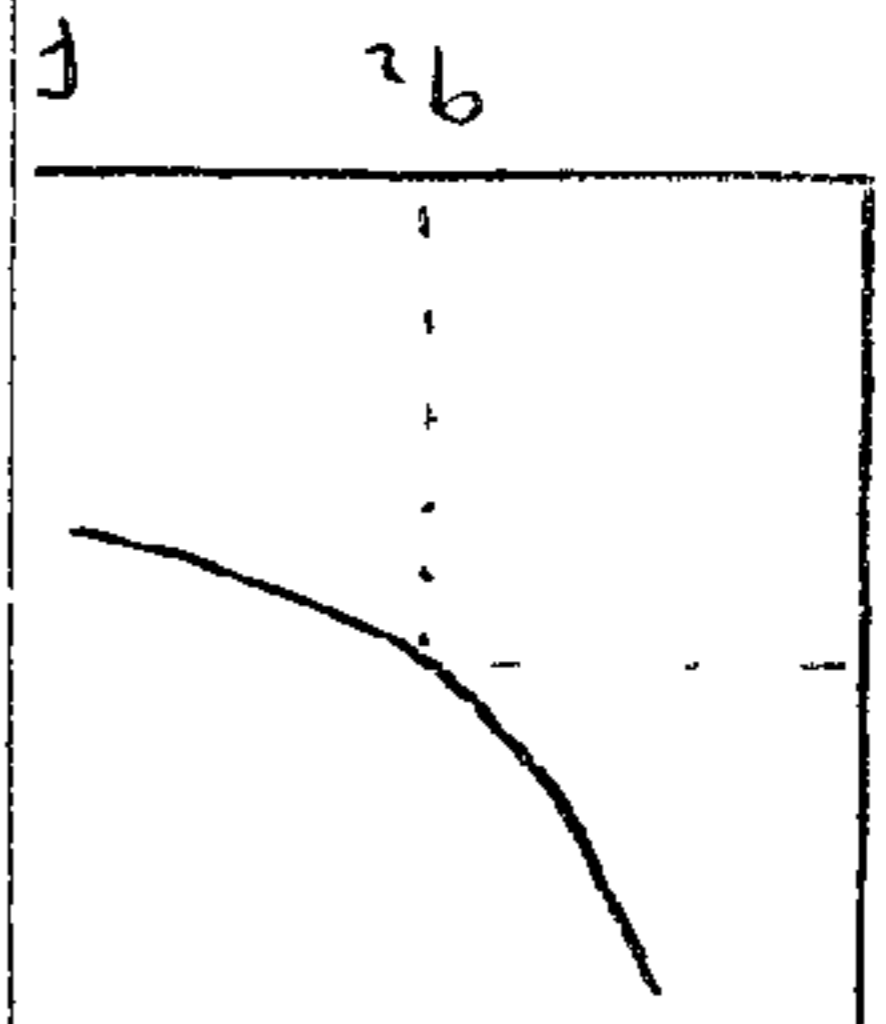
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# Botha gives West three months

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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa has given the Western contact group three months to achieve success in an internationally recognised settlement for SWA/Namibia

Failure would make an internal election in the territory inevitable, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today.

To maintain continuity of government in the territory, SWA/Namibia's interim government's term of office is to be extended to the end of February.

"The South African Government will, in the light of the facts and the turn of events, decide towards the end of February 1983 whether an election should be held in South West Africa and, if so, when and on what basis," Mr Botha said

## Internal election

In reply to a question, however, he replied "I can only foresee that if an internationally-recognised election does not take place, an internal election will have to take place to elect proper leaders under new circumstances"

Mr Botha also disclosed that a new Administrator-General had been appointed to take the place of Mr Danie Hough, who is leaving, at his own request, early next year.

Mr Hough's successor is Dr Willie van Niekerk, present chairman of the community relations committee of the President's Council

Mr Botha said Dr van Niekerk would resign from the President's Council soon and move to SWA/Namibia to acquaint himself with his new post before Mr Hough left.

The Prime Minister was speaking before his departure after two days of talks with the Administrator-General, the DTA-dominated Ministers' Council and leaders of the 10 second-tier ethnic authorities

It was soon clear that Mr Botha had come to SWA/Namibia to "wield the big stick", and to demonstrate his Government's ultimate control over the territory, following his recent public confrontation with the Ministers' Council chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge

## Ethnic authorities

Mr Botha made this plain by refusing to discuss the chief concern of SWA/Namibia's interim government Proclamation AG8, which entrenches apartheid into the constitution through ethnic authorities

Mr Botha said the Ministers' Council had accepted the three-months' extension of its term of office.

Mr Mudge stated clearly this week that the DTA would not agree to take part in a new interim government as long as Proclamation AG8 remained unchanged.

Mr Botha said there was uncertainty about the support currently enjoyed by SWA/Namibia's political parties which took part in the national election of December 1978

"The logical step would be to allow a new poll to take place as soon as possible, he said

## "Election impractical"

But, he said, an election was undesirable and impractical now, and listed the following reasons

- Uncertainty about the international negotiations specifically on whether or not an internationally-acceptable settlement could be reached soon

- None of the internal political parties seemed ready for an internal election at short notice

- The present drought conditions — "the worst in memory" — had a paralysing effect on the people of SWA/Namibia

Mr Botha said that after consultation with the Administrator-General and his staff, the Ministers' Council and the representative authorities, it had been decided to extend the term of the National Assembly — which expires tomorrow — to the end of February

He hoped that "by then there will be a greater clarity on the progress of the international negotiations, and on whether an election in accordance with

(Turn to Page 3, col 5)

# Botha

ARGUS 20/11/82 (221)  
(From Page 1)

the internationally-acceptable plan could be expected within the foreseeable future"

Most observers in SWA/Namibia are sceptical of the Western contact group's chances of obtaining Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola while South African forces continue to scour that country's southern region

They conclude from the Prime Minister's announcement that an internal election will be held in SWA/Namibia next year

The question now is whether the DTA will be forced to backtrack on its earlier pronouncement that it would take part in the new interim dispensation only if Proclamation AG8 was changed to limit the powers of ethnic authorities

# SWA posting a great challenge — top Nat

*W/LF ARGUS 20/11/82*

By DIRK VAN ZYL, Weekend Argus Reporter

DR Willie van Niekerk, chairman of the President's Council's community relations committee, sees his posting as Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia as an "exciting challenge".

He believes the experience he has gained on the council will stand him in good stead

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Windhoek today that Dr van Niekerk would succeed Mr Danie Hough as Administrator-General from early next year

He believes the experience he has gained on the council will stand him in good stead



DR Willie van Niekerk, with his wife, Margriet

Dr van Niekerk intends studying the problems of SWA/Namibia thoroughly before commenting on any contentious issues in the territory and wants to start "with a new image — trying to get people together"

"We must see what common ground there is among the political factions," he said

In his first interview after the announcement at his official residence on Groote Schuur Estate, Dr van Niekerk, a gynaecologist, said he had "a fairly comprehensive knowledge of medical and sociological problems in South West Africa, but I have never directly been involved with the political problems"

He, his wife, Magriet — a qualified librarian — and their 11-year-old son, Johann, will be moving to Windhoek early next year but Dr van Niekerk does not yet know the exact date

### Conflict

"The experience I gained on the President's Council has given me valuable background on conflict management and in being part of groups of people of different backgrounds and ethnicity discussing issues around a table and coming up with a consensus. We have never had a minority report on the council," Dr van Niekerk, 45, said

He was appointed to the President's Council at its inception last year and has been chairman of the community relations committee since February this year

Previously Dr van Niekerk — a Pretoria University graduate — had been a professor of gynaecology at Stellenbosch for 12 years, building the department to "international standard" at Tygerberg Hospital

### Broederbond

Dr van Niekerk is a member of the National Party and when asked whether he was a member of the Broederbond replied: "I wish I could say I was"

He supports the Government line on the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council and says "It is a great privilege to be part of the historical process". He believes the council has "made a valuable contribution — I was surprised at the questions I was asked on it recently when I visited Washington"

# Time runs out for Assembly

# High noon for SWA as Botha talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE and KOOS COETZEE

WITH only a few hours left to reach a decision on a new interim administration for South West Africa, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday began talks in Windhoek with the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough

The life of SWA National Assembly — an important partner, with Mr Hough, in the present administration — is due to expire tomorrow and Mr Botha must decide whether to renew its term of office or not.

He has undertaken to announce his decision at a news conference scheduled for noon today, immediately after his discussions with the Council of Ministers, the executive arm of the National Assembly, and leaders of the 11 second-tier ethnic authorities

Several courses of action are open to Mr Botha, who was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan and the SA Ambassador to the US, Dr Brand Fourie

Mr Hough was mandated to bring the new coalition to fruition by the end of September. He failed to persuade the warring internal parties to form a "Grand Alliance" by his first deadline and has still not succeeded.

It was against that background that Mr Botha arrived in SWA yesterday.

On the international front Mr Pik Botha is due to meet the American Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz, next week for talks on the American bid to revive the stalled United Nations plan to end the war in the territory through UN-supervised elections.

It was anticipated in Windhoek yesterday that the Prime Minister would be guided by two considerations in the decision facing him today.

- To gain time for Mr Hough to pursue the aim of creating a new coalition of internal parties

- To disrupt the present administration as little as

□ To Page 3

He can

- Allow the National Assembly to dissolve and exercise the "Ulster option" of direct rule by the Administrator-General — either on a semi-permanent basis or as a prelude to the formation of a "Grand Alliance" of anti-Swapo internal parties to assist the Administrator-General

- Extend the life of the National Assembly, which in effect will mean extending rule by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which won a clear majority of seats in National Assembly in an internal election four years ago

Since its 1978 election victory, the DTA has suffered several defeats and defections, notably defeats in polls in the white and Damara communities and the withdrawal from its ranks by the Ovambo leader, Mr Peter Kalongale.

In an indirect reference to these events in a speech in mid-September, Mr Botha spoke of the need for "more representative and effective" government in SWA.

It amounted to notice of his intention to replace the DTA-controlled National Assembly and Council of Ministers with a more broadly-based coalition of all anti-Swapo internal parties, including the DTA, and representatives of the business community

20/11/82  
Midday 22,  
deadline  
for SWA  
decision

From Page 1

possible until after next week's meeting in the US

Given these considerations, his most likely choice would be to renew the term of office of the National Assembly and Ministers' Council for a few weeks until the end of the year — rather than for the full six months

But the chairman of the Ministers' Council and the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, had stressed that the DTA will not continue to take part in the administration unless there are revisions to Proclamation AG-8, which protects the powers of the second-tier ethnic authorities.

The DTA has insisted that by protecting these powers, particularly those of the white Legislative Assembly, AG-8 has prevented the DTA-controlled National Assembly from implementing its programme to scrap race discrimination

The result, the DTA has said, was to discredit the DTA administration in the eyes of SWA's black majority, to the advantage of rival internal parties and Swapo

Unless Mr Botha and his team can reach agreement with Mr Mudge on revision to AG-8, the option of extending DTA rule for even a few weeks may fall away — and Mr Botha may have to revert to direct rule by the Administrator-General for the immediate future

After that he will have to decide whether to hold new internal elections for a new interim National Assembly or to give the Administrator-General a free hand in co-opting leaders to assist him in administration of the territory until the scheduled UN elections

# US 'to continue linkage policy'

CAL Times 20/11/87 221

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — The United States Vice-President, Mr George Bush, arrived in Kenya yesterday on the sixth leg of a seven-nation African tour and was due to make a major speech outlining US policies towards Africa

Speaking soon after his arrival, Mr Bush made it clear the US would continue to link departure of Cuban forces from Angola with the independence of SWA/Namibia

"The Namibian problem is like a knot. To untie it, one must work from both ends at once," Mr Bush said

## Foreign troops

"We shall therefore labour on, with Kenya and others, to remove all foreign troops from the region, so that Namibia might at last be free"

The leaders of the African "frontline" states — Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Botswana — say the Cubans should remain to protect Angola "from South African attack"

Mr Bush said his government was not ashamed to declare its interest in the withdrawal of Cuban forces, which have been in Angola since intervening in the civil war of 1975-76 on the side of the



Mr George Bush

present Marxist government

"Their introduction seven years ago tore the fabric of reciprocal restraint between the US and the Soviet Union in the developing world," Mr Bush said. The US accuses the Soviet Union of using Cuban troops as proxies

Mr Bush said economic progress in Angola had been stalled by war and invasion

He asked "Wouldn't Angola and the region itself be better off with all foreign forces out of that country — South African forces and Cuban forces?"

Mr Bush said his country saw its role in the region as that of an impartial and honest broker

"We possess neither troops nor proxies in the region. We have neither colonial interests nor military ambitions"

● Kenya's largest-selling newspaper, the Daily Nation, yesterday in an editorial issued mild criticism of the United States's objectives in Africa

It said US policy seemed to be more a reflection of America's preoccupation with the East-West "Cold War" than an attempt to help genuine African concerns

● Before leaving Lusaka yesterday, Mr Bush and the secretary-general of Zambia's ruling party, the United National Independence Party, clashed publicly over the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

During a lunch in his honour, Mr Bush said the US wanted the removal of foreign troops from Southern Africa

Mr Humphrey Mulemba told Mr Bush that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was a bilateral issue between two friendly countries, Angola and Cuba, and should not be linked to the SWA/Namibian independence issue.

In reply, Mr Bush said his government would continue to labour on till all foreign troops were removed from Southern Africa to pave the way for the independence of SWA/Namibia

# Botha in shouting match with SWA leader

From Page 1

Administrator-General and his officials not the DTA.

Mr Mudge confirmed he had seen Botha on Tuesday and that he had no beer.

He said the meeting was on a certain date, but the age of the talks had been advanced. Mr Mudge had gone to Maseru.

but the others were there as well," Mr Mudge said. "They were drinking coffee."

It is not known exactly who was present when the argument took place, but informed sources have confirmed that Mr Hough, Mr Botha, and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha at least were there.

Sources regard it as highly likely that more than one Minister was present.

Defence Minister Maud van Jaarsveld stood in for the head of the Army General Jannie Geldenhuys the Head of Military Intelligence General...

General... Pretoria have announced that their... a broad-based opposition to SWA... South Africa's refusal to change the ethnic-based nature of the current constitution enshrined in proclamation AG8.

A further strain emanates from an inability by Mr Mudge and Mr Hough to cooperate.

About September this year, relations took a further dive when signals started emanating from Pretoria that Mr Mudge's administration was not considered representative or effective enough.

announcing the three-week extension to the tenure of the Ministers' Council Mr Botha said since 1978 there had been shifts in the composition of the political parties and there was uncertainty in South Africa about what support these parties and their leaders now enjoyed.

The obvious step would be to hold an election but this was undesirable and impractical because of current uncertainty about the international settlement negotiations, about which the South African Government hoped there would be greater clarity in the next three months.

Indications that not one of the SWA political parties was ready to participate in an election at short notice.

The drought, the worst in memory, had had a paralysing effect on all the inhabitants.

Mr Botha said the SA Government would decide in February whether an election should be held in SWA/Namibia and, if so, when and on what basis.

To a question, he said he did not wish to bind himself to a time scale, but if "clarity" could be gained on the question of the Cuban presence in Angola, there was a possibility of internationally supervised elections in SWA/Namibia next year.

The DTA's public position has been to oppose an extension of the Ministers' Council without a change to AG8.

Asked if the Ministers' Council had put any conditions on accepting their extended term, Mr Botha replied briskly "I would not have accepted any conditions."

He said AG8 had not been part of yesterday's discussions and "time will tell" whether it was considered later.

Mr Mudge said he was sat-

Department of... improve... The... both... some... They are... Bert... and President... The... depends... the... who are... of the... in the shadow of the...  
BY RAY JOSEPH  
and NEIL MOORE

## Weather

PHILIPPE JEANTOT'S Credit Agricole has edged to the front in the BOC Challenge Race with ALtech Voortrekker in second place.

Credit Agricole, with 14 yachts behind her, has covered 257km since Thursday.

The fleet is now sailing in the Roaring Forties with a following wind.

Briton Paul Rodgers in Spirit of Pentax lost his self-steering gear in heavy seas two days ago and could be forced to retire.

City of Dunedin has a problem with her steering compass, while Koden Okera is still in a shambles below deck after retaining nets broke, scattering gear in the cabin.

South African Bertie Reed found he left an important piece of equipment behind - his pillow - and is using a sail bag instead.

## Agricole has edged ahead

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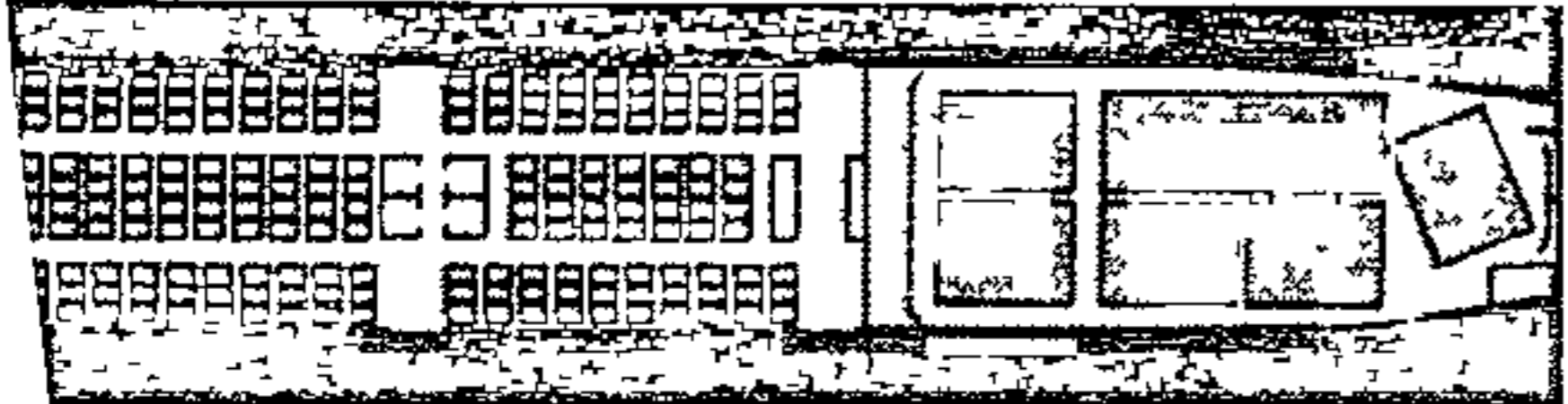
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## WEATHER AND TIDES

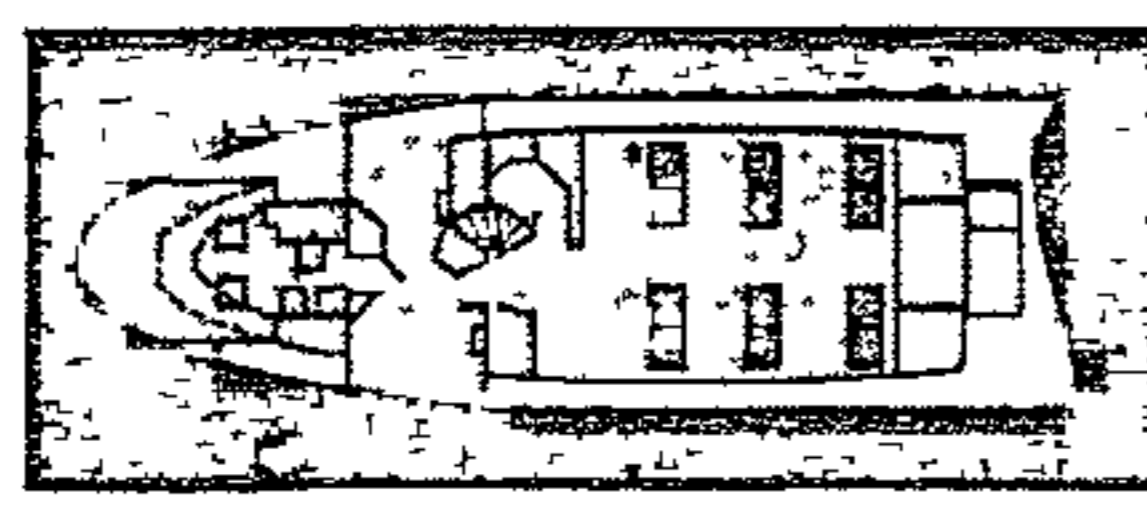
TRANSVAAL Partly cloudy and hot with isolated thunder showers. Cooler tomorrow.

FREE STATE Partly cloudy and warm but hot in the north.

You are excluded style. So if you fly economy class you'll



...k in one... reclinable... seats... at... ass fare... e you... isness... are, so... travel... ss... ur... e seat... it... ch... rst



get more than you pay for - Italian cuisine, slipperettes and a selection of duty free articles to please all tastes.

So step out of Johannesburg and into Italy.

We leave twice a



# Hough is replaced as Namibian No. 1

## SUCCESSOR IS THE RIGHT MAN — MUDGE

By MARTIN WEILZ and DAVID PIETERS

THE Administrator General of South West Africa, Mr. Danie Hough, is to be replaced at the beginning of next year, the Prime Minister P. W. Botha has announced in Windhoek.

His successor is to be Dr. Willie van Niekerk, chairman of the Relations Committee of the President's Council.

Mr. Botha said Mr. Hough had asked some months ago to be relieved of his post — "for reasons I understand entirely".

While Mr. Botha did not elaborate, it is well known that Mr. Hough has clashed in recent months with the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Dirk Mudge.

These clashes reached a peak last month when Mr. Hough proposed scrapping Mr. Mudge's government and replacing it with a government of ethnic leaders appointed by Mr. Hough.

Mr. Hough's position has become untenable with the announcement that the term of office of Mr. Mudge's Council of Ministers is to be extended for a further three months.

Added to this is the news that elections might be called in the territory early next year.

It is now widely accepted that there is little prospect of an internationally acceptable settlement in Namibia — possibly for years.

Mr. Botha yesterday announced a further three-month extension of the present National Assembly.

Mr. Botha said that since changes had taken place in the composition of parties which participated in the 1979 election in the government was uncertain about the support each of these political parties enjoyed, the logical step would have been to have a new poll.

The assembly's term of office was to have expired today.

But Mr. Botha said an international election was undesirable and impractical.

"The main reason was the presence of uncertainty in the international negotiations — specifically in the question of whether or not an election in accordance with an internationally acceptable settlement plan could be held soon," Mr. Botha said.

"We hope there will be greater clarity on that matter within the next three months, but it might naturally take longer," he said.

At the end of February next

year the SA Government will decide whether or not an election should be held in Namibia.

Mr. Botha said that he was given an election plan for the territory by the Prime Minister of the United States, James Baker, but that he had decided to leave Angola.

But if an international election did not take place an internal poll would have to be held.

No decision has yet been set, Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Botha said that he followed two days ago with the Administrator General of the Council of Ministers and other officials.

Official sources have indicated that the extension term of office of the Council of Ministers was agreed to so as not to antagonise the outcome of talks between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and American Secretary of State, Mr. George Bush in Washington next week.

They believe that unless there is an unexpected development in the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola within the next few weeks, the Americans will be asked to agree to internal elections.

"We have accepted the extension only because it is for a

short time," Mr. Mudge said shortly after the Prime Minister's announcement.

"But we have made it clear that if there is still no certainty on an international settlement by February we want a general election called in Namibia to elect a constitutional assembly to draft a new constitution."

Mr. Mudge said that he was given an election plan for the territory by the Prime Minister of the United States, James Baker, but that he had decided to leave Angola.

But if an international election did not take place an internal poll would have to be held.

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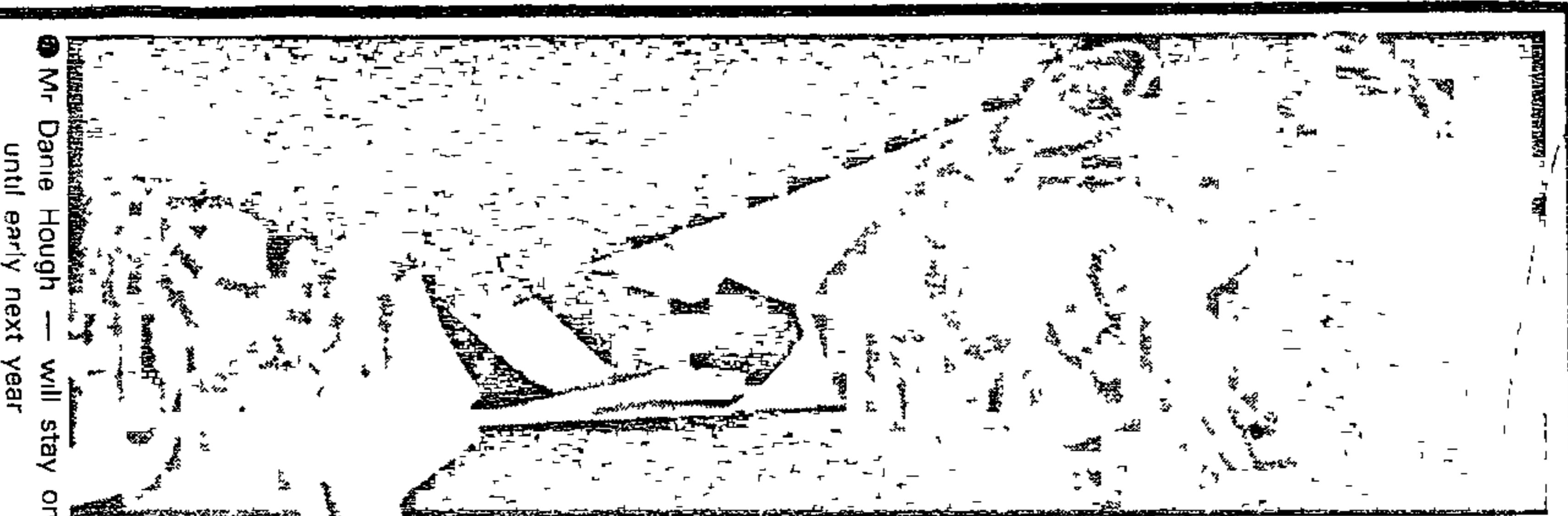
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"We have accepted the extension only because it is for a



Mr. Dirk Mudge wants election



Mr. Danie Hough — will stay on until early next year

# Mudge slams door on Premier after dust-up

# BOTHA IN 221 S. Turner 21/11/82 BRAWLING ROW



MR P W BOTHA — flaring row



MR DIRK MUDGE — "private meeting"

By IVOR WILKINS  
Political Correspondent

**SOUTH WEST AFRICAN leader Mr Dirk Mudge slammed the door on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and stormed out after an ugly shouting match in Windhoek this week.**

The blazing row, in which at least one other South African Cabinet Minister was involved and in which angry accusations were exchanged, took place in Windhoek on Friday night at the home of the Administrator-General, Mr Damie Hough.

The long simmering tensions between the chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council and the South Africa Government exploded at a time of heightened activity over the territory's future.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha meets his US counterpart, Secretary of State George Shultz, this week for critical talks on the issue and US Vice-President George Bush is on a swing through Africa in an attempt to persuade the frontline states to accept a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Mr Mudge, who is also chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), has declined to comment on the row.

## Children

But one well-informed source said "It was a hell of a punchup. It would have to be for Mr Mudge to slam the door on Mr P W Botha."

A senior DTA source said "They (the SA Government) have been treating us like little children as if we must go on bended knee to a colonial power. We're fed up with it."

The late-night fracas caused marked tension at yesterday's talks between the South African Government, the ruling Ministers' Council and the second-tier ethnic representative authorities.

After yesterday's talks, the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, announced that the term of office of the Ministers' Council would be extended until the end of February.

The life of the council, established after the territory's last general election in December, 1978, officially expires today.

The extension merely prolongs the status quo until February when, according to Mr Botha's statement, it is hoped "there will be greater clarity on the progress of the international negotiations and on the question of whether an election in terms of an internationally acceptable settlement could be expected in the foreseeable future".

## Speculation

Answering a question, Mr Botha said without such an election there would have to be an internal election.

He also ended months of speculation about the future of Mr Hough with the announcement that he would cease to be Administrator-General early next year.

This was in response to a request by Mr Hough to be replaced.

His successor, Mr Botha announced, will be Dr Willie van Niekerk, current chairman of the Relations Committee in the President's Council.

Dr van Niekerk, a senior Broederbond, is also an internationally prominent gynaecologist at the medical faculty of Stellenbosch University.

Yesterday's talks began in an obviously tense atmosphere at the official residence of Mr Hough in Windhoek.

Before they began, the executive of the DTA met for a round of early-morning talks where, among other matters, the stormy events of the previous night were discussed.

At a Press conference after the talks, Mr Mudge declined to discuss the row.

Asked whether his Friday night meeting with the Prime Minister had been cordial, he gave a terse "no comment".

At Mr Botha's separate Press conference, he was asked whether he had seen the DTA on Friday at all.

He replied "The discussions yesterday afternoon and last night were with the

□ To Page 2



# SETTLEMENT KERNEL IS UNCRACKED

221

S. Tribune  
2/11/82



SCHULTZ



BOTHA

One of the busiest diplomatic flurries in the South West Africa / Namibia settlement effort climaxes this week with a meeting in Washington between South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and US Secretary of State George Schultz. And it seems that they will be facing the fact that the hard kernel of the settlement problem — the Cuban troops issue — remains uncracked.

This is despite a seven-nation African safari by Vice-president George Bush that is believed to have been aimed mainly at finding a way to agreement on Namibia, which has top priority in US African policy.

The diplomatic activity accompanying the Bush tour included a side-trip by the administration's Africa chief, Dr Chester Crocker, to Pretoria for yet more talks with Pik Botha.

Mr Bush, the first American Vice-president to visit Southern Africa since Hubert Humphrey in 1968, had long talks with two key leaders in the African "front line" group — Prime Minister Mugabe in Harare and President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka.

He made it clear after these talks that the US had not abandoned its insistence that there can be no settlement in SWA/Namibia without withdrawal of the Cuban troops in Angola.

And the frontline leader seemed to be equally adamant that their group would not budge from their insistence that the Cuban presence has nothing to do with the SWA / Namibian issue.

Meanwhile in Windhoek, Prime Minister Botha and Foreign Minister Botha were having talks with top Namibian officials and with representatives of the internal government about the political situation inside the territories.

But this was considered only a holding opera-

tion, part of a strategy aimed at giving Washington time to achieve a breakthrough in the settlement effort.

Both Washington and Pretoria appear largely to agree that the dispute over the Cuban issue is the only thing still blocking the way to a settlement.

Washington has given the impression that it wants the Cubans out for its own sake, not just to placate Pretoria. But Pretoria, while obviously happy about his impression, had indicated it is equally adamant about getting the Cubans out before SWA/Namibia voters go to the polls to elect their first independent government (or a constituent assembly if that is what is finally agreed on).

Each has a different reason for wanting the Cubans out. Washington sees their presence as an extension of the Soviet threat to US and free world interest.

Pretoria sees it as a factor that could influence an election in Swapo's favour, exacerbate a white right-wing backlash in South Africa against a Swapo victory and even lead to a Cuban presence in SWA/Namibia threatening the Republic directly and its interest indirectly.

They have agreed that getting the Cubans out is Washington's job but there is no sign as Mr Schultz and Mr Botha prepare to meet next Wednesday that Washington has come any closer to achieving this.

Their meeting comes against a background of expert views that the American-led settlement initiative is about to or has already collapsed over the Cuban deadlock.

But the authoritative analysts doubt that either the efforts to get the Cubans out or the American initiative have yet been abandoned.

WINDHOEK South Africa has given the Western Contact Group three months to achieve success on an internationally-recognised settlement for Namibia

Failure would make an internal election in the territory inevitable, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday

To maintain continuity of government in the territory, the term of office of Namibia's interim government is to be extended to the end of February

"The South African Government will, in the light of the facts and the turn of events, decide towards the end of February 1983 whether an election should be held in South West Africa and, if so, when and upon what basis," Mr Botha said

In reply to a question, however he said "I can only foresee that if an internationally-recognised election does not take place, that an internal election will have to take place to elect proper leaders under new circumstances"

Mr Botha also revealed that a new Administrator-General had been appointed to take the place of Mr Dame Hough, who is leaving at his own request early next year.

Mr Hough's successor is Dr Willie van Niekerk, present chairman of the relations committee of the President's Council

Mr Botha said Mr van Niekerk would resign from the President's Council shortly and move to Namibia in order to acquaint himself with his new post before Mr Hough leaves.

The Prime Minister was speaking shortly before leaving after two days of talks with the Administrator-General the DTA-dominated Ministers' Council and leaders of the 10 second-tier ethnic authorities

It was soon clear that Mr Botha had come to Namibia to "wield the big stick", and to demonstrate his government's ultimate control over the territory, following his recent public confrontation with the Ministers' Council chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge

Mr Botha made this plain by refusing to discuss the chief concern of Namibia's interim government. Pro-

clamation AG8, which entrenches apartheid in the constitution through ethnic authorities

Mr Botha said the Minister's Council had accepted the three-months extension of its term of office. Observers regard this decision as acquiescence after Mr Mudge stated clearly this week that the DTA would not agree to take part in a new interim government so long as proclamation AG8 remained unchanged

Mr Botha said that there was uncertainty about the support currently enjoyed by Namibia's political parties which took part in the national election of December 1978

"The logical step would be to allow a new poll to take place as soon as possible.

"Such an election is, however, now undesirable and impractical, inter alia, for the following reasons."

- There was uncertainty about the international negotiations — specifically on whether or not an internationally-acceptable settlement could be reached soon.

- None of the internal political parties seemed ready for an internal election at short notice, and

- The present drought conditions — "the worst in living memory" — had a paralysing effect on the inhabitants of Namibia

Mr Botha said that after consultations with his staff, the Minister's Council and the representative authorities, it had been decided to extend the term of the National Assembly — which expires today — to the end of February

He hoped that "by then there will be a greater clarity on the progress of the international negotiations, and or whether an election in accordance with the internationally acceptable plan could be expected within the foreseeable future"

Meanwhile Sapa-Reuters reports from Belgrade that Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, discussed the situation in Southern Africa with Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Lazar Mojsov, yesterday, officials said

They also discussed the issue of independence for SWA/Namibia, non-aligned policies and major international problems.

## Botha lays down settlement deadline

# Three months or else

221  
S. Tribune  
21/11/82

Tribune Africa News Service

By RICHARD WALKER: New York

THE United Nations is mothballing its Namibia settlement operation and dispersing the planning team to other activities.

Only Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari seems safe at his post as leader-designate of the UN Transition Assistance Group (TAG), but a confidential wind-down order anticipates his return to Finnish Government service next year.

Under a lease-back arrangement, he could be recalled if the UN got the go-ahead.

The decision to recall Mr. Ahtisaari was taken this week in the face of a threatened revolt by African frontline leaders, who are fretting over the settlement failure and have contemplated demanding his replacement. The UN tag pathfinder squad, which Mr. Ahtisaari assembled at UN headquarters is already being broken up, even though it is theoretically still in the business of recruiting and planning for the most ambitious election monitoring operation in history.

# Namibia settlement: UN plan mothballed

Executive assistant Cedric Thornberry is to be reposted with the UN in the Middle East.

Senior political adviser Hisham Omayed will report to Under-Secretary General Adbulrahim Farah, the senior African in the UN system.

Special assistant Bernard Muganda is moving to a UN post in Lusaka, Zambia. General Prem Chand, the Indian commander-in-chief of UN forces in SWA/Namibia, has long since said farewell after kicking his heels at headquarters for more than two months. No estimate is available of the cost of the

false alarm — it comes out of emergency funds hidden in the UN budget — but it is many millions of rands.

Salaries alone are substantial. Mr. Ahtisaari is in the R100,000 a-year bracket, and some specialists brought in to plan specific elements of the extraordinarily complex operation were said to have been earning as much as R600 a day.

The operation was first costed at about R300-million in 1976, but by the middle of this year estimates had risen to R700-million, with a prospect of it eventually costing R1,000 for every man, woman or child in the territory.

UN planners say a "plateau" of expectation was reached by July that has proved impossible to maintain.

Recruiting proved particularly difficult, since an individual cost allowance was never determined, and agreement was not even reached with South Africa on the legal status of personnel.

"It can be put in ice, but the difficulties are enormous," said a UN official.

"What we are going to do is set down the whole detailed plan in a very detailed dossier of blueprints." With frustration-fired sarcasm he added:

221  
Tupper

"Then the archaeologists can dig it up in 2,000 years when the Namibia plan is ready to go." The UN team traces the collapse of its efforts to August, when it perceived a change of atmosphere in the South African negotiating stance.

By then, Pretoria was believed to have accepted an impartiality formula binding it and the UN, but the next month the UN turned down an invitation to send Gen Chand on a fact-finding mission until it got answers to questions it called important in establishing South Africa's commitment to the settlement plan.

"We're still waiting for the answers," an official said.

Since then, Cuban forces in Angola have dominated the issue.

In a letter to the frontline leadership, UN President Ronald Reagan wrote that the "fragile, historic opportunity" for a settlement would be lost unless there was agreement "this summer" on the Cubans' withdrawal.

The American summer ended in September.

# Perceivants face Christians

enemies in the shadow of the gallows. Portive Seychelles coup last year and some of the men who are serving lengthy jail terms in the island could soon be free.

It depends on the success of behind-the-scenes negotiations between the men's lawyers and the government.

By RAY JOSEPH and NEIL HOOPER

reached, and only minor details had still to be worked out. The attorney acting for five of the six men, Mr. Graham Powell, said there was "some truth in the story" that the men could be released.

"We are trying to get them home by Christmas," he said. "Some of them refused to go on the court."

Improved

Sources said that the men's situation had improved.

# Freedom deal



From left, Roger England, Bobby Sims and Aubrey Brooks... hope for a reprieve

They are now allowed unlimited reading material and are able to keep in regular contact with their attorneys and their families.

The move to the island prison is believed to be significant as the men are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Seychelles Army, but fall under the island's Prisons Service.

This will make their release from the remote island simpler and subject to less publicity.

Informed legal sources pointed out that although the



MARTIN DOLINCHEK Self-confessed SA spy

men were to have been released late in September, but only hours before they were to board a British Airways flight to South Africa, they were told that they would not

An American diplomat source in South Africa said that if a deal for the release of the men was being negotiated, it was logical that South Africa would act against exiles plotting against President Rene.

## Clampdown

"The clampdown is all the good. It makes the release of the six possible," he said.

"We are pleased to see that South Africa is moving away from the situation where President Rene is able to claim that South Africa is helping exiles plot against him."

Significantly, President Rene announced at a public meeting of his ruling Front Peoples' Progressive Front last month that it seemed a

# SA set to go it alone in Namibia

225  
S 225  
22/11/82

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

An internal election in Namibia next year is on the cards amid mounting indications that the Western settlement initiative has run out of steam.

The question of internal elections for a Constituent Assembly to draft a new constitution for the territory is expected to be a focal point of talks between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz later this week.

Informed sources say Mr Botha will try to get American support for the move on the basis that the Western Contact Group's constitutional principles — already accepted by Swaziland and South Africa and circulated as a United Nations document earlier this year — would form the basis of a new constitution.

At the weekend the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made it clear that internal elections were inevitable if an internationally recognised settlement could not be reached before next March.

He was speaking in Windhoek after talks with Namibia's Council of Ministers and leaders of the territory's 10 ethnic second-tier authorities.

Mr Botha said he was extending the term of office of Namibia's National Assembly until the end of February to give the international negotiations on the territory's future a chance of success.

"I can only foresee that, if an internationally recognised election does not take place, and

internal election will have to take place to elect proper leaders under new circumstances," Mr Botha said.

As Mr Botha spoke, prospects for an internationally recognised election appeared to nosedive.

● Kenya rejected linkage of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola with a Namibian settlement in the face of attempts by the American Vice-President Mr George Bush to find support for the plan during a seven-nation African tour.

● In New York the United Nations began dismantling its team, which had been on short notice to travel to Namibia if an international settlement

were achieved.

● A source involved in the talks with Mr Botha confided that the South African Government did not expect the Western initiative to succeed.

The appointment of Dr Wilhe van Niekerk as the new Administrator-General is also regarded as a sign that South Africa has once again decided to press ahead with restructuring the territory's interim government unilaterally.

The Administrator-General incumbent, Mr Danie Hough, was involved in negotiations with the American Government until recently when diplomatic activity declined sharply.

● See Page 21

# PM, Mudge did not shout — Hough

CAPL Times 22/11/82 (221)

JOHANNESBURG -- The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia Mr Danie Hough yesterday denied that the Prime Minister and Mr Dirk Mudge shouted at each other during an argument at Mr Hough's Windhoek home on Friday.

SABC TV last night quoted Mr Hough as saying Mr P W Botha and Mr Mudge, the leader of the SWA/Namibian Ministers Council, had held two sessions of earnest talks on Friday night to discuss the options regarding the term of office of the National Assembly.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, were also present.

The talks had been conducted in an earnest atmosphere and all the parties had debated the matter in a responsible manner, he said.

At the first set of talks, Mr Mudge and the South Africa ministers had discussed the possibility of an extension of the term of office of the National Assembly and Mr P W Botha had informed Mr Mudge of the actual decision, announced on Saturday to extend the Assembly's authority for three months.

Mr Mudge asked for time to discuss the decision with his council. He was invited to return later that night.

He returned about 11.30pm and made certain counter-suggestions.

Mr Mudge's suggestions were not acceptable to the Prime Minister, Mr Hough said.

Mr Hough there had been no shouting during the second set of talks either.

After he had been told that his suggestions were unacceptable Mr Mudge "decided to leave". Mr Hough said — Sapa

have sympathy for that.

The leader of the National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, was disappointed that the government did not heed his party's request that either the Administrator-General take over the government or that the government be reconstituted on a purely ethnic basis.

Mrs Otilie Abrahams, secretary-general of the Namibia Independence Party, called the extension of the terms of office "irrelevant".

"The government does not even pretend anymore that the people of Namibia should decide about their political future themselves", Mrs Abrahams said.

● Stellenbosch professor succeeds Hough, page 13

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CADL-TIPS 22/11/82

# Gynaecologist succeeds Hough

Staff Reporter

A TYGERBERG gynaecologist, Professor Willie van Niekerk, 45, will succeed Mr Danie Hough as Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Windhoek on Saturday.

Professor Van Niekerk, a high-ranking Broederbonder, heads the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the University of Stellenbosch and chairs the President's Council committee for community relations.

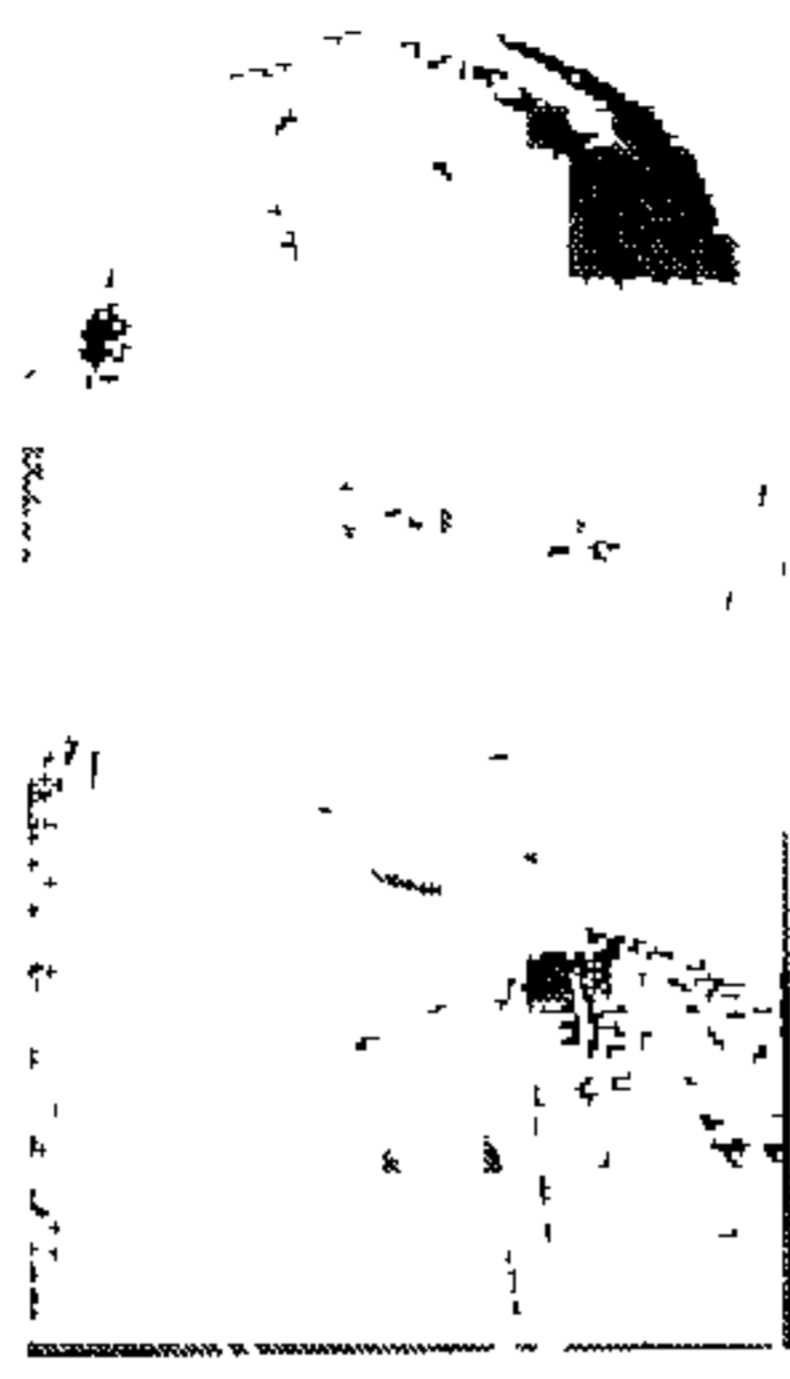
He becomes the fourth Administrator-General of the territory in February next year, when Mr Hough leaves office.

Mr Botha said on Saturday that Mr Hough had requested that his term of office be terminated for reasons Mr Botha said he "fully appreciated". There is said to be friction between Mr Hough and Mr Dirk Mudge.

Professor Van Niekerk was regarded as a strong contender for the National Party candidacy in the recent Stellenbosch by-election and is also being tipped as a future minister of health.

### 'Good work'

He said from his official Groote Schuur Estate residence that he intend-



Mr Danie Hough

ed to continue the "good work" of his predecessors, whom he knew personally.

His new office would be a "tremendous challenge" because of his hopes that an independent SWA/Namibia could ultimately be brought about with a "Christian Western democratic government".

He said he was well acquainted with the medical and sociological problems of the territory since the University of Stellenbosch had been involved in its medical services for many years.

"But I will have to get

myself acquainted with its politics since things are developing fast."

He was born in Pretoria where he attended the Afrikaans Boys' High School at the same time as the two previous administrators-general, Mr Justice M T Steyn and Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The three of them were joined by Mr Hough at the University of Pretoria where Professor Van Niekerk obtained his medical degree at the age of 22.

He did a post-graduate course in cancer detection in the United States before specializing in gynaecology and obstetrics at Pretoria University.

In 1970, aged 33, he became the first head of the department of gynaecology and obstetrics at Stellenbosch.

Professor Van Niekerk is the chairman of the South African Society of Clinical Cytology, a member of the Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, fellow of the South African College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, acting President of the International Society of Cytology, fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in London and honorary fellow of the American Gynaecological Society.

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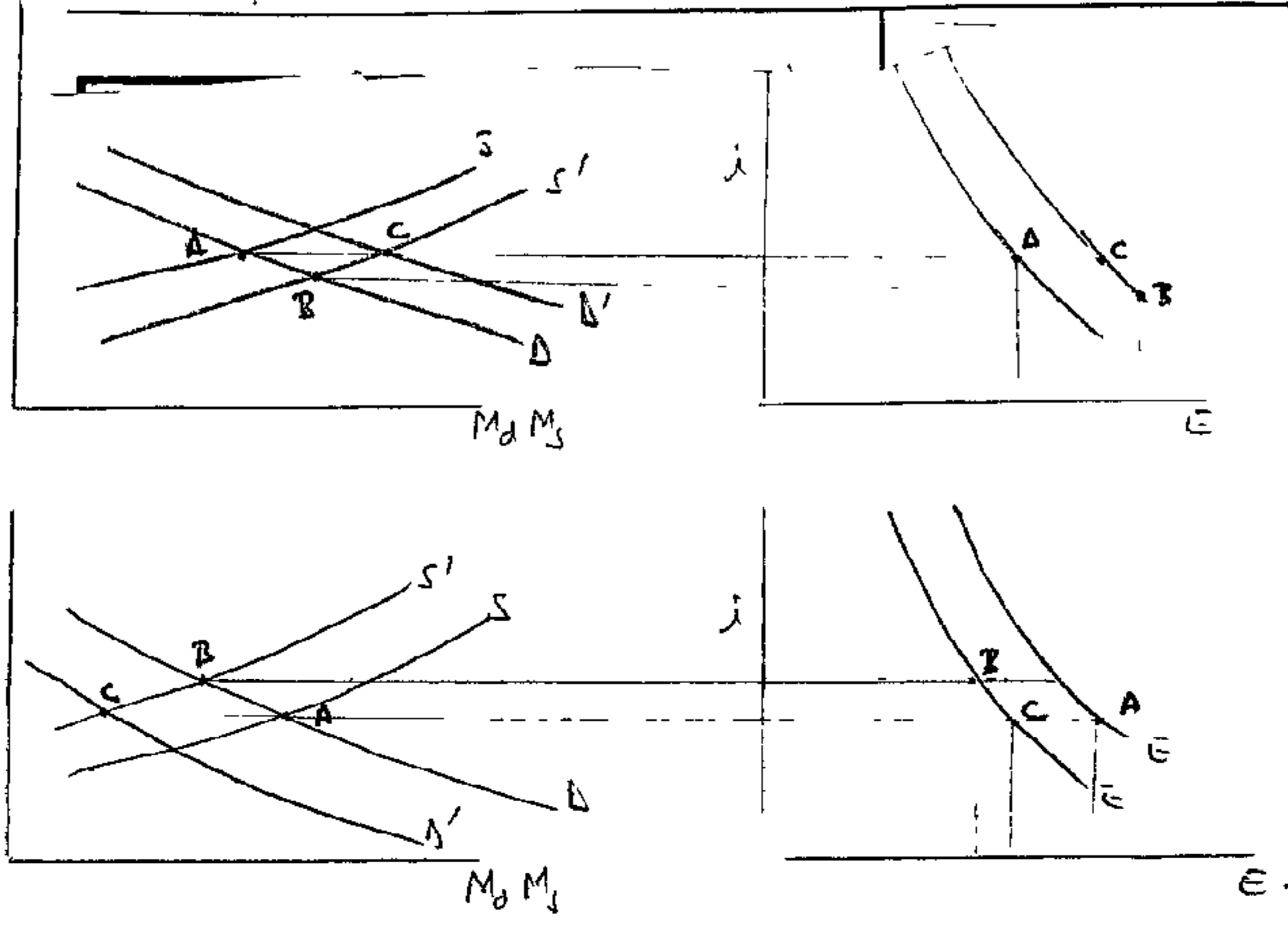
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# Flare-up highlights problems

221 CAPS Times 22/11/82

Hough on 'earnest' talks — no shouting, page 2

Mr Mudge said at a press conference on Saturday he gained the distinct impression from talks with Mr Botha that there would be no arbitrary form of government after the end of February, and that there would be movement towards either an internal or an international election.

In case of an internal election, the winning party would write its own constitution, Mr Mudge said.

Mr Botha refused on Saturday to discuss possible changes to AG 8 — a source of contention for a long time as the central

From KOOS COETZEE

**WINDHOEK.** — Strong insistence by the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, led to the South African Government's statement on Saturday that an internal election could be held in SWA/Namibia if international negotiations fail.

Mr Mudge, who was involved in a row with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, also considerably backtracked on earlier demands that the DTA would not accept an extension of the terms of office of the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council unless interim constitution AG 8 was changed. Mr Botha announced on Saturday that the terms of office of the two bodies would be extended till the end of February 1983.

He also said that Mr Danie Hough would be succeeded as Administrator-General by Dr Willie van Niekerk, Stellenbosch University professor and chairman of the relations committee of the President's Council.

It was reliably learnt that Mr Mudge insisted that a possible internal election be put on record.

The following paragraph was inserted into Mr Botha's statement: "The SA Government would, in the light of facts and the trend of events, decide by the end of February whether an (internal) election should be held in SWA/Namibia."

**SWA latest**

Dr Willie van Niekerk government feels it has not enough control over the ethnic governments, whose powers are entrenched in AG 8.

Amid accusations that the DTA accepted the February extensions to keep their salaries, Mr Mudge gave the following reasons for not standing by the conditions on AG 8 set by the DTA in the past:

- It was the DTA's view that the governing party should stay in power till a new government is elected or till the start of an election process.

- Clarity would be reached by the end of February on the progress of international negotiations.

- If there was no possibility of an international election, an internal election would have been held in any case.

- AG 8 could not be satisfactorily changed in the short period before the end of February.

Mr Werner Neef, execu-

Date 31 / 10 / 79

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) **B**

Subject **ECONOMICS II**  
(to be copied from the heading on the Exam paper)

Paper No **I**  
(to be copied from the heading on the Exam paper)

**NOTE CAREFULLY**

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in corner of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams which pencil may also be used.
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets are added to examination book(s) are used.
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

Candidates are so instructed that they are not to communicate or with any person except the invigilator.

of an answer book to be handed to the invigilator or to an invigilator before leaving the examination room.

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**



five member of the Christian Democratic Action Mr Peter Kalangula's party said the DTA's decision proved that nobody else was prepared to guarantee the DTA's salaries

Mr Mudge should have resigned when his demands were not met Mr Neef said

Moderate leaders like Mr Kalangula, who strongly favours an international settlement, were losing credibility by co-operating with the South African Government

The chairman of the coloured executive committee, Mr Barney Barnes, said "The DTA might not have had a Christmas dinner, and I



CAPE Times 22/11/82 (221)

# Swapo warns on linkage issue

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Swapo last night warned that there would be no end to war in SWA/Namibia as long as Western powers "played Pretoria's game" and sought to link settlement proposals to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Jacob Hannai, Swapo's deputy chief representative for Western Europe, said the changes in internal rule in SWA/Namibia and American vice-president Mr George Bush's exhortations for settlement linked to Cuban withdrawal had "made no difference — there is no progress".

The Swapo comment reflected scepticism in Europe about ease in removing the political obstacles to a settlement and peace.

In fact Mr Bush's tour of Africa and his blunt statement in Kenya that the key to settlement lay in the "parallel framework" of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and South Africa's exit from SWA/Namibia seem to have added to the obstacles.

The British Foreign Office would normally have made at least a moderate statement support-

ing the United States. But the only comment from the Foreign Office yesterday was "we have absolutely nothing to say".

Mr Hannai said, "The argument linking the Cubans to Namibia was invented by the Boers in Pretoria".

"We know the Americans have been behind them all along. Mr Bush does not help by playing Pretoria's game".

### 'Have never agreed'

"The whole affair remains as before. We have never agreed to linking Cuban withdrawal to South African withdrawal. We don't accept it now and we won't accept it in the future".

"We have been consistent all along. As long as the linkage issue continues, we will resist it".

"The issue of the Cubans in Angola is completely separate from the issue of the future of Namibia".

"The presence of the Cubans in Angola is something the Angolans and the Cubans have to decide on. It has nothing to do with Namibia".

It is understood that the Western Five contact group — Britain, the United States, Canada, West Germany and France —

and other countries are discussing the possibility of replacing the Cubans with a multi-national force, which would be principally African.

This force, it is suggested, could continue to protect the Marxist MPLA government from the South African-backed Unita guerillas.

Reports from Geneva at the weekend linked the exchange of Unita prisoners in Lusaka last week to hopes for a SWA/Namibian settlement.

But again the Swapo spokesman said "This is another manoeuvre by Pretoria which controls Unita. It is the same as the Cuban issue. It has nothing to do with a Namibia settlement".

Observers in Geneva said Unita's move could only have been the result of South African pressure, and indicates that South Africa could now be ordering Unita to take a less aggressive attitude in order to create the right climate for the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

South Africa released 94 Angolan prisoners and a Soviet warrant-officer, Nikolai Pestretsov.

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The effect of a tax would be to shift the supply curve upwards. Suppliers base their criteria for supplying on net revenue. The tax will cause the less revenue so they supply at a higher price for every unit by the difference of the tax. After tax we see that equilibrium is now at Z (Price P, and Qty Q). The loss to the consumer is shown by the loss in consumer surplus that being  $\frac{1}{2} \times (P_1 - P_2) \times (Q_1 - Q_2)$  shaded area. The loss to the producer is shown by loss of producer surplus that being  $\frac{1}{2} \times (P_2 - P_3) \times (Q_1 - Q_2)$  shaded area. The gain by government in earnings is  $\frac{1}{2} \times (P_2 - P_3) \times (Q_1 - Q_2)$ . Therefore there is a net welfare.

By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa has given the Western Contact Group three months to achieve success on an internationally recognised settlement for Namibia

Failure would make an internal election in the territory inevitable, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said at the weekend

To maintain continuity of government in the territory Namibia's interim government's term of office is to be extended to the end of February.

"The South African Government will, in the light of the facts, and the turn of events,

# Western Five get 3-month deadline

*The Star 22/1/88*

decide towards the end of February 1983 whether an election should be held in South West Africa and, if so, when and upon what basis," Mr Botha said

But in reply to a question he said, "I can only foresee that if an internationally recognised election does not take place an internal election will have to take place to elect proper leaders under new circumstances"

Mr Botha also disclosed that a new Administrator-General had been appointed to take the place of Mr Danie Hough, who is leaving, at his own request, early next year

Mr Hough's successor is Dr Willie van Niekerk, present chairman of the relations

committee of the President's Council

Mr Botha said Dr van Niekerk would resign from the President's Council and move to Namibia to acquaint himself with his new post before Mr Hough left

The Prime Minister was speaking shortly before departure with Administrator-General, the DTA-dominated Ministers' Council and leaders of the 10 second-tier ethnic authorities

It was soon clear Mr Botha had come to Namibia to "wield the big stick" and to demonstrate his government's ultimate control over the territory after his recent public confrontation with the Ministers' Council chair-

man, Mr Dirk Mudge

Mr Botha made this plain by refusing to discuss the chief concern of Namibia's interim government Proclamation AG8, which entrenches apartheid in the constitution through ethnic authorities

The simmering tensions between Mr Mudge and the South African Cabinet came to a head in their most explosive confrontation yet at a behind-the-scenes meeting in SWA House, the Administrator-General's residence, on Friday night

Mr Mudge reportedly shouted at both Mr Pik Botha and the Prime Minister before storming out of the room and slamming the door

The outburst was apparently prompted by an insistence by Mr Pik Botha that Mr Mudge apologise to the Prime Minister for his behaviour during their public fight in September this year, when Mr P W Botha implied the Ministers' Council was an inefficient government for the territory.

Mr Mudge refused and stormed out But the next day he and his Ministers had little option but to accept South Africa's stipulations for future government until the end of February.

But Mr Hough yesterday denied that the slanging match between the Prime Minister and Mr Mudge had taken place

Mr P W Botha had informed Mr Mudge of

the decision to extend the National Assembly's term of office

Mr Mudge asked for time to discuss the decision with his council He returned at about 11.30 pm and made certain counter suggestions to the decision of the South African Government

Mr Mudge's suggestions were not acceptable to the Prime Minister, Mr Hough said

The Administrator-General said the second set of talks had also taken place in an earnest atmosphere but as far as he was concerned there had been no shouting

Mr Botha said the Ministers' Council had accepted the three-month extension of its term of office Observers regard this decision as acquiescence after Mr Mudge stated clearly that the DTA would not agree to take part in a new interim government while Proclamation AG8 remained unchanged

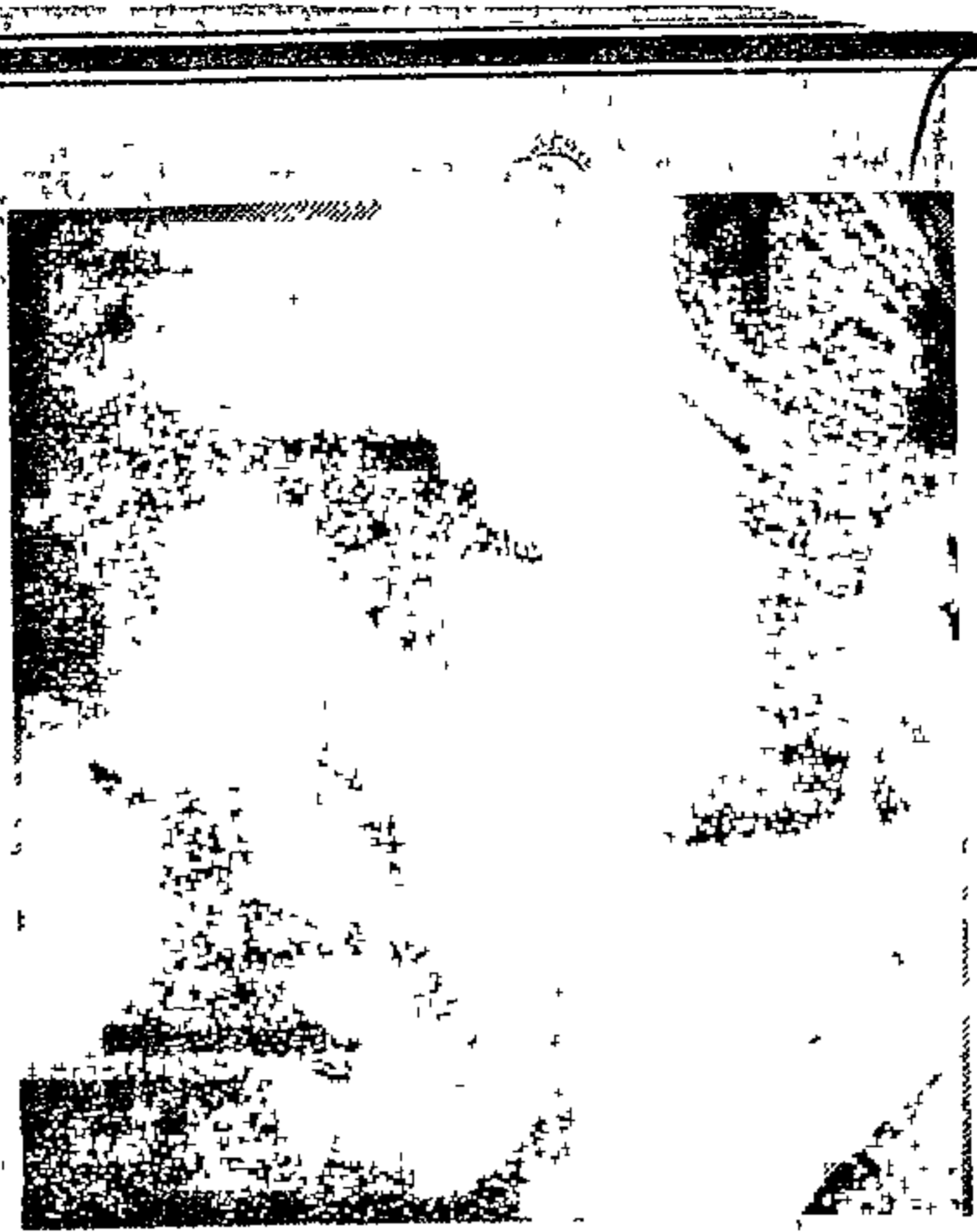
Mr Botha said there was uncertainty about the support currently enjoyed by Namibia's political parties which took part in the national election of December 1978

"The logical step would be to allow a new poll to take place as soon as possible," Mr Botha said.

Such an election was, however, now undesirable and impracticable for the following reasons

- There was uncertainty about the international negotiations —
- None of the internal political parties seemed ready for an internal election at short notice
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drought — "the worst  
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Most observers in  
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 of the Western Contact  
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 southern region.

They conclude from

the Prime Minister's  
 announcement that an  
 internal election will  
 be held in Namibia  
 next year.

The question now is  
 whether the DTA will  
 once again be forced to  
 backtrack on its earlier  
 pronouncement that it  
 will take part in the  
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The effect of protection was first to draw society's consumption  
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 before or society will benefit (If PPF shifts out)

This model assumes

- i) no transport costs
- ii) returns to scale
- iii) full employment
- iv) learning process (economies of time)

Whether protection is needed or not depends upon learning  
 process and the time involved, economies of scale and so forth.

Kb m 22/11/82

# 'Withdrawal demand won't end the war'

By IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Swapo last night warned there would be no end to war in South West Africa as long as Western powers "played Pretoria's game" and sought to link settlement proposals to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Jacob Hannai, Swapo's deputy chief representative for Western Europe, said the changes in internal rule in South West Africa and United States vice-president George Bush's exhortations for settlement linked to Cuban withdrawal "made no difference — there is no progress".

The Swapo comment reflected general scepticism in London and Europe of any hope of breaching the political logjam obstructing the path a settlement in the foreseeable future.

Mr Bush's tour of Africa and blunt statement in Kenya this weekend, that the key to settlement lay in the "parallel framework" of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and South Africa's exit from SWA, seemed only to have added to the logjam.

The only comment from the UK Foreign Office yesterday was "We have absolutely nothing to say".

Mr Hannai of Swapo said "The argument linking the Cubans to Namibia was invented by the Boers in Pretoria".

"The whole affair remains as before. We have never agreed to linking Cuban withdrawal to South African withdrawal. We don't

accept it now and we won't accept it in the future.

"The issue of the Cubans in Angola is completely separate from the issue of the future of Namibia."

It is understood that the Western Five contact group and other countries are discussing the possibility of having the Cubans replaced by a multi-national force, which would be principally African.

Reports from Geneva this weekend linked the exchange of Unita prisoners in Lusaka last week to hopes for a SWA settlement. But the Swapo spokesman dismissed this as "another Pretoria manoeuvre".

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's decision to extend the period of control of the Administrator General in SWA is regarded as a move to buy time — to provide the Big Five with more time to persuade the Angolans to accept the withdrawal of the force of 20 000 Cuban troops now in the country.

John Matison reports from Washington that Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, yesterday said he had no comment on the announcement by Mr P W Botha, that the life of the National Assembly in SWA would be extended by three months.

"Any comment will come in the context of the visit next week" of Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Washington to see Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, Dr Crocker told the Rand Daily Mail.

# STEAMROLLING OVER NAMIBIA

**WINDHOEK** — An internal election in Namibia next year is on the cards amid mounting signs that the Western settlement initiative has run out of steam.

The question of internal elections for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution for the territory, is expected to be a focal point of talks between Foreign Minister, P.W. Botha and American Secretary of State, George Schultz, later this week.

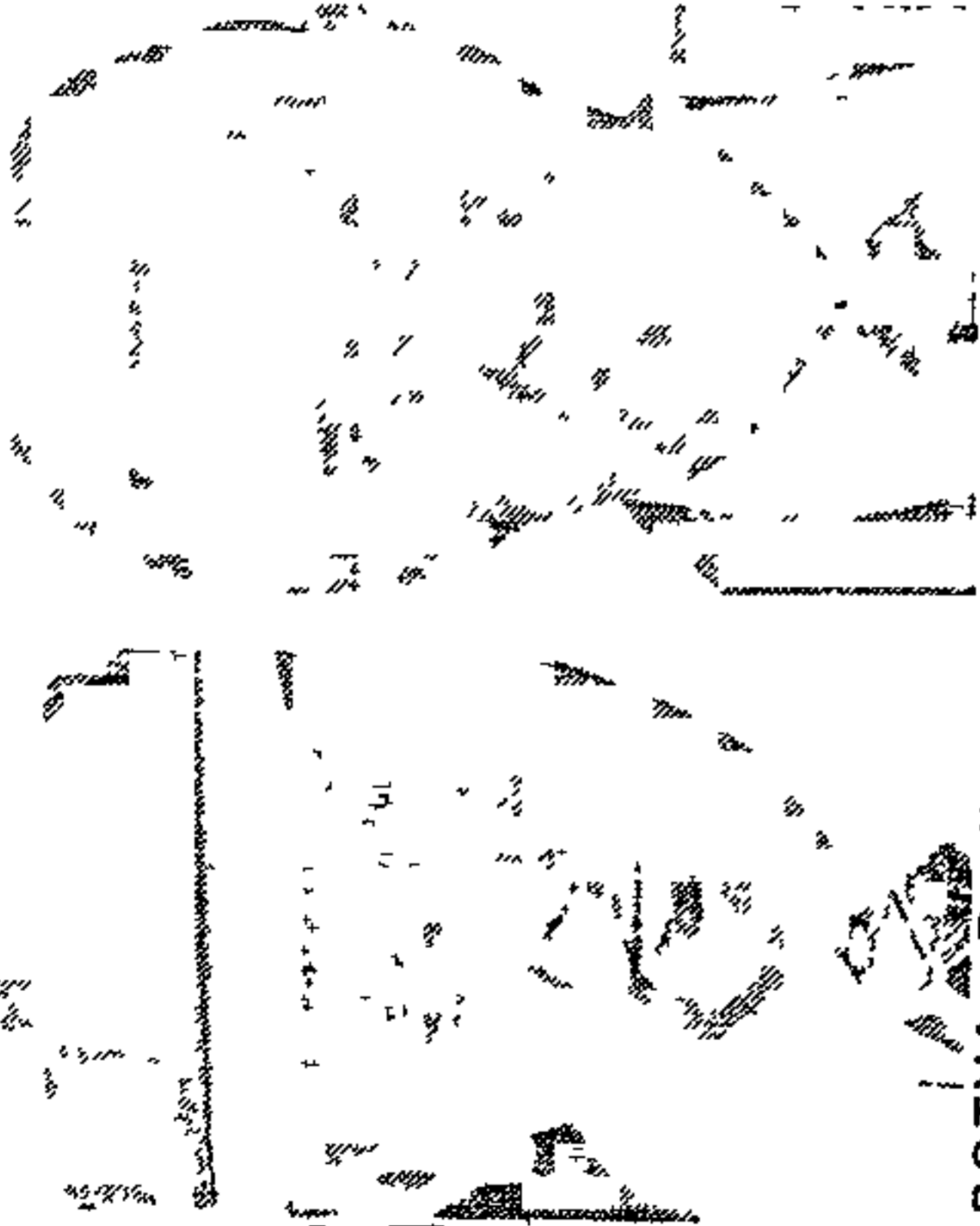
Informed sources say Mr Botha will try to get American support for the move on the basis that the Western contact group's constitutional principles — already accepted by Swapo and South Africa and circulated as a United Nations document earlier this year — would form the basis of a new constitution.

At the weekend, Prime Minister P.W. Botha, made it clear that internal elections would be inevitable should an internationally recognised settlement not materialise before March next year.

## PW holds the wheel

The Administrator General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, has denied that the Prime Minister and Mr Dirk Mudge shouted at each other during an argument at Mr Hough's Windhoek home on Friday.

SABC TV quoted Mr Hough as saying Mr P.W. Botha and Mr Mudge, the leader of the Namibian Ministers' Council, had held two sessions of "earnest" talks on Friday night to discuss the options regarding the term of office of the Na-



**BOTHA, Really in charge**

**MUDGE, Not really in charge**

## AG denies Botha, Mudge shouted away

ter national Assembly in the territory.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr P.W. Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, were also present.

The talks had been conducted in an earnest atmosphere and all the parties concerned had debated the matter un-

der consideration. At the first set of talks, Mr Mudge and the South Africa Ministers had discussed the possibility of an extension of the term of office of the National Assembly and Mr P.W. Botha had informed Mr Mudge of the actual decision, announced, to extend the Assembly's authority till February next year.

He was speaking in Windhoek after talks with Namibia's Council of Ministers and leaders of the territory's 10 ethnic second-tier authorities.

Mr Botha said he was extending the life of Namibia's National Assembly until the end of February to give the international negotiations on the territory's future a chance of success.

I can only foresee that if an internationally-recognised election does not take place, that an internal election will have to take place to elect proper leaders under new circumstances, Mr Botha said.

At about the same time Mr Botha was speaking prospects for an internationally-recognised election appeared to nose-dive.

- Kenya rejected linkage of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola with a Namibian settlement in the face of attempts by the American Vice-President George Bush to find support for the plan during a seven-nation African tour.
- In New York the United Nations began dismantling its team which had been on short notice to travel to Namibia if an international settlement was achieved and
- A top source involved in the talks with Mr Botha confided that the South African Government itself did not expect the Western initiative to succeed.

The simmering tensions between the two groups did not improve

at the weekend when the alliance in the guise of the Council of Ministers — was forced to follow the dictates of the Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Botha came to Namibia with an impressive array of Cabinet Ministers, top ranking military men and the most senior foreign affairs officials.

He also carried a grudge dating back to September when he and Ministers Council chairman Dirk Mudge were involved in a political slanging match.

In spite of the DTA's protests at the weekend Mr Botha firmly refused to discuss changes to the territory's interim constitution. Proclamation AG8 — widely regarded as the primary guardian of apartheid in Namibia through its clauses dividing power on ethnic lines.

Interestingly enough the DTA's five second-tier Government leaders, sided with the Prime Minister on the grounds that if AG8 were changed they would lose considerable power.

The result was that the Ministers Council had to accept the Prime Minister's terms and hold the reins of an unpopular government for the next three months at least.

This fact alone is expected to severely damage the DTA's credibility which is already seriously low.

Political observers expect the present interim government to be discontinued and power to be handed to the Administrator-General when the three months have expired.

Appendix.

Socio-pol

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was hammered on and brought to the attention of all. Money was made available, jobs created and thousands of Afrikaners were taken up in the civil and public services. They could overcome their poverty.

We have no direct representation in any government sphere, our plights are never ever directly represented at any government level and it is always a case of too little too late.

Measures are taken too to improve the conditions of those living in poverty but nothing is <sup>being</sup> done to remove many of the causes of poverty.

It is also expected that an internal election will be announced simultaneously

This weekend Mr Dirk Mudge told a DTA rally attended by about 2 500 people near Katutura We will never again accept a Government in this country which is set up by anyone else — only one which has been elected by the people

It we have an election we want to choose a body to govern in terms of its own constitution and not by one set up by anyone else

That constitution must be called Act Number One of Namibia and not Proclamation AG8" he said to sporadic applause — SANS

on poverty in South Africa.

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was hammered on and brought to the attention of

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thousands of Afrikaners were taken up in the civil

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case of too little too late.

Measures are taken too to improve the conditions of those

living in poverty but nothing is <sup>being</sup> done to remove many

of the causes of poverty.

# Namibia settlement on course — envoys

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Namibia settlement drive remains solidly on track despite discouraging developments this past week, Western diplomats say

They do not interpret South Africa's extension of the Ministers' Council as a deadline from Pretoria. Nor do they believe that the South Africans are any nearer to trying an "internal solution"

Quite simply they argue, the American Administration would not allow this. President Reagan's men have spent too much time and invested too much credibility in getting an international settlement for Namibia

The success or failure of the United States African policy depends heavily on success in Namibia

Old Namibia hands at the Western Foreign Ministries were not upset by the hostility that US Vice President George Bush picked up from the Frontline

African States during his safari.

In fact they were surprised that he was not politically mauled for once again stating that the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola was a prerequisite for a Namibia solution

They say the restraint shown by these States, which have always rejected any linkage between the Cubans and the Namibia settlement, was encouraging.

It indicated, they believe, a mood of cooler reason among the Africans

"We think it is a further pointer to a growing feeling on both sides that the other man's security considerations have to be catered for," one senior diplomat said

"The South Africans will not settle while

they feel threatened by the Cubans in Angola and the Angolans will not let the Cubans go while they feel threatened by South African forces from Namibia"

Privately, many prominent African leaders support the withdrawal of the Cubans. But it would be politically impossible for them to say so now. It would make them appear to capitulate to South African intransigence

Nevertheless they realise that South Africa will ultimately dictate the pace of developments in Namibia — spurred on by the US

At this time there is not enough military pressure to force South Africa to the negotiating table. Neither is there sufficient diplomatic heat to make the Western Five press the South Africans to go any faster.

"We believe that South Africa remains committed to a settlement. We, the Five, are still very much in the business of trying to get that as soon as possible," a European envoy said

"It is quite possible that three months from now, when Pretoria looks at the Ministers' Council again, we will be moving quite quickly down the road"

Veterans of this six-year diplomatic marathon are hoping for a calmer UN General Assembly debate on Namibia this year. South Africa can expect the full rhetorical onslaught

But the Africans are being urged to go easy on the Americans. A full tilt at the Reagan Administration would be unhelpful as Washington continues to carry the Namibia can for the West

(221) Star 23/11/82

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The situation

There is free entry of the monopolist is that there are entry into the market. This means that when the monopolist is making excess profits, no competitor will be allowed to enter the market in order to share his profits or to compete, that the monopolist. However, in spite of the fact that he is the only seller in the market, there is no reason whatsoever to assume that he is making any profits at all or even to assume that the monopolist will make super-normal or excess profits. There is nothing to prevent the fact that a monopolist can make losses. There is no difference between the short-run and the long-run equilibrium of the monopolist as illustrated in diagram 2 where  $P > MC$ ,  $P > ATC$  and  $ATC$  is not at a minimum position.

# Synod queries army's role in SWA

ARGUS

23/11/82

221

From Brian Stuart  
Religion Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH — The Anglican Synod has expressed serious doubts about the legitimacy of the South African Defence Force's role here and in SWA/Namibia.

The synod overwhelmingly voted in favour of the first of a string of motions centred on the SWA/Namibian war

The motion expressed "serious doubts about the legitimacy of a military system whose role is increasingly seen as the protector of a profoundly immoral and unjust social order in which the majority of the people suffer gross oppression".

Handed in by the Rev David Russell of Cape Town, the motion said the border war, with the grave escalation of violence within South Africa, showed ominous signs of developing into civil war

## Crisis of conscience

This, the motion said, meant an increasing number of church members were facing call-up and a consequent crisis of conscience "for reasons of faith".

The motion said "a vital function of the SADF was the protection of unjust structures" and this was a reason why "an increasing number of our members find themselves in a crisis of conscience"

Speaking in debate, Mr Russell, who said he was also liable for call-up, said he realised there were severe penalties for articulating these views, but considered it "critically important for the church to speak out and give guidance and direction

"The way to peaceful change has been effectively blocked. The President's Council has not changed this"

It was not an over-simplification to say that fighting for the SADF was a fight for the heresy of apartheid.

## "Fighting for freedom"

Mrs Sally Motlana, speaking against an amendment which would have deleted a critical paragraph in the motion, which did not draw a distinction between State and Government, said.

"The child that is fighting on the other side in Namibia is my child. They are fighting for freedom. The SADF is fighting for a white government against the blacks"

The Bishop of Lebombo (southern Mozambique), the Rt Rev Dinis Sengulane, said the issue was profoundly important as it went beyond the borders of South Africa



He added: "We have dealt with this issue in Mozambique — so many of our people fought in a cause which they did not understand.

**"Teach and inform"**

- 3) "We must teach and inform the church of the implications of fighting in a war — beyond merely national considerations." f life questions. It is my
- op: Mr E Gasa, a lay delegate from Zululand, said he must deal not only with a lack  
of did not believe "we have terrorists on our borders — also how much that survival can  
be if this is so the Afrikaners were terrorists when they fought against the British to maintain their dignity". n the following should be  
rais He added that "an un-Christian government was arming itself to the teeth to protect the privileged position of whites"
- a) 1 Canon E MacKenzie of Cape Town emphasised that the South African Police were often seen as indistinguishable from the Defence Force a small amount of lower prim-  
ary "They are both part of a violent, indefensible system," he said. proficiency in reading and  
writing),
- b) entertainment and recreational facilities, such as proximity to libraries, cinemas, bathing (including the sea and any swimable river or lake), beerhalls etc.
- 4) The most neglected area in this survey is that of current facilities and services. In addition to assessing the present conditions of those asked under "Conditions on arrival" (water, latrines, roads, buses, taxis, fuel, shops, schools, clinics, churches, local authority/police, other), the following should be determined:
- a) the accesability of the above,  
b) an estimate should be made by the interviewers of the adequacy of the above, both in terms of quality as well as whether they are sufficient in number to meet the needs of the population,  
c) improvements made by the authorities as well as planned by them,  
d) accessability of a post office and telephone, as well as a bank or building society,  
e) fire-fighting facilities,  
f) ambulance and medical facilities,  
g) rainfall and suitability of soil ~~for~~  
*the land for farming and grazing,*  
h) climate,  
i) crime rate,  
j) electricity.



The Bushmen often make use of a complicated hand game to decide who will have to do some unpleasant task. Here some of the soldiers at Omega base in western Caprivi demonstrate how it is played.

pressing ahead with plans to establish Omega as a town in its own right so that if South Africa was to withdraw from Namibia, the Bushmen at Omega could continue to live there.

There is one large shop at Omega run by the military authorities. This is now being offered to private enterprise on a tender basis, as the army continues its attempts gradually to disengage from non-military activities at the base.

Cmdt Botes estimated a monthly cash flow at the base of about R300 000. This year's military expenditure at Omega is expected to be about R175 million.

"We want private investment here, private companies and we also want greater involvement from the public sector," he says.

"I suppose you could say it is all part of a programme to phase out army involvement in the non-military sphere."

problem where Bushmen have encountered a cash economy.

Commandant Botes says each soldier is limited to the number of beers he may buy each day.

The question remains, however,

whether it is necessary to involve these people in the bush war. What is their future once the South African army withdraws from Namibia?

Major-General Charles Lloyd, officer commanding the territory force,

told a medals parade at the base that Omega played an important role in preventing infiltration from Angola into Namibia and Botswana.

"Battalion 201 is a key unit in the territory force, and South

West Africa will always need an army.

"Without Battalion 201 or such an army, there can be no talk of a safe and stable state in southern Africa," he said.

General Lloyd said the territory force was

industry.

He can thus set the price-quantity combination

that suits him best. The monopolist is faced with

rising marginal cost curves. The reason for this is the

factor price effect. Beyond a certain point, any increase

in output will require increasing amounts of inputs &

since the monopolist is the industry himself, the factor

price effect falls solely on his shoulder. Thus he will

limit his production to a point.

Since he limits production, consumers are forced to

pay higher prices as a result. By limiting production,

his results in excess capacity since resources are not

being fully employed.

There is also an efficiency loss, since the monopolist by

reducing output & raising the price, loses out on market

production, he would have incurred at lower price

5a

(221) Rbm 25/11/82

# SWA inquest courts told of 4 killings

**WINDHOEK** — Swapo insurgents had killed a Kavango politician and his policeman acquaintance, a farm labourer and a shopkeeper, three separate inquest hearings in South West Africa were told yesterday.

In Rundu, an inquest court heard how two strange men wearing camouflage uniforms had killed politician Mr Stephanus Raphael, 27, and his policeman neighbour, Mr Rudolf Musisi, 30 in front of Mr Raphael's wife on May 29.

At another hearing in Rundu, an inquest court heard how a Kavango labourer, Mr Lukas Hausiku, 32, had been shot by Swapo insurgents while running away on July 8 this year.

Also in Rundu, another hearing heard now a shopkeeper, Mr Johannes Sikeso, 32, had died after Swapo insurgents had looted his shop and abducted him.

In the first incident, Mr Raphael's father, Mr Raphael Hangura, 50, said in a sworn statement two men in camou-

flage uniform had arrived at the kraal and ordered Mr Musisi to accompany them outside. Mr Musisi had refused — if they wanted to kill him they had to do it in the kraal. The family had fled into the veld, where they had spent the night after hearing a number of shots, and had found the bodies the next day.

Mr Raphael's wife, Mrs Maria Ndahama, 23, said she had been with her husband in a shop at the kraal when a stranger wearing camouflage uniform greeted them, and then ordered them outside. She saw two other men escorting Mr Musisi. The two men were forced to stand next to each other, and then they had been shot, she said.

The inquest magistrate, Mr A P J Kotze, found Mr Raphael and Mr Musisi had been killed by unknown people.

In the second incident, a worker at a military camp, Mr Hieronimus Mukuroli, 25, told the court he had been awakened at his kraal shortly before midnight on July 17 by an unknown man

He was taken outside where six other men armed with AK-47 assault rifles were waiting. The men had woken Mr Sikeso, and looted his shop. On the way to the river, the men had interrogated both of them, but Mr Mukuroli had been able to escape, although shots had been fired at him, Mr Mukuroli said.

Mr Kotze ruled that Mr Sikeso had been killed by unknown people.

In the third incident, a cousin of Kavango labourer Mr Lukas Hausiku, Mr Meinolf Haudindi, said two men armed with AK-47 rifles had woken him at 7am on July 8 and asked for Mr Hausiku. When they found him, they had taken him outside for questioning.

"A little later I heard Mr Hausiku screaming, followed by gunshots," Mr Haudindi said.

He saw Mr Hausiku running away and the men firing at him. Mr Hausiku's body was found later. Mr Kotze ruled that Mr Hausiku had been killed by unknown people — Sapa

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## DTA worker shot in Kavango

Mali Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — A full-time Democratic Turnhalle Alliance organiser, Mr Stephanus Raphael, was shot dead by unknown people in camouflage dress in the Western Kavango in May this year after he told them that he worked for a mining company.

This emerged from an inquest file at the Rundu Magistrate's Court. The inquest magistrate, Mr A P J Kotze, found that unknown people had caused the death of Mr Raphael.

Mr Raphael died from 11 bullet wounds scattered all over his body.

In an affidavit before the court, his wife, Mrs M N Raphael, said that on the evening of May 29 she saw armed men in camouflage dress shoot dead her husband and Mr Rudolf Musisi, another inhabitant of the kraal.

The men had questioned Mr Raphael, accused him of lying, then made him and Mr Raphael stand together before shooting them.

"I then knew that the people had to be Swapo terrorists," Mrs Raphael said.

Mr Raphael's father, Mr Raphael Hangura, said in an affidavit that he and his family saw two armed men in camouflage dress questioning Mr Musisi. He and his family fled and

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... the weather etc, that the farmer  
... learn more about the whole  
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prepared

# SA asked to end SWA logjam by 'goodwill move'

By JOHN MATISONN  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration wants South Africa to offer a goodwill gesture to help the US break the diplomatic logjam in finding a settlement for South West Africa.

US officials hope the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha, will give some indication of South Africa's reaction to this request during Mr. Botha's four-day visit to Washington which started yesterday.

Mr. Botha meets the Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz for the first time tomorrow and it is hoped a personal relationship will be forged which will play a major role in future SWA settlement talks.

The Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr. Chester Crocker, raised the question of a South African gesture the US can put to the Angolan government to revamp the SWA talks when he visited South Africa last week, officials said.

Dr. Crocker met Mr. Botha yesterday. Today is the Thanksgiving holiday, and no official meetings are scheduled. Mr. Botha will also see Mr. Lawrence E. Eagleburger, the Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Dr. Crocker and Mr. Herman Nickel, the US Ambassador

to South Africa.

Vice President George Bush this week completed a seven-nation African tour in which he publicly stressed the need for a Cuban withdrawal, but most African leaders and the Organisation of African Unity chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, rejected his statements.

Now the talks are running behind schedule.

In an effort to regain momentum in the stalled talks, Dr. Crocker has proposed that South Africa indicate what it would do to encourage progress in Luanda, US officials said.

US negotiators have not specified what should be done, but say this time of the year normally sees an increase in South African raids into Southern Angola. An offer to reduce troop levels or refrain from increased military activity would be signs of goodwill to which the Angolan government might respond, they said.

The US will also raise questions about human rights in South Africa.

Mr. Botha is not expected to see President Ronald Reagan. Mr. Botha last visited Washington in May last year, and saw President Reagan at the White House as well as former Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig.



# Two detainees <sup>(22)</sup> die in Namibia <sup>Stas 25/11/82</sup>

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Two men in Namibia's Kavango region have died in police custody after being detained under a security proclamation

Their bodies have been flown to Pretoria for urgent post-mortems

They were among at least 15—and possibly as many as 60—people being held in terms of

Proclamation AG9 by security forces in the Kavango

The dead men were Mi Jona Hamukwaya (32), a primary school teacher, and Mi Kaduma Katanga

The chief of police in Namibia, Major-General Dolf Gouws, said here

"We are investigating the cases thoroughly. If there is any proof of foul play we will take appropriate action."

All answers

Number

Number

Surname

First Name(s)

Date

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

*Section A* 2.  
EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	45	
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Examiners' Initials		

**NOTE CAREFULLY**

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

**WARNING**

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- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

**Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University**

**Never-never land**

FM 26/11/82

After a brief warmup earlier this year, the Namibian settlement issue is deepfrozen again — and it's likely to remain so until after the US election year in 1984

Events this week combined to crystallise the new state of play

- At the same time as he announced the new Administrator-General for the territory, Prime Minister PW Botha made it clear in Windhoek at the weekend that there would be internal — ie, SA-supervised — elections in Namibia unless an international settlement is negotiated by March next year. By now this is highly unlikely,
- The UN is breaking up its Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and senior staff are being reposted — though Untag is still supposed to be planning and recruiting for monitoring Namibian elections. Even Special Representative Maarti Ahtisaari may ultimately return to Finnish government service next year,
- US Vice-President George Bush said unequivocally in his winding-up policy speech in Nairobi that the issues of a Namibian settlement and of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola were linked. The US now pub-

licly supports SA's position that the second is a precondition of the first

Previously, Western Five and US spokesmen had described negotiations on the two issues as "parallel, a diplomatic concession to both SA and the frontline states

Bush's insistence on linkage is presumably at the behest of the State Department and the Oval Office, though whether the rest of the Western Five concur is more doubtful; their representatives are tight-lipped on Bush's line. He held to it in the teeth of unanimous opposition not only by the frontline states but by Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, who is generally sympathetic to the US.

In short, the US is giving every appearance of backing out of the Namibian impasse and wishing to leave the ball in the frontline court

Reopening the settlement process would be possible if the OAU or frontline states, in conjunction with others of the Western Five, could assemble — and pay for — a substitute force that would satisfy Angola's perceived need to maintain a line of defence against SA and Unita, or if an agreement between Jose dos Santos's MPLA government and Unita is worked out

This amounts to a resounding foreign policy victory for SA. Foreign Minister Pik Botha's talks with US Secretary of State George Schultz are expected to centre on how to get an "internal election" accepted. This was previously a diplomatic no-no. But SA pressed the right diplomatic button when it dropped the issue of UN impartiality and concentrated on the Cuban presence as a point of negotiation, thus finding common cause with the US

If at the beginning of the Reagan administration's term it had been suggested that the US would be brought to the point of accepting SA-sponsored Namibian elections (which Swapo and other anti-ethnic parties are likely to boycott), or that constructive engagement would have come to the point of choosing SA over black Africa, it would have been flatly denied. Yet, through the intricate and confusing negotiations, SA appears to have won over the US



US V-P Bush .. seeing it Pretoria's way



# NDJIOBA

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ARGUS 26/11/82

221

# INBTAAST

Pastor Ndjoba

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A former president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, has died in a landmine blast in northern SWA/Namibia

Six other people died and two were injured in the explosion late yesterday when their light truck detonated a landmine in Ovamboland near the Angolan border, it was learnt today.

Security forces had to launch a search for the scene early today after receiving sketchy reports about the incident last night.

The deaths bring the number of civilians killed by landmines in Ovamboland so far this year to 41 and the number injured to 61.



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unemployment. Phillips using his Phillips curve said that it  
did and that there was a trade off between reemployment  
and inflation

**Latest**

It is understood the latest incident also brought the total of landmine blasts detonated by civilians in Ovamboland this year to 36

The chairman of the Ovamboland Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said today he had been told the incident happened in north-east Ovamboland in an area adjoining the tribal region which Pastor Ndjoba headed

It is believed that another headman, Mr Timotheus Munoa, was among the victims

Pastor Ndjoba, 52, an opposition member of the Ovamboland Legislative Assembly, faded from national politics in SWA/Namibia after it became evident that he had little popular support among the Ovambo-speaking people

**Faded**

Pastor Ndjoba was Chief Minister of Ovamboland for almost six years and was known as an arch foe of Swapo

He became president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in 1978 after the assassination of the Herero leader, Chief Clemens Kapuuo.

He resigned the post on November 1, 1980, electing to concentrate fully on his position as chairman of the Ovamboland Executive Committee.

He lost this post, which he held between 1975 and 1981, to Mr Kalangula.

Pastor Ndjoba, a father of seven, openly distrusted the churches, mission stations and hospitals in Ovamboland, claiming they were sid-

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# Two men die in detention in SWA

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WINDHOEK. — Two men detained in Kavango in northern SWA/Namibia this month died in detention, the Commissioner of the SWA Police, Major-General Dolf Gouws, said yesterday

One had "admitted" he was a Swapo guerilla. Two Swapo raiders had also been shot in the area in the past two weeks

The detentions followed the increased presence of Swapo insurgents in Kavango, which borders Angola in the north-eastern part of the territory

### 'Nervous'

General Gouws said one of the men who died in detention was a school teacher at the Namutuntu primary school near Nkurenkuru, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, 32, who was arrested "in connection with information received" last Thursday

"He was taken to a police station where he was nervous. During his interrogation, he acted strangely and was sleepy. He asked a warder for some water, lost consciousness and later died," General Gouws said

The second man, Mr Kadumu Katanga, was arrested at Kakoro, east of Rundu, after security forces had seen him crossing the river from Angola

General Gouws said Mr Katanga had been fol-

lowed from the other side of the river by a security force patrol

"After crossing into Kavango, he was arrested and admitted being a terrorist

"He undertook to show us where he had hidden weapons in Kavango. He was taken to four kraals but no weapons were found

"He later collapsed and he died while he was being taken to hospital at Rundu," the general said

Both bodies had been taken to Pretoria for post-mortems and a full investigation into their deaths was being carried out

General Gouws said a dusk-to-dawn curfew was still in effect in Kavango

### 'Assisting'

Last week, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-controlled legislative assembly of Kavango asked to have armed men stationed in areas infested with insurgents

They also asked to be able to detain members of the "internal" wing of Swapo whom they suspected of assisting infiltrators

The only opposition member of the Kavango Legislative Assembly, Mr Cosmos Makanga, of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, who was detained for questioning earlier this month, was released two weeks ago — Sapa

underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, which pencil may also be used

Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used

Do not write in the left hand margin

BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
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4	5	
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3	13 1/2 / 25	
3	= 54%	
Examiners' Initials		

### WARNING

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# Two die hours after being held

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — Two de-  
tainees held for question-  
ing died last Thursday  
hours after they were de-  
tained in Kavango, South  
West Africa.  
The deaths occurred dur-  
ing a large-scale operation  
by security forces in the Ka-  
vango in which at least 25  
people were detained, most  
of them under Proclamation  
A-G 9.  
It is believed that the Spe-  
cial Task Force of the police,  
called "Koevoet", played a  
large role in the operation.  
Yesterday the head of the po-  
lice in SWA, Major-General  
Dolf Gouws, confirmed that  
Mr Jona Hamukwaya, 32, a  
teacher of the Namutuntu  
Primary School in Mbambi  
village, and Mr Kadumu Ka-  
tanga of the Kakoro village  
in Kavango died after they  
were held for questioning by  
the police.  
He would neither confirm

nor deny that the men were  
held by Koevoet.  
He said Mr Hamukwaya  
was detained on Thursday  
morning at about 7 and that  
he died at 10 30am. He was  
held at the Nkurenkuru po-  
lice station in western  
Kavango.  
Gen Gouws said Mr Ka-  
tanga was held at 10am and  
died between noon and 1pm  
on the way to the Rundu  
hospital.  
It is not clear where he was  
held.  
Gen Gouws said the two  
men's deaths were being in-  
vestigated by the police, and  
autopsies would be carried  
out on the bodies in Pretoria.  
A relative of Mr Hamuk-  
waya, who saw his body at  
the hospital in Rundu said  
there were nail scratches on  
his neck. A shirt worn by the  
deceased was stained with  
mud, while his tie had been  
neatly knotted in place.  
An unknown label, "Y O D",  
was attached to his body at  
the Rundu mortuary.

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body in power will ever voluntarily share it - and  
this may be applicable to the South African  
situation.

It may be argued that the establishment  
of recognized Black trade unions will act as a  
counter-balancing force to the power of the  
White trade unions. Yet it seems to me that  
creating Black trade unions as separate  
organizations of to White T.U. will only increase  
inter-racial strife and conflict. A Marxist  
view of the establishment of Black trade unions in  
S.A. would be negative. They would argue, that under  
the present regime, the leaders of a Black trade  
union that would be acceptable to the White government  
might not be the 'right' leaders for the trade union, in

# Landmine blast kills Ndjoba (2)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A former president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, was killed in a landmine blast in the Ovambo region of Northern Namibia late yesterday.

Six other people died in the explosion when their light truck detonated a landmine on the Chandelier Road 20 km south of the Angolan border. Two other passengers were lightly injured.

Security forces launched a search early today after receiving sketchy reports about the blast last night.

The deaths bring the number of civilians killed by landmines in Ovambo so far this year to 43. Altogether 59 people have been injured this year in landmine explosions.

It is understood that the latest incident also brought the total of landmine blasts detonated by civilians in Ovambo this year to 36.

The chairman of the Ovambo executive committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said today he had been told the incident happened in an area adjoining the tribal re-



Pastor Ndjoba . . . arch  
foe of Swapo.

gion which Pastor Ndjoba headed.

It is believed that another headman, Mr Timoteus Moonda was among the victims of yesterday's blast.

Pastor Ndjoba, Chief Minister of Ovambo for almost six years, was known as an arch foe of Swapo in his years of office.

He became president of the DTA in 1978 after the assassination of the Herero leader, Chief Clemens Kapuuo. Pastor Ndjoba resigned the post on November 1 1980, electing to concentrate fully on his position as chairman of the Ovambo executive committee.

He lost this post, which he held between 1975 and 1981, to Mr Peter Kalangula shortly afterwards.

221

# Death stalks SWA politicians

Staff Reporter

THE death of Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba in a landmine explosion yesterday was a reminder that being a politician in SWA/Namibia is an extremely risky occupation

When he became Chief Minister of Ovambo and again when he became president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Pastor Ndjoba replaced men who had been murdered. Chief Filemon Elifas and Chief Clemens Kapuuo had been close political associates of his

Though two supporters of Swapo were executed after being found guilty of acts related to the murder, no one was ever convicted of the murder of Chief Elifas. The second top Ovambo politician to be assassinated was the Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr Torvo Shiyagaya, who was shot at a DTA meeting in front of 1 200 people on February 6, 1978. Chased by the crowd, the killer was shot dead outside the hall by the Ovambo home guard.

Next to Mr Shiyagaya on the platform — and fortunate not to be hit as well — were Chief Clemens Kapuuo and Pastor Ndjoba. Mr Shiyagaya grew up with Swapo president Sam Nujoma and his eldest son, Oto, was reportedly a member of Swapo who had left the country.

Chief Kapuuo, president of the DTA and the leader of the Hereros, was assassinated six weeks after Mr Shiyagaya, on Easter Monday 1978. His death came amid bloody street fighting in the Katatuna township in Windhoek in which 14 people died.

Chief Kapuuo was a critic of both the South African Government and Swapo. His death was a major blow to the DTA's plans to gain popular support at the expense of Swapo as he was regarded as a leader with genuine support.

Three more members of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly — Mr Paulus Shanuka, Sub-headman Erastus Shatuka, and Mr Paulus Heita — were shot dead in 1979.

Mr Thomas Shikango, the Ovambo Minister of Works, his two bodyguards and two other people were blown up when a landmine detonated their vehicle in January 1980.

All the major political figures assassinated in SWA/Namibia were associates of Pastor Ndjoba. In 1976, his uncle, Mr Elia Ueyulu, was the first senior headman to be shot dead by guerrillas in the war.

In 1980, Pastor Ndjoba resigned as president of the DTA when it became clear that his pro-Pretoria line was totally rejected by the Ovambo people. Last year, he was replaced by Mr Peter Kalangula as chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee.

● See leading article, page 10



Chief Kapuuo, assassinated in 1978

Chief Clemens Kapuuo, assassinated in 1978

# Ndjoba, 6

# others die

# in blast

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*[Signature]*  
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Own Correspondent

**WINDHOEK.** — The former president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, died with six other occupants of a civilian truck when it detonated a landmine in the war zone on Thursday.



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The blast occurred around 4pm, about 18km east of Nkongó, in northern Ovamboland. There were two survivors.

Pastor Ndjoba was the victim of the war in SWA/Namibia which has claimed the lives of two of his predecessors.

In 1975, the former chairman of the Ovambo Executive, Chief Filemon Elifas, was assassinated in Ovamboland.

In 1978 the former DTA president, Chief Clemens Kapuuo, was assassinated by unidentified gunmen in Windhoek's black township of Katutura.

Pastor Ndjoba filled both these dead men's shoes.

It took a SWA Territory Force (SWATF) contingent several hours yesterday morning to positively identify only two of the bodies.

The other man killed who has been identified is Headman Timoteus Moonda.

Only these two names have been released so far.

After news of the blast spread through Ovamboland late on Thursday,

the security forces flew a contingent to the scene for an on-the-spot investigation yesterday.

Pastor Ndjoba started his political career when he joined the first Ovambo Legislative Assembly in 1968.

In 1973 he was appointed to the South African Prime Minister's Advisory Council.

He was later unanimously elected Chief Minister to succeed Chief Elifas.

In 1977 Pastor Ndjoba became vice-president of the DTA and was elected president the following year after the assassination of Mr Kapuuo.

The DTA issued a statement here yesterday mourning Pastor Ndjoba's death.

The SWATF said the names of the other victims would be released after their families had been notified.

Pastor Ndjoba is survived by his wife and seven children.

● Death stalks SWA politicians, page 11

● Leading article, page 10

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troops, he said, would be reduced to a level of about 1 500

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola had always been a factor in the search for a South West African settlement -- as far back as 1977, he said

But the Cubans had become increasingly involved in the situation in the territory, until their presence was now a symptom of tension and instability

"The Cubans have made themselves more

### No secret

Mr Botha said the increased Cuban involvement with Swapo was no secret in South West Africa

The South African forces had captured Swapo activists who spoke freely about the Cuban role "The forces which are fighting Dr Jonas Savimbi are not MPLA but Cuban the main war is being fought between Dr Savimbi's forces and the Cubans"



2/1/82 (22)

# Landmine blasts Pastor Ndjoba, 8 others

WINDHOEK — Former president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and former Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, and six others died and two people were hurt when a vehicle detonated a Swapo-laid landmine in

northern South West Africa. The SWA Territory Force announced this in a statement yesterday. They said all the victims had been civilians. The incident occurred near Nkongo in eastern Ovambo at about 4pm on Thursday.

An Ovambo headman, Mr Timoteus Moonda, was one of those killed.

The general-secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal, said yesterday the DTA had learnt with "shock" of Pastor Ndjoba's death. — Sapa

# Botha jets home with fresh US views on settlement plan

WASHINGTON: After a series of vital discussions here, Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrives back in South Africa today with a fresh perspective on the Reagan Administration's approach to Southern Africa.

Mr Botha has already reported back to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, by telephone. He is due to speak to the Prime Minister again today. On Monday he will report back to his Cabinet colleagues on his discussions in the United States.

Few people will dispute that the situation is fairly critical — that a Namibian settlement is in the balance and with it bilateral relations between South Africa and the Western superpower.

So, how stand relations between the United States and South Africa?

The answer — what there is of it — must be pieced together from Mr Botha's impromptu press conference at the State Department on Friday from the briefing on Friday afternoon by a senior State Department official and from Mr Botha's later discussion with representatives of the South African media in Washington.

Because a Namibian settlement is pivotal to future relations between South Africa and the United States, most of the questions to Mr Botha and the State Department's spokesman centered on Namibia — and the Cuban troop issue which is currently blocking further progress towards an internationally recognised settlement.

Both Mr Botha and the State Department senior official denied that there was an impasse in the search for a settlement.

Mr Botha went further, telling media representatives at the State Department "I think the American Government has a real chance of achieving an internationally-acceptable solution in Namibia."

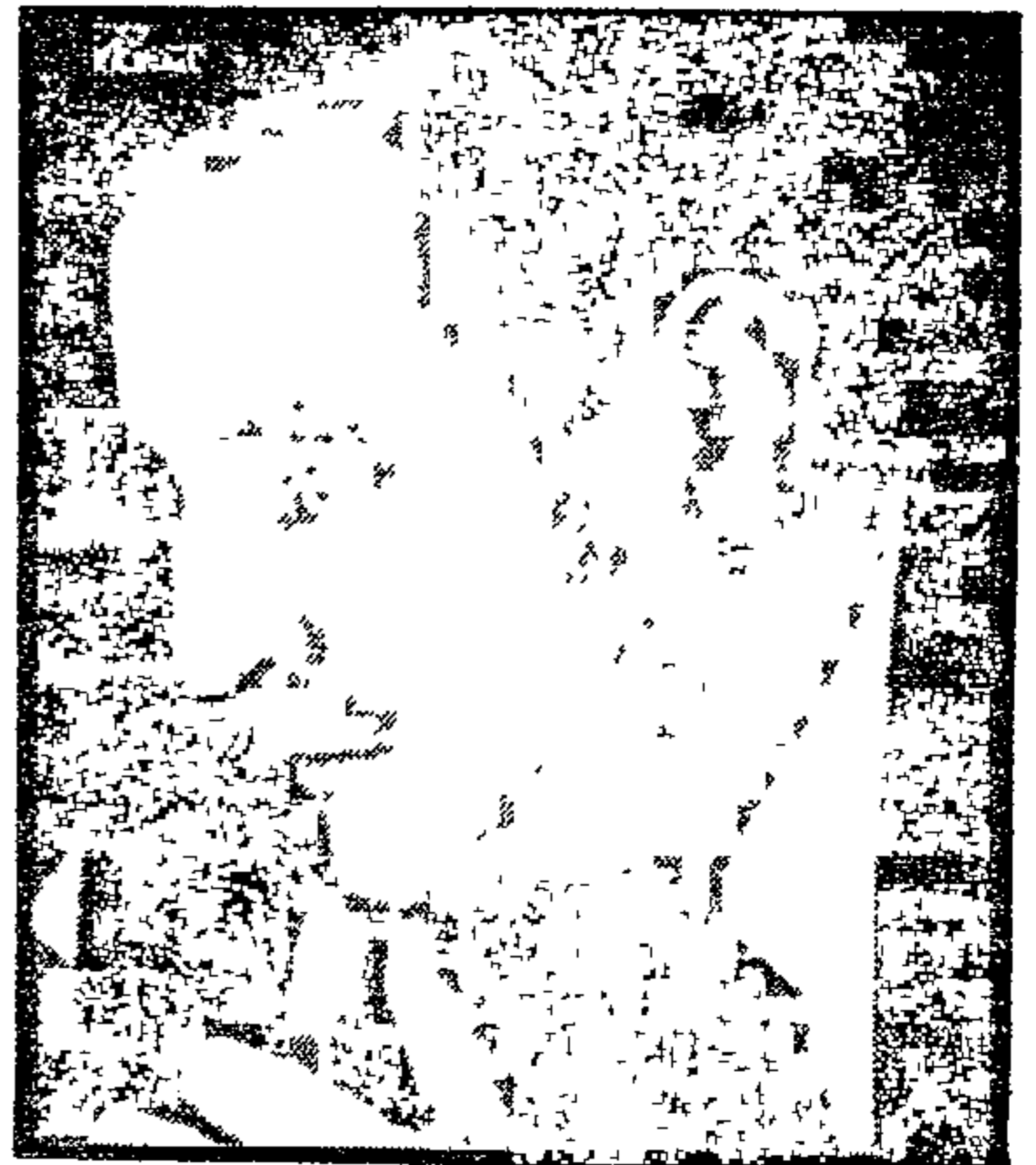
Later he told South African media representatives that he believed the United States was making progress towards a basis on which a settlement could be found.

"They have not overcome all the difficulties but nothing has happened which precludes a settlement. I am not saying that formidable obstacles do not remain, only that nothing appears insurmountable right now," he said.

The most formidable of the obstacles which remain is obviously the presence in Angola of between 25 000 and 30 000 Cuban troops — and it is on this issue that the current settlement initiative is bogged down.

Mr Botha was unambiguous about the need for the Cubans to leave. "We will not accept a reduction in Cuban troops. We want a Cuban troop withdrawal. It must be

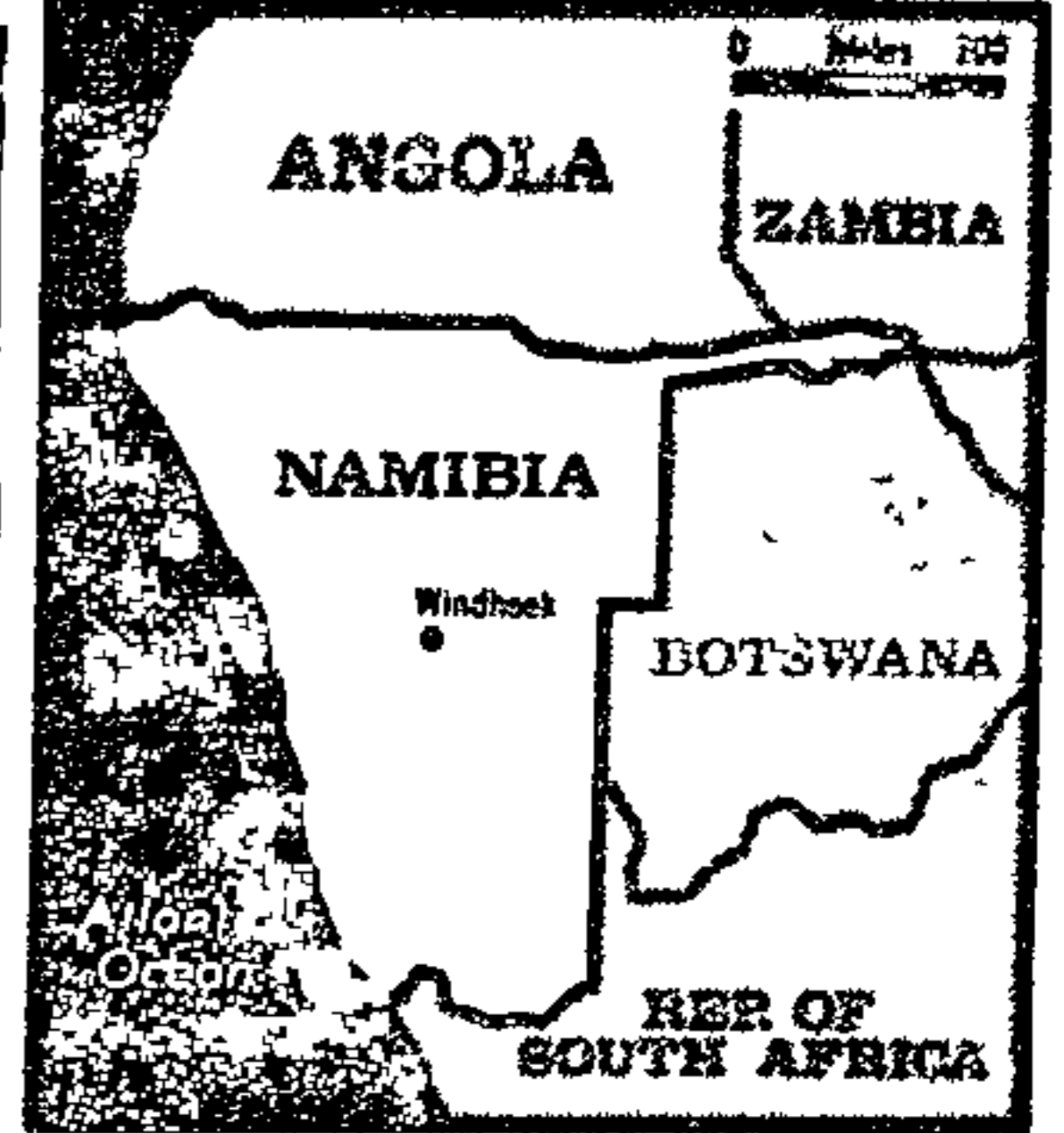
By JOHN D'OLIVEIRA



PIK BOTHA. US can achieve accord



Mr George Schultz



# Pik full of hope for SWA

*Handwritten note:* 221  
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synchronised with a South African troop reduction. Gentlemen, let us be very clear on these words. We want a Cuban troop withdrawal and a reduction in South African troops.

"It is like two water tanks which are both full of water and the levels must be reduced on a par, one with the other — except that, in the case of the Cubans, the tank must be emptied while in the case of the South Africans it must reach a bottom line of about 1 500 troops."

It is also clear Mr Botha reaffirmed to the Americans the South African Government's willingness to accept a Swapo victory in Namibia

provided it followed the holding of a free and fair election.

Mr Botha also spoke about bilateral relations between his country and the United States.

Bilateral relations is the polite phrase which includes the issues which still irritate some of the top men in the Reagan Administration and which they believe makes it difficult for them to justify their policy of constructive engagement with South Africa.

Issues like a passport for Bishop Desmond Tutu, visas for Americans who want to visit South Africa, detention without trial, treatment of detainees, influx control, movement towards a just political dispensation and other related issues

concessions the Government would like to receive from the Reagan Administration — some small, some fairly enormous.

Obviously nobody wanted to be specific.

However, Mr Botha explained "As far as our bilateral relations are concerned, this is a subject that will have to be handled in a delicate manner."

"The United States has, as a global power, considerations which it must take into account. It also has internal considerations it must respect."

"On the other hand, we in South Africa must take into account our own internal situation."

"Against that background, all I can say is that I believe there is the realisation on the part of

# Cuban troops becoming prominent in border war — Botha

From the South African side bilateral relations includes a host of both governments as to what the traffic will bear."

## Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON. The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here the involvement of Cuban combat troops in the Namibian border war was increasing.

Mr Botha told members of the South African Press, "They train them, they help them, they think for them ... they encourage them, they fly the planes for them"

Questioned about the role of Cuban troops in the Namibian settlement negotiations, Mr Botha denied vigorously this was an issue suddenly raised by the South Africans in order to ward off a Namibian settlement.

Mr Botha said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola had always been a factor in the search for a Namibian settlement — as far back as 1977.

But the Cubans had become increasingly involved in the Namibian situation, until their presence became a symbol of tension and instability in the region.

"The Cubans have made themselves more prominent ... they have come to be fixed far more permanently in the minds of leaders in Namibia as a force which has a direct bearing on the constitutional development of Namibia, almost as if they are dug in to endure a Swapo victory."

Mr Botha said the increased Cuban involvement with Swapo was no secret in Namibia.

The South African forces had captured Swapo activists who talked freely about the Cuban role.

"The forces which are fighting Dr Jonas Savimbi are not MPLA but Cuban the main war is being fought between Dr Savimbi's forces and the Cubans."



## to find a rom home

picture are three  
ctors employed at  
hospitals, a phar-  
and their child-  
From left, Dr An-  
Gaszynski and his  
Beata, who are  
Poland, of the  
Rand Leratong  
ospital, and from  
nce Mrs Suzanne  
ix, a pharmacist and  
husband Dr Gerard  
lix of the Paardekraal  
ospital, Krugersdorp  
four did well in  
English and Afrikaans  
with them are their  
children, Rafal Gaszyn-  
(5), his sister Dorota  
(5), and Guillaume  
lix (5). Thirty other  
grants including  
Lands, Portuguese  
Britons, qualified  
one of the lar

## Car knocks down road runner

The biggest problem  
facing South African  
road racing — huge  
fields running along  
busy roads was  
brought sharply into  
focus yesterday when  
an athlete competing in  
the Vital 32 km event  
was taken to hospital  
with a broken leg after  
being knocked down by  
a car

Joseph Mohlankana  
of the West Beesfon-  
tein club was lying  
about 200th in the  
field of more than  
1300 when he was  
struck at the corner of  
Grosvenor and Main  
streets, Sandton

The organisers, Rand  
Athletic Club, had allo-  
cated two marshals to  
the intersection

## Dead detainee: family may sue

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The family of one  
of two Kavango detainees who died  
in Namibian police custody recently  
has asked lawyers to investigate the  
possibility of a damages claim  
against the police

A Windhoek lawyer said today  
the family of Mr Jona Hamukwaya  
(32), who died in a police cell in  
north-western Kavango hours after  
being detained this month, had ap-  
pointed a private doctor to attend  
the post-mortem in Pretoria.

He said a decision on whether  
or not to take the matter to court  
would be made once all the facts  
regarding Mr Hamukwaya's death  
were known

Mr Hamukwaya's body and that  
of another detainee, Mr Kaduma  
Katanga, who also died shortly after  
being arrested by police in Kavango,  
were flown to Pretoria last week for  
post-mortems by a State pathologist.

The chief of the Namibia police,  
Major-General Dolf Gouws, said  
today he had been told the results

of the post-mortems would be  
known only in the next 10 to 14  
days

General Gouws said that if the  
post-mortems showed any signs of  
foul play those responsible would  
be charged accordingly

The two dead men were among  
dozens of Kavango citizens detained  
in terms of security Proclamation  
AG9 this month in an anti-Swapo  
crackdown

A police report states Mr Hamuk-  
waya was 'tense and nervous' after  
being detained on November 18

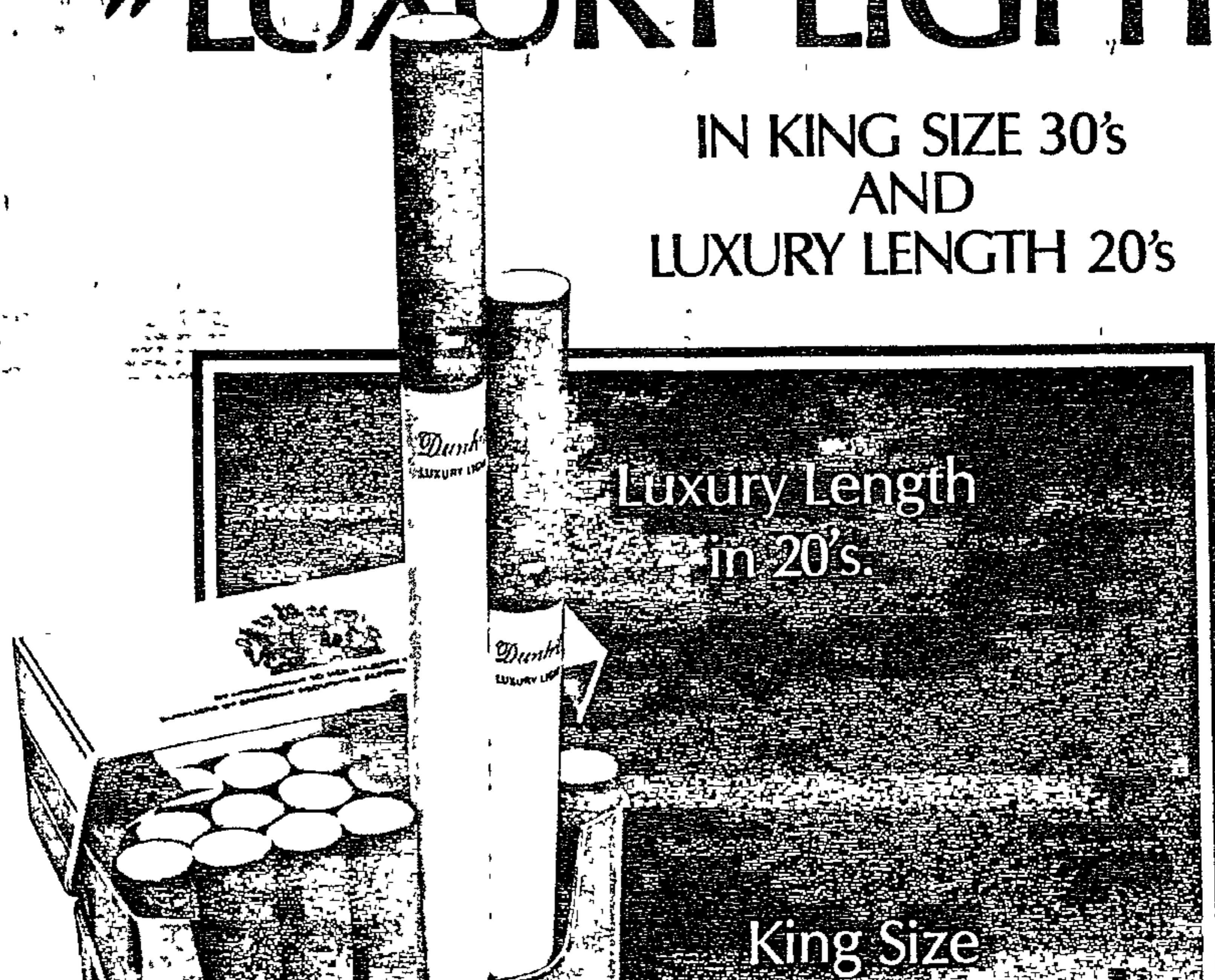
Another report describes Mr  
Katanga's death last week after  
police — believed to be the feared  
counter-insurgency group codenamed  
"Koevoet" (Crowbar)—had arrested  
him after he had crossed the Oka-  
vango River from Angola into  
Kavango, near Kakoro village in the  
north-east

According to the report, Mr  
Katanga admitted to being a trained  
Swapo guerilla and agreed to show  
the police the locations of arms  
caches

ALFRED DUNHILL, LONDON, PROUDLY PRESENTS

# DUNHILL » LUXURY LIGHT

IN KING SIZE 30's  
AND  
LUXURY LENGTH 20's



# Cubans

# the last

# issue, says

# Pik Botha

CAPE TIMES

29/11/82

221

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The chances of an agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola were "50 percent plus" — but the implementation of the plan, particularly in the light of a new leader in the Soviet Union, could cause problems, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a four-day visit to the United States for talks with US Government officials, Mr Botha said Cuban withdrawal was the "main outstanding element" holding up a settlement in SWA/Namibia. After that there appeared to be no further "insurmountable" obstacles.

"There are a number of matters connected with phase two which will then still have to be sorted out, but I believe once you have a firm agreement and a programme on Cuban withdrawal then the outstanding issues, in our opinion, would be speedily settled," he said.

### Progress

Mr Botha said the fact that the US plan for Cuban withdrawal had not been "shot down" and was still being discussed by those involved despite public rhetoric by some of them, proved that progress towards a settlement was being made.

But Mr Botha indicated that he believed the Unita issue and the attitude of the new Soviet leader might cause problems.

tation could be difficult

The Soviet Union might view the withdrawal of Cubans as an humiliation and its attitude to such a move was an unknown factor but was very important to keep in mind, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha confirmed that US and South African governments were looking at the possibility of a phased Cuban withdrawal to coincide with a phased pull-back of South Africa troops as provided for in United Nations Resolution 435.

"It must be seen against the background of what we have in mind as a package deal," he said.

There first had to be a firm agreement indicating

details of when the withdrawal would start, the number of troops involved in each phase, when the withdrawal would be implemented, when each phase would be concluded, and when the last phase would be concluded.

"South African troops are not required to reduce their numbers unless there is complete visible peace in the territory, and they will not reduce in numbers unless the Cubans are withdrawn," Mr Botha said.

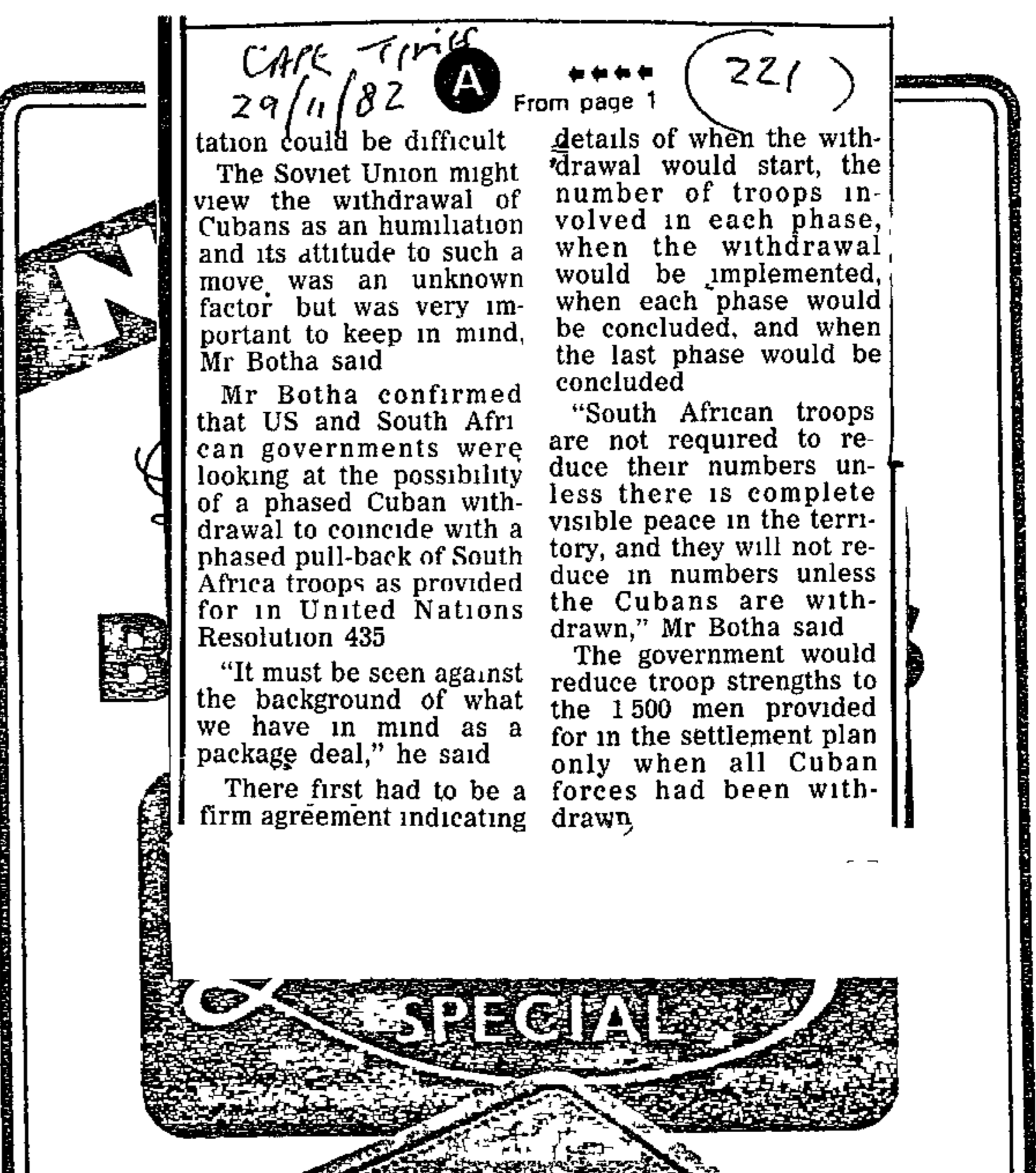
The government would reduce troop strengths to the 1500 men provided for in the settlement plan only when all Cuban forces had been withdrawn.

CAPE TIMES  
29/11/82

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From page 1

221



an obstacle at the  
Report, page 2  
Picture Dan Bosman

200 go  
her



Prince Andrew

with his girlfriends  
● A feature called "Super Heroes", starring Iron Man, is being shown at Cape Town cinemas. The 25 minute short, described as being "straightforward" and a "fairytale", was not at all like the erotic one seen recently, a spokesman said last night.

and fails

# ESQUA, Pik I

Own Corre

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The chance of withdrawal from Angola were "50 per cent" if the Soviet Union, could cause problems, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

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### Progress

Mr Botha said the fact that the US plan for Cuban withdrawal had not been "shot down" and was still being discussed by those involved despite public rhetoric by some of them, proved that progress towards a settlement was being made.

But Mr Botha indicated that he believed the Unita issue and the attitude of the new Soviet leader might cause problems.

"The position of Unita is a very difficult one and is very delicate. I cannot say today how that will be addressed, but unless it is addressed I believe there can be no settlement," he said.

### Ideas

He said he did not know whom it would be up to to address the issue or when it would be done. He had some ideas on how the problem it could be addressed, but declined to discuss them.

While seeming optimistic about an agreement on Cuban withdrawal, Mr Botha said its implementation

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To page 2

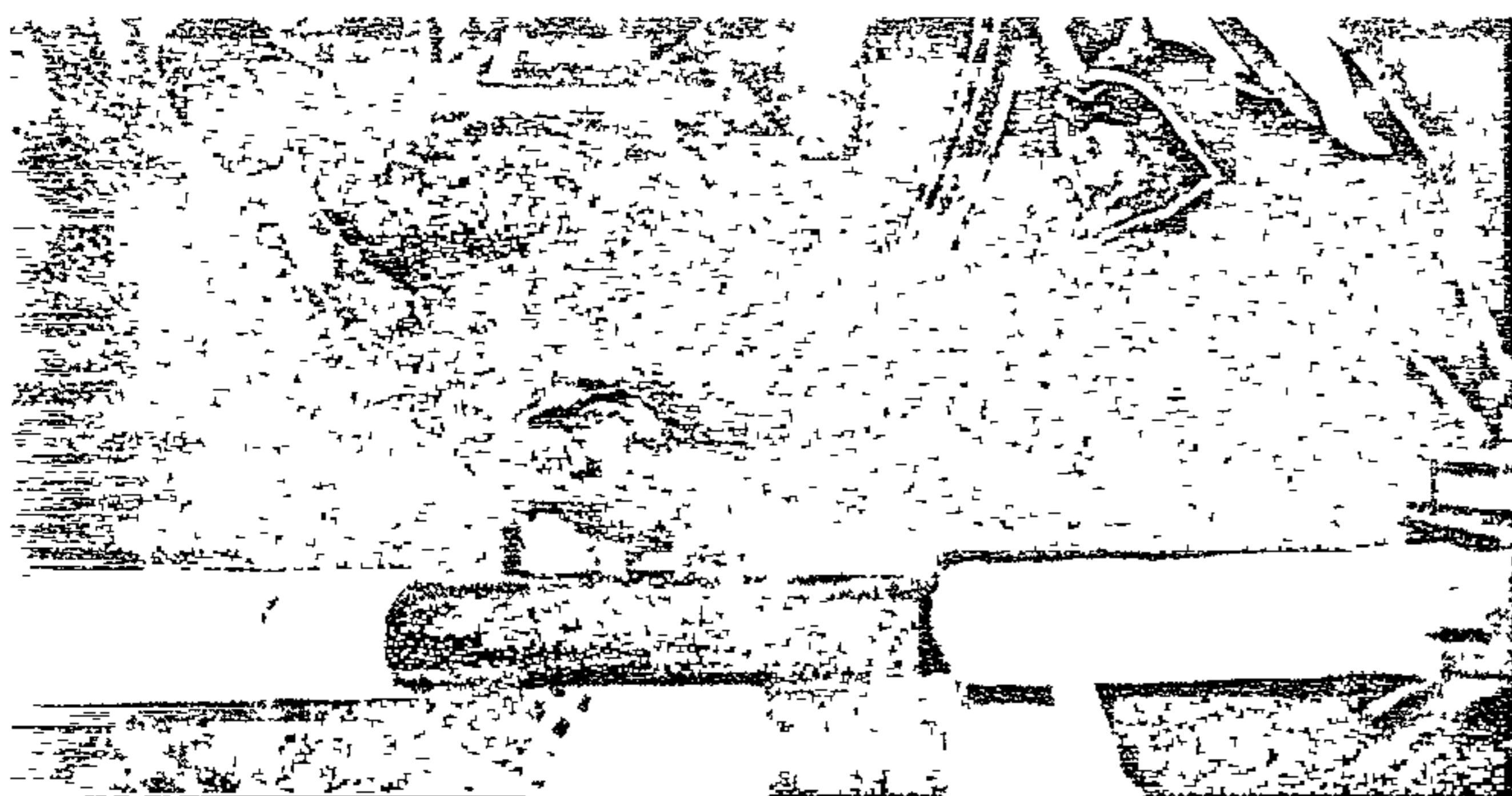


**NOV**

*Lux*

**BAC**

Mills Special  
is made from  
the finest and  
expensive tobaccos for



Rider sits firmly astride Irish Colleen as they fly over an obstacle at the Show Jumping Championship in Hout Bay yesterday. Report, page 2. Picture: Dan Bosman.

## Andrew and Koo go a-hunting together

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Prince Andrew and sex actress Koo Stark have been out a-hunting together, blasting down pheasants and ignoring the controversy over their continuing romance.

A newspaper says they were star guests at a ball at the Scottish mansion of the young Duke of Roxburghe and took part in a pheasant hunt the following day.

Detectives placed a special guard around the estate and other guests and beaters were warned to maintain total secrecy.

It was the couple's first public meeting since Prince Andrew returned from service in the Falklands war as a helicopter pilot.

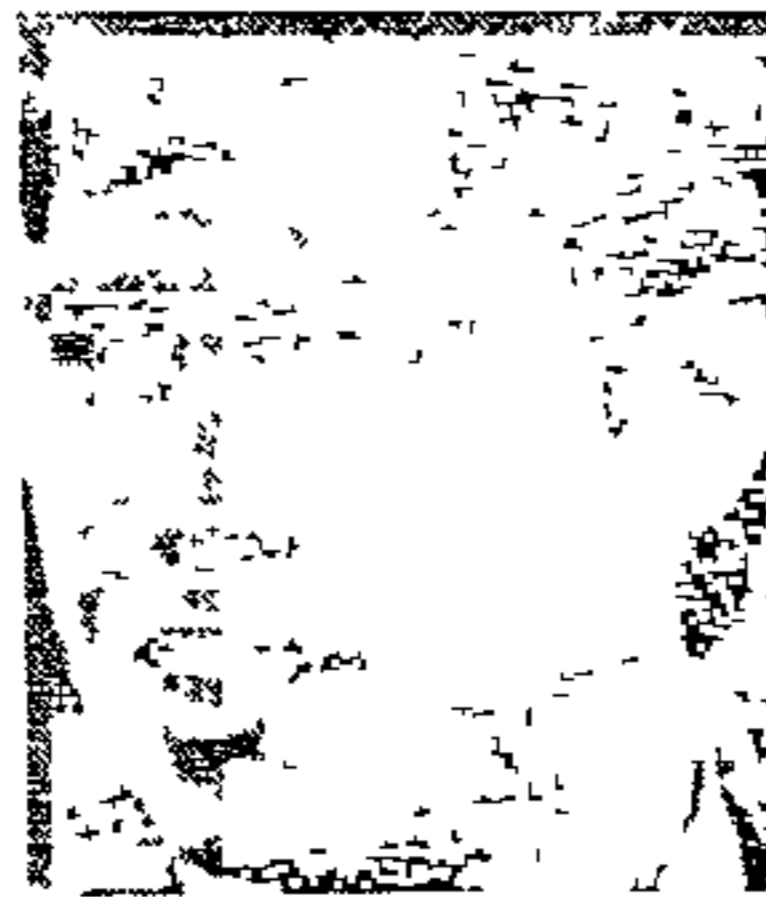
Their weekend together



Koo Stark

adds weight to reports that the 23-year-old prince is still besotted by the 25-year-old soft-porn actress and will continue to see her in defiance of the wishes of the Royal Family for the romance to end.

The prince is a close friend of the 27-year-old Duke of Roxburghe and has frequently used his Scottish castle to entertain his girlfriends.



Prince Andrew

tain his girlfriends. A feature called "Super Heroes", starring Koo Stark, is being shown in Cape Town cinemas.

The 25-minute short, described as being "straightforward" and a "fairy tale", was not at all like the erotic one seen by thousands at Sun City recently, a cinema spokesman said last night.

## Walesa sex-slur bid fails

LONDON — A secret-service sex-blackmail plot designed to discredit Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa has failed.

Colour photographs alleged to show Walesa engaged in romps with naked girls plus a tape recording were handed by agents to Poland's Roman Catholic Church leaders last week.

But the union boss, freed after nearly a year under house arrest, met Archbishop Jozef Glemp and told him "I will not be silenced by threats".

Walesa smiled broadly as he left the bishop's palace. He was cheered by a crowd of supporters and handed flowers.

Walesa, who has a reputation as a womanizer, has denounced the photos and tape as "wicked forgeries".

## in new UK spy scare

that the soldier had visited the Russian Embassy in London, possibly several times.

The soldier has been charged with "improperly carrying out his duties".

This latest scare follows a new row over security at

the House of Commons.

A burglar broke into a Commons bar on Friday night and escaped with 30 bottles of spirits.

Police are worried because they think the thief must have penetrated the security cordon and driven

in and out of one of the parliamentary car parks.

Tory MP Mr Michael Brotherton has already called for a top-level inquiry.

"I trust it will be investigated thoroughly so the public can be reassured

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Washington talks centre on Namibia

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(221)

# Pik spells out peace chances

P.T.O





Mr P. W. Botha (left) shakes hands with the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, before their talks in Washington on Friday.

internationally acceptable solution in Namibia

Later he told South African media representatives that he believed the US was making progress towards a basis on which a settlement could be found

"They have not overcome all the difficulties but nothing has happened which precludes a settlement I am not saying that formidable obstacles do not remain, only that nothing appears insurmountable right now," he said

The most formidable of the obstacles is the presence in Angola of between 25 000 and 30 000 Cuban troops

Mr Botha was clear about the need for the Cubans to leave "We

will not accept a reduction in Cuban troops We want a Cuban troop withdrawal It must be synchronised with a South African troop reduction

"Gentlemen, let us be very clear on these words We want a Cuban troop withdrawal and a reduction in South African troops"

It is also clear Mr Botha reaffirmed to the Americans the South African Government's willingness to accept a Swapo victory in Namibia provided it followed the holding of a free and fair election

Mr Botha also spoke about bilateral relations

"Bilateral relations" is the polite phrase which includes the issues which still irritate some of the top

men in the Reagan Administration and which they believe makes it difficult for them to justify their policy of constructive engagement with South Africa

These issues include those of a passport for Bishop Desmond Tutu, visas for Americans who want to visit South Africa, detention without trial, treatment of detainees, influx control, movement towards a just political dispensation

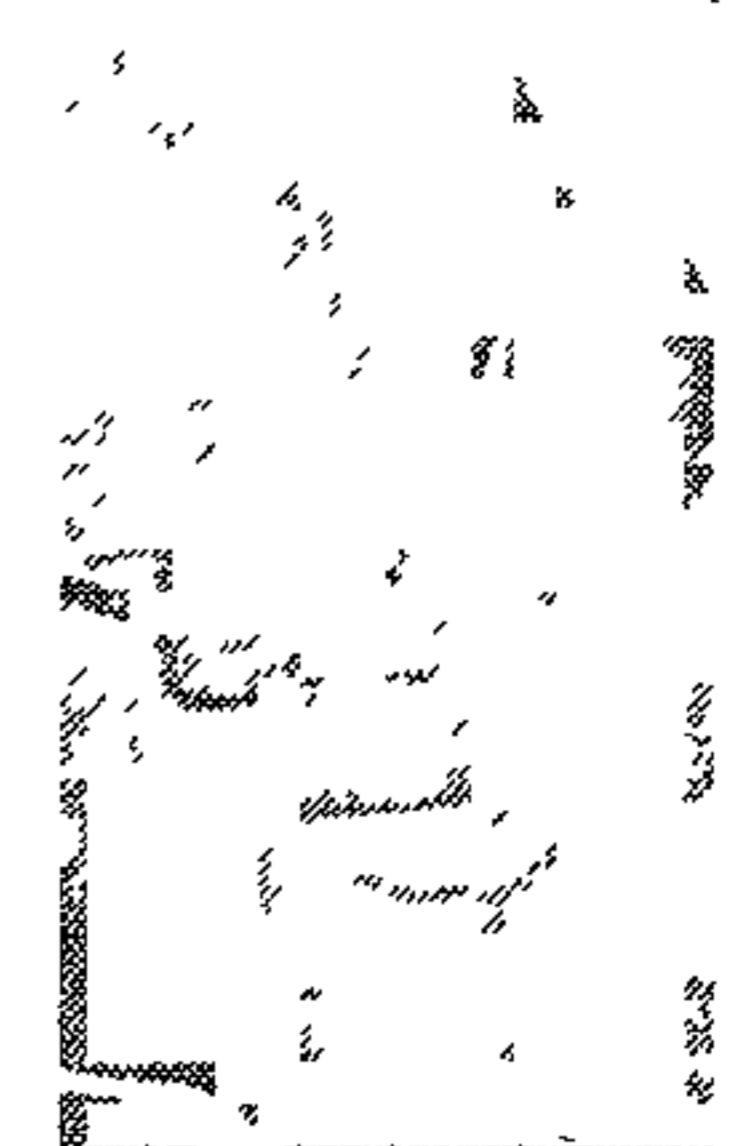
From the South African side bilateral relations include a host of concessions the Government would like to receive from the Reagan Administration — some small, some enormous

Mr Botha explained: "As far as our bilateral relations are concerned the United States has, as a global power, consideration which it must take into account. It also has internal considerations it must respect

"On the other hand, we in South Africa must take into account our own internal situation. All I can say is that I believe there is the realisation on the part of both governments as to what the traffic will bear"



Mr P. W. Botha . . . report by telephone.



Bishop Tutu . . . passport refusal an issue.

There was a better than 50 percent chance that agreement would be reached on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola to facilitate a Namibian settlement, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr P. W. Botha, said last night

At a Press conference on his return to South Africa after talks with the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and other top State Department officials, Mr Botha stressed that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was the major stumbling block for a Namibian settlement despite what he called severe pressure on the US not to link the Cuban withdrawal with the settlement

Mr Botha said the US Government appreciated the South African Government's reform initiative, Sapa reports

He condemned accusations by neighbouring states that South Africa was deliberately trying to destabilise them. South Africa was being made a scapegoat for inherent instability in those countries, he said.

From Washington John D'Oliveira of The Star's Bureau reports that Mr Botha has already reported back to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha by telephone. Today he will report back to Cabinet colleagues

From Mr Botha's impromptu Press conference at the State Department on Friday, from the briefing on Friday afternoon by a senior State Department official and from Mr Botha's later discussion with representatives of the South African media in Washington it has become obvious that a Namibian settlement is pivotal to future relations between South Africa and the United States

Both Mr Botha and the State Department senior official denied there was an impasse in the search for a settlement

Mr Botha went further, telling media representatives at the State Department "I think the American Government has a real chance of achieving an

zed from the old ent Corporation the CNDC has investment of on in the Ciskei 00 jobs for (is- list of less than

About half of the CNDC-stimulated growth is industrial Dimbasa — a former 'resettlement' sium which inspired the title of the contentious film 'Last Grave at Dimbasa' — is the main centre of industrial growth in the Ciskei. It has 35 of the territory's 44 factories

Thus the Ciskei's hopes for providing work must be pinned on agriculture, where there are already grave problems. Most rural development plans are posted on decreasing the population density, but, with large scale 'resettlement' looming, the prognosis for the Ciskei can only be one of increased pop-

productivity. That, in turn, will mean increased dependency on migrant labour to South Africa — which, in another turn of the vicious cycle, will deprive the Ciskei of more able-bodied men and thereby add another obstacle to agricultural growth

destitute settlement of Oxton, to cite one example, is likely to see a trail of women carrying huge bundles of firewood to their tin huts from a nearby farm, which is rapidly being stripped bare. The women cannot be blamed "dumped" at Oxton, with their families Oxton is literally in the "bundu"

From the modern equipment as well as the agricultural and marketing expertise made available by consultants on contract to the government. But, admirable as these schemes may be, they are not in themselves an answer to the problem. Only 2% of Ciskei is irrigable. Irrigation can only alleviate the plight of a small number of people even if a count is taken of spin-off benefits for private farmers

have often described the homeland policy as one of economic decentralisation. what we are seeing in the Ciskei is economic marginalisation carried to the nth degree

economic scheme agricultural management hands of 350 'settlers' under are as of the land farm increasing without juices to rough that raffically

# Damara poll is crucial to Namibia

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The three-day Damara election which begins in Namibia tomorrow might resemble a burlesque — but its result will have a profound impact on the territory's internal politics.

On the face of it there are only two political parties wooing the vote from a 47 000-strong Damara electorate — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, represented by Mr Engelhardt Christie's Swapo party, and the Damara Council, led by Mr Justus Garoeb.

But the issue goes far deeper than mere control over the affairs of an ethnic group. This is a fight for survival.

The DTA makes no

secret of the fact that it is staking its national credibility on the result of the election.

"This is certainly one of the most critical elections the DTA has had to fight," says the alliance's general secretary, Mr Johan de Waal.

"This time it's the DTA against everyone else — and that includes Swapo and all the other anti-DTA groups."

It is certainly one of the more bitter political contests held in the territory — a legacy of recently uncovered evidence that the South African Government has been trying to strengthen Namibia's interim government by replacing apparently less popular DTA leaders with their ethnic counterparts in opposition.

Until that plan fell through South Africa was negotiating with the chairmen of five non-DTA ethnic authorities to take over from their DTA counterparts in the central government.

One of these non-DTA leaders was Mr Garoeb.

The DTA has sharply opposed these moves by South Africa and what it calls "The Gang of Five" claiming it still has the legitimate support of Namibia's electorate after sweeping to power in a national election uncontested by Swapo, in 1978.

This week's election will test the validity of that claim. If the DTA wins — which most observers believe is unlikely — the alliance could with some justification claim substantial support throughout the

territory, except Ovambo.

It would also force South Africa to reassess its most recent insinuations, that the DTA is not the most representative non-Swapo movement in the territory.

If it loses, its chances of success in the rest of Namibia would slump and South Africa would certainly go ahead with attempts to restructure the interim government.

Ironically, Mr Garoeb's Damara DTA which has been seen to be talking to South Africa is expected to win substantial support from Swapo voters and supporters of other anti-DTA groups.

Mr Garoeb's personal following is considerable. So strong, say observers, that recent evidence of corruption in Damara government

when he was in power will do only negligible damage to his reputation.

The DTA lost to Mr Garoeb in the first ethnic elections held nationwide in 1980. The alliance claims it could not devote all its energies to the Damara fight in 1980.

"This time we're certainly going to do a lot better," says Mr de Waal.

"In 1980 we could hardly hold popular meetings in places like Khorixas (Damara capital) and Kromasdal (Windhoek's coloured township). But now we're getting some pretty big crowds in these places."

The election has crystallised pro-DTA and anti-DTA political groups in the territory into clearly defined camps.

Party leaders like Mr

Barney Barnes (father of M. Kose Pretorius and Mr Hans Dargatzis) (Bastard) have openly expressed their up-outr for Mr Garoeb.

The Swapo party which is campaigning under the name Damara DTA, has only its fellow alliance parties for support.

The election has led to some blistering political attacks and a rift from some quarters and parts of the territory's media has become more apparent than usual.

The SWA Broadcasting Corporation openly runs political comment in favour of the DTA. Republiken, the DTA mouthpiece, publishes a daily news page nudging Swapo's cause at a R1 000 loss for each issue.

Hannes Smith's Windhoek Observer sides with the Damara Council with the words "Damara-speaking men and women smash treason and oppose apartheid. Kill the DTA next week."

You are in the unique position to deal a mortal blow to apartheid division and hatred. Smash the DTA now.

Political reporting relinquishes all semblance of objectivity making South Africa's media pioneering seen mild by comparison.

It is unlikely the result — expected on Monday or Tuesday — will bring an end to the squabbling. Rather it can be expected to fuel the flames.

Already rumours are spreading that the result could be rigged in favour of either party.

## Foreign firms 'drain territory'

By John D'Oliveira,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON—Namibia's economy was "profoundly distorted," with foreigners expropriating the wealth while the population of the country remained one of the poorest in the world.

This point was made yesterday in a report that will form the basis of a four-day international seminar in Washington on the role of transnational corporations in Namibia.

The seminar opened yesterday with statements from Mr Sean McBride, the first United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Paul Lusake, chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Mr Paul Bomani, Tanzanian Ambassador to the United States, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo's chief representative in the United States, Mr Justice William Booth, president of the American Committee on Africa, and Ms Jean Sindab, director of the Washington office on Africa.

It is being organised by the American Committee on Africa in conjunction with the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The report said foreign corporations in Namibia supported South African "occupation" and exploited Namibian resources for the benefit of shareholders in South Africa, Britain and the United States.

It maintained foreign corporations played an important role in "bolstering the illegal South African regime."

Fishing, agriculture and mining—the three main sectors of the Namibian economy—produced nearly 50 percent of Namibia's gross domestic product and 90 percent of its exports.

Most of this production is controlled by South African and Western companies and, over the years, the proportion of the GDP transmitted abroad has steadily increased.

From 1950 to 1958 17.2 percent of

the GDP was expropriated by foreign corporations. By 1977, a United Nations Institute for Namibia study estimated that 36 percent of Namibia's GDP was transmitted abroad.

The report claimed that, when it appeared in the late 1970s that United Nations-sponsored elections might take place in Namibia, the multinationals had accelerated production "to take profits while the taking was good."

It said the detrimental effects of the depletion of Namibia's finite resources by foreign-owned companies was exacerbated by a tax structure that favoured foreign corporations.

For instance, in its most profitable years the Tsumeb Corporation had paid no more than an average 36 percent of its gross profits in taxes—and had distributed 95 percent of the remainder in dividends to its shareholders abroad.

The Rossing Corporation illustrated these conditions most dramatically. For some years it was said

EDUCATION

# Namibia to get a varsity on move

Start 11/2/82

WINDHOEK — Adult education in Africa — often hampered by the lack of buildings and facilities — develops in a new direction in Namibia next year when the territory gets a travelling campus

Namibia, a country of 824 000 sq km but with no university, has developed its own answer to third-level education

The functions of a university, technikon, technical college, and teacher training college now fall under one umbrella.

Many of the territory's 1 million people are poorly educated, some not at all. School education is fragmented under the control of different education authorities, with black school education being generally acknowledged as far below the level of that for whites

The Academy of Tertiary Education is a local solution to the problem of providing adult education on different levels in a sparsely populated land.

It is an autonomous body started by the central Government, and is open to all adults, but does not boast a magnificent campus

It began as a single office less than three years ago. Today, with an integrated student body of more than 1 000, it is spread over seven campuses with a staff of more than 150

Its rector is a man who has a reputation in Namibia as a man of boundless energy and ideas, Professor Attie Buitendacht

"We make use of the resources we have here. This is a dynamic training centre for young and old in the nation, irrespective of colour or ethnic group," he says

If one wants to become a hairdresser, mechanic, teacher, study for a BA degree or learn Herero or German, the academy offers courses.

It has close links with the University of South Africa and runs degree courses in conjunction with Unisa.

However, many of the territory's people do not have a high enough education standard to register for degrees or to become trade apprentices.

From the beginning of next year the academy will broaden its scope by offering training in skills from the simplest level, so making advancement available for all adults

Various certificates, including the newly instituted National Education Certificates 1, 2 and 3, will be the goals for students

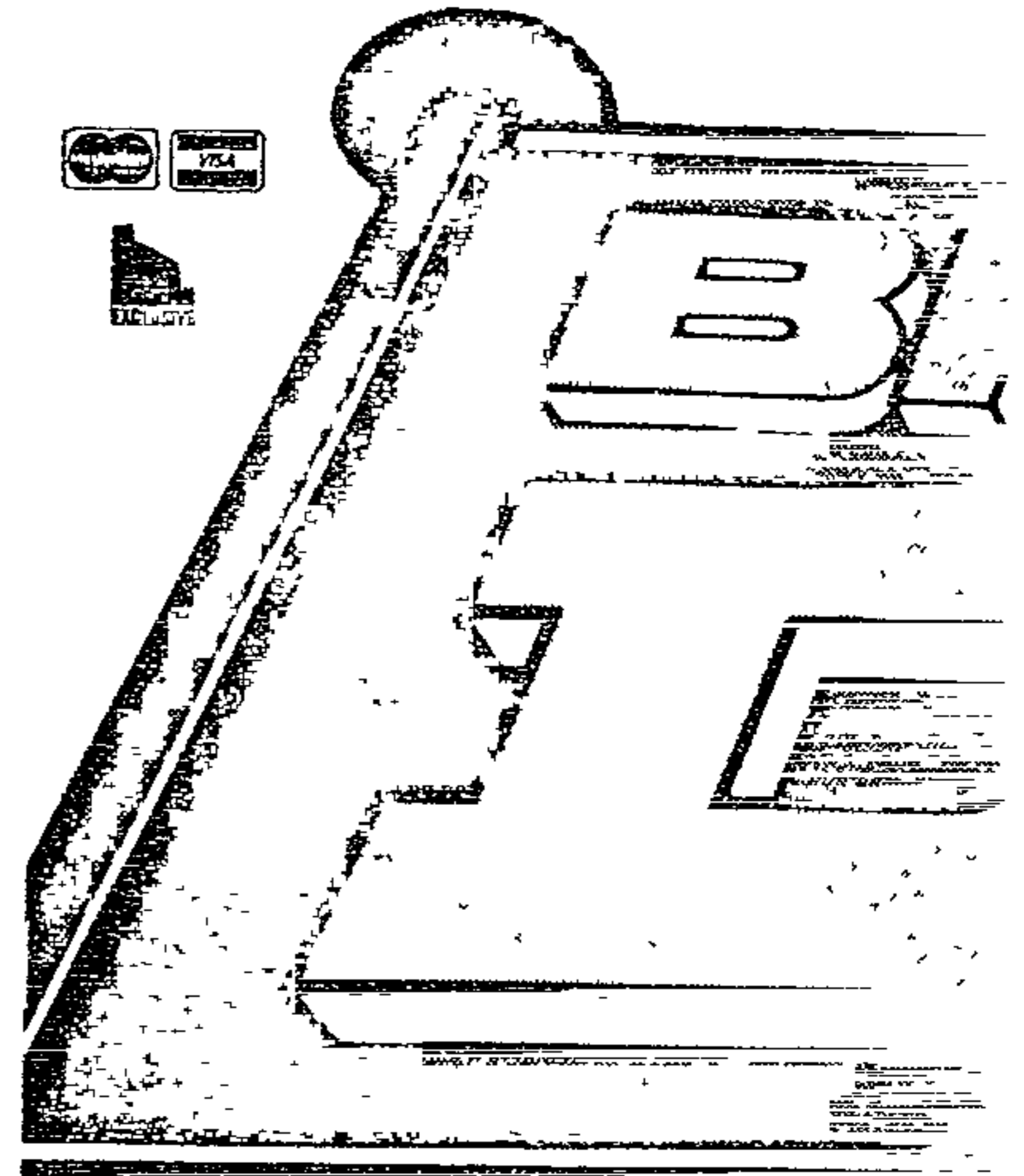
A garage labourer in Kavango, who has not a high enough level of education to become an apprentice mechanic, could learn about the components of vehicles through the academy

In so doing he would be increasing both his mechanical and language skills and building up credits towards a National Education Certificate

"Each person will be able to build his components towards his certificate in his own way," says Professor Buitendacht.

"We can't always get the people from the bush to the campus, so we are going to take the campus to the bush," he says.

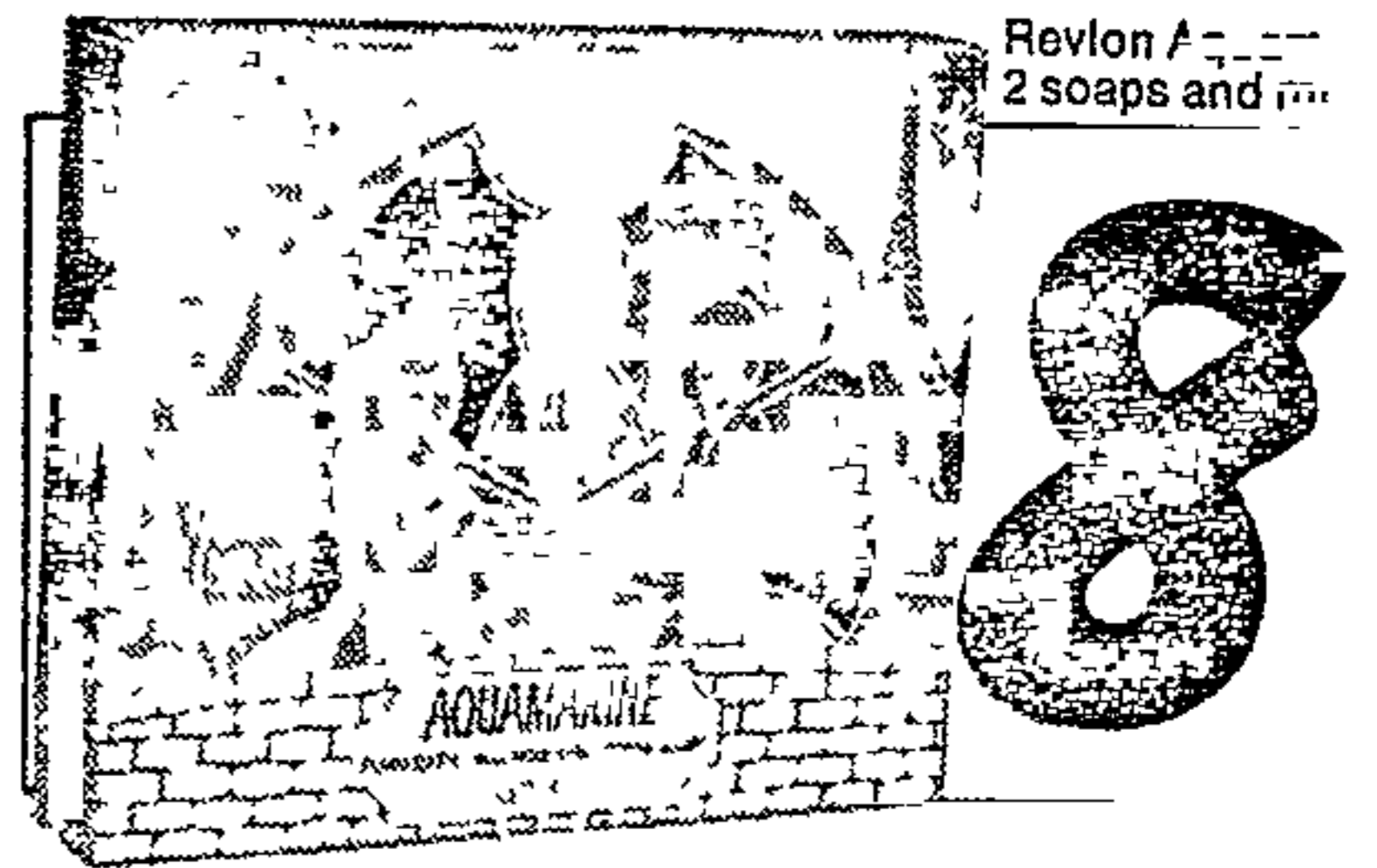
The lecturers can travel wherever they are needed.—Sapa.



## SACKFULS OF SUPER SAVING FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!

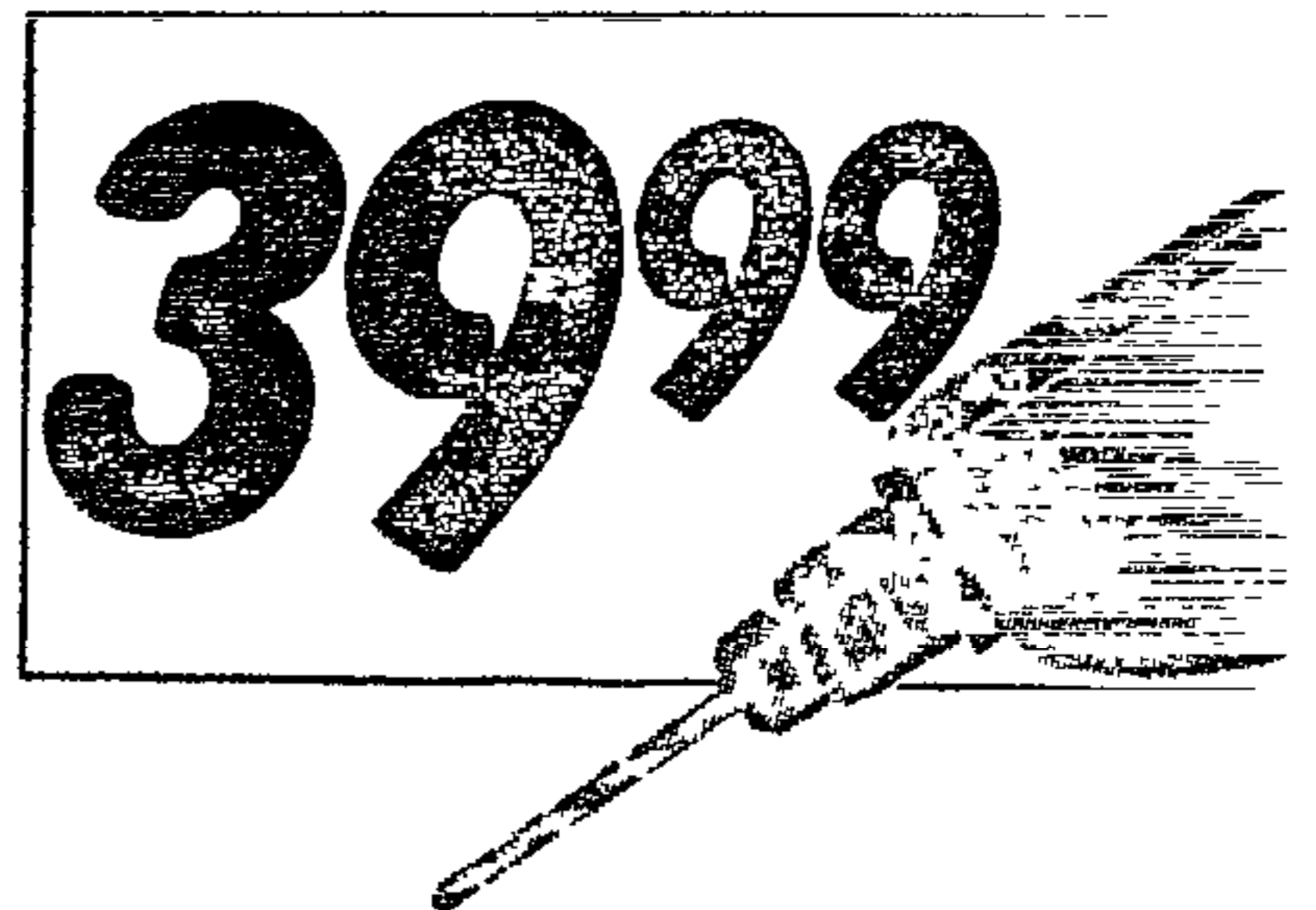
### REVLON SET

Revlon A...  
2 soaps and...



### BOSCH P1 HAMMER

## BOSCH



# Detainee beatings alleged

COPY TIME 1/12/82 ZZI

From KOOS COETZEE

**WESTERN KAVANGO —** Shocking allegations about the assault of two detainees, who died in the north of SWA/Namibia on November 18 within hours of being held by the police special task force, have been made by sources close to the two men

Mr Jona Hamukwaya, a teacher at the Namuntuntu Primary School, and Mr Kaduma Katanga, of Kakoro village, both suffered prolonged beatings with sticks at the hands of the task force, better known by its nickname, "Koevoet" (crowbar), sources said

Mr Hamukwaya was beaten on the banks of the Kavango River until his voice grew still while Mr Katanga was beaten unconscious at a friend's house, they said

## 'Police matter'

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force yesterday declined to comment on the allegations, saying "It is entirely a police matter"

The Commissioner of Police in SWA/Namibia, Major-General Dolf Gouws, said after reading the full text of this article "You know more than I know"

He said the police were still waiting for the results of post-mortem examinations on the two men to see which direction their investigation should take. The results would not be made available to the press, he said

General Gouws said he had nothing more to add. According to an earlier statement, General Gouws said Mr Katanga had admitted to being a Swapo guerilla

But according to reliable sources

- He was an Angolan refugee who fled to SWA/Namibia in an effort to escape the war in Angola

- He was very hard of hearing, making it virtually impossible for him to be a guerilla

- He did not hear the first shots allegedly fired by Koevoet from the SWA/Namibia side when he and friends went to cut reeds and wood on the Angolan side of the Kavango River

- He showed Koevoet his identity card while family in the Kakoro village told Koevoet he was living with them

- He apparently told Koevoet that he had a gun, but the same word is used in the Kavango language for "gun" and for "bow and arrow"

## 'Dragged by feet'

Mr Katanga was beaten unconscious by Koevoet members at a friend's house and the beating continued after he lost consciousness. He was then dragged by his feet for several yards

When he did not recover after water had been sprinkled over him, he was loaded onto a Koevoet armoured car which drove away, sources said

On the morning before his death, Mr Katanga and two friends crossed the River in a boat to cut reeds and wood. When Koevoet members started firing on the trio from the SWA/Namibia side, they fled deeper into Angola

Mr Katanga and one of his friends later crossed the river higher up, but they were greeted by Koevoet and assaulted by a white Koevoet member with a stick

They were then interrogated at a nearby shop and one of Mr Katanga's friends — the other did not cross the river — was left at his house

Mr Katanga was taken home where he showed Koevoet his identity card

Members of his family confirmed he was living there

He was then told to show Koevoet where the third man, still in Angola, lived. Two men were chasing him, beating him with sticks, while they were followed by an armoured car

The third man was not at home and the procession moved to where the other friend had been dropped. Mr Katanga was beaten unconscious in front of his friend and the friend's father, sources said

## Signs of struggle

Mr Hamukwaya was taken away from the Namuntuntu primary school after a convoy of five Koevoet armoured cars had driven into the school yard early on the morning of November 18. All four teachers were interrogated but only Mr Hamukwaya was taken away to the river

An inspection of the spot on the banks of the Kavango River where Mr Hamukwaya was allegedly assaulted showed clear signs of struggle

Several young trees in the close vicinity had been recently cut, and a freshly-cut stick eight centimetres in diameter was found a few yards from where the struggle took place

Armoured car tracks near the spot could still be seen at the weekend, despite the rain that fell in the Kavango last week

Several women, including the deceased's wife and mother, were fetching water in the Kavango River on the morning of November 18 when they heard blows and the loud screams of Mr Hamukwaya

## 'Screams softer'

After prolonged beatings the screams grew softer until his voice became quiet. A woman who ventured nearer was prevented by Koevoet members from seeing what was happening, sources said

A white man was in charge of the convoy and one of the Koevoet members was identified as Mr Johannes Kamanja Kautondoka

The next morning teachers were told by six men in a Koevoet car that Mr Hamukwaya was dead. One of the six was identified as Mr Jonah Ruben, a security policeman

According to sources, Mr Hamukwaya and his wife were also assaulted by Koevoet members on the day before his death. He was hit with machine-gun butts and she was assaulted with a stick

Koevoet members accused her of giving food to Swapo guerillas while one member incited others to beat Mr Hamukwaya, saying "all teachers are Swapos", sources said

The chief of the Kwangali tribe in western Kavango, Stento "Daniel" Mpasu, said in an interview he was forbidden to speak to the press about the deaths of the two men

He said, however, that he had complained on numerous occasions to senior officers about the treatment meted out to his people by the security forces, but when he raised issues they did not like he was accused of being pro-Swapo

At two recent protest meetings about detentions and the deaths of the two men in Kavango at the weekend, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, lashed out at DTA propaganda branding all people who were anti-DTA as "Swapos and terrorists who can be killed"

# Damara poll is vital for DTA

8 Nov 11/12/82 (22)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The three-day election for a new Damara legislative assembly in Namibia began today after one of the most intensive campaigns for an ethnic government in the territory.

Two parties are contesting the 40-seat ethnic authority — Mr Justus Garoeb's Damara Council and Mr Engelhardt Christie's Swapduf Party, which is campaigning under the name Damara DTA.

Swapduf, which has been the official opposition party in Damara politics, has had the full weight of Namibia's ruling DTA behind it, and DTA leaders have held about 60 public meetings since October.

Yet most observers believe Mr Garoeb's considerable personal following, and his par-

ty's closer sympathy for Swapo, will give the Damara Council victory on Monday.

Some political analysts, however, believe that the DTA party could win because it has not been in power during the drought and economic decline, which severally affected the north-western region.

The DTA has also had superior resources and media propaganda.

The election is vital to the DTA's survival, as it is the acid test for its claim to represent the non-Swapo vote in Namibia.

On the other hand, other parties in the territory would dearly want to destroy that image which has been built up since the DTA swept to power in the 1978 national election.

Damaraland is, apart from Ovambo, probably the region which least supports the DTA in Namibia.

The time is ripe for the sort of candid dialogue I have been privileged to experience on this trip. And I have learned a lot.

A top priority in our diplomacy is Southern Africa, where the choices between regional strife and regional cooperation are stark. The inescapable need for peaceful change is challenged by a climate of fear, distrust, foreign intervention and cross-border violence.

The United States is committed to the search for constructive change in Southern Africa. In co-operation with our allies and in direct response to the will of Africa's leaders, the United States has engaged its influence and resources in the effort to bring Namibia to independence.

We are determined to help turn the sad tide of growing conflict and growing tension in Southern Africa. We are fully committed to work for a settlement that will enhance regional security and assure Namibia's early independence on terms acceptable to its people, and to Africa and to the world at large.

Let me say that again. We are fully committed to an independent Namibia.

I can assure you that significant progress — news reports to the contrary notwithstanding — has been made. A year ago the settlement effort was relaunched with vigour. Since then the United States and its Western Contact Group partners have worked closely and intensively with all parties.

This past July agreement was reached on the principles which will guide Namibia's Constituent Assembly. Since then substantial progress has been made on remaining issues concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 435. We are close to agreement on implementation of the UN plan. We are confident that the remaining issues can be resolved.

From the outset of this Administration's

# Agreement close on Namibia plan

US Vice-President George Bush recently spoke to the Kenya Chamber of Commerce in Nairobi. This is part of his address.

engagement in the peace process, we have emphasised that there are vitally important issues arising from the situation in Angola which must be resolved if Namibia's independence is to be achieved.

For seven years Angola has been engulfed in war, its territory invaded, its progress toward a better economic future stalled. Thousands of Cuban troops remain in Angola. And the question is this: Wouldn't Angola and the region itself be better off with all foreign forces out of that country, South African forces and Cuban forces?

The history of foreign conquest in



Bush . . . a deep commitment.

Africa is replete with examples of armed foreigners who came with the professed purpose of helping others but who stayed in order to help themselves. The withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola in a parallel framework with South Africa's departure from Namibia is the key to the settlement that we all desire. In the final analysis, it is also the surest way to guarantee Angola's long-term security and independence.

The United States wants the earliest possible independence for Namibia. At the same time the United States wants an end to Angola's suffering, and to the dangerous cycle of violence that everyone sees in that region.

My government is not ashamed to state that the US is interested in seeing an end to the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. Our position on that has long been clear. Their introduction seven years ago tore the fabric of reciprocal restraint between the US and the Soviet Union in the developing world. Such restraint is vital if African regional security and the global balance are to be maintained.

We recognise that there will be no agreement unless all the parties know that their own security is protected. We also recognise that there will be no settlement unless each party is prepared to make the concessions necessary. If the challenge is accepted we believe peace can be achieved and a brighter future for Southern Africa can begin, and can begin soon.

In the search for that peace, the United States seeks constructive relations with all the states of Southern Africa. We are building bridges of communication to each nation in the region, including South Africa. However, we will not ignore or disguise our strong belief in the importance of justice and equality before the law.

Apartheid is wrong. It is legally entrenched racism — inimical to the fundamental ideals of the United States of

America. My own country went through the worst. Our commitment, believe me, is a deep commitment. America's history and America's future can only be understood in terms of our commitment to a multiracial democracy in which all citizens participate and from which all benefit.

The rule of law, the principles of consent and participation in the political process, and the right of every human being to citizenship which reflects these principles are to Americans, all of us, a sacred trust.

We will not betray this trust, nor can we escape reality. If there is to be security in Southern Africa, South Africa must be involved in shaping it. If there is to be constructive change in South

Africa, South Africans of all races — not foreigners — must be the ones who shape the pattern of that change.

The United States is working for constructive change in ways that benefit all South Africans. Our actions match our words as deepening involvement in expanding education, social and economic opportunities for black South Africans demonstrates.

We also believe there is a relationship between the security of Southern Africa and the pace of peaceful change within South Africa. We do not believe that the democratic process has been established. They are an essential framework for lasting stability. Experience in Africa and elsewhere clearly demonstrates that the abuse of power, the suppression of diversity and the denial of individual right only leads to instability and a loss of confidence at home and abroad.

# DTA in crucial Damaraland election test

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — About 46 000 registered Damara voters go to the polls today in the first test for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance since the party was recently reelected in the South West Africa National Assembly.

They will elect a representative authority on the second tier of government today, tomorrow and Friday. Although the DTA was elected with an overwhelming majority to the central government in 1978, parties in opposition to the alliance won control of a number of second-tier authorities in 1980 elections.

Mr Justus Garoëb's Damararaad needs enough support — specifically from Swapo — to win. If the DTA loses badly, the party's serious disintegration will be confirmed, but if it retains support, or wins, leader Mr Dirk Mudge's claims that the DTA represents the majority of SWA people will be reinforced.

The election was announced by the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, after the 1980 Damara election was recently declared invalid by the Appeal Court. At the time, the Damararaad had a majority in the House of 23 to 17.

The election campaign of the DTA has been characterised by lavish spending.

- Chief Jiems Basson of the Riemvasmakers, who live in a remote area, has been given a four-wheel drive bakkie.
- Mr Barney Barnes, the chairman of the coloured executive committee which is cam-

paigned for the Damararaad, claims meat has been given away at meetings;

- Free dances have been organised,
- Beer has also been given away.

The Damararaad has been operating on a shoe-string, Mr Barnes said.

The DTA's money and good organisation could make a big difference, but observers don't think revelations of corruption in Mr Garoëb's government would have significant impact. Damaras feel corruption was also part of the DTA government before Mr Garoëb took over.

It could be to the DTA's detriment that it changed its election name from SWA People's Democratic United Front (Swapduf) to Damara DTA — many voters are confused.

The DTA's official mouthpiece, Die Republiken, brought out several special editions called Damara DTA. The Windhoek Observer wrote on its front page "Damara-speaking citizens of the Fatherland, you are in a unique position next week to deal a mortal blow to apartheid, division and hatred. Smash the DTA hoax!"

Estimated at 76 800 people, the Damara are SWA's fourth largest population group.

The DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the course of the election build-up the significance of this week's election was that it would serve as a barometer for the election chances of political moderates.

The electorate, he said, was being given a straight choice between a Swapo-minded party and a centrist group.

221

RBM  
1/2/82

# 120 detainees held in SWA camp — report

Cape Times 2/12/82 (221)

From JOHN MATISONN  
WASHINGTON — About 120 political detainees, "abducted" from the Kassinga Swapo camp in Angola in May 1978, are being held prisoner in a special military camp in the Mariental district, south-east of Windhoek, according to an Amnesty International report released yesterday.

The report on "Human rights violations in Namibia" says the identities of those held have not been revealed. The 120 have been visited several times by the International Red Cross.

## Attacked

"They were among at least 180 people, possibly including some Angolan nationals, who were taken prisoner when South African forces attacked a camp for Namibians at Kassinga, 240km inside Angola, and other places closer to the Namibian border," the 20-page report said.

"Unlike other detainees under proclamation AG9, those at Mariental have been visited on several occasions by the International Red Cross."

The report said the detainees were placed under AG9 in May 1979 when the proclamation was amended to allow unlimited detention without trial.

"The phrasing of the amendment appears to have been devised in order to accommodate the so-called 'Kassinga detainees' and belatedly provide a proper legal basis for their detention."

The amendment provided for the detention of any person "in custody as a result of operations carried out by the security forces for the prevention or suppression of terrorism or for any other purpose in terms of the Defence Act of 1974".

Amnesty appealed to the South African Government to end detention without trial and the use of torture in Namibia. The appeal was made in a letter to the Prime Minister Mr Botha.

Criticising the "sweeping powers of arrest given to troops and police and the lack of protection for those seized", the letter said "this system is bound to lead to abuse of the rights of detainees and to

result in cases of torture and reports of 'disappearances'".

Shootings of civilians have been described by defectors from the South African forces and by church representatives from the territory.

Amnesty's letter to Mr Botha calls for an independent inquiry into reported killings of this kind.

## Names

The report referred to people who, it alleged, had "disappeared", and listed the names of five — four of whom "disappeared" in 1979 or 1980, and one in 1972.

Mathias Ashipembe, Matheus Nahanga, and Johannes Nakawa are alleged to have disappeared in 1979, Johannes Kakuva in 1980 and Brendan Simbwaye at Katima Mulilo, eastern Caprivi.

● Sapa reports from Windhoek that the local Commissioner of Police, Major-General Dolf Gouws, has rejected the allegations that political prisoners were being tortured in SWA/Namibia.



captive. rebels who are aided in Africa, according to intelligence sources, hindered the release of Mozambican political prisoners in exchange for the arms. Fernandes said the hos-

## h hints

instructions with step illustrations of recent launching of Minister for Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, would definitely help accidents and injuring trails. Handy pocket-sized is published in English and Afrikaans and copies ordered direct from Publications, Medical Private Bag X1, 7430. Total order of 40c a could be included to postage and handling

- sweets and ice cream, as well as a free film show "Captain Sinbad" at 14h00
- Wemmer Pan Christmas carols at the Musical Fountains at 19h30 Admission is free
- Joubert Park Illuminated Christmas Wonderland at 18h30

Throughout the school holidays there are special activity programmes for the children at all the Johannesburg recreation centres. Telephone 777-1111 for more details. Branches of the Johannesburg Public Library are also organising activities and details can be obtained by telephoning your nearest library branch or the Central Children's Library at 836-3787

## Oil price fall is threat to Opec

SINGAPORE. — The price of crude oil may fall to 25 to 28 US dollars a barrel if production quotas are ignored by Opec nations, an Arab banking official said yesterday

## Police probe allegations

Pretoria Bureau  
POLICE in South West Africa are awaiting results of post mortems on two civilians who died last month after they were allegedly assaulted by members of the police force

And yesterday the Commissioner of Police, General Dolf Gouws, said stern action would be taken against members of the police force if the allegations proved true

"No-one will be protected," Gen Gouws said, adding that he viewed in a very serious light the allegations concerning the deaths of Mr Jona Hamukwaya, a primary school teacher from Namuntuntu, and Mr Kaduma Kanga, an Angolan refugee

## Royal dancing school at Wits

Mail Reporter  
THE University of the Witwatersrand is to host the 1982 Royal Academy of Dancing Summer School, from December 5 to 19, as part of its year-long programme of events to mark its Diamond Jubilee. The summer school is the most extensive yet staged, and the importance of the event will be shown by the arrival of the entire faculty of the Royal Academy in Johannesburg

The daily schedule includes courses for dancers and teachers who can study syllabus work, repertoire, production and technique and interpretation. Balletomanes will be delighted to see the appearance of such well-known personalities as Julia Farron and Anne Heaton — both Royal Ballet pioneers — and Brenda Last, who served a term as artistic director of the Norwegian Ballet. South African-born Marvyn Lane, a former principal dancer with The Royal Ballet, will be making a return visit to her home city. Also returning will be Ronald Emblen, who made several highly successful appearances with PACT earlier this year

## Dutch to oppose nuclear freeze

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands will vote against a nuclear weapons freeze in the United Nations on December 8, the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, said yesterday

## Guys lose dowry girls get equal

Mail Correspondent  
ATHENS — For the first time in Greek history, women will no longer be able to lure their husbands with dowries and men will lose their legal right to have the final say in family matters

A Bill tabled in Parliament by the one-year-old socialist government provides for equality between the sexes and for joint decision-making by husband and wife

Abolition of the marriage dowry, usually in the form of a house or cash is its most prominent feature

The Bill also provides for divorce after four years of separation if one side is un-

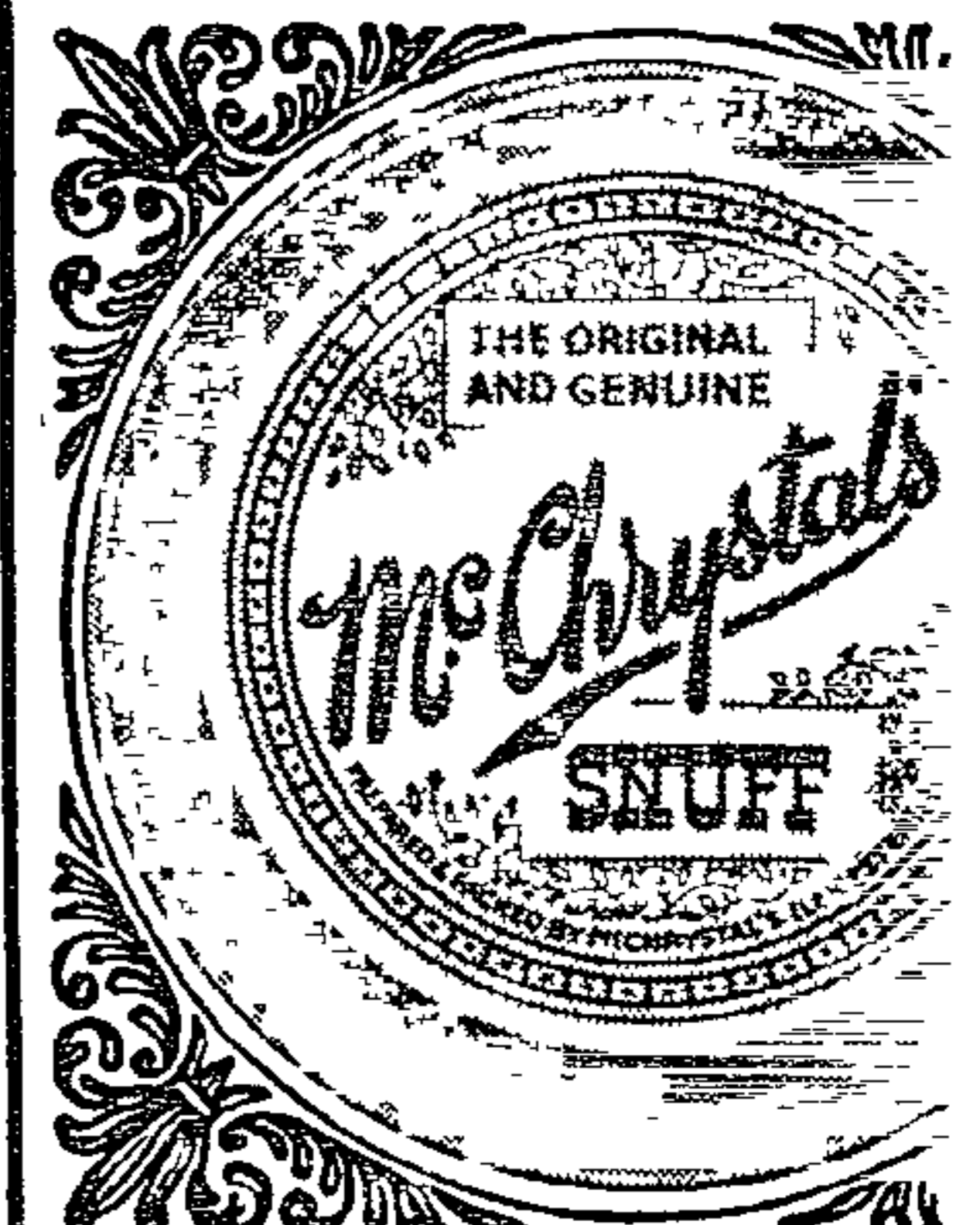
willing to go. The pro-administrated with the five Greek C whose divorce law 10 000 Greeks association of to protest at they could and remarry years of equality between immediate child mum marry and girls is Previously, marry early

## No plans to charge Smith

HARARE. — The Attorney-General's office in Harare said yesterday there were no plans to prosecute Mr Ian Smith for his attacks in US newspapers on the Zimbabwe Government

Asked about British radio reports that the Attorney-General's office was considering prosecuting the former Prime Minister, a spokesman told reporters "No, that's news to us"

Mr Smith was under fire last week from politicians, black and white, as well as newspapers and television for criticising the performance of the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe since the country's independence on April 18, 1980 — Sapa-AP



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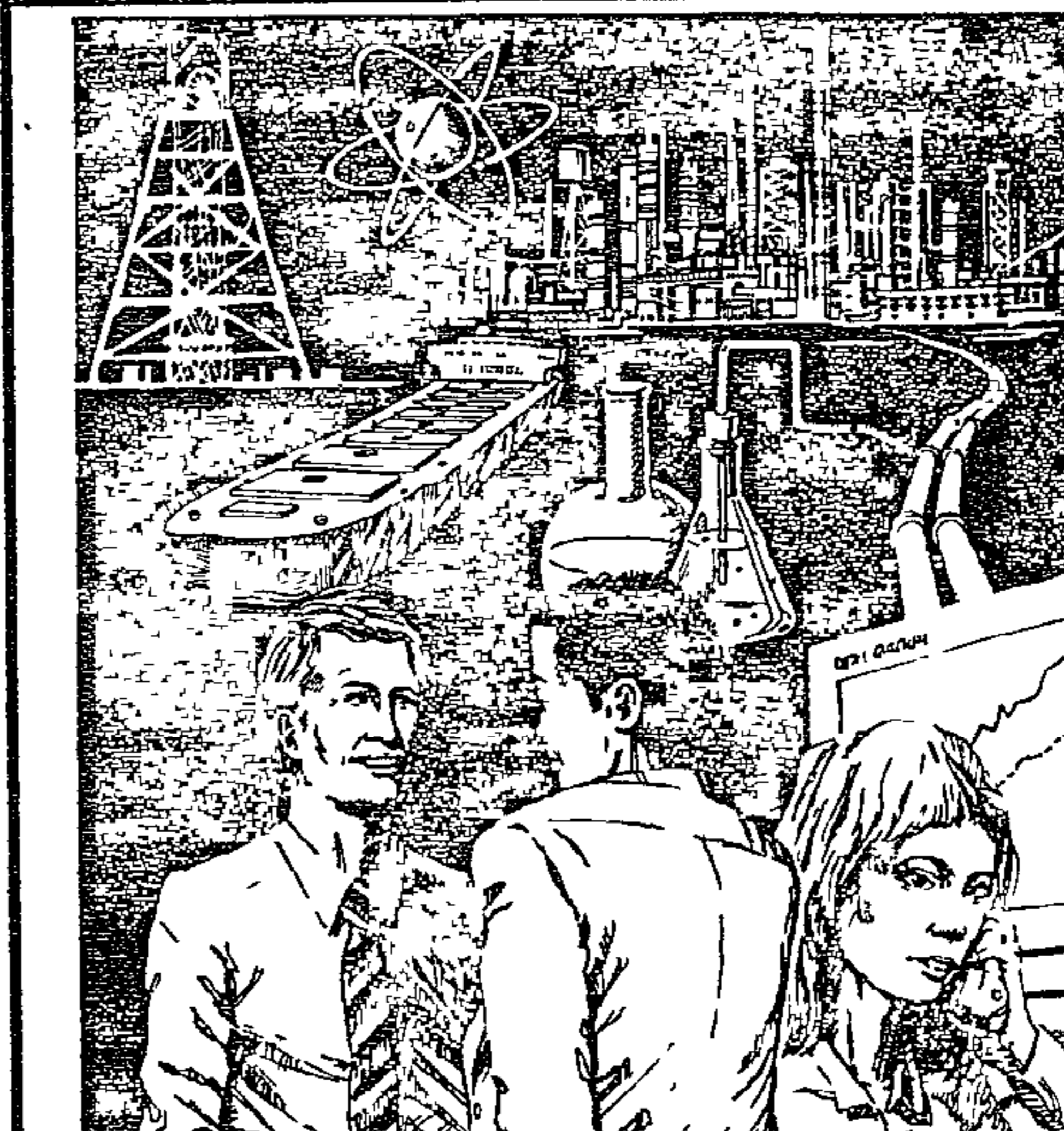


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# Police deny detainees' torture 221

WINDHOEK — Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws yesterday denied allegations by Amnesty International that political detainees were being tortured.

He was interviewed

on the South African-ruled territory's radio station and said international Red Cross representatives had regularly visited detainees. He said the Red Cross representatives had released a report in November saying they had been given free access

to the prisoners and none complained of mistreatment.

The London-based Amnesty International this week called on South Africa to discontinue the alleged torture and arbitrary arrest of political prisoners — Associated Press

Handwritten notes and markings on the right margin of the page, including a vertical line of dots and some illegible scribbles.

tical balances within the country

The election will appoint a new ethnic regional administration for the 47 000 Damara-speaking Namibians. The contestants are Justus Garoeb's Damara Council and Engelhardt Christie's Swapduf party, which is a member of Dirk Mudge's beleaguered Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)

For both Garoeb and the DTA, the outcome is a political make-or-break — in fact, Christie's party is campaigning as "Damara DTA" and the acknowledged election issue on both sides is the DTA's credibility after four years in central government

#### Needing a win

Nor surprisingly, the DTA has pulled out all the stops in its campaign. It needs a win to shore up tottering legitimacy locally and in the eyes of the SA government. The DTA's claim to represent groups throughout Namibia — except for Ovamboland — would be strengthened, as would its argument against SA's planned restructuring of the interim government. It is fighting for its life.

Most observers agree that a DTA win is unlikely. In the last election in 1980, the Damara Council won double the number of seats Christie's party gained. The council is expected to pull in a number of votes from Swapo supporters and its public meetings have been better supported.

A number of Damara Council representatives are traditional headmen, as is Garoeb himself. He is a burly, articulate leader with strong personal appeal. His party is openly nationalist, opposed to the DTA's ethnic system and to SA's presence in Namibia. But unlike any of the other nationalist parties in the territory, it participates in ethnic elections.

Garoeb says his party regards itself as on the same side as Swapo — but he was willing to deal when SA proposed to strengthen the current central government by dumping DTA losers and including five opposition parties.

Garoeb's party is one of this group, which the DTA brands as "the gang of five." The 1980 election which put Garoeb in charge of the Damara administration was recently declared null by the courts on a technicality. Immediately Mudge levelled a number of corruption allegations at Garoeb's administration. These are being investigated by a judicial commission.

It is possible that as a result Garoeb's party may lose some of its majority in the ethnic administration. But it is probable that he and DTA breakaway Peter

221 3/12/82  
Kalangula in Ovamboland will jointly cast an even larger shadow in Namibian politics in the coming year  
FM

#### NAMIBIA 221 FM 3/12/82 The Damara test

While Namibia waits for the Godot of an international settlement, the three-day Damara ethnic elections currently under way will have a crucial spinoff for the poli-

While the Ciskei will benefit fiscally from independence in 1994, the prognosis for the Ciskei can only be one of increased population, the growth of a new industrial centre large traces of the CNDK factory complex, and the relatively under-developed geographical location of the Ciskei director of the Ciskei National

# When this is where the



URBAN PROSPERITY . . . Johannesburg, thriving, bustling and the magnet that draws both businessmen and millions from the struggling urban areas

IS the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, spitting into the economic wind?

Can South Africa succeed in heaving the tidal drift of people from the rural areas to the key industrial conurbations where most countries have conspicuously failed in similar efforts? Or to put it another way, can South Africa succeed without doing more harm than good?

These questions arise from Mr Botha's Cape Town Carlton II conference with many of the country's top business leaders this week.

Mass migration from the regions worst hit by poverty and unemployment to the centres of economic activity have been a critical feature of every industrial and industrialising country. The absolute levels of poverty and unemployment have, of course, differed widely but the principle has been the same.

Most Governments have tried for a variety of assumed social, political and economic reasons to slow or reverse the flood. The world map old and new whether it is New York, Tokyo, Peking, Moscow, London, Paris, Mexico City, Bombay, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Lagos, Cairo, Manila or what have you

— tells a tale largely of failure. That is failure in terms of the objective.

Whether and to what extent urban drift has been undesirable is an immensely complex issue with much to be said on both sides.

There have for example been great economic benefits in most countries from the enormous productivity gains from agricultural depopulation, and the surge in industry made possible by this.

But in South Africa the whole question of decentralisation assumes an additional perspective that does not apply anywhere else — or not so precisely directly.

In this country when we are talking of decentralisation we are talking of a grand apartheid politics and if grand apartheid that is certainly what Mr Botha has implicitly been talking about in Cape Town this week.

The Prime Minister's essential aim over decentralisation, I think it is fair to say, is for political dispensation to blacks.

Mr Botha is surely searching for ways of defusing the threatening black political demands as he sees them without including the

bustling and the magnet that draws both businessmen and millions from the struggling urban areas

# Trying to stem the flood to cities has largely been a story of failure

Financial Editor HOWARD PRECE assesses the chances of success for the Government's decentralisation drive announced this week by the Prime Minister during his address to the business leaders conference in Cape Town.

ment white resistance. He is also intent of ensuring and maintaining the political whiteness of white areas.

In that sense the latest decentralisation move is primarily an attempt to breathe the new life into the homelands concept.

It is saying that if it is considered politically essential to stop the drift to areas deemed white it is no good just relying on the pass laws, the police and the Environment Planning Act — jobs will have to be provided in the black areas.

The wisdom or otherwise of that whole political approach lies outside the scope of this article which is intended to look only

at the financial pros and cons of decentralisation policies. But those policies have to be set in their South African context.

There are, of course, economic and socio-economic arguments for decentralisation.

Urban sprawl invariably produces, for instance, large blotches of ugly, dehumanising environment.

It puts immense pressures on some resources while leaving wasteful under-utilised resources in other regions.

Indeed, in so far as Mr Botha achieves any success in simply promoting the development of the rural areas he will deserve

whatever credit is going. That is a highly desirable objective in itself.

There are hundreds of thousands, millions, in South Africa's outlying regions who would never wish to leave them except in extreme need.

No-one goes to Nyanga for fun. Anything that can be done to encourage and improve agriculture and job opportunities or to promote the establishment of viable industry — and viable is the crux — where there is now a crushing rural blight is surely worth doing for itself.

But when one looks at the check-list of the most urgent priority areas as seen by the Cab-

net working committee the practical dilemmas are apparent. Experience overseas suggests that the best way of promoting industrial development away from the critical conurbations probably lies in building on existing medium-size communities and/or on towns with easy access to the conurbations.

In the South African context Maritzburg and Rustenburg are perhaps examples of the first group while Brits and Rosslyn are instances of the second.

The Cabinet committee clearly recognises this in some ways. Top of the priority list, however, are (a) Eastern Cape/Ciskei

/southern Transkei, (b) /QuaZulu/Transkei Northern Transvaal parts of Lebowa and (c) No-one could possibly the desperate need will areas.

But their groupings are rather than economic development, nearly development economist talked to in the past would regard East London as a natural plan in any natural plan.

Mr Botha is effectively recognising that aside in favour lines on the homelands. It is true that Natal

*FWP/11/12/1985*

*19/11/1985*

DOUG HOFFE

221 FM 3/12/82

# The big Namibian question



Doug Hoffe is executive director of CDM, chairman of Barclays Bank in Namibia and president of the Namibia Chamber of Mines. The following is a summary of his recent address to a management conference in Windhoek

What will happen after independence — that's what really preoccupies us. I'd like to look at the changes we can expect in this country's trading patterns and partners

We have five neighbours. In order of importance to us they are SA, Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SA is the economic giant of the region. Our gdp is 2,7% of SA's

We could not survive economically without SA. We rely on it for rail and air services and telecommunications, harbour facilities (namely Walvis Bay — Luderitz is a minor port unable to handle large volumes or ships), the funding of our budget shortfall — we get vital revenues from the SA Customs Union plus outright grants and loans, and we depend on SA for all major imports, especially capital equipment, vehicles and machinery, as well as food, except for meat and fish

No matter who is in power after independence, the new Namibian government will have to tread very carefully before disturbing these trading relationships with SA. The Republic will have very effective political leverage as a result, but even so changes will begin to take place

Because of national pride, and the very fact of independence, the new government will start to seek overseas development aid to replace the SA subsidies — and of course SA taxpayers will expect the heavy drains of expenditure in our favour to come to an end.

Assuming that after independence there will be a government of national

unity in Namibia, controlled by a black majority, then Namibia could either develop a national character not unlike Lesotho, Botswana or Swaziland — so heavily reliant on SA economically that it cannot afford to be politically hostile. Or it could begin to strain every muscle to break existing economic ties, like Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Either way, one can predict with reasonable certainty that Namibia will

- Stay in the customs union,
- Stay in the rand currency area (Lesotho and Botswana have only recently established their own currencies, after more than a decade of independence),
- Join the Commonwealth,
- Be admitted as an affiliate to the EEC with access to preferential trade and tariffs through the Lome convention, and
- Join the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)

Nine countries are SADCC members: Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Tanzania and Malawi plus Namibia's neighbours Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Let's not mince matters: the black independent countries of southern Africa are so opposed to the policies of the present SA government — especially the fundamental precept that blacks born in the country can never become citizens in the places they live and work — that they have set out to form an economic alliance with the objective of reducing, and if possible eliminating, economic ties with SA

How could Namibia draw away from economic dependence on SA? Its ability to do this will be limited by two factors. The first is what products its neighbours could supply more cheaply than the RSA. This boils down to oil from Angola, as the minerals and meat its neighbours export are also Namibian products

The second factor, lack of transport links, makes SADCC exports such as foodstuffs, clothing and other manufactured items uncompetitive with SA

goods

But Namibia has possibilities for co-operation and joint projects, especially with Angola. There is great potential for more hydro-electric power plants on the Cunene. Ruacana alone could supply three or four Namibias at the present rate of consumption

Namibia could become a major exporter of hydro-electric power to other countries in the region. In the right circumstances it could eclipse the value of diamond and uranium exports. But political mistrust, especially with the RSA, will probably prevent this happening

In the long term, export coal from Botswana could possibly make a rail link to Walvis Bay an economic proposition, especially if the Aranos coalfield in Namibia is proved to have economic deposits. An Angola-Namibia rail link may also be practical, helping to open up the undeveloped but highest-density population areas of southern Angola and northern Namibia which are at present the operational area of the bush war.

A food self-sufficiency scheme would also be an excellent area for co-operation, as well as the necessary controls on foot-and-mouth and other animal diseases. And a regional telecommunications system would speed up business decisions and inter-trade relations.

The SADCC countries mean business. They have agreed to give priority to transport and communication and have Western aid pledges of \$1 000m, of which \$870m has already been raised. One can see there is Western support for SADCC objectives and SA must look to its laurels if it wishes to keep and expand its southern African markets

Essentially it will be *political* factors that will drive Namibia into the arms of trading partners other than SA. Private enterprise values will not survive unless all classes of the population are seen to benefit, and when they do, the principle of political change becomes less daunting. This fundamental truth applies in SA just as much as it does in Namibia

Rbn 3/12/82

# Amnesty calls for SWA torture probe

221

By JOHN MATISONN  
and RICHARD WALKER

WASHINGTON. — About 120 political detainees "abducted" from the Kassinga Swapo camp in Angola in May 1978 are being held prisoner in a special military camp in the Mariental district, South-East of Windhoek, according to an Amnesty International report released in Washington this week.

The report on "human rights violations in Namibia" says the identities of those held have not been revealed, but they have been visited on several occasions by the International Red Cross.

"They were among at least 180 people, possibly including some Angolan nationals, who were taken prisoner when South African forces attacked a camp for Namibians at Kassinga, 240km inside Angola, and other places closer to the Namibian border," the report said.

The report said the detainees were

placed under AG-9 in May 1979, when AG-9 was amended to allow unlimited detention without trial.

The amendment — which Amnesty claims was worded to give a belated legal basis for the Kassinga detentions — provides for the detention of any person "in custody as a result of operations carried out by the security forces for the prevention or suppression of terrorism or for any other purpose in terms of the Defence Act of 1974".

"Disappearances" and the use of electric shock, beatings and other forms of torture have repeatedly been reported to Amnesty and to church groups, the statement said.

Shootings of civilians have been described by SA Army defectors and by churchmen from SWA, SA and the UK. Amnesty asked for

- An independent inquiry into reported killings of civilians
- A review of political prisoners' cases, with the release of those "held only for

the non-violent expression of their views" and the public prosecution of the others. Trials that had failed to meet "international standards of fairness" should also be reviewed.

- An independent judicial inquiry into reports of torture "often said to take place at secret detention centres"

"Investigation of torture reports is now in the hands of the SA military, who are implicated in many of the reports."

"The location of detention camps and the number of people in them are closely guarded secrets, but there are believed to be hundreds of people held without trial at any one time," said Amnesty.

- In Windhoek, a "shocked" Major-General Dolf Gouws, Commissioner of Police, rejected Amnesty's torture claims. He said the Red Cross had released a report in November saying they had been given free access to people being detained and none complained of maltreatment.

# 19 detainees released by SWA Territory Force

(22)

WINDHOEK. — The South West Africa Territory Force announced in Windhoek yesterday that since November 4, 19 people who had been detained during operations against Swapo insurgents had been released.

The detainees, who had been held in West Kavango in terms of Proclamation AG-9, had been questioned and released, the statement said.

The first of the 19 people was set free on November 6 and the last on November 19.

Those detained and re-

leased were

Immanuel Silas — released on November 6, Mr Hesron Nghulundilua — November 8, Mr Michael Mukoya — November 9, Mr Paulus Sikongo — November 9, Mr Asser Lihongo — November 9, Mr Jaco Kanga — November 9, Mr Thomas Kaluuga — November 12, Mr Johannes Musnongo — November 13, Mr Simon Kandered — November 13, Mr Sinoka Ndara — November 16, Mr Hendrik Musongo — November 19, Mr Jesaya Mbanze — November 19, Mr Malakai Muremi — November 19, Mr Egidius Hamutenya — November 24, Mr Anti Ahingura — November 29, Mr Remigius Siyave — November 29, Mr Pauluss Kayowa — November 29, Mr Alex Seremo — November 29 and Mr Hausiku Muremi — November 29 — Sapa

221



# Call for probe of SWA deaths

From KOOS COETZEE

WESTERN KAVANGO — The SWA Ministers' Council has appealed to the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to give his personal attention to the recent deaths in detention of two men held by the special police task force, named "Koevoet"

This was heard on Thursday by a grief-stricken congregation at Nkurenkuru in western Kavango at the funeral of Mr Jona Hamukwaya, a teacher at the Namuntuntu Primary School

Mr Hamukwaya and Mr Kaduma Katanga died on November 18, hours after being detained by Koevoet.

## 'Voice stilled'

Sources who claimed earlier that Mr Hamukwaya was assaulted with sticks by Koevoet on the banks of the Kavango

River until his voice grew still, have said they would say the same in court

Mr Rudolph Ngondo, former member of the Ministers' Council and member of the executive committee in the Kavango Legislative Assembly, said at the funeral "The two men were beaten to death with sticks like snakes"

Mr Ngondo said he had full information about the incident and had no doubt that the men had been murdered

He asked the security forces "Do you still have the courage to call yourself protectors of the Kwangali tribe?"

Mr Ngondo disputed statements by the SWA Commissioner of Police, Major-General Dolf Gouws

The general had said that Mr Hamukwaya died in a police cell and that Mr Katanga had admitted

to being a Swapo guerilla and showed police hiding places for arms and ammunition

## Cemetery

Mr Ngondo, a millionaire, said he would build a cemetery next to the main road in the Kavango where Kwangalis "murdered" would be buried

The statement by the Ministers' Council, read to 400 mourners at the funeral, appealed to the security forces and Koevoet, as the unit "responsible", to prevent more deaths in detention

As the unit fell directly under the South African Police, the council appealed to the minister to give the matter his personal attention

The chief of the Kwangali tribe, Captain Daniel Mpasu, said at the funeral that he expected to suffer the same fate as the two men

## 'Given snake'

The Reverend H Ausiku said the people were asking for peace, but instead of a fish they were given a snake

The Reverend N Sirongo, who led the funeral service, used as his text the fifth commandment "Thou shalt not kill"

He said this commandment warned those in power not to kill the weak

If a person neglected his humanity he became like a dog catching other dogs, Mr Sirongo said

Meanwhile it has been learnt that a Kavango family of 20 people has settled 20km into Angola after Koevoet left a message at their kraal

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ENJOY THE



# Damara

4/2/80  
vote (221)

## crucial

## to SWA

Sunday Times Reporter

THE outcome of the first test of electoral strength among "internal" parties in South West Africa since the 1980 ethnic elections will be announced in Windhoek tomorrow.

The result of the election for Damaras, held over for three days this week, is being anxiously awaited by the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Mr Justus Garoeb's Damara Council.

The Damara DTA representatives have been a weak link in the multi-ethnic alliance following Mr Garoeb's resounding victory in the 1980 ethnic election.

### Invalid

Mr Garoeb's Damara Council ousted its DTA rival, Swapduf, from the second-tier Damara Representative Authority.

But the election was declared invalid by the Bloemfontein Appeal Court because of irregularities.

Mr Garoeb, and four other anti-DTA ethnic leaders, were considered by the SA Government to be essential in any broader based interim government.

However, this plan was shelved and the term of the DTA-dominated National Assembly was extended until early next year.

### Unlikely

The DTA has pinned its hopes on Mr Engelhard Christy's Swapduf party — recently renamed the Damara DTA.

Observers believe, however, that it is unlikely that Mr Christy's party is strong enough to defeat Mr Garoeb.

About 40 percent of the Damara electorate had voted when the polls closed on Friday night.

The chief electoral officer, Mr Jurie Badenhorst, said he had recorded a vote of 17 680 Damaras.

(221)

# Dream of Kalahari railway nears reality

By DAVID FORRET

S. Times 5/12/82

THE dream of building a railway line across the Kalahari Desert to link Botswana and South West Africa might become a reality as a result of a major study being launched by the authorities in Gaborone

The Botswana Government is drawing up the terms of reference for a new study into the feasibility of building the 1800km trans-Kalahari railway line that will give the landlocked country access to the West Coast for the first time

But the ambitious project, first mooted about 50 years ago, depends entirely on plans taking shape to exploit untapped coalfields in Botswana

The envisaged trans-Kalahari line will be a major subject in the detailed feasibility

study of plans to establish a steam coal export mine in central Botswana

The most crucial aspect of the study will be to determine exactly how much coal Botswana will be able to produce for export in the joint venture with Shell

## Consortium

Anything less than 10-million tons per annum would sink the prospects for the railway line

It has been estimated that this quantity of coal will be the absolute minimum that must be exported to make the R1-billion (by 1980 cost estimates) rail link economically viable

If this can be achieved, the

line — which will go through Gobabis and Okahandja on its way to the South African enclave of Walvis Bay — will also be used for other trade, including the export of Botswana cattle

A large consortium of influential businessmen representing major international concerns are waiting in the wings in the hope of becoming involved in the project

"I have been trying to promote this idea for 25 years because it would be a tremendous boost for the two countries and could serve to stabilise the southern African region," said Mr Des Mathews, a Windhoek representative of consulting engineers which have led the interna-

tional consortium  
Though Mr Mathews would not elaborate, he said various countries were interested in the project but at this stage were reluctant "to come to the fore" because the South West African political situation was a "hot potato"

## Priority

It is generally believed that the two countries which might be prepared to back the venture in the future are the United States and West Germany — possibly even if South West Africa is not yet independent

Ironically the rail line has been proposed by Botswana as a priority venture for the Southern African Development Co-Ordination Conference (SADCC), the nine black-ruled states that are seeking to reduce economic links with South Africa



# Damara victor hails black nationalism

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The outcome of the Damara election has proved that the people of Namibia have entered an era of nationalism, the leader of the Damararaad, Mr Justus Garoeb, said at a political meeting in Katutura after his election victory was announced.

Addressing a crowd of 700 people Mr Garoeb said "The black masses of Namibia must now take one another's hand and use their mightiest weapon — black nationalism — on the road to a real election under United Nations supervision"

On arriving at the meeting Mr Garoeb was lifted into the air and tossed high above the heads of his supporters outside the hall where the meeting took place. His Kombi was rocked and swayed by the crowd.

Mr Garoeb told the crowd "Our struggle is not one for individuals or groups, but for a whole people and we will not allow our spirit to weaken"

In a letter to a local newspaper Mr Emil Appolus, publicity secretary for the Swapo Democrats, gave several reasons for the rejection of the DTA in the Damara election

He said most blacks saw the DTA as the status quo of white domination, Bantustans and all the other "evil designs" of the SA Government to keep them subjugated.

Very little change, if any, had been brought into the lives of blacks during the four years the DTA was supposed to have ruled the country, he said.

"Secondly, the DTA's attempt to project itself as a freedom movement with slogans like Uhuru, a crowing cock and rising sun, dismally failed to impress The Damaras and most other blacks in the country know the DTA for what it is a creation of the South African Government"

Mr Appolus also said Mr Garoeb was known to be a true nationalist while the leader of the Damara DTA, Mr Engelhard Christy, was not. Mr Christy also made the mistake of basing his entire election campaign on personal attacks on Mr Garoeb and alleged misappropriation of money under him. "Another factor which contributed to the demise of Mr Christy was the dominant role played by whites in his expensive election campaign. Many people said they were not going to vote for the "Boers"

121  
rom  
8/12/82



# SOUTH AFRICAN GOVT STARTS TALKS

Argus

8/12/82

221

PRAIA (Cape Verde). — A delegation led by a South African Minister arrived in the Cape Verde Islands early today and began talks with two members of the Angolan Government, official sources said

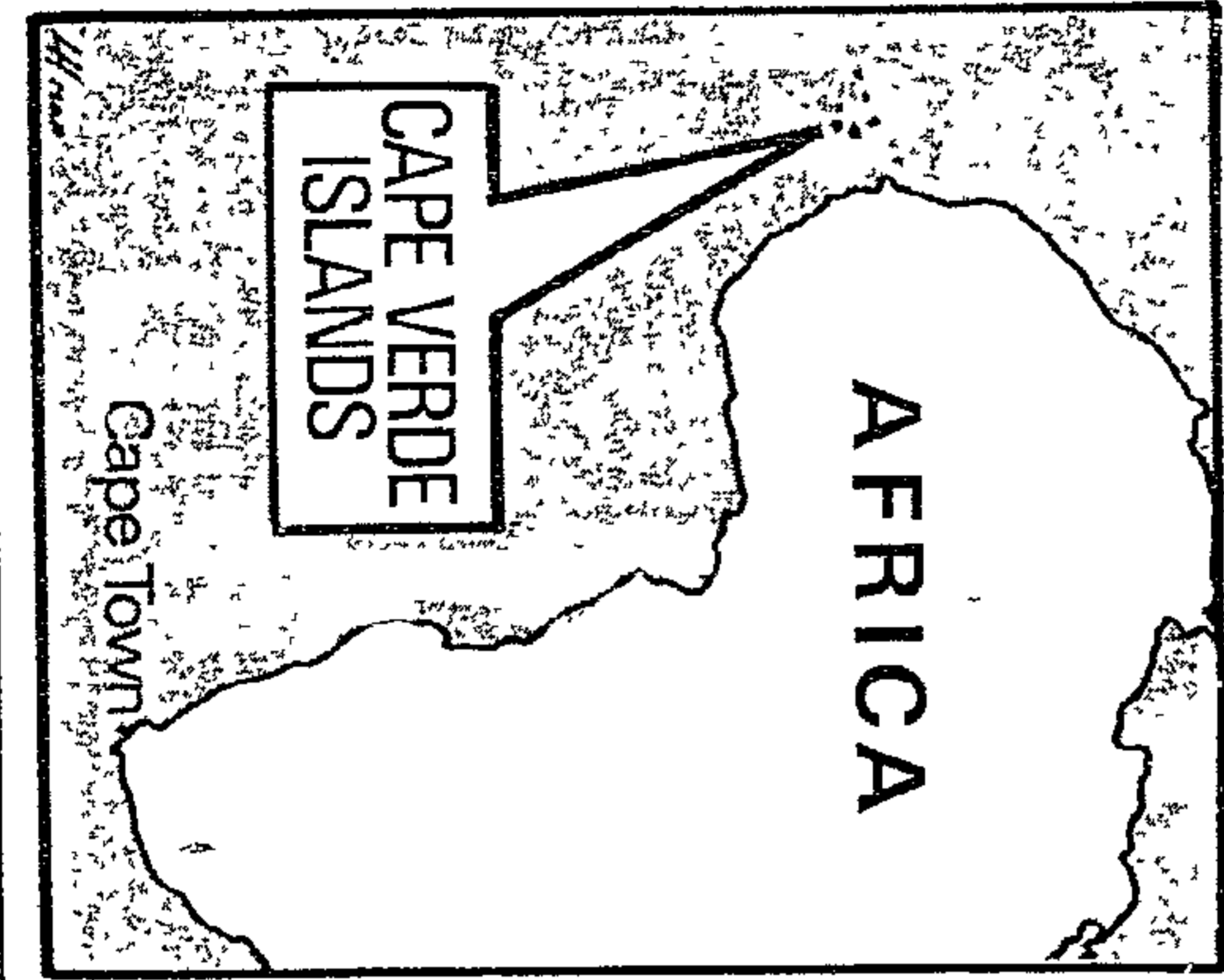
According to Sapa-  
Reuter the sources identified the head of the South African delegation as "F W Clarke". This appeared to be a reference to Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs, Mines, Environmental Planning and Energy

The sources said the South African team had started talks with the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, and the Transport Minister, Mr Faustino Muteka

According to Cape Verdean officials, the meeting was arranged by President Pereira to try to secure a speedy settlement in SWA/Namibia

## In lounge

The meeting began in the VIP lounge at Cape Verde's international airport, on the island of Sal, immediately after the South Africans landed in two South African Airways jets, the sources said



This is the first time that Angolan and South African Government representatives have had direct talks since Angola's independence in 1975

The Argus Bureau reports from London that Cuban troop movements will be discussed at the parley

Earlier reports claimed that the issue would not be discussed but confirmation that this crucial element in the negotiations is on the agenda came from ANOP, the Portuguese news agency

## Zone

ANOP said "The first talks between the two sides would discuss Namibian independence and a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and South African troops from Namibia with a view to setting up a demilitarised zone in the area"

The agency report was broadcast on Portuguese radio during the night ANOP, quoting "diplomatic sources", said that unnamed representatives of both South Africa and Angola would "sit down at the same table" for the first time to discuss the question of Cuban troops

The report added that Cape Verde's Interior Minister, Mr Julio de Carvalho, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Silvino da Loz, would be traveling to the capital Praia to meet the two negotiating teams

## Dramatic

An earlier report from The Argus correspondent in Johannesburg said that in a dramatic bid to reach a settlement over SWA/Namibia, South African and Angolan representatives were believed to be meeting in strict secrecy today in Cape Verde

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today refused to confirm or deny news

(Turn to Page 2 col 9)

mal" and tests showed no sign of brain damage

Doctors had earlier said they hoped the muscle seizures stemmed from a correctable chemical imbalance, and not from either of two

### SEDATIVES

The seizures early on the sixth day of Dr Clark's life with the permanent plastic device lasted from one to two hours before they were controlled by sedatives,

# Crucial parley

ARBUS 8/12/87

221  
(From Page 1)

agency reports from Cape Verde that the Angolan representatives arrived there yesterday and that the South Africans were due today

But Foreign Minister Pik Botha's secretary, Mr Carel Wessels, confirmed that he was "out of town"

He refused to say whether or not the Minister had gone to Cape Verde

Asked why information concerning a possible South African delegation to the Cape Verde Islands was being kept secret, Mr Wessels said there was "a large security consideration" at this stage

For this reason he could not divulge any in-

formation about the identity of representatives of a possible South African delegation

Official sources in Praia, the Cape Verde capital, confirmed that the meeting was to take place today, Reuters reported

The sources said Angola's Interior Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, arrived in Praia yesterday for the talks

A South African aircraft with 15 on board, apparently South African security agents, arrived last night

Both Angola and Cuba have rejected any linking of a SWA/Namibian settlement with the presence of the Cubans in Angola

## HENSILWOODS

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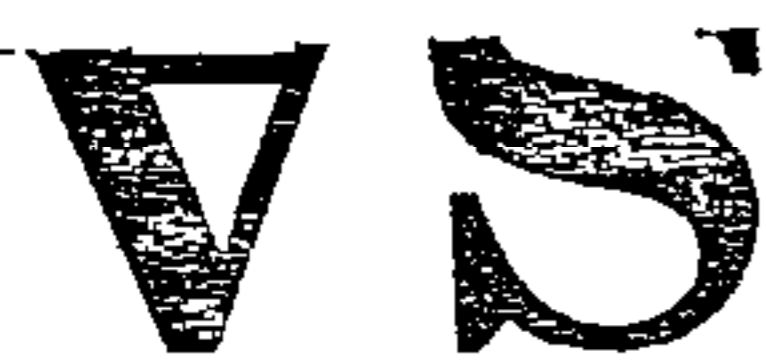
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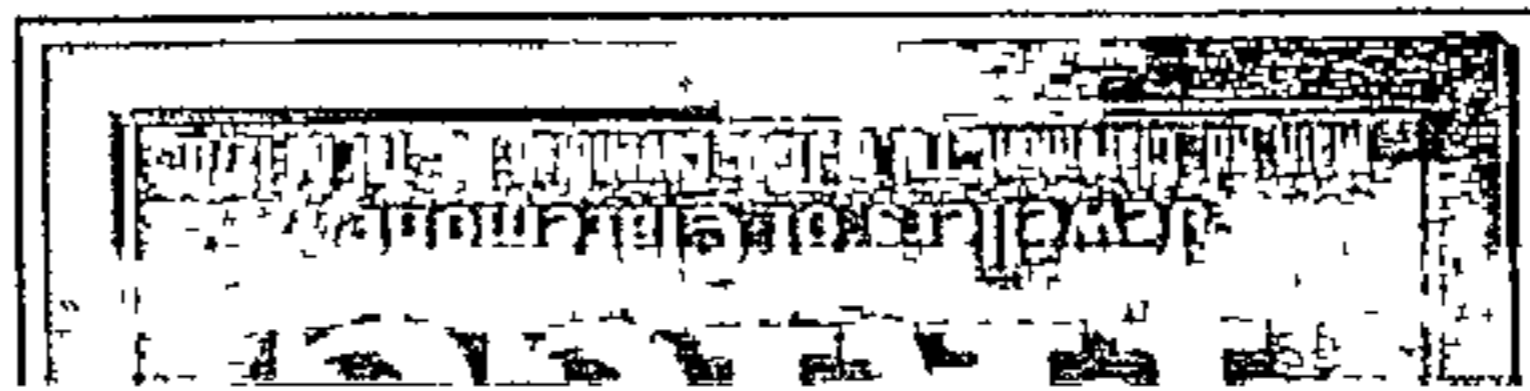
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# Garoeb: poll paved way for nationalism

8/12/82  
D. Dispatch

(221)

From  
**KOOS COETZEE**

**WINDHOEK** — The outcome of the Damara election has proved that the people of SWA/Namibia have entered an era of nationalism, the leader of the Damararaad, Mr Justus Garoeb said

At a political meeting in Katutura after the Damara election results were announced in his favour Mr Garoeb told a crowd of 700 people: "The black masses of Namibia must now join hands and use their mightiest weapon — black nationalism — on the road to a real election under United Nations supervision"

When he arrived at the meeting Mr Garoeb was lifted into the air and tossed high above the heads of his supporters outside the hall where the meeting took place.

Mr Garoeb told the crowd "Our struggle is not one for individuals or groups, but for a whole people and we will not allow our spirit to weaken."

In a letter to a local newspaper Mr Emil Appolus, publicity secretary of Swapo Democrats, gave several reasons for the rejection of the DTA in the Damara election

He said the great majority of blacks in the

country perceived the DTA as the status quo of "white domination, bantustans and all the other evil designs" of the South African Government to keep them subjugated

Very little change, if any, had been brought into the lives of blacks during the four years the DTA was supposed to have ruled the country, he said.

"Secondly, the DTA's election attempt at projecting itself as a freedom movement with slogans like uhuru, a crowing cock and rising sun, dismally failed to impress. The Damaras and most other blacks in the country know the DTA for what it is a creation of the South African Government"

Mr Appolus also said Mr Garoeb was known to be a true nationalist while the leader of the Damara — DTA, Mr Engelhard Christy, was not. Mr Christy also made the mistake of basing his entire election campaign on "personal attacks on Mr Garoeb and alleged misappropriation of money under him"

"Another factor which contributed to Mr Christy's demise was the dominant role played by whites in his expensive election campaign many people said they were not going to vote for the 'boers'"

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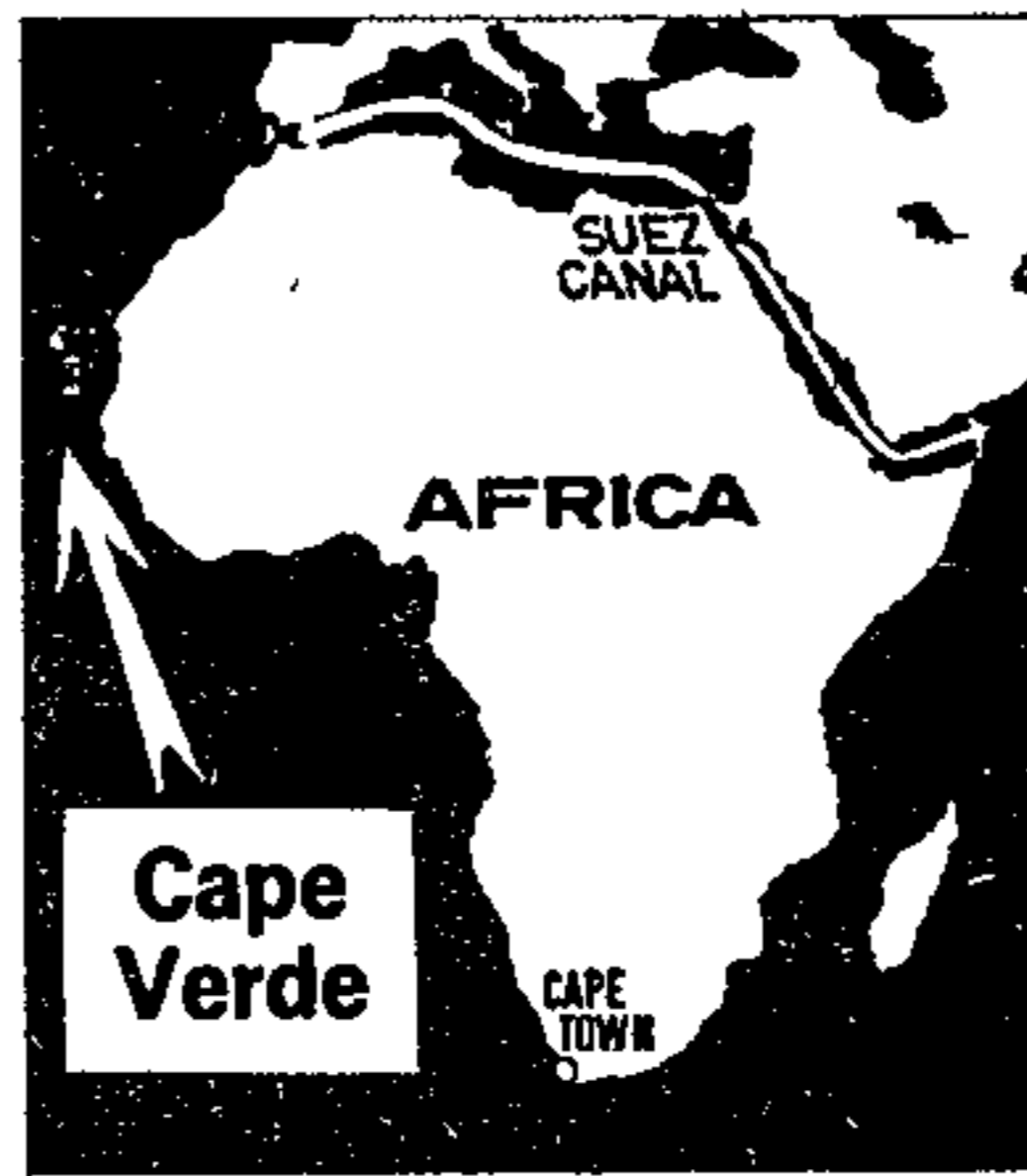
# SA-Angola impasse on SWA



General Magnus Malan



Mr Pik Botha



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# Further talks 'planned'

CAPE TIMES 9/12/82 221

CAPE TIMES 9/12/82 From page 221

in 1975 would not be raised at the meeting

Both the South African and the Angolan governments maintained a stony silence about the talks. A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said no further information on the discussions would be "forthcoming"

"We cannot say anything at this stage, other than confirm that the talks took place and that they were held on the Verde Islands," he said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was not immediately available for comment on the meeting.

The international airport on the Island of Sal is regularly used by South African, Cuban and Angolan airliners to refuel on intercontinental flights.

Cape Verde is the only African country to allow South African Airways to refuel on flights to Europe and North America.

The archipelago has repeatedly offered its services in arranging a summit over SWA/Namibia independence.

Cape Verde was the first stopover on United States Vice-President George Bush's seven-nation tour of Africa last month.

During his trip, Mr Bush heard loud criticism of America's backing for South African attempts to link the future of SWA/Namibia with that of the Cuban troops in Angola.

— Sapa-Reuter

**PRAIA, Cape Verde. — South African and Angolan ministers flew home yesterday after night-long talks and agreed to meet again at a place and on a date to be decided later, diplomatic sources said.**

The sources said Pretoria agreed to return the bodies of Angolan soldiers killed in southern Angola, where South African forces have staged frequent raids.

Cape Verde officials said the talks could have laid the basis for negotiations on the future of SWA/Namibia, involving South Africa, Angola, and Unita.

Portuguese reports from the former Portuguese islands said the discussions could herald a new era for Southern Africa.

### Interior Minister

Angola was represented at the talks by the Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre

two delegations left Sal about 1pm SAST yesterday.

Cape Verde's Foreign Minister, Mr Silvino da Luz, who travelled to Sal to welcome the two delegations, declined to comment on how the talks had gone when he returned to Praia yesterday.

South African officials in Pretoria yesterday gave no indication of when the meeting had been, but a brief communiqué issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday confirmed that talks had been held on the Cape Verde Islands.

According to Cape Verdean officials, the meeting was arranged by President Aristides Pereira.

## Local scepticism

Political Correspondent

THERE was strong local scepticism last night about reports that top South African and Angolan ministers met without raising the issue of Cuban troops in Angola.

A Cuban withdrawal is the key issue delaying a settlement in SWA/Namibia and has been demanded by both the South African and United States governments.

Political observers believe that, unless the Cape Verde meeting was a total disaster, there should at least have been agreement to raise the matter at a later date.

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## Jockeys injured in Vaal pile up

By PETER DUFFIELD

HORSES and riders were left sprawled across the track after one of the worst pile-ups in the history of South African racing during the running of yesterday's fifth race at the Vaal.

Of the 16 horses taking part, six failed to finish the race. They were, however, not injured. But for two of the six riders fate was not as kind.

Paul Whitmore, one of Transvaal's leading riders, suffered a fracture to his lower leg and last season's Transvaal champion Jeff Lloyd has a crack in both his wrist and leg.

For once the big Vaal crowd was almost silent as the winning horse Humerus crossed the finish line. They were shocked by the sight of horses and jockeys tumbling about as one horse after another fell over the pile of bodies.

First to go — for no apparent reason — was Mafeking, ridden by Whitmore. This was when the field started to enter the straight, so bunched it was impossible for any of the other runners to take evasive action. Horses fell with such rapidity it was almost as if they had been mowed down with a machine gun.

Riders who fell were apprentice Van der Westhuizen, jockeys Jeff Lloyd, Rhys van Wyk, Gavin van Zyl, Paul Whitmore and Gordon Sterley.

Only Lloyd and Whitmore were admitted to hospital, but a hospital spokesman said Lloyd would be discharged soon. Whitmore, however, would be in hospital for at least the night. Whitmore will be out of action for some time and Lloyd's injuries are likely to keep him out of the saddle until at least 1982.

# Botha and Malan in Angola talks

(271) Ron 9/12/82

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

NEW impetus was given yesterday to the stalled bid to end the South West African war when it was confirmed officially that South African and Angolan ministerial delegations had met on the Cape Verde Islands.

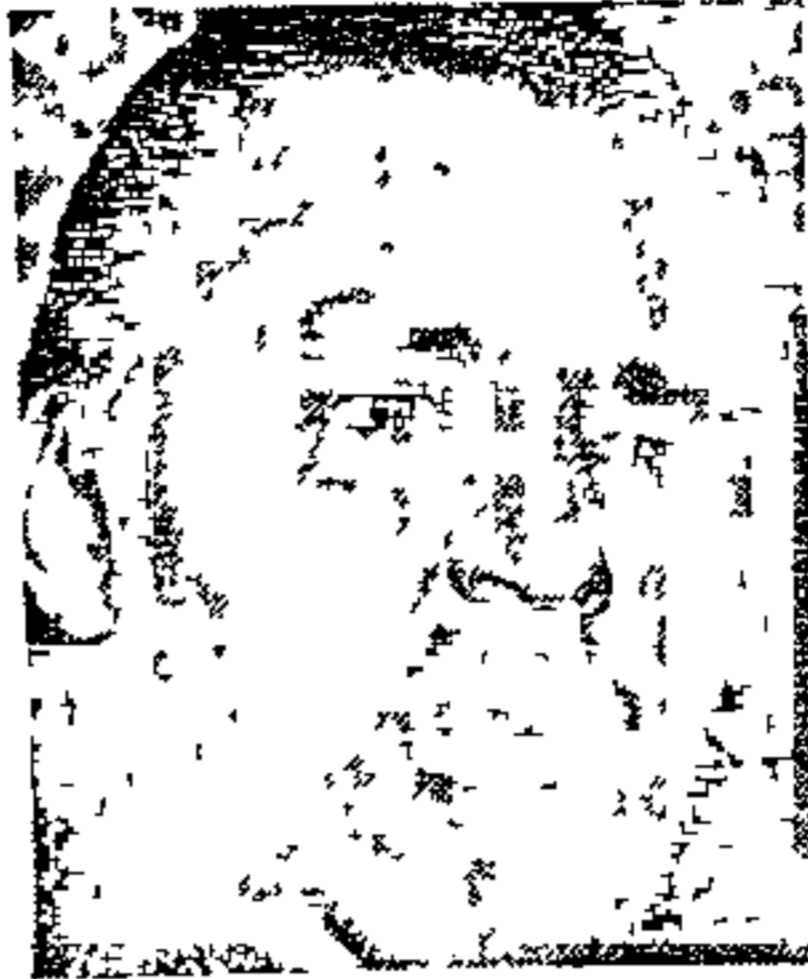
Confirmation came shortly after the return to South Africa yesterday of a delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

They were accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, and senior officials.

The Angolan team included the Interior Minister and MPLA politburo member, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, and the Minister of Transport, Mr Faustino Muteka.

Organised on the initiative of President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde to help break the threatened deadlock on SWA, the talks did not take place yesterday — as initially reported — but on Tuesday.

According to well-placed sources in South Africa, American officials did not attend as observers, despite the



MR PIK BOTHA  
Secret talks with Angola

central role the US played in the peace initiative and the visit to Cape Verde last month by the US Vice-President, Mr George Bush.

Contrary to some reports, the talks were not the first direct bilateral talks between South Africa and Angola. They were, however, the first publicly acknowledged talks between the two parties, and perhaps the first at ministerial level.

Although no statements were issued by either side on the content of the discussions, they almost certainly focused the inter-related issues of the border war, the withdrawal of Cuban troops and the position of the rebel Angolan guerrilla movement, Unita.

The director-general of the Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Bar-

ratt, said of the talks "They are a hopeful sign. They show that channels are still open and that both sides are still willing to talk about the issues at stake."

South Africa, he said, is anxious about the prospect of a Swapo victory at the polls in SWA, and seems determined not to abandon Unita.

"We have to realise that Angola is reluctant to let the Cubans go and then to have to face South Africa and Unita," Prof Barratt added.

"What is needed is compromise, a package deal and the restoration of trust."

The initiative for the talks is understood to have had its genesis at the meeting of Portuguese-speaking African territories in Cape Verde last month. Apart from Cape Verde, these territories are Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Sao and Principe.

President Pereira of Cape Verde, described as a "moderate," is well positioned to play the role of mediator between Angola and South Africa. As the leader of a former Portuguese colony, he obviously has strong ties with Angola. His tiny cluster of islands off the West African coast, however, has strong economic links with South Africa.

The talks took place against a backdrop of growing impatience in the United Nations, particularly among African states.

## Pierre Coetzer joins the paid pugs

By GEOFF VAN HEERDEN

PRETORIA policeman Pierre Coetzer, the most exciting amateur heavyweight boxer since the likes of Kalle Knoetze and Gerrie Coetzee did battle in the early 1970s,

last night joined the professional ranks under the Sigma umbrella.

The Springbok will have his first paid fight on a Golden Gloves-Square Ring card at the Ellis Park tennis stadium on February 5 against a

local opponent.

Coetzer, who won 41 of his 45 fights inside the distance, will be trained and managed by Daan Bekker, his mentor of amateur days.

● See Back Page

## Di tells of her little Prince Billy Bunter

London Bureau

LONDON — Prince William, the infant future King of England, has a gargantuan appetite.

The report comes from an impeccable source — his mum, Diana Princess of Wales.

While visiting Coventry on Tuesday the Princess told Mrs Jean Papps, the cook at a lodge where the royals lunched, that Prince William has "an enormous appetite".

And to offset the recent rumours that she suffers from the slimmers' sickness an-

orexia nervosa, she said he was taking after his mum.

"I have an enormous appetite despite what people say," she told Mrs Papps, "and so has Prince William."

The Princess then tucked into a healthy meal — a chicken leg, mixed vegetable

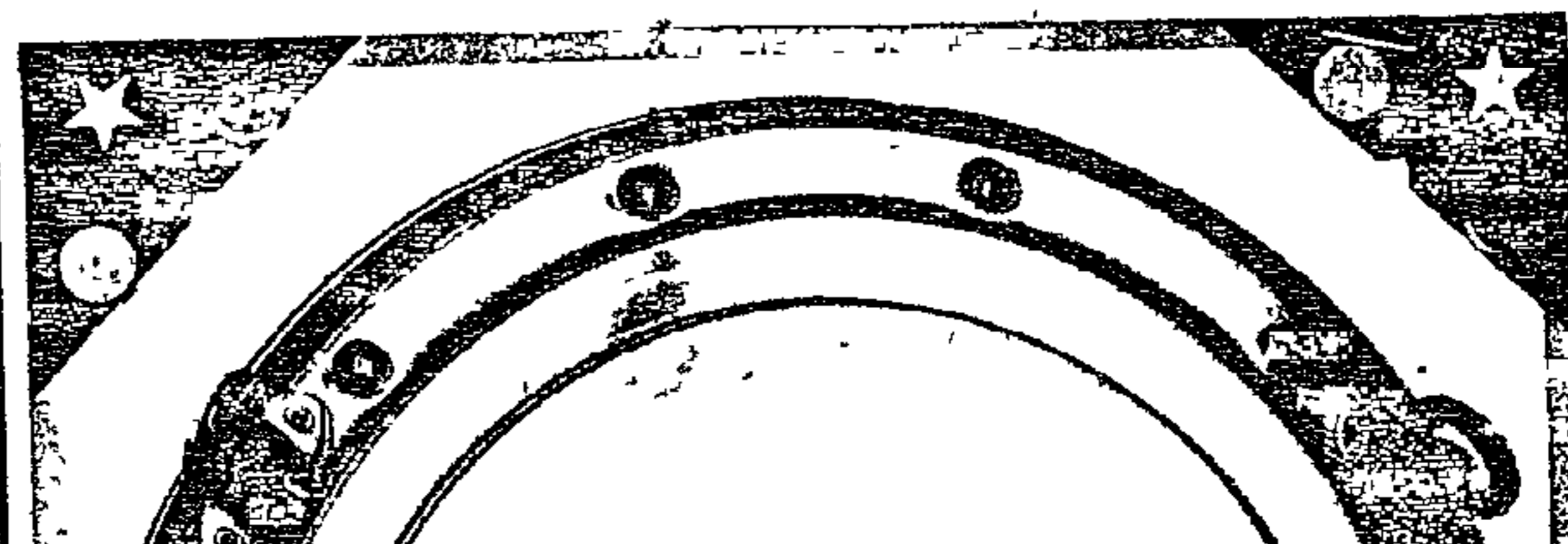
salad, a vol-au-vent, more tomato and beetroot, fruit salad, coffee and malvern water.

The Princess confirmed that she and Prince Charles would take their son on their five-week tour of Australia and New Zealand.

Living the  
NOEL WATSON

## Court rules on cows row

Court Reporter  
THE grass may be greener



# SWA inquiry told of payout irregularities

WINDHOEK. — Considerable payments were made for building projects in Owambo without money being approved for the projects, the Thurion Commission of Inquiry heard in Windhoek yesterday.

The commission is investigating allegations of corruption, irregularities and misapplication or misappropriation of state property and money in the central and ethnic governments in South West Africa.

A senior inspector of works in the Owambo Administration, Mr Arnold Carstens, gave evidence on the ordering of 3 600 beds invoiced for R237 360. His wife was to receive a commission of 2,5% for acting as an agent in the transaction.

Mr Carstens said that on a number of occasions, payments had been made for running expenses on projects for which the central government had not allocated funds.

Mr Carstens was answering questions put to him by the Director of Works for the Owambo Administration, Mr Frederick de Villiers, who gave evidence to the commission earlier this week.

Mr De Villiers asked Mr Carstens if he was aware that considerable amounts had been paid for projects that had not been voted for. "Yes," said Mr Carstens.

He cited the Eenhana Secondary School, for which funds had been paid out although the school had not been built.

In evidence relating to gravel supplied to the Owambo Administration by a cartage contractor, Mr Antonio Alves, the commission heard yesterday that Mr De Villiers had made payments to Mr Alves regardless of whether officials had signed for deliveries.

Where nobody had signed for the receipt of gravel, Mr De Villiers had certified as correct statements for payment.

In one instance, Mr De Villiers had paid Mr Alves R62 620 for 20 truckloads of gravel on the basis of a signature that "is not worth the ink in which it is written", Mr Justice P W Thurion remarked.

"I accept full responsibility for mistakes made on official documents," Mr De Villiers said. "I have made many mistakes but I inherited the Department of Works in a chaotic state."

At one stage, Mr De Villiers had authorised payment advices to Mr Alves although there had been no documentary proof Mr Alves had delivered the gravel, the official leading evidence before the commission, Mr A G Visser, said.

Mr Justice Thurion "The person (who compiled the payment advices) later became so enthusiastic that he filled in two items which he later deleted."

Mr De Villiers said the commission should call a former official of the Owambo Government, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, for a full explanation of how the system of payments operated in the Department of Works.

Mr Justice Thurion. "He is so busy on television that I do not know whether we will be able to get him."

In earlier evidence, a government accountant, Mr Hendrik Truter, said it appeared the Owambo Administration had not completed bank reconciliation statements since 1978 and financial records were scattered in random heaps in the storage room.

Nothing had been filed.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

# Angolan talks may stem from economic crisis

10/12/82  
221  
E Post

ANGOLA'S decision to agree to face-to-face talks this week with its arch-enemy South Africa, comes at a time of severe economic crisis for the former Portuguese colony, caused by the cost of their conflict and a sharp drop in export revenue

Angola has given no official explanation for the meeting in the Cape Verde islands between two members of the Angolan Government and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

But Angolan leaders have for the last two years made no secret of the fact that the country simply could not afford to continue a conflict which was causing immense hardship to its people and retarding the economic development of what is potentially one of Africa's richest countries

On the seventh anniversary of Angolan independence last November 11, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the "undeclared war waged by South Africa" since 1975 had cost Angola \$10 billion (R11,5 million)

Angola has imported huge quantities of Soviet arms and has an expeditionary force of some 18 000 to 25 000 Cuban troops on its soil

The Luanda Government has to pay for both in hard currency, according to Angolan officials, and this is placing a heavy strain on the exchequer at a time when world recession is pushing down the prices of oil and diamonds, Angola's only two significant exports

**THIS** week delegations of the South African and Angolan governments met for the first time, with SWA/Namibia apparently the main purpose of the talks. However, Angolan leaders have made no secret of the fact that their country cannot afford to allow the conflict on its borders to continue. RICHARD WALLIS reports from Lisbon:

In spite of the military help it has received from the Soviet bloc, however, Angola has been unable to keep South African troops out of its territory or to end the internal guerilla war fought by Unita

As a result, only one of Angola's three railway lines is working normally, many of its roads are not safe to use and peasants have deserted their farms, forcing a country which used to be self-sufficient, to import almost all its food

Because of an acute foreign exchange crisis, Angola has this year cut down on all but essential imports, according to the country's main trading partners

Funds earmarked for economic development have been diverted to defence and coping with a mounting flood of war refugees. These are estimated to total 160 000 in the south and as many as 400 000 in the centre of Angola

The figure does not include refugees from SWA/Namibia, where Angolan-backed Swapo guerillas are fighting South African rule

President Dos Santos said last month that it was because of the war effort that the Government had been unable to improve the lot of a people now facing widespread shortages

Angolan leaders have in the last few months also increasingly referred to unflattering comparisons with the pre-independence period

Ever since the last major South African attack in August 1981, Angola has lost control of most of the southern border province of Cunene

Economically, the province was not important, but Western military experts said the Angolans had since been forced to build a reinforced line of underground bunkers and missile batteries north of the lost territory

The line stretches from the most forward Angolan army position at Cahama, 140 km south of the city of Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira), to Menongue (formerly Serpa Pinto) towards the Zambian border, the experts said

Ever since last April, the Angolan military has been saying that South Africa has been massing troops on the border in preparation for a new invasion

By agreeing to talk with the South Africans the Angolans appeared to signal that they could not afford another round of fighting with Pretoria — Sapa-Reuter

NAMIBIA

221

FM

10/12/82

## Lesson for Mudge?

The results of the hard-fought election for the Damara Legislative Assembly in Namibia will pose a puzzle for SA policymakers intent on planning an interim government for Namibia. Justus Garoeb's Damara Council won 24 seats and opposition Damara-DTA 16 — neither side gained substantially on its previous position.

Garoeb presents himself as a nationalist, opposed to the DTA on the grounds that it is an SA stooge. The results can be seen as a rejection of 'ethnic politics, ironically signalled by voters in an ethnic election — the only kind they seem likely to get for the foreseeable future, under Namibia's current constitution.

But the low (54%) poll may also indicate a limit to Garoeb's support. The general line for nationalist parties and supporters in Namibia, from Swapo to the SWA National Union (Swanu) and Andreas Shipanga's breakaway Swapo-D, is to boycott ethnic polls. There is little indication that the other parties' supporters rallied to help Garoeb beat the DTA.

By holding its own, the DTA feels it has disproved SA government contentions that the embattled alliance is losing support, and proved that SA was wrong to reject it as a spent force.

Unisa's Andre du Pisan diagnoses the DTA as an organisation that has been tarred with the brush of "collaboration" with SA — to its political detriment — and as a result is limited to ineffective civil rights-type campaigning in a strongly nationalist climate. In this reading, it appears the DTA has reached the ceiling of its support.

But it appears that since the shock of SA's threat to pull the DTA's control of the central government organs out from under it, DTA chairman Dirk Mudge has been doing some thinking. He claims that the Damara results reflected bad publicity received as a result of SA criticism of his party, and a protest vote against unpopular SA security force activities on Namibia's northern border. He added that the DTA member parties should in future run under the DTA banner, rather than as separate ethnic parties.

Ironically, alleged security force atrocities in Ovamboland and centralisation of the DTA into a unitary party were both major bones of contention which led to the breakaway of Ovambo representative Peter Kalangula early this year. Kalangula accused Mudge of refusing to consider either issue, and his defection considerably weakened the DTA in SA's eyes.

It could be said that Mudge learned his lesson too late — but he could be trying to woo Kalangula back into the alliance. It is just possible that his party may have decided to move out from under SA's shadow — for the sake of its own survival.

Letter to PW urges inquiry

# Amnesty calls for detainee deaths probe

221  
ROM  
18/12/82

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mali Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Swedish and Danish branches and several individual members of Amnesty International have written letters to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking for an immediate and independent inquiry into the deaths in detention in South West Africa and the alleged maltreatment of detainees

This follows a strong call for a judicial inquiry into detention without trial in SWA by the SWA Bar Council, and a statement by the International Committee of the Red Cross that it would continue its efforts to get access to all categories of security prisoners held in the territory

Two detainees held by the

Special Task Force of the police, Koevoet, died in detention on November 18 within hours of being held. They were Mr Jona Hamukwaya and Mr Kaduma Katanga

The letters to Mr Botha were also addressed to Major-General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Ministers' Council, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe, head of the Security Police in SWA, and the chairman of the executive committee of the Kavango government, Mr S Kamwanga

At least 25 people were recently detained in Kavango

The letters also asked the Prime Minister to reveal the names of all detainees and places of detention in Kavango. He was also asked to allow detainees access to relatives and legal counsel and to secure that all detainees

be either charged and promptly brought to trial, or released

A spokesman for the International Red Cross said yesterday the organisation was in the process of negotiating with the SA Government to see all security detainees in SWA

The SWA Bar Council this week asked for a judicial commission of inquiry into detention without trial in SWA

It said although security legislation in SWA was said to be aimed at ensuring the security of the state and the citizens, it was open to abuse and could undermine the very safety and security of the citizens if safeguards were not provided

"We are shocked at instances of abuse and some recent cases of rape and death in detention," the council said

# SWA (221) funds <sup>ROM</sup> probe 11/12/82 goes on

WINDHOEK — A Windhoek architect said yesterday he did not find it strange that an official in the Owambo administration bought furniture from capital works funds, as the same thing had happened in the Kavango administration.

The architect, Mr Kobus Theunissen, was giving evidence before the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into alleged corruption and misapplication of funds and property and alleged irregularities in the central and second tier administrations in South West Africa.

He thought the process was a new general decision by all second tier governments in the territory, Mr Theunissen told the commission.

When he heard that the wife of an inspector of works with the Owambo administration, a Mrs Carsten, was the agent for a bed company prepared to sell beds to the Owambo administration, he thought she would submit a tender.

The fact that she had not was "highly irregular", Mr Theunissen told Mr Justice P W Thirion.

The judge asked Mr Theunissen if the whole business was not "abnormal".

He said it sounded "stupid" that money spent on furniture came off expenses for building projects.

At meetings with Mr Frederick de Villiers, the Director of Works for Owambo, Mr Theunissen said he had asked why that was the practice, but he had not, as yet, received an answer.

He was not unduly suspicious, because the same practice occurred in Kavango, which also had a representative authority and administration.

Mr Theunissen said that when he eventually received a bill for the beds, he had phoned the Director of Finance of the Owambo Administration, Mr Ben Ludick, and asked what was going on.

"He (Mr Ludick) said I should leave the whole story alone and leave Mr Carstens to sort out his own mess."

Mr Theunissen said he gained the impression that Mr De Villiers and Mr Carstens were eager to have the beds for schools made "very quickly".

The judge asked him if he was not suspicious at the time, as it was near the end of the school year.

Mr Theunissen said it might surprise the judge to learn that one of the schools at Oshikuku had been completed in 1981.



# 'We'll just have to wait'

221

S. Tribune

12/12/82

## Shadow of Maseru hangs over SA/Angola talks

By Peter Mann, Political Correspondent

**SOUTH AFRICAN officials** who attended the Cape Verde talks with Angola this week returned jubilant at the 'surprisingly good atmosphere' that prevailed. But now they are waiting to see what effect the South African raid into Lesotho will have on promised follow-up talks next year.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pk Botha who led the South African delegation said yesterday: 'We will just have to wait and see.' He would say no more.

In what has become almost a part of the South African tradition, a stunning diplomatic coup that drew the approval of the international community was apparently negated by ill-timed military action.

Mr Botha has clamped a tight curtain of secrecy over details of the trip to Praia in the Cape Verde Islands for his face-to-face talks with Angola over the fighting in South West Africa.

However, it is understood that the delegation which also included the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs Mr Johan van Dalsen, arrived in a SAA jet on the Island of Sai which is used as a refuelling stop for SAA's overseas flights.

The international airport on the island was built in the early Seventies by South Africa. Ironically it was used as an air bridge in the transportation of the Cuban soldiers into Angola. They, too used it as a refuelling base in the long haul from Havana to Luanda.

The talks started in the VFP lounge of the airport as soon as the South Africans who had been preceded by security men arrived.

The Angolan delegation comprised the Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues and the Minister of Transport, Mr Francisco Muteka, both said to be members of the Central Committee of Angola's ruling party.

The talks were arranged by Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira who has repeatedly offered his services in arranging a summit over SWA.

Sources close to the South African delegation speculated this week that the talks had centred on how to achieve peace on the ground in South West Africa. Although they did not spell it out, it is thought that this would have included discussion on the future of the 30 000 Cuban troops said to be in Angola—ostensibly to protect the country from South African incursions.

South Africa claims to be fighting only Swapo in South West Africa, but Angola is jumpy saying that if the Cubans were not there they would also be vulnerable to the

South African incursions which have already penetrated deep into the territory.

South Africa says there can be no settlement in SWA until the Cubans have left Angola. Angola says it cannot let the Cubans leave until there is no South African military presence in South West Africa.

It was also learned this week that South Africa wants to have the position of Unita—the guerrillas under the command of Jonas Savimbi who are fighting the ruling MPLA—taken into account in any future talks with Angola. 'Unita can't be left out of this,' a senior South African said this week. 'Even if we settled with Angola, what about them? They have to be part of the agreement to stop the fighting.'

Angola is keen to escape the ravages which the war has inflicted on her. The Cuban protection is said to cost as much as two thirds of its oil revenue—money which is desperately needed to revitalise her flagging economy. In addition she is trying to cope with the problems caused by South Africa in hot pursuit operations against Swapo and the debilitating war against Unita.

SWA may  
not see  
Damaras  
in govt

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The future of the Damara ethnic government in South West Africa is in jeopardy

Yesterday the Damara DTA, which recently lost an election against Mr Justus Garoeb's Damararaad, announced it would not take its seats in the legislative assembly.

And Mr Garoeb said yesterday if his government did not receive adequate funds from the Administrator General he might disband the legislative assembly.

The deputy leader of the Damara DTA, Mr Max Hara-seb, said at a Press conference yesterday his party did not see its way open to sitting in a government — to be sworn in tomorrow — which was in principle a bad government.

He said his party was not consulted by the Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, before the recent election and that the AG should have given back the government to the Damara DTA after the 1980 Damara election was declared invalid by the Appeal Court.

He accused Mr Garoeb of being in favour of a homeland government, and said an election should not have been held before a report on the financial affairs of Mr Garoeb's government was brought out by the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into Irregular State Expenditure

Mr Garoeb said yesterday the withdrawal of the Damara DTA was of little significance. He asked why the Damara DTA had entered the election if it did not want to be part of the government.

# SWA probe told of off-budget payments

221  
RDM  
14/12/82

**WINDHOEK** — The Owambo administration had made payments to architects for the planning of several building projects, although no funds had been voted for those projects, the Thirion Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday

Instead, funds had been drawn from other budget votes which had money left over.

Still in the witness box yesterday was the Owambo administration's director of works, Mr Frederik de Villiers

Mr Justice Thirion granted a request by Mr De Villiers, backed by a medical certificate stating that he suffered from a heart ailment, that questioning concerning his own department be left until next year

Mr De Villiers said he wished to testify instead on alleged irregularities in other departments. He knew of several occasions when the administration had paid architects for planning work

In one instance, R1 200 000 had been paid to date for preparatory work by architects on a civic centre and shopping complex in Owambo, but no official documentation of instructions had been issued to the architects to initiate work

In another instance, a firm of architects received R148 000 for a school project. The school had not yet been built.

Mr De Villiers said that on his arrival in Owambo in 1979, the department of works was supplying building

material for the construction of a privately owned house for Mr Peter Kalangula, chairman of the Owambo executive committee.

Mr De Villiers said when he complained to a former senior official of the administration, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, he was told to "issue the material and keep your mouth shut"

A few months ago, Mr Kalangula had asked the department to deliver building material for the renovation of a church where he was preaching

Several improvements and extensions had been effected, costing about R37 000

Mr De Villiers said he had brought the matter to the attention of the secretary to the Owambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, and the chief accountant, Mr Ben Ludick.

"Their attitude and mine was that we should rather build the church and stay on in Owambo."

The alternative was to be "kicked out" of Owambo by Mr Kalangula.

Mr De Villiers said renovations had recently been done to houses of white officials in Owambo and Mr Ludick had instructed workers to lay wall-to-wall carpets to the value of R4 000 throughout his house

The matter was reported to Mr Viljoen and at a meeting of the "austerity committee" Mr De Villiers was instructed "to buy carpets for the houses of all directors of departments and members of the executive committee to cover up this mistake".

The inquiry continues. — Sapa.

Botswana

shoots ~~down~~

down (221)

SA plane

Star 14/12/82  
The Star's Africa &  
News Service

GABORONE — A South African-registered civil aircraft has been shot down by Botswana troops near the Okavango swamps, the Government announced today.

The brief announcement broadcast by Radio Botswana indicated that three occupants of the plane had been injured.

It said the aircraft had been shot down on Saturday after entering restricted air space near Shakawe.

The announcement said three people in the plane were "not fatally wounded."

Shakawe is about 15 km from the border with Namibia — at that point the Caprivi Strip — and on the western edge of the neck of swampland that runs down on either side of the Okavango River into the Okavango delta.

There is an airstrip there which is sometimes used by tourists and fishermen.

There has been no report from South Africa of any civil aircraft going missing.

The Shakawe area is well away from the points on the Namibia/Botswana border where clashes between security forces have been reported in the past.



# Cuba: We stay until SA aggression ends

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — Cuba yesterday vowed to remain in Angola until South African "aggression" against that country had stopped

AR6US  
14/12/82  
221

## Lesotho raid: SA plan to speak at UN

Argus Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa is expected to address the United Nations Security Council this week when the council considers the South African military raid on Lesotho

Although the Pretoria Government is barred from taking its seat in the United Nations General Assembly, it has addressed the Security Council in the past on matters affecting the country directly

The council is expected to convene tomorrow to discuss the South African attack on members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) based in the Lesotho capital of Maseru

### KILLED

The raid took place last week and the South African Defence Force announced later that about 30 terrorists had been killed

A spokesman for the South African Mission to the UN said today that South Africa would ask to speak in the debate

South Africa addressed the council last year after Angolan complaints about South African raids on Swapo camps

Libya circulated a draft resolution today condemning South African "aggression" and this was expected to be adopted by the General Assembly tomorrow morning

The draft motion called on the Security Council to convene immediately in order to "take action to deter South Africa from carrying out further acts of aggression".

The Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Raul Roa-Kouri, also told the 37th General Assembly that his country rejected attempts by the United States to link a settlement to SWA/Namibia to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

He called for an end to South African "aggression" and said Angola would ask for a withdrawal of Cuban troops "never before, and never after, and never as the result of pressure or blackmail"

Mr Roa-Kouri's remarks came during the opening of the UN annual debate on SWA/Namibia

### Delay

He said American efforts to make an independence settlement conditional on a Cuban troop withdrawal were designed to delay General Assembly and Security Council resolutions aimed at bringing the territory to self-rule

He described SWA/Namibia as "one of the crucial issues of the day" and accused the United States of trying to weaken the Angolan government so that a "puppet regime" could replace it

The foreign affairs spokesman for the South West Africa People's Organisation, Mr Peter Mueshange, said the United States had given the impression this year that progress was being made in the negotiations

"But with each passing day it has become more and more clear that Namibia's independence is very far off," he said

### Reaffirmed

He added that Swapo could afford to wait while the United States and the other members of the Western contact group decided whether they wanted independence "through the bullet or the ballot"

The European Economic Community countries reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 — calling for elections under United Nations supervision — was the only basis for negotiations

The Danish delegate, Mr Wilhelm Ulrichsen, representing the 10 nations, said progress had been made in negotiations and this should not be "thrown away"

*Star*  
Russia and  
*14/12/82*  
US have  
talks on  
Namibia

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The US State Department confirmed yesterday that its chief negotiator on Namibia held talks with high-ranking Russian officials last week on a settlement in the territory.

Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, met the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Il'ichev, on the same day that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, met representatives of the Angolan Government on Cape Verde Islands.

Dr Crocker's meeting focused on the issue now holding up a settlement — the Cuban troops in Angola.

It is understood the purpose of the talks was to keep the Russians abreast of the negotiations, and to try to persuade the Kremlin at least to remain neutral.

While the State Department is concerned that the South African raid into Lesotho will affect the Namibian negotiations, optimism for a settlement is building up again.

<sup>120M</sup> <sup>14/12/82</sup>  
**SADF confirms detention of 6**

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Mall Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force yesterday confirmed it had detained six men on November 7 near Ondangua in Owambo

The men were held under security proclamation AG9, and released the following day  
The men were Mr Abel Kandjabanga, 18, Mr Petrus Aluendo, 16, Mr Willem Kangwe,

17, Mr Willem Matheus, 32, Mr Erastus Kangwa, 35, and Mr Thomas Andima, 20  
A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said yesterday the SADF had no record of Mr Djeipo Shindele, who was detained on the same night in the same area, and is believed to be still in detention  
A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said yesterday there were no age restrictions on detentions under AG9



221

E. Post

14/12/82

# Walvis could be white enclave in hostile Namibia

WHILE negotiations for a Namibian independence agreement are focused on US attempts to get Cuban troops out of neighbouring Angola, one contentious factor which has become obscured is South Africa's intention to keep possession of the territory's only sea port

Walvis Bay is situated almost dead-centre along 1 600 kilometres of SWA/-Namibia's desert coastline. There is no possibility of building a port anywhere else

By keeping Walvis Bay, South Africa can therefore ensure that a future independent Namibia is totally dependent on it economically

The only other outlet is by railway into South Africa — and even the railway is owned by the South African Railways

When South Africa first claimed legal ownership of Walves Bay at the start of the Western-initiated negotiations in 1977, there were objections from Swapo, which is widely expected to become the government of an independent Namibia

The matter has not been raised again since the Reagan Administration revived the search for a settlement last year. The South Africans claim the validity of their claim has been accepted

The point was stressed last month when for the first time the new Walvis Bay constituency elected its own representative to Parliament in Cape Town

Prime Minister P W Botha pledged in a campaign speech there that the port would never become part of Namibia

South Africa would be prepared to negotiate the port's use with a friendly

**South Africa's determination to retain Walvis Bay after the independence of Namibia has not yet become an issue in the negotiations over the future of the territory. But the imposition of apartheid laws in the town has already confused residents. And some predict that it will become a bolthole for whites once Namibia is independent. ALLISTER SPARKS reports from Walvis Bay:**

government after Namibia became independent, said Mr Botha, raising the intriguing question of what it would do in the case of a Swapo government

Historically South Africa's claim seems indisputable. Britain occupied a 997 square kilometre enclave around Walvis Bay in 1878 in an attempt to block Bismarck's moves towards colonising what was then called South West Africa

The attempt failed. Bismarck formed his colony five years later and sent Hermann Goering's father out as its first Imperial Commissioner. A year after that Britain passed its annexation over to the government of the Cape Colony, which in 1910 became part of the present-day South Africa

All this got forgotten because during the First World War South Africa occupied the German colony and was afterwards granted a League of Nations mandate to administer it

For more than half a century it ran the whole terri-

tory, Walvis Bay included, as though it were part of South Africa — which the Pretoria Government fully intended it should become

Only growing world pressure for Namibia's independence has finally forced it from that intention

"I don't think anyone here had any idea Walvis had a separate status," said the Mayor, Mr Nico Retief, "But now we are all pleased about it. It gives us a sense of security knowing South Africa has this strong bargaining point"

Though it may have meant security for some it has meant a degree of confusion for others, because a different set of laws now applies in Walvis Bay from the rest of Namibia

When South Africa imposed direct rule in 1977 it introduced all its own segregationist laws at a time when it was allowing the internal administration in the rest of Namibia to try to impress the world by abolishing them there

Mr Vernon Webster, chairman of the property

owners association, is one who fell foul of the confusion. With the advent of direct rule he was prosecuted for allowing coloured tenants to occupy an apartment block he owned

This is a crime under South Africa law, but not in Namibia. Furious, Webster chose to serve a five-day prison term rather than pay a fine

What made the case even more absurd is that Walvis Bay had no jail at the time (one is being built now), so Mr Webster had to be taken to Swakopmund 35 kilometres away and outside the enclave

"I must be the first person to have served a prison sentence in a place where what I had done was not a crime," he remarked

Mr Webster's experience is not the only legal absurdity that has arisen. Most local whites are happy enough to have South Africa's apartheid laws imposed, but not its stringent liquor laws

They had grown accustomed to the continental

ways of the former German colony, so by popular demand laws were waived and the pubs still open on Sundays

So, it seems, have the South African laws prohibiting marriages and sex across the colour line. At Natasha's night club on the waterfront black prostitutes pick up white sailors without apparent anxiety

Heinz Peveling, a German watch repairer, and his coloured wife, Rachel, have a house in town and there has been no attempt to prosecute them

At first the Pevelings were so worried about the South African law they took a house in Swakopmund and drove to work every day, but a year ago they decided the 70-kilometre round trip was too expensive and they moved to Walvis Bay

"It's completely arbitrary," says Mr Webster. "They switch these laws on and off to suit themselves."

Walvis Bay used to be a prosperous place with one of the world's richest fishing grounds off the Namibian coast

But South African fishing vessels have reduced pelagic fish resources dramatically. A pilchard catch of 1 387 000 tons in 1968 dwindled to 11 000 tons by 1980

The population of Walvis Bay has shrunk as a result, from 30 000 to 11 000, according to the Town Clerk, Mr Jan Wilken

But Mr Wilken thinks boom times may come back to Walvis Bay if Namibia becomes independent

Anxious whites, he believes, will use it as a bolthole. He says they are buying up property already

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African-registered light aircraft which Botswana military authorities claim to have shot down at the weekend had written permission to land at the Shakawe airstrip in Northern Botswana, an S.W.A. Territory Force spokesman said today.

It has been established that the pilot, Mr Hennie van Rensburg who works for the South African Defence Force in Rundu

Staw 15/12/82  
~~SA~~ plane 'not in  
restricted area'

Northern Namibia, was treated for bruises at a sick bay in Rundu at the weekend.

The two men with Mr van Rensburg in his Piper Cherokee aircraft were Mr Mike Bartlett and Mr Jose Lopes Francisco. They were also slightly injured.

Mr van Rensburg said today he could not be

sure if he was shot down, or whether his engine simply exploded. He had heard a bang and seen smoke coming from one of the cylinders. He had then force landed.

The Senior Staff Officer (Operations) of Western Air Command

To Page 3, Col 3

Staw 15/12/82  
SA plane 'not in  
restricted area'

From page 1

Colonel Andries Kapp, said Mr van Rensburg had written permission to land at Shakawe on Saturday.

"If that was a restricted area (as Botswana claims) then they should let everybody know it is such," he said.

The Botswana Government announced yesterday that its forces had shot down a civilian aircraft in the Shakawe district, in what it described as "restricted airspace." It said the three occupants of the aircraft had been slightly injured.

They were later taken back to Rundu in a private aircraft.

Civilians in Namibian towns within flying dis-

tance of Shakawe, including Rundu, regularly use the village on the Okavango swamps as a holiday resort.

"I investigated the matter at first to see whether it had anything to do with 1 SWA Squadron (Namibia's civilian air force) but found it was entirely a private flight," Colonel Kapp said.

"Botswana says the plane was shot down. I think it was engine trouble," he added.

Asked to comment on speculation that the plane had force landed because of engine trouble, a Botswana police spokesman replied: "The information I have is that they were brought down — my interpretation of that is that they were shot down."

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# Namibia:

## Western <sup>(221)</sup> 5

### hit at UN

Star 16/12/82

By Donald Knowler  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Western contact group yesterday accused the United Nations Council for Namibia of trying

to undermine its independence negotiations.

The five Western nations also said draft resolutions tabled before the UN General Assembly by the council would serve to bring violent confrontation and not a peaceful settlement in Namibia.

French delegate Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, speaking for the five during the UN's annual debate on Namibia, said the Western initiative was still on and could bring a settlement which would make it possible "to strengthen peace and security" in Southern Africa.

The council has presented draft motions which range from condemning South Africa's "occupation" of Namibia to attacking Western "collaboration" with the Republic and demanding mandatory sanctions.

"The resolutions before us, in form and substance, fail to recognise either the seriousness of the present situation or the opportunity that now exists to find a peaceful solution," the French delegate said.

He said the five nations — which include the US, Britain, West Germany, Canada and France — would abstain when the resolutions were voted on.

The debate on Namibia started on Monday and a vote is likely to be taken today. It is expected that the five draft resolutions — which also term Swapo as the "sole representative of the people of Namibia" — will be carried over-whelmingly.

9

# Council

slams <sup>(221)</sup>  
bar on <sup>D. Panfatch</sup>

nun 16/12/82

WINDHOEK— The SWA Council of Ministers yesterday criticised the barring of a black nun last week from a pre-overseas tour concert of the Windhoek Youth Orchestra, in a statement released here

The orchestra left for a tour of European countries a week ago. Their itinerary included a concert at the Vatican, others in Italy, Belgium, West Germany and Austria

A black nun, who had bought a ticket to attend the concert with five other white nuns and two white brothers from the Catholic church, was refused entry to the concert

All the nuns and their party then left the concert, being held in a school hall

The Council of Ministers said it "emphatically dissociates" itself from the incident at which a "citizen of this country" was prohibited from attending the concert because of her skin colour

"Incidents like these are extremely detrimental to human relations. In spite of continuing efforts to improve human relations, this incident is a step backwards," the council said

It pointed out that the Windhoek Youth Orchestra was part of the Conservatoire of Music. This is under the control of the whites-only Windhoek Teachers' Training College which practises a policy of strict segregation

The school where the concert was held was also under administration for whites — SAPA

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# SWA: Angola rejects Cuban withdrawal

CAPL. TIMES 16/12/82  
(221)

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Angola stood firm on Tuesday night on its need for Cuban forces and the Soviet Union dismissed as "gross and inadmissible" any effort to tie a SWA/Namibia settlement to their withdrawal

Addressing the United Nations general assembly one after the other, they gave no hint of progress in United States efforts that included a mission to Moscow last week by the Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker

Officials said Dr Crocker had discussed the SWA/Namibian situation with the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Ilyichev, but declined to give details, though there was speculation here that one topic had been the possibility of a pact safeguarding both Angola and South Africa from post-settlement attack.

Neither the Soviet nor the Angolan presentation to the assembly made direct reference to any negotiations, though the Angolans complained that even if the Cuban issue were to go away, South Africa would raise the threat of ANC incursions as a stalling tactic

Charging that the Western contact group was little more than a Nato

ruse to gain time for the establishment of South Africa as a "cornerstone" of a South Atlantic alliance the Angolan ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, told the assembly that South Africa was intent on completing a 36-year strategy to swallow up SWA/Namibia

Angola's "highest priority" was its defence needs and it rejected any attempt to link a Cuban departure with SWA/Namibian independence

The Soviet Union bluntly advocated a straight "transfer of power to Swapo" as its ideal

SWA/Namibian solution and warned against UN responsibility for the territory slipping away as the contact group became the dominant factor

"The United Nations gave nobody a mandate to replace it and take over its responsibility in this business," it told the assembly

The Soviets repeated Swapo's claim that 100 000 South African troops were now ranged against them and added that this did not include police units For every 10 inhabitants, there was now one policeman "armed to the teeth to punish them", they asserted

# Western <sup>221</sup>5 warn on SWA voting

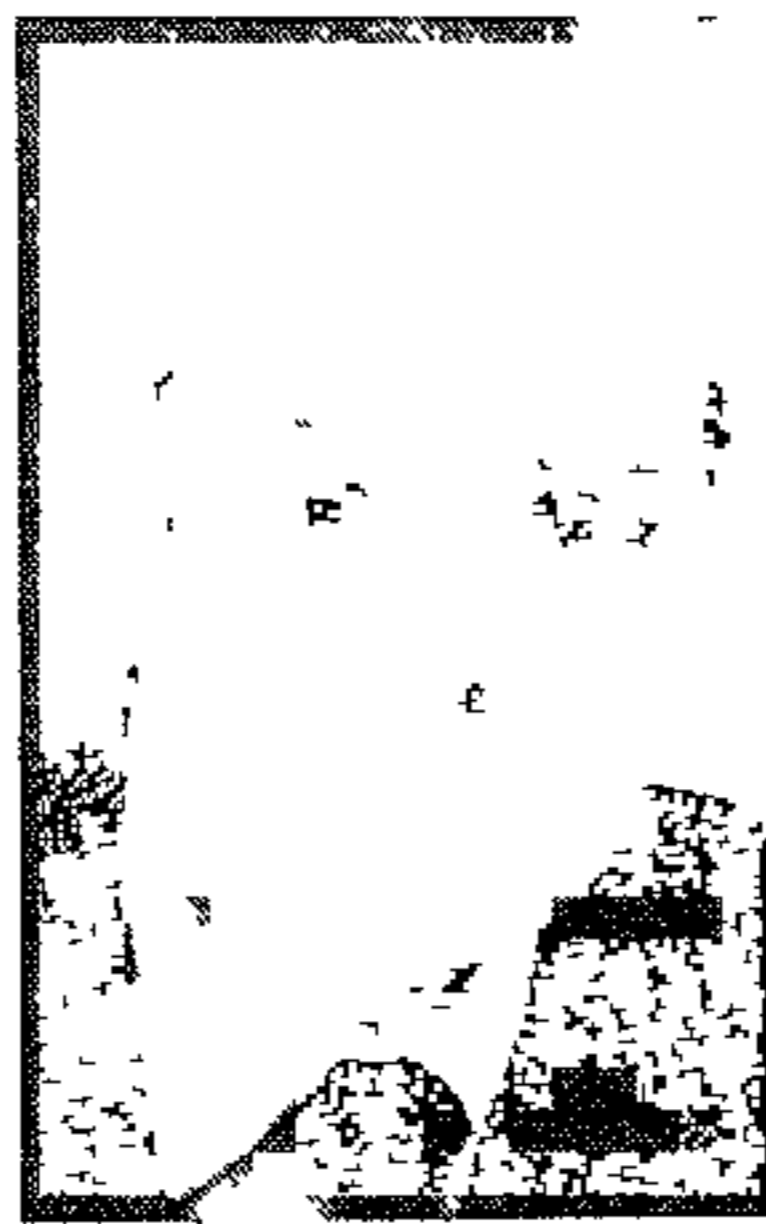
NEW YORK — The Western contact group negotiating SWA/Namibia's independence yesterday accused the UN Council for Namibia of failing to recognize the seriousness of the situation or the opportunity to peacefully settle the territory's future

The French ambassador to the UN, Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, told the General Assembly's debate on SWA/Namibia that the five contact group governments — France, the US, Britain, Canada and West Germany — would abstain when resolutions sponsored by the council were put to the vote

### SA, US condemned

The council was established by the UN as the legal administering authority for SWA/Namibia. It has drafted a set of resolutions condemning South Africa and the United States for attempting to link the Cuban troop issue to the negotiations and deploring Western collaboration with South Africa

The ambassador stressed that the five still



Dr Perez de Cuellar

believed a settlement could be achieved through their negotiations — but he made no reference to American and South African insistence that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola

The debate, now in its third day, has heard numerous delegates denounce the US for insisting on a Cuban troop withdrawal

Frontline states and Swapo envoys have delivered gloomy predictions that the territory's independence is still a long

way off

As the General Assembly resumed the debate, the Security Council was preparing for a formal session to continue its hearing of Lesotho's protest against the South African raid into Maseru

### 'Naked terrorism'

On Tuesday night, Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe accused South Africa of "naked terrorism against a whole sub-continent"

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, backed the protest with a statement that of the 42 people killed, 19 had been refugees registered with the UN

South Africa's ambassador here, Mr David Steward, is due to state his government's case when the council resumes its meeting

The African group resolution stops short of demanding sanctions against South Africa, but calls on the Republic to declare it will not again commit aggressive acts against Lesotho — Sapa

● 'Restrain SA' — King Moshoeshoe, page 4

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By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Rundu businessman who was one of three people in a light aircraft shot down in Botswana at the weekend, Mr Jose Lopes Francisco, has trade links with Dr Jonas Savimbi's Angolan guerilla movement, Unita.

Mr Francisco — known in Namibia as "Mr Lopes"—represents Johannesburg-based company, Frama Inter-Trading, which buys Angolan teak from Unita and trucks it to South Africa at a price which helps Dr Savimbi wage war against the MPLA Government.

"Mr Lopes" is also director of a related Namibian company Namibian (Pty) Ltd. The records of this company are kept confidential in the Windhoek registry — by order of the Administrator-General in terms of an article in the Companies Act, according to the Registrar of Companies, Mr D J Strauss.

#### TRADING

For more than two years huge teak logs from the forests of Angola's timber-rich Cuando-Cubango region in the south-east have found their way to the South African market through the Frama conduit.

In this way Frama has — either consciously or unconsciously — acted as Unita's commercial wing in Southern Africa.

Attempts to discuss the matter with the Frama directors — one is believed to be Mr Arlindo Manuel Mara — have proved fruitless.

But, recently, Dr Savimbi admitted he was sending ivory, diamonds and timber to South Africa.

It is still not known what "Mr Lopes," the pilot, Mr Hennie van Rensburg, and a third occupant, Mr Mike Bartlett, were doing in Northern Botswana.

The Shakawe district is a noted holiday point for some residents of Namibia's remote north but Mr van Rensburg said in an interview this week that "Mr Lopes" had business in Shakawe, the north-eastern town of Kasane, and Maun. Northern Botswana is not reputed to be a natural teak area. It is a game-rich area in

which elephants and rhinos abound.

Investigation has revealed details of Frama's teak trade with Unita.

According to reliable sources the Unita guerillas used to dump the logs into the Cuando River, which flows through the Caprivi Strip, and they were hauled on to the river bank in Western Caprivi.

From there, blue trucks with "TRG" registrations carried the logs to the Grootfontein railhead where they were railed to Kaserne in Transvaal.

But, more recently, the timber has been trucked directly to the Reef in container-trucks with "GSP" registrations, from the contact point near Rundu in Namibia's Kavango region.

Rundu is on the banks of the Okavango River and the trucks load the timber from a sawmill in the surrounding bush.

This mill—equipped with workshop facilities—is an ideal drop-point as it is situated within a restricted military zone which is often under guard.

The first indication that the teak being handled by Frama came from Angola was the size of the logs. Teak

trees grow in Northern Namibia but their size and age does not compare with that of the logs moving to the Reef.

#### NOT AVAILABLE

Mr Francisco has not been available for comment since the incident in Botswana on Saturday when the Piper Cherokee 6 civilian aircraft was apparently shot down by Botswana military authorities near Shakawe in North-Western Botswana.

Mr van Rensburg, who owns as well as pilots the aircraft said in his first news interview this week that "Mr Lopes" had gone with him to Botswana on business for Frama.

Mr van Rensburg and "Mr Lopes" have strong military connections.

Questions now being asked in Namibia are:

● If the Botswana Defence Force acted so drastically as to shoot down a civilian-registered aircraft, why did that same authority release the men the same day without question, as Mr van Rensburg claims?

● What was the business that "Mr Lopes" had in Northern Botswana?

● Who, and where, is Mr Mike Bartlett, and what does he do for a living?

Star 17/12/82

# Downed ~~221~~ 221 plane link with Unita



Dr. Jonas Savimbi . . . admits trade with South Africa.

# Garob to talk to Swapo

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

love me so much

DOM 18/12/87

WINDHOEK. — Mr Justus Garob's Damararaad, which recently gave the DTA a convincing beating in the Damara election, is to start talks with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma

Mr Garob said his intended talks with Swapo was one reason why the Damararaad and Mr Peter Kalangula's party, the Owambo-based Christian Democratic Action, could not agree.

About the backing received from the National Party of SWA during the recent election, Mr Garob said "It is not because they

The National Party had only tried to find a stick with which to fight the DTA, Mr Garob said.

At the opening of the Legislative Assembly of the Damaras this week, Mr Garob said the Damararaad refused to take over the R5-million debt of the previous government.

He said that, according to the Appeal Court which declared the the 1980 Damara election invalid, there had been no Damara government since then

He wanted to start his government with a clean sheet, Mr Garob said.



By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

# Damaras to renege on R5-m debt

WINDHOK, — The newly sworn-in Damara Legislative Assembly has decided to renege on a R5 million debt, built up largely during the last two years.

The re-elected chairman of the assembly and leader of the Damara Council, Mr Justus Garoeb, referred to the South African Appeal Court ruling that the 1980 Damara election was invalid, and

said that technically there had been no second-tier government to hold responsible for the debt.

The new representative authority should be able to begin with a clean slate, Mr Garoeb told the assembly in the Damara capital, Khorixas, this week.

He said the Damara authority was about to receive a budget of R9 million of which R900 000 had been raised through loans.

Under the circumstances we cannot accept this. Two years ago the Damara Council had to take office with a R1,6 million debt.

For that reason a proper investigation was launched into the current finances. Everyone knows that a R5 million debt awaits us. It is justifiable for the Damaras to accept a package which contains more liabilities than benefits," he asked.

The Damara Council won 24 of the 40 legislative council seats in the recent election. The opposition party, Swapuduf of the DTA, won 16 seats, but is boycotting the assembly.

*Handwritten signature: Noe*

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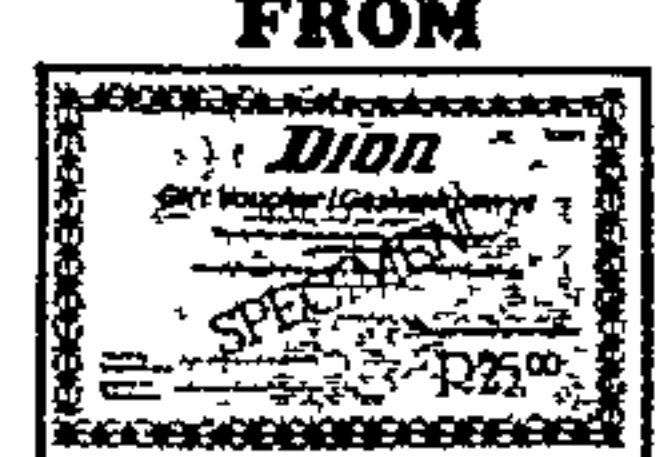
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# Taking the classrooms to the pupils

19/12/82

S. Express (221)

**WINDHOEK** — Adult education in Africa, often hampered by the lack of buildings and facilities, will develop in a new direction next year when Namibia gets a 'traveling' campus.

The problems of providing such education in the territory are daunting

It has no university in its 824 000km<sup>2</sup> area, and many of its 1-million inhabitants have little — if any — education

"Schooling is controlled by various education authorities. The level of black education is generally acknowledged to be far below the level of whites

The Academy of Tertiary Education, an autonomous body started by the central government about three years ago and open to all adults, is attempting to find solutions

Headed by Professor Attie Buitendacht, the academy started operations in a single office. Today, with an integrated student body of more than 1 000, it is spread over

## NEW SWA MOVES IN ADULT TUITION

seven campuses with a staff of more than 150

It functions as a university, technikon, technical college, and teacher-training college

If Namibians want to become hairdressers, mechanics, teachers — or to learn Herero or German — the academy offers courses. It also runs degree courses in conjunction with Unisa.

However many Namibians do not have a high enough educational standard to register for degrees or become trade apprentices.

So, from next year, the academy will offer training in skills from the simplest level, making advancement available for all adults.

Various certificates, including the newly-instituted National Education Certificate

1, 2 and 3, will be the goals for students

"Each person will be able to build up to his certificate in his own way," Prof Buitendacht said

For example, a garage labourer who does not have a high enough level of education to become an apprentice mechanic, could learn about the components of vehicles, increasing both his mechanical and language skills, and building up credits towards a National Education Certificate

Hotel waiters could learn catering skills and farm labourers aspects of soil management, or cattle breeding. And, Prof Buitendacht, said "We can't always get the people from the bush to the campus, so we are going to take the campus to the bush".

He said teachers and lecturers would go where they were needed, and might sometimes have to fly to make the best use of their time

"Africa has flying doctors — why not flying teachers?" — Sapa

## Still rooms, but the sardine run is hotting up

By DARYL BALFOUR

THERE'S still room at the inn — that's the message from Durban's hotel association as it gears up for the Christmas rush

But the chairman of the association, Mr Gerhard Stanek, has one special request for people contemplating a last-minute visit to Durban: telephone first, don't just arrive and to find accommodation

"There are still a few rooms available — but we can't cope with people who just come down hoping to walk into the first hotel they see," he warned

Indications are, however, that Durban is set for yet another bumper Christmas season — despite the recession

Traders and hoteliers reported a massive spending spree. At two major sales and the opening of a new store in Durban on Friday police had to be called to control crowds

Mr Stanek also credited the number of visitors flocking to

## Blind man in double slaying

Sunday Express Correspondent

DALLAS — A romantic triangle involving a blind man, his blind wife and his blind best friend resulted in 43-year-old Jerry Burns being sentenced to two concurrent terms of 20 years' jail in Fort Worth, Texas

Burns was found guilty of killing his wife Kathleen

S. Ephens  
19/12/82

# World spotlight focuses on Namibia's detainees

221  
229

By DAVID PIETERS

FEW of Namibia's political detainees are ever brought to trial, according to the territory's Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette

"There is one case pending at the moment but usually not more than one or two a year eventually appear on charges", Mr Brunette said

The state of Namibia's unknown number of political prisoners attracted attention again this month with the release of Amnesty International's latest report, followed by an accusation that South Africa was torturing political prisoners in Namibia and a call to Mr P W Botha for an independent inquiry

This was punctuated by the deaths of two Kavango residents shortly after their detention by police forces in separate incidents on the same day

The Commissioner of the Namibian police, General Dolf Gouws, rejected Amnesty's torture claims and said "I am shocked at the accusation"

While the guidelines recommended for treatment of detainees by Minister of Police Louis Le Grange do not apply in Namibia, rights of prisoners held without trial are laid down

The actions of police are governed by the same regulations con-

tained in standing orders of the SA Police, Namibian Security Police Chief Brigadier Johannes van der Merwe said

And a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said the force's treatment of detainees was subject to the provisions of AG Proclamation 9 of 1977

Most political prisoners in custody are being held under under this proclamation, according to Mr John Viall, of the Attorney-General's office in Windhoek

AG 9 — Security Districts Proclamation 1977 — includes provisions for

- Relocating peoples' place of residence and curfews
- Searches and detentions without warrant
- Detention of up to 30 days which can be prolonged by the AG
- Interrogation by any authorised member of the security forces

The proclamation grants considerable rights of indemnity from any legal action to the authorities, while providing for the AG's specific permission before the detainee can have access to legal representation

According to Mr Viall "nobody is being held under AG 226 at the moment as far as I know"

This proclamation was issued in

1978, largely to combat Swapo's boycott campaign against the elections for a Constituent Assembly at the time

Unlike AG 9, this one spells out rights for detainees to

- Be given a copy of the arrest warrant, and reasons, — in writing, for the arrest — by the AG on request
- Notify a friend or relative of his detention
- Visits by a State medical officer and by a magistrate
- Submit written representations to a review committee

However the committee's deliberations or records may not be disclosed to the public and the AG need not give effect to the committee's recommendations, nor has any court jurisdictions over its functions or decisions

In Namibia's war zone the SA Defence Act of 1957 applies Its Section 103 on indemnity states "No proceedings, whether civil or criminal, shall be instituted or continued in any court of law against the State (or) a member of the SA Defence force, or any other person in the service of the State by reason of any act advised, commanded, ordered, directed or done in good faith for the purposes of or in connection with the prevention of sup-

pression of terrorism in any operational area"

The rider 'in connection with' is one of the points providing potential indemnity for deaths in detention, torture, or the disappearance of detainees in Namibia's war zone, according to legal opinion.

Recent examples where such incidents were coupled to bone fide suspicion of a detainee's association with 'terrorist' activities, include:

- General Gouws' statement about deceased Kavango detainee Mr Kaduma Katanga. "After questioning he confessed to being a terrorist" Katanga died shortly afterwards from unknown causes Police are to conduct a full inquiry into the deaths of Mr Katanga and another Kavango detainee, Mr Jone Hamukwaya

- The disappearance of a Kaokoland resident, Mr Johannes Kakuva, late in 1980 after being allegedly released from custody to lead security forces to a group of insurgents Official spokesmen surmised that Mr Kakuva might have been killed by Swapo

- The disappearance of the body of a detainee — "shot while trying to escape" — from Ruacana's air strip en route to the police morgue in Oshakati, Ovamboland, in January

21/12/82  
**SWA garage blown up**

221

The Star's Africa *Star*  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A bomb exploded in the reception area of an Oshakati petrol station in Ovambo in northern Namibia last night causing damage estimated at R30 000

Three new cars in the showroom were damaged and several windows were broken

Six petrol pumps were damaged but there was no fire and no one was injured

Police and military investigators

were looking for clues in the wreckage this morning and, while no one has yet been arrested, Swapo saboteurs are suspected.

The explosion was the first case of urban sabotage reported from Ovambo since a bomb was detonated outside the Oshakati post office in April.

Observers of the 16 year-old bush war in Namibia believe that cases of urban sabotage will increase in the coming year as security forces continue to hammer away at Swapo bases in southern Angola.

# Namibia: Western 5 abstain

By Donald Knowler,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Western contact group yesterday abstained when the United Nations General Assembly voted on five resolutions related to South Africa's continued presence in Namibia.

The vote came after a three-day debate on the situation in Namibia and during the debate the contact group had served notice it would abstain when it came to the vote.

France, on behalf of the contact group of five nations, had said that the adoption of motions critical of

South Africa would hamper efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

French delegate Mr Luc de la Barre de Nantueil also accused the United Nations Council for Namibia, the sponsor of some of the motions, for "failing to recognise the seriousness of the situation or the opportunity for achieving a peaceful settlement in Namibia."

Despite the abstention of the Western countries the five motions were overwhelmingly adopted.

The resolutions were virtually the same as a series of motions adop-

ted by the General Assembly at the end of its debate on Namibia last year.

But this time the Assembly authorised the convening of a conference in Paris next year which would reaffirm support for the "struggling peoples of Namibia."

The resolutions included a request to the Security Council to impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and condemnation of the United States and Israel for its "collaboration" with the South African Government.

Up to 23 nations abstained as individual motions were put to the vote. Many of them complained about the language in the resolutions directed against the United States, one of the contact group nations.

## PERMANENT

But only the contact group countries — of which Britain, West Germany and Canada are the other three nations — abstained in the last vote, assigning extra money for the UN Fund for Namibia.

Earlier this month the 37th General Assembly also voted to direct the Security Council to impose sanctions against South Africa after a debate on the question of apartheid.

Although the Assembly last year adopted a similar measure the Assembly session this year decided to concentrate on tightening an oil embargo against South Africa — already supported by the Arab-Africa bloc at the UN.

Only the Security Council has the power to endorse proposed punitive action against a UN member state.

The United States, Britain and France have consistently vetoed such action.

The three nations are permanent members of the council with veto powers, along with China and the Soviet Union.

221

Star  
21/12/82

# Contact group abstains in UN vote on Namibia

ARGUS 21/12/82  
221

Argus Bureau

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## Sanctions

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22/12/82  
R45 000

blast <sup>221</sup>  
in SWA <sub>ROOM</sub>

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A bomb attached to a cold drink dispenser exploded and caused damage of at least R45 000 to a filling station at Okatama near Oshakati in Northern South West Africa

The incident happened on Monday just before midnight

Six petrol pumps, the canopy above the pumps, the showroom and two new cars were damaged in the blast. No one was injured.

A spokesman for the First National Development Corporation (FNDC), which owns the filling station, said all the windows in the front of the building were broken in the blast.

Holes were shot through the roof, plaster was ripped from the walls, and two new cars had holes in them.

The head of the Security Police in SWA, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe, said yesterday people were being questioned but so far no arrests had been made.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force confirmed the incident and said the bomb was probably a limpet mine.

By Andrew Walker

South African casualty figures in the Namibian border war are dropping, while the SADF continues to inflict huge losses on Swapo, according to official SADF casualty announcements

Latest figures available for this year show that Swapo is losing nearly 22 men for every SADF member killed in combat

#### SPOKESMAN

With cross-border raids into Angola by the SADF taking a heavy toll on Swapo, the insurgents are losing the equivalent of almost three battalions

# Fewer SA troops die on Namibian border

a year in known dead, SADF figures show

In 1980 "confirmed" Swapo losses were 1447 to 75 South African soldiers killed in action

In 1981 Swapo losses rose to 1494, for the loss of 56 SADF men

Casualty figures for this year will probably be released early next year, said an SADF spokesman in Pretoria

But by mid-August the toll stood at 951

Swapo men, with newspaper files showing the SADF had announced the death in combat of 44 of its men during that time.

#### FACILITIES

Fifteen of those were killed when a South African Air Force helicopter was shot down over Angola during operations which the SADF said resulted in the deaths of 345 Swapo members

Military observers said the actual death toll inflicted on Swapo must be "much higher" than the number of bodies counted by the SADF

The SADF boasts fine forward medical facilities as well as the ability to rapidly evacuate wounded to hospital in Pretoria.

Army officers say many Swapo men must die of their wounds in the bush

221

357

Star 22/12/82



(22) 2PM 23/12/82

## Advocate played vital role in SWA's development

Mail Reporter

MR ISRAEL Goldblatt, SC, who died in Johannesburg last week, aged 85, was a founder-member of the South West African Bar and an expert on the Constitutional status of South West Africa

During three decades of international debate on South Africa's mandate over the territory, Mr Goldblatt was consulted by diplomats and observers of all persuasions

He was never allied to any political party, or pressure group, but he believed South Africa should relinquish its authority over the territory

Mr Goldblatt was educated in Cape Town and was admitted to the Cape Bar in 1919

That year he went to South West Africa, where he became one of the first three

advocates in the territory. In 1934 he took silk and in 1935 and 1936 he was an acting judge

In the early 1960s he prepared a monograph on the conflict between South Africa and the United Nations over South West Africa, and he also published a history of South West Africa

Mr Goldblatt is survived by six great-grandchildren, nine grandchildren, and four children

Two of his children have followed him into the legal profession. His only son, Lucian, is an attorney, and a daughter, Mrs Karen Blum, is an advocate

His other two daughters are the Johannesburg sculptor Mrs Naomi Jacobson, and Mrs Michal Goldblatt, who lives in Israel



5



# SA 'runs rings' round Western 5 over SWA

221

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The top level meetings between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and US Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz, have been described as "a major diplomatic triumph for the Pretoria Government" in the December issue of Ecunews, the South African Council of Churches bulletin

An article in the publication said that since the collapse of the Geneva Conference on South West Africa in January 1981, South Africa had played its diplomatic cards skilfully.

Ecunews said the South African Government had "switched strategy" by dropping the issue of United Nations impartiality and concentrating on the Cuban presence, to which it had not formally objected until 1980

"South Africa has become a much-needed ally of the United States — and not the other way around — on Namibia in terms of its anti-Cuban attitude and strategy to counter Soviet-backed Cuban activities all over the globe

"And to keep South Africa as an ally, the US has embarked on its policy of 'constructive engagement' to en-

courage South Africa to implement reforms of the apartheid structure. This strategy is rejected bitterly by African states and the majority of black South Africans"

The article said there were clear pointers that South Africa was "cleverly using the US obsession with the Cubans to camouflage its strategy of dragging out negotiations (on the independence of SWA) as long as possible".

Since 1976, South Africa had "run circles around the foreign ministers of the five Western powers. Time and again South Africa has skilfully managed to create a stalemate

"It engineered breakdowns in such a manner that the UN, Swapo, the frontline states or the Cubans were blamed as delaying peace and a settlement. And South Africa is already preparing its strategy to delay negotiations should a miracle happen and an agreement be reached on Cuban withdrawal"

Ecunews said several recent events, including the UN dismantling of its UNTAG team which was to have supervised elections, indicated that there was "no hope" of a settlement being reached in the next few years

# American treacle has not caught Pretoria

221 ~~221~~ 28/12/82 Stan

The English say that treacle traps flies more easily than a swatter. The Reagan Administration's treacle foreign policy for Southern Africa — called "constructive engagement" — is designed first to encourage South Africa to yield control of Namibia and second to persuade South Africa to help the West insure the region's security.

In fact, the policy has brought no answer to the Namibian question and has unintentionally allowed South Africa to intensify security measures at home.

The policy, as articulated by Vice-President Bush during last month's swing through Africa, and by State Department officials in Washington and Southern Africa, is a means, not an end. But from the African viewpoint, the friendship and support for South Africa that is an explicit component of constructive engagement has produced few beneficial results.

Although all recent

President Reagan's policy of constructive engagement has brought no answer to the Namibian issue, says Robert Rotberg in the New York Times.

administrations have expressed abhorrence of apartheid, constructive engagement was designed to differentiate the Reagan Administration's tactical approach sharply from the Carter Administration's

Where representatives of Jimmy Carter's State Department threatened sanctions if South Africa failed to co-operate, and held the South Africans at arm's length, US policy since early 1981 has been cordial and, at times, expansive.

South African military and intelligence officials have moved back and forth between Washington and Pretoria. The Commerce Department has encouraged the sale of formerly embargoed items to South Africa. America favoured the recent International Monetary



Vice-President Bush outlined policy during Africa tour.

Fund loan to South Africa without conditions

Treacle is a sweet, sticky syrup. Washington has been spreading it thickly across the diplomatic bargaining table. With what results?

Namibia remains an unresolved issue. Al-

though now as before Ronald Reagan's election in 1980, South Africa says it is willing to settle the dispute, a definitive resolution seems as far away as ever. Two years ago the South Africans said the United Nations could not be trusted to help oversee a crucial election with impartiality. When constructive engagement smoothed over that problem, new ones arose. Now the South Africans refuse to budget until 20,000 Cuban troops leave Angola.

The Americans who are constructively engaged assure the South Africans that the Cubans will go if the South Africans prepare for the United Nations-supervised election that has long been agreed upon. But the South Africans know that the South-West Africa People's Organisation, a Soviet-backed guerilla group, will come to power in any free election. So constructive engagement continues, in this sphere, to accomplish less than intended.

The Administration can, in extenuation, rightly claim that American influence has curtailed overt South African antagonism of Zimbabwe. But it has done little to limit South African support for an anti-Mozambican guerilla movement or to curb South African raids into Angola.

In South Africa itself it is difficult to discern exactly what has been accomplished. There have been too many deaths in detention. But the Minister of Law and Order recently instructed underlings to be more humane when interrogating security prisoners. Black trade unions exist, but their more

successful leaders have been questioned and jailed for long periods without trial. The Government has also used sections of the new Intimidation Act to detain otherwise legitimate strikers.

South Africa this year proposed reforms that would give some, if less than equal, parliamentary representation to the 2.7 million coloured people and Asians who, along with the whites, are South Africa's minorities. But the African majority would remain unrepresented, relegated politically into overcrowded, overgrazed, impoverished homelands.

Constructive engagement has hardly led to discernible amelioration of the living arrangements or political condition of South Africa's majority. Were it not for that country's severe recession, the new American encouraged investment and lending climate might have contributed significantly to measurable increases in black standards of living and net per capita income, but such improvements are still distant.

Constructive engagement has sheltered South Africa and enabled it to impose tougher restrictions on internal opponents. It has provided no incentive to improve its international image or to begin talking with Africans about their future political representation or even to establish the beginnings of a process that would lead to the peaceful gradual transformation of what, consistent with the reform proposals, is designed to remain a minority-ruled country.

Black South Africans and Namibians rightly ask: "What has constructive engagement done for us lately?" Whites need not ask. — New York Times

● Robert Rotberg is professor of political science and history of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

## NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualify the University

## WARNING

1. No I may cancel
2. Can cancel
3. No I
4. All a sion inati

By Andrew Walker

# Swapo's year of military setbacks

221 Stars 28/12/82

Take an army which saw up to 20 percent of its combat troops wiped out in one year and had crushing military defeats inflicted on its vital forward bases

Its supply lines to the front were left in ruins, by enemy actions, its battle staging posts were pushed ever further away from the warzone

The deployment of troops became a major problem

This is the position in which Swapo forces find themselves as 1982 draws to a close.

But say military observers, perhaps 1982 was not such a bad year for Swapo after all

Militarily the movement suffered heavy setbacks this year

More than 1000 of its estimated 7000 men were killed

Undoubtedly in a more "died of their wounds in the harsh bush country of Namibia and Southern Angola

In return it inflicted fewer than 50 casualties on the South African Defence Force, according to latest available official figures

Militarily a disastrous year, but Swapo fights on more than one front to take over Namibia

It has lost little if any ground on the international political battlefield during the past year, say observers

## POLITICALLY

"It has been an unsuccessful year militarily for Swapo," says Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, but you must look at the political effort too

"They have kept sus-

tained support from the United Nations. On the diplomatic and political front they have managed to keep up their level of international support"

Political dissent in Namibia could also aid Swapo

The springing up of more than 40 political parties in the territory was indirectly a success for Swapo, he said

If an election were to be held such political fragmentation could be of great benefit to

"South Africa can feel quite secure in the progress it has made in counter-insurgency but can the same be said in the political field?" Professor Hough asks

The military successes of the SADF this year stemmed to a large degree, in the words of a senior army officer, from the policy

of going to Swapo to hit it wherever it could be found

"There was basically just one major Swapo incursion during the year

"Our attacks on its bases have driven it further and further north into Angola"

## PRE-EMPTIVE

The first major battles of the year in the Namibian border war came in March when airborne SADF raiders struck into Southern Angola in what was described as a pre-emptive strike against Swapo concentrations planning to infiltrate into Namibia

In the attack 202 Swapo men were killed for the loss of three SADF men

But despite the raid Swapo was still able to mount a large and virtually the only effective

five Namibian incursions of the year

The SADF had mistakenly believed that its strikes across the border had nullified the Swapo incursion threat

In fact the Swapo attack was to have been a two-pronged assault. A second raiding group crossed into Namibia undetected

A group of about 100 Swapo men entered northern Namibia. A series of bloody skirmishes ensued

By mid-June, a month after the incursion was discovered, about 50 Swapo fighters and 10 members of the South West African and South African security forces had died

Four civilians were murdered

"SADF attacks on bases have made it difficult for Swapo to act

effectively," said Professor Hough.

"A major problem facing Swapo is that cross-border strikes have pushed their bases further back into Angola

"The drought has also hit them hard not only because of water but because of the lack of food"

## GEN VILJOEN

Just how the Defence Force views the future of conflict in Southern Africa came to the fore during 1981 with military chiefs giving their views in a series of exclusive interviews with The Star

A conventional attack on South Africa was considered unlikely in the foreseeable future because of the strength of the SADF

The Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, held

hopes for peace in future years as some black African states "saw through Russia" and rejected communist influence

But preparations were going ahead for an expected increase in ANC hostilities over the next five years

New laws were announced which coming into effect in the new year, will enable the SADF to call up far more people

Defence chiefs also thought it possible that in future insurgency attacks could be coupled with raids in conventional warfare style

During a huge raid on Swapo in Southern Angola an SAAF helicopter was shot down

All 15 men aboard died

Troops penetrated up to 220 km into Angola.

The SADF killed 345 Swapo members.

On an illegal mission into Zimbabwe, three SADF men, all former Rhodesian soldiers, were shot and killed by Zimbabwean forces

On October 5 SAAF Mirages went into action when MiG fighters converged on a SAAF reconnaissance flight, the SADF announced

A MiG was shot down and another "allowed to escape"

## PROF HOUGH

Professor Hough said Russia appeared reluctant to supply Swapo with sophisticated weaponry

In November Swapo's military capacity was severely hindered when vital bridges were blown up in Angola

There was a definite decline in fighting in Namibia in 1982. There were fewer contacts, fewer Swapo fighters known to be in the territory and a corresponding drop in landmine incidents.

(221) Star  
Windhoek  
30/12/82  
editor fired  
after article  
on Soviets

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr. Leon Kok, has been sacked by his employers, apparently for writing a sympathetic article on the Soviet Union.

Describing the move as a decision "to part ways," the Advertiser reported yesterday the board of the paper's owners, the John Meinert group, had taken "great exception" to an article written by Mr. Kok, which dealt with an interview he had earlier this year with a Tass correspondent in London.

"The board felt the feature did not conform with group policy and felt it could not reconcile itself with Mr. Kok's reporting," the newspaper report said. Mr. Kok said he stood by what he had written.

He said he had been given time to apologise to the board for the article, but he had decided not to.

The controversial article quoted the Tass journalist at length, saying favourable things about the Soviet way of life.

Mr. Kok became editor of the Advertiser in July 1978 after a direct approach by the SWA/Namibian Ministers' Council chairman, Mr. Dirk Mudge.

# Bush war losses up by a quarter

221  
Star  
30/12/82

By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The bush war between Swapo and security forces showed a marked decline in activity in Namibia in 1982 but a corresponding increase in the Southern Angola conflict.

Figures released by the SWA Territory Force yesterday show that war-related incidents within the territory dropped by more than a quarter this year compared with last year.

At the same time guerrilla clashes with security forces declined from 539 last year to 294 this year inside Namibia.

However, the total Swapo losses declined only marginally — from 1494 last year to 1268 this year in the entire war zone, including Angola.

Security force losses.

in fact, increased by a quarter over last year.

The Acting Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Wilhe Meyer, conceded that the war against Swapo in Southern Angola had not diminished, but he countered:

"Our intention is to break Swapo's military wing."

"Our operations in Southern Angola are merely a tactic to achieve our aim, which is not to clean up Angola but to keep South West Africa clean."

There were thought to be about 6 000 and 7 000 armed Swapo guerillas in Angola, compared with about 12 000 in 1979.

Brigadier Meyer said the security forces expected the customary deep penetration into the territory's white farming areas again during this year's rainy season.

Preventive action

was already being taken, he added.

With the exception of April and May this year — when Swapo launched an intensive incursion into Namibia's white farming areas of Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Outjo — the number of war-related incidents within the territory was lower than at any time the previous year.

The death of 15 security force members when a Puma helicopter was shot down in Angola in August brought the number of security forces deaths in action to 77 — 16 more than last year.

Because the number of incidents declined within the territory fewer civilians were killed — 42 in landmine incidents, 70 victims of political murder and 27 in crossfire. The total of 139 was 48 less than last year.

The incidence of sabotage this year rose to 45 from 33 the previous year.

## DISTANCE

Operation Protea in August last year had placed the security forces in a favourable position for this year because Swapo had been forced to shift its headquarters deeper into Angola, he said.

This had been a primary reason for the decline in activity inside Namibia especially in the case of landmines which now had to be carried long distances from Swapo's Angolan bases.

Apart from Operation Super in March, in which a group of elite security force troops wiped out a Swapo base north of Kaokoland, the security forces had embarked on an extended-term programme of seek-and-destroy operations, code-named collectively operation Meebos.

Almost 350 Swapo guerillas had been killed in these operations.

The operations would be continued as long as necessary, Brigadier Meyer said.

1 268 insurgents killed

# Swapo takes a beating in 1982

221

RDM

30/12/82

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.

**DURING** this year 1 268 Swapo insurgents were killed and 77 members of the Security Forces died in action in South West Africa and Angola, but insurgent activity was waning.

This was announced yesterday by Brigadier Willie Meyer, Acting Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force

Other figures released at the briefing showed a ratio of 4,2 to 1 in skirmishes initiated by Security Forces and those by Swapo over the past 24 months, "which is proof of the aggression shown and the control of the situation by the Security Forces"

The number of armed clashes fell from 539 last year to 294 in 1982 according to Brig Meyer

He said while there had been 1 059 incidents involving Swapo inside SWA in 1981, this year there had only been 787 incidents

"Incidents consist of contacts, murders, sabotage and abductions," Brig Meyer added

A total of 42 civilians were killed and 66 seriously injured in landmine incidents this year after a peak of 173, in 1980, over the past three years. In that period there were 288 dead and 499 civilians injured in landmine blasts

Other major operations by the Security Forces this year were

- Operation Super in March in which over 200 Swapo combatants were killed during a helicopter-borne assault at Iona just north of the Western Kaokoland border;

- Counter-insurgency operations during the regular rainy season infiltrations in April and May in which 76 of Swapo's Special Forces (for infiltration into white farmland) died

Pre-emptive action in Owambo prevented Swapo's planned infiltration of nine groups east and west of the Etosha Pan, and only three of the seven groups entering through the east reached the farming areas, Brig Meyer said

The year started with the Security Forces in "a very favourable position" following the destruction of Swapo's forward headquarters at Xangongo and Ongiva last year in Operation Protea

Despite the favourable security situation Brig Meyer appealed to the people of SWA not to relax their vigilance.

"We know the strategy of Swapo is to try to infiltrate during the rainy season and despite the measures being taken by the Security Forces, infiltration will always remain a possibility," he said

Summarising events in SWA's 16-year-old bush war for the year past, Brig Meyer said statistics refuted statements that the war was escalating

The number of insurgent-related actions fell sharply to an all-time low since 1978 during the past four months of this year. There were 150 actions compared to 302 for the last four months of 1981

And Brig Meyer disclosed the code name for a still-continuing intelligence-gathering offensive on both sides of the border, initiated around the middle of this year

It was in the opening phase of Operation Meebos that the Security Forces lost a Puma helicopter, with assault troops aboard, at Muba — the Swapo forward base 150km into Southern Angola. Brig Meyer said 345 Swapo insurgents had died in two major offensives in the area

In September in the same operation a Cuban-flown MiG was shot down in a dogfight with South African Mirage interceptors over Swapo bases in the same region

"Our impression is they are regrouping around Cahama. We are busy hunting them and will destroy them where we find them," said Brig Meyer



in 1982

2 The Cape Times, Thursday, December 30, 1982

★ (221)

# Brigadier: Swapo activity decreased

WINDHOEK — Swapo's military activity in SWA/Namibia decreased markedly in 1982, the Acting Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Brigadier Willie Meyer, said yesterday at a news conference here.

During the year 1 268 Swapo fighters died, 77 security force members lost their lives and at least 139 civilians were killed.

In 1981, 1 494 Swapo insurgents died for the loss of 61 security force members and 172 civilians lost their lives. Brigadier Meyer said while there had been 1 059 incidents — "contacts, murders,

sabotage and abductions" — involving Swapo inside SWA/Namibia in 1981, this year there had been 787 incidents.

Swapo now had an estimated 6 000 men at bases inside Angola — compared with 6 000 to 8 000 two years ago. "Operation Protea" in 1981 had forced Swapo's military wing deeper into Angola. Swapo's main base appeared to be in the Cassinga region and its frontline bases had moved to the Cuvellin region in Southern Angola.

"The first operation of importance in 1982 was 'Operation Super'.

"A small group of elite troops carried out a helicopter-borne operation against Swapo terrorists at Iona just north of the Western Kaokoland border.

"More than 200 terrorists were killed, curtailing infiltration into the Kaokoland."

During the rainy season a group of Swapo raiders infiltrated the Tsumeb farming area in April.

"This co-ordinated infiltration was inhibited by security forces' action in Ovambo, which prevented groups west of Etosha Pan from infiltrating," Brigadier Meyer said.

Only five of the seven groups destined for the eastern flank of Etosha reached the Mangethi Bloc north of the farming area and only three of these reached the area.

For the first time insurgents land mines on farms south of Ovambo and Kavango and some farmers suffered casualties.

"The terrorists, however, failed to attain their aim. A total of 76 were killed and three of them were identified as group leaders.

"The killings of these terrorists had a marked effect on the activities of the 'special forces'," Brigadier Meyer said.

Following this infiltration of Swapo deep into SWA/Namibia the security forces engaged in "follow-up" operations against insurgents in the "shallow external area" inside Southern Angola.

"The most noteworthy actions in this area were two contacts in the Mupa area where 106 terrorists were killed.

"It was during this operation that a Puma helicopter was lost," Brigadier Meyer said.

Sixteen security force members were killed when the helicopter was shot down.

Brigadier Meyer said following the loss of the helicopter a follow-up operation was launched in which 118 insurgents were killed.

"Identification tags belonging to the security force personnel who died in the helicopter were found on the bodies of the terrorists killed in this action," Brigadier Meyer added.

During these operations a total of 345 insurgents were killed.

During a reconnaissance flight in support of these operations four MIG 21 aircraft of the Angolan Air Force, flown by Cubans, had attacked South African Air Force aircraft over Swapo camps in Southern Angola.

One of the MIGs was shot down by our fighters during a dog-fight," Brigadier Meyer said.

He added that the main activity of Swapo remained mine-laying, which was taking a heavy toll in civilian lives — Sapa

Swapo: *(initials)*

SADF is *(221)*

losing *slow*  
*31/12/82*  
struggle

LONDON — Swapo yesterday rejected as "a piece of propaganda" South African claims that guerrilla activity in Namibia had decreased and said the military had "grossly overstated" the number of Swapo forces killed this year

"This is quite evidently a piece of South African propaganda produced by the military in order to boost the flagging morale of the white population," said Swapo's West European information officer, Mr Peter Manning

Reacting to statements in Windhoek by Brigadier Willie Meyer Acting Officer Commanding SWA Territorial Force, Mr Manning claimed there was "very wide realisation" within Namibia that the military were losing the struggle

Mr Manning rejected Brigadier Meyer's figure of 1268 Swapo guerrillas killed this year

"They grossly overstate the numbers. The majority of those killed are Angolan civilians murdered by the South African military forces," he said

"It is also becoming quite broadly known in South Africa itself that they camouflage their own losses by attributing many to road accidents"

In Pretoria a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said he had nothing to add to statements at the Press conference in Windhoek

"But I am not at all surprised at Swapo's reaction because this sort of humiliation will be difficult for them to explain away," the spokesman said — Sapa

NAMIBIA

221

FM

31/12/82

# Cycle of uncertainty

What are next year's omens for Namibia?  
Not propitious

The cycle has become all too recognisable diplomatic initiatives dither, crest — then abort A medley of plans for local political unity generates confusion, followed by infighting, then ends in further internal fragmentation

By far the most interesting development this year was the first Angola-SA bilateral meeting Whether the Cape Verde summit will give a new lease of life to the diplomatic round in 1983 is an open question But it is certainly the most promising possibility for SA to show at least willingness to negotiate

The big question is, does SA have a game-plan for Namibia?

If there is a strategy, it appears, at this stage, to centre on Angola, rather than Namibia It's unlikely that the SA military believe the Cuban presence in Angola to be a genuine military threat Namibian parties and insurgents seem, at this stage, to be indefinitely containable

That Angola's MPLA government accepted the Cape Verde negotiations with SA, signals its desperation The SA-Unita presence in the south is increasingly destructive over a growing area, compounding Angola's economic problems An attempt to put Unita's leader, Jonas Savimbi, in power or at least in President Jose Dos Santos' government, has been in the air for some time

The five-year-old Western Five initiative for a Namibian settlement is on the shelf A Namibian solution seemed so easy to the Reagan Administration when it came to power, a clear short-term payoff for "constructive engagement"

But as US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker has indicated, after years of serpentine negotiations, little progress can be measured The US is tired of the tangle and appears to be distancing itself from the issue

After midyear, SA negotiators dropped their objection to UN partiality as an obstacle to a Namibian settlement The Cuban troop presence then surfaced as the main "problem" This negotiating point sits a good deal better with the US

Internally, it's pretty certain that there will be elections — based on "homeland" geography — in March Either these will reconstitute the National Assembly, which has been given two months more to run, or the new Administrator-General will announce a revamped structure for the territory's central government

The priority seems to be to cobble together an interim government But nation-



Voting in Namibia . another round in March

alist parties like Swanu and Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-D — not to mention Swapo — are certain to boycott SA-sponsored elections In these circumstances, the objective of the elections must be to engender a shakedown into new alliances among the remaining — fractious — parties

But even Dirk Mudge's DTA, which suffered the recent trauma of having SA support yanked from under it, is showing irritation with SA's somewhat heavy-handed methods of engendering "national unity"

The rightwing believes it's being sold down the river to a black future — whether Swapo's or Mudge's makes little difference Mudge believes SA has disrupted DTA support by preventing any major degree of local autonomy, particularly in its move against petty apartheid And the nationalists believe SA is not about to let go of the colony in the foreseeable future for fear of domestic repercussions

NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS  
1983

JANUARY — FEB.

# PFP condemns report banning

CAPE TOWN 18/1/83

Staff Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has condemned the banning of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference's Report on SWA/Namibia

The 34-page report was

compiled by the chairman of the bishops' conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, after a visit to the territory by a six-man delegation in 1981

The clergymen encountered widespread opposition to South Africa's continued occupation of

SWA/Namibia, accounts of atrocities committed by the military and massive local support for Swapo

The PFP's spokesman on Law and Order, Mr Harry Pitman, said yesterday "We strongly deplore the manipulation of news to hide the truth about Namibia and South Africa"

He said South Africans were being 'placed at a disadvantage' by being denied the truth

"It is a tragedy that we are being denied the truth about Namibia. Foreigners know more than we do. We need to know the truth to make the right decisions," he said

Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town, described the banning as "outrageous"

"I have seen press reports on the bishops' report and I thought it was very good. It is simply outrageous that it has now been banned," he said

The chairman of Swapo's internal wing, Mr Danny Tjongarero, and the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo-Kavango (ELOK) Church in SWA/Namibia, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, declined to comment yesterday on the banning

● Leading article, page 8

# New moves for SA-Angola talks



*Star*  
Own Correspondent  
LISBON — Press reports and Unita sources have said that Cape Verde Foreign Minister, Commander Silvino da Luz, has gone to Angola on an unannounced mission — to arrange a second round of Pretoria-Luanda talks

18/1/83 (221)  
meeting but no other details were available  
A senior South African delegation, led by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, secretly met Angolan Government officials on Cape Verde's Sal Island last December  
After the talks Pretoria acknowledged they had taken place but gave no details of what was discussed

All answers

Number  
Number

The Portuguese news agency Angop, citing "semi-official" sources in the Cape Verdean capital, Cidade da Praia, yesterday reported that Commander da Luz flew to Luanda on Sunday

Surname

"His trip is destined to arrange final details for the next meeting between the Angolans and South Africans," the sources said

First Name

The journey was not announced officially  
An authoritative Unita source in Lisbon, who asked to remain unnamed, said it was known the commander was in Luanda to set up a new

The Unita source said Commander da Luz's trip was preceded "recently" by a visit to Cape Verde by Mr Lucio Lara, generally considered to be the number two figure in Angola's ruling MPLA party  
Diplomatic observers believe the talks centre on South African demands that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola, and Luanda's demands that South Africa cease aiding Unita and launching cross-border operations against Swapo

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

B Sc

Subject

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No.

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

118 (59)

Biggs old list on telephone 23/11/74

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1(1)	9	
2(1)	18	
3(1)	29 1/2	
	20 1/2	
Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

- The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

### WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Banned report on Namibia reflected 'suffering' in war

221

Star 19/1/83

By Sheryl Raine,  
Pretoria Bureau

For the second time in a week the South African Catholic Bishops Conference has had one of its publications banned.

On January 7 a letter issued by the conference was declared "undesirable"

Last Friday the group's May 1982 report on Namibia about alleged atrocities by South African Security Forces there, and which included letters from the Prime Minister, was also banned

The SACBC's president, Archbishop Denis Hurley, said the chief casualty in war was truth

"The truth is not always easy to determine in a conflict when the other side cannot or must not be heard

"The report has been banned because it reflected something of what the Namibians suffer in their present struggle.

"It is sad that South Africa's case is so suspect it must be protected by suppression"

Even though the South African Defence Force lashed out at the SABCC report when it was released last year and called it "one-sided propaganda", it never denied that atrocities occurred in the area

Right after the report appeared, the SADF said "A special liaison committee has been set up to investigate atrocities in northern Namibia

"About 40 allegations of security force atrocities against Namibians have already been investigated

"Some cases were referred to the Namibian police and others to the Attorney-General

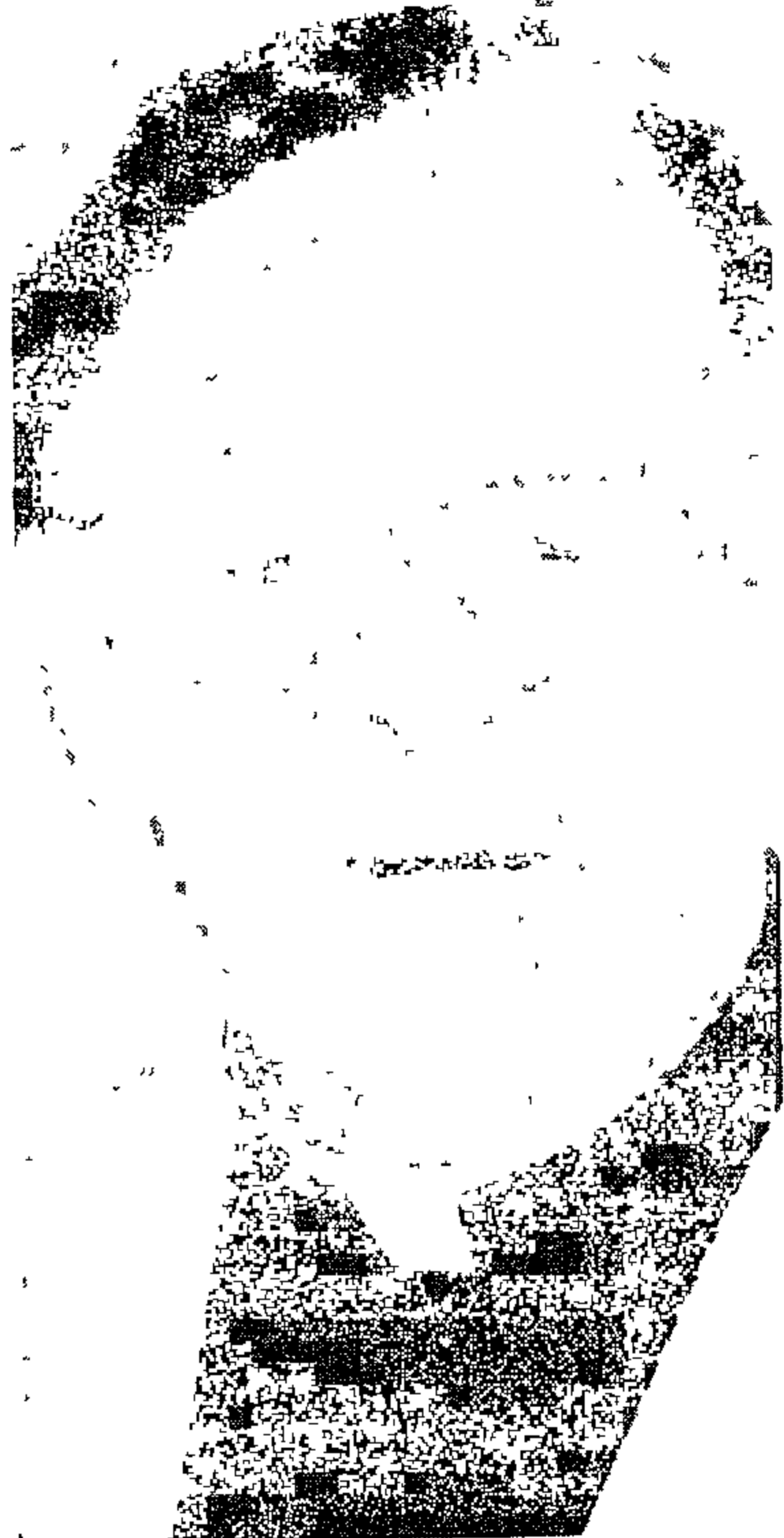
"Every soldier now has to sign a card stating that he respects the population and that he would never resort to using physical force against local inhabitants"

Military strategists and historians have said atrocities are an undeniable fact of war regardless of what side is involved

The SADF said that in Namibia reports of atrocities had dropped considerably in recent times and any soldier caught committing atrocities would get "severe punishment"

Exactly who or which group complained about the report to the Directorate of Publications is a secret protected by South Africa's censorship laws

The reasons for the banning are also secret



Archbishop Denis Hurley "the truth is not always easy to determine."

# SA rule 'sets the clock back'

ARGUS 19/1/83 221

**PETER HONEY, of the Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek, looks at the new era of direct South African government in SWA/Namibia.**

THE clock struck 12 and SWA/Namibia — l' e Cinderella — found herself in a new era of direct South African rule, but wearing the rags and sack-cloth she thought she'd discarded four years ago.

As the Ministers' Council's resignation took effect last night, so did the Administrator-General's announcement to disband the 72-member National Assembly

In doing so Mr Dame Hough pre-empted an expected barrage of criticism by the dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the National Assembly against his 27-month term of office in the territory

## Expiry date

The National Assembly's term would have expired on February 28.

The decision takes the territory back to the time before the 1978 elections, when a few homeland governments existed and Pretoria governed directly

This time round, however, the administration has become bloated through parallel government by the DTA/Ministers' Council and South Africa

Instead of abandoning unnecessary departments, such as the many divisions of information, they are being absorbed into the new structure

## Prospects nose-dive

The five Ministers' Council advisory councils are expected to be reconstituted as advisory boards of the Administrator-General's Department

But with Mr Hough's announcement that the provincial secretary of Natal, Mr J F Greebe — secretary of the old SWA administration two years ago — is to become Chief Executive Official in place of the defunct Ministers' Council on Friday, prospects for a solution to the internationally-recognised settlement initiative will nose-dive

Involved sources have said that South Africa would not institute a system of advisory councils unless it

believed the prospects for an international settlement within the next year were practically nil

It has been learned that the Administrator-General has already asked at least four prominent members of the private sector to sit on the advisory committees in the fields of health, education, finance and agriculture.

## Little power

The remarkably smooth conversion from Ministers' Council government to the Chief Executive Official has emphasised how little power the DTA/Ministers' Council actually had

The 54 government departments and functions previously responsible to the Ministers' Council will from today be answerable to Mr Greebe's function the Department of Governmental Affairs

The second-tier authorities and the Rehoboth government will continue their usual functions, and local government will experience no administrative changes

The Administrator-General will continue to control security, foreign affairs and constitutional matters of the territory

## "Interim measure"

"I want to emphasise that the execution of government authority will be seen as purely an interim measure," Mr Hough said

The advisory committees would be involved in the interim in the overall formulation of policy

Mr Hough gave a strong indication that the South African Government was planning another election when he said

"It must be further emphasised that the Government of South Africa still holds the view that the people of South West Africa should decide themselves on their future"

He added that the Government placed a premium on achievement of an internationally-recognised independent SWA/Namibia



# Namibia is a Cinderella again

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — When the clock struck 12 last night Namibia, like an overweight Cinderella, found herself in a new era of direct South African rule — but wearing the rags and sackcloth she thought she had discarded four years ago.

As the resignation of Mr Dirk Mudge's Ministers' Council came into effect, so did the Administrator-General's announcement disbanding the 72-member National Assembly.

In doing so the outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, brought forward by five weeks the expiry of the Assembly's term of office.

More important, he pre-empted an expected barrage of criticism by the dominant Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in the Assembly of his 27-month term of office.

The latest decisions take Namibia back to the time before the 1978 elections when only a few homeland gov-

ernments existed and Pretoria ruled directly.

This time round, however, the administration has become bloated through parallel government by the DTA/Ministers' Council and South Africa.

Instead of being abandoned unnecessary departments, such as the many divisions of information, are being absorbed into the new structure — resulting in a sprawling administration.

The five Ministers' Council advisory councils are expected to be re-constituted as advisory boards of the Administrator-General's department.

But the Ministers' Council resignation, and the end of first-tier interim government in the territory, have left a "glass slipper" on the steps of South West Africa House — the prospect of an internal election (or elections) and a new National Assembly.

That might happen this year or next. With the announcement by Mr

Hough that on Friday the Provincial Secretary of Natal, Mr J F Greebe — who was secretary of the old SWA Administration two years ago — is to become "chief executive official" in place of the defunct Ministers' Council, the prospects of a solution to the internationally recognised settlement initiative will nose-dive.

Closely involved sources have said that South Africa would not institute a system of advisory councils unless it believed the prospects for an international settlement within the next year were almost nil.

It has been learned that the Administrator-General has already asked at least four prominent people in the private sector to sit on the advisory committees for health, education, finance and agriculture.

An impeccable source says that a long-term indication on the future of the United States attempts to get the Cubans out of Angola is expected next month. Even if Cuban withdrawal is

agreed on a possibility widely discounted by informed sources, an internationally supervised election will not take place this year.

South African Government sources say that a national election of any kind this year is unlikely.

The remarkably smooth conversion from Ministers' Council government to the "chief executive official" has emphasised how little power the DTA/Ministers' Council actually had.

The 54 government previously responsible and functions previously responsible to the Ministers' Council will from today be answerable to Mr Greebe's function, the Department of Governmental Affairs.

The second-tier authorities and the Rehoboth Government will continue their usual functions, and there will be no administrative changes in local government.

The Administrator-General will continue to control the security, foreign affairs and constitutional matters of the territory.

"I want to emphasise that the execution of government authority will be seen as purely an interim measure," Mr Hough said.

In the interim, the advisory committees will be involved in the overall formulation of policy.

Mr Hough gave a strong indication that the South African Government was planning another election when he said "It must be further emphasised that the Government of South Africa still holds the view that the people of South West Africa should decide themselves on their future."

He added that the Government placed a premium on achievement of an internationally recognised independent Namibia.

As an obvious assurance to the conservative whites, he added "The Republic is, however, still aware of its responsibilities towards the inhabitants of South West Africa, to ensure they can decide on their future in a climate of stability."

## THE FIRST

The European community would become the first overseas government body to provide aid on an official basis to Namibia before independence.

A Namibian figure involved in initial moves for aid, Mr Hans-Jurgen von Hase, outgoing member of the DTA/Ministers' Council, said that today's resignation of the territory's interim government could affect the European decision.

"I sincerely hope not," he said, "I hope we do not lose this very real aid because of a decision by South Africa which left the Ministers' Council no choice but to resign."

He said the idea of the aid programme was born when members of the Lome Convention passed through Namibia on their return from a conference in Harare early last year.

Mr von Hase said that West Germany's Foreign Minister, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had also indicated last year that his country was considering aid to the territory before independence but this was now also in doubt.

## European aid for Namibia in danger

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — A decision by the European Parliament to give substantial economic aid to Namibia before independence could be in jeopardy if, as expected, South Africa takes over the reins of full government in the territory this week.

The 435-member European Assembly passed a resolution on Thursday to provide funds for capital projects and aid to the many thousands of Angolan refugees in Northern Namibia.

While no figures have been mentioned, it has been estimated that the aid programme could amount to about R200 million.

The resolution, which was passed without opposition by only 46 members of the Assembly bothering to vote, now goes to the European Commission, or "Cabinet" for ratification.

### SPECULATION

But there has been speculation that the European community might be unwilling to provide capital aid to a Namibia under direct rule from Pretoria which is expected to follow the resignation of the Ministers' Council today.

The European Parliament's decision is, in any event, seen as a significant shift in policy towards non-independent Namibia. In the past, international bodies have restricted their financial aid to Swapo, church bodies and other private organisations.

The proposed aid projects, by their very nature, would involve government structures such as water affairs, health and education — at least on a co-ordination basis.

The aid for Angolan refugees in the northern regions of Ovambo and Kavango is also a new step as international organisations have previously fought shy of financial involvement in Namibia.

# Namibians have little trust in SA'

ARGUS

20/1/83

221

## Staff Reporter

THE lack of a clear policy by South Africa on SWA/Namibia is one of the obstacles to an internal settlement, according to Dr Ben Africa, vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

He says the only way an internal settlement can be achieved is for South Africa to give SWA/Namibia independence with one absolute requirement — a position of trust

Addressing the University of Cape Town Summer School course — "Namibia Today" — Dr Africa outlined obstacles to an internal settlement

## Biased

- The internationalisation of the problem,
- The biased favouritism of the United Nations to one of the parties

involved in the negotiations,

- The lack of a clear policy by South Africa,
- The existence of too many political parties in SWA/Namibia,
- The unwillingness of a section of the white population to identify with the wishes of the majority of the people and
- The uncertain economic situation

## Western Five

"Even at the commencement of the Turnhalle Conference in 1975, and until the intervention of the five Western Powers in 1977, a large section of the population looked forward to a type of independence which could be worked out internally with the sanction of South Africa, but this was not to be the case"

Dr Africa said that although Africa was a continent of change, it was also a bleeding continent because of the misguided aspirations of some power-hungry leaders

Through history, until now, the Namibian people were despairing and frustrated spectators watching one colonised country after another, one oppressed nation after another, gaining freedom, peace and independence from their previous colonial masters and reaping the fruit of their struggles

## Denied

While being given some sort of right to exist, Namibians had been denied the right to determine their own destiny

Referring South Africa's role, Dr Africa said "Because South Africa had no long term policy for Namibia acceptable

to the world community, it turned to an ad hoc policy"

With the threat of sanctions and boycotts, South Africa started playing around with the idea of independence to relieve pressure and promised the people of Namibia they would be allowed to determine their own future

But in retrospect it appeared that the people of Namibia were taken for a ride

The only way an internal settlement could be brought about was for South Africa to give independence to Namibia. But, Dr Africa said, there was no trust in South Africa by the majority of the people of Namibia

South Africa, he said, stood accused of misleading these people and increasing their frustration

# Hough: No one-man rule in SWA/Namibia

From KOOS COETZEE  
WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said yesterday his takeover of the central government should not be interpreted as one-man rule in SWA/Namibia

In an interview Mr Hough said the AG would be assisted by a chief executive officer, the central government departments and advisory committees

There would be no change in the relations between the ethnic authorities and the central government taken over by the AG

In a press statement

yesterday the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and former chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the abolition of the National Assembly meant the end of a democratic process and a moderate government in SWA/Namibia.

The only ray of hope in Mr Hough's announcement was that his takeover was temporary and that the people of SWA/Namibia would be allowed to work out their own future

But, based on past experiences, the people of SWA/Namibia should not be blamed for being sceptical, Mr Mudge said

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1924

Area of Operation: National

Officials: General Secretary: G.J.B. Jansen van Rensburg

8000  
Cape Town

Telephone: (021) 437 380

Address: P.O. Box 1125

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1980				12 381	12 381
1979				12 381	12 381
1978				11 368	11 368
1977				12 444	12 444
1976				12 119	12 119
1975				11 368	11 368
1974				10 245	10 245
1973				8 981	8 981
1972				8 587	8 587
1971				..	..
1970				..	..
				Total	

S.A.R. AND H. EMPLOYEES UNION

CAPE TIMES 20/1/83

# SA not to be trusted — Afrika

By TONY WEAVER

THE vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dr Ben Afrika, lashed out at the South African Government last night, accusing it of "dictating" the political future of SWA/Namibia.

Addressing the University of Cape Town's Summer School course, "Namibia Today", on "Obstacles to an internal settlement", he said "South Africa stands accused of misleading the people of Namibia and increasing their frustration."

## Air of drama

He said there were "those of us who have tried to co-operate with South Africa in the interests of our country, who have also come to the conclusion that South Africa is not to be trusted."

The Summer School course has taken on an air of drama with the dissolution at midnight on Tuesday of the SWA/Namibia National Assembly by the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, and the simultaneous resignation of the Ministers' Council, in which Dr Afrika was a central figure.

Adding to the drama is the fact that present together at a conference for the first time are senior representatives of the DTA, the liberal left-wing National Independence Party (NIP), the left-wing South West Africa National Union (Swanu) and the internal wing of Swapo.

Dr Afrika came under heavy fire last night from representatives of these parties.

Mrs Otilie Abrahams, NIP secretary-general, bluntly asked Dr Afrika what he would do now that he had "discovered crime doesn't pay."

Asked to elaborate, she said "That collaboration doesn't pay."

Dr Afrika replied "We will exist as a party just like yours but we will not be manipulated."

Mr Daniel Tjongarero, of the internal wing of Swapo, said Dr Afrika should not continually refer to the 1978 internal elections, in which the DTA won 80 percent of the vote and from which Swapo was excluded, as an indicator of support for the DTA.

He cited the example of Zimbabwe, where Bishop Abel Muzorewa won a vast majority of the votes in internal elections but was wiped off the political map in the elections leading to independence.

## 'Same language'

The president of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjiongua, accused Dr Afrika of attacking South Africa but nevertheless "talking the same language" as South Africa on the issue of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a precondition for an international settlement.

In tonight's talk, Mr Tjongarero will talk on "prospects for an internationally recognized settlement".

Rubber Manufacturing  
Iron, Steel  
Manufacturing

Manufacturing

0117) 79 3271

Industrial Council:

Registered: Yes

Founded: 1948

Area of Operation:

Officials: General

Address: P.O. Box 0117 Pretoria

Year	Membership
1980	
1979	
1978	
1977	
1976	
1975	
1974	
1973	
1972	
1971	
1970	

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1980					38 486
1979					36 552
1978					34 949
1977					33 575
1976					34 494
1975					35 902
1974					34 608
1973					32 283
1972					31 575
1971					..
1970					..
Total					

du Toit

S.A. IRON, STEEL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES UNION

# Hough says take-over in SWA is not one-man rule

This respected...

THE Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said yesterday his take-over of the Government should not be interpreted as one-man rule in South West Africa

In an interview, Mr Hough said the Administrator-General would be assisted in his duties by a chief executive officer and various central Government departments

In addition, several advisory committees would be appointed  
South Africa would continue to consult the people of South West Africa on their future

Mr Hough pointed out that there would be no change in relations between ethnic authorities and the central Government taken over by the Administrator-General

In a Press statement yesterday, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and former chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the abolition of the National Assembly meant the end of a democratic process and a moderate Government in South West Africa

The only ray of hope in Mr Hough's announcement was that his take-over was only a temporary measure and that it remained the standpoint of the South African Government that the people of South West Africa would be allowed to work out their own future.

But, based on past experiences, the people of South West Africa should not be blamed for being sceptical about this undertaking

Self-determination would not be possible as long as institutions from outside the country meddled in the normal political processes of the country, Mr Mudge said

It is now believed that most of the DTA-con

## Windhoek

### Bureau

trolled ethnic authorities, as well as DTA representatives in anti-DTA ethnic authorities, would be willing to resign

In London yesterday a group of British MPs representing three parties in the Commons urged the Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, to launch a new initiative to resolve the independence dispute, reports Sapa

The MPs, members of the Namibia group in the Commons, told the Foreign Secretary that Britain should not leave the United States as the main negotiator for the Western Five contact group

Group chairman Nicholas Winterton, a Conservative MP, said Mr Pym had been 'somewhat unresponsive' to their appeal

### Retrograde

Mr Winterton said 'We are pressing the Government to take a major initiative as a member of the contact group, and not to leave the running to the United States — we felt we should not leave it to the Americans to put on the pressure'

Mr Winterton described the resignation of Mr Mudge and members of the Ministers' Council as 'a retrograde step'

'We were all very distressed because we felt that he and the progressive policies he was seeking to implement would have produced the best long-term result for Namibia'

Mr Winterton said the group had also questioned why Swapo should receive financial assistance from the United Nations and other bodies while the internal parties did not.

## He's 'half expecting' SWA post

Pietermaritzburg Bureau NATAL'S Provincial Secretary, Mr J F Greebe, said yesterday he was 'half expecting' something along the lines of his appointment to the post of Chief Executive Officer of South West Africa

Mr Greebe is no stranger to the territory, having served 14 years in the administration there before his Natal appointment.

When the Council of Ministers was formed he was serving as secretary and thereafter chairman of a Government Services commission charged with the creation of a Namibian Civil Service.

Mr Greebe, who spoke to the Mercury minutes before his departure by road for Windhoek, said his new position was temporary.

221

Mercury

25/1/83



# Secret deal with Angola taking

ARGUS 21/1/83

221

# shape

Argus Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — South Africa and Angola's MPLA Government are believed to be negotiating an agreement for non-aggression and economic co-operation, to be put into effect only if Cuba pulls out its 25 000 troops in the country

The negotiations, which began months before the recent Cape Verde Island talks, are to be resumed at another meeting between South African and Angolan officials, probably before the end of the month

South Africa's Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence held talks with Angola's Ministers of the Interior and Transport on Sal Island in early December

## Secret

Well-placed sources say the Sal talks were preceded by at least two secret meetings, at a lower diplomatic level, in Paris last year

One of South Africa's interests is known to be the completion and efficient management of the Ruacana hydroelectric scheme on the Cunene River

This month, for the first time, South Africa is receiving power from Ruacana, as the Angolan rain season begins to swell the Cunene

By next month, once the river has reached capacity, Ruacana is expected to be sending more than 200 Mw of electricity to the south

At night and on Sundays — when Angolan demand is minimal — most of this power is exported, at a nominal cost, to South Africa

The link to South Africa is the recently-completed power line which links the South West Af-

rican Water and Electricity Corporation to the Escom grid in the Northern Cape

Angola is understood to have insisted that South Africa cease its military operations in southern Angola in exchange

It is not known how far the negotiations have progressed. One source says the Sal talks were not very successful — particularly on the Cuban question

## Reconstruction

However, after nearly eight years of civil war in the south and east — where Unita guerrillas conduct sabotage and harassing raids against Cuban and MPLA troops and South African security forces raid Swapo bases with impunity — the Angolan Government is anxious to begin economic and social reconstruction

One of these programmes is the resumption of iron mining at Cassinga — a Swapo base area well within reach of the South African military

An Austrian mining company, Austro-Mineral, has already undertaken to help the MPLA Government in re-opening the mine which, a year prior to its war-forced closure in 1975, exported 6-million tons of high grade ore

## Target

Austro-Mineral is understood to have undertaken to mine 1.1-million tons a year, moving the ore along the Moca-medes-Menongue rail line

This line is also one of the prime targets for Unita saboteurs

● A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs refused to comment on the rumours of an agreement

# Discord hangs over non-racial college

221  
star  
21/1/83  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's elite multiracial state school, Concordia College, opened its doors for the first time this week — giving substance to a controversy which began before the first brick was laid

Built with a R5 million grant from CDM (Pty) Ltd on a site bordering one of Windhoek's unofficially exclusively white suburbs, planning for Concordia went through phase after phase of white resistance

First Windhoek's conservative city council delayed building by stalling on a decision to allocate the land

Then CDM threatened to withdraw its grant if the school was built in any area not within easy access of Windhoek pupils

After a split vote, the city council agreed to allocate a site adjoining Hochland Park, a suburb on the western extremities of town

The next obstruction was a directive from the white education department to principals of white schools to block attempts by a Concordia team to hold aptitude tests for prospective pupils on their school premises

(The Rehoboth Administration, too, blocked the tests, on the grounds that Concordia would lure away the brighter Baster children from their own schools)

As a result only 10 of the 178 Standard 8 pupils, who make up the total enrolment this first year, are white

There is also a split in the education medium. With 55 percent of pupils from the coloured population group, they understandably prefer instruction in Afrikaans.

Parents of the Ovambo pupils — practically all of whom are Afrikaans-speaking — insist on English because of a hankering for internationalism.

The principal, Dr Tommy Smit, a former mathematics teacher from Port Elizabeth, is adamant that ethnicity should play no part in the school

"If one has to think of ethnicity I would say that for the five pupils from Caprivi it is as great a risk and challenge coming to this school as it is for the white pupils."



## Top SA painter exhibits

A major exhibition of paintings by well-known South African artist W H Coetzer opened this week at the Shell Gallery in Plein Street, Johannesburg.

The artist, who was ill, was represented at the opening by his son and daughter Wenselois and Theresa — pictured here with one of their father's paintings called "Models with a Dirty Past".



# Crocker misled

## US over SWA

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Allegations that the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs misled the US public and President about a South West African settlement will probably be investigated by Congress.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance mouthpiece, Die Republikein, reported this yesterday in a front-page lead. Quoting "informed sources" in the US, the newspaper said proof that Dr Chester Crocker misled President Ronald Reagan and the public had been obtained at the recent conference of the America-African Institute in Harare recently

Americans at the conference said Dr Crocker had misled his people twice

- He told Capitol Hill that although African leaders condemned US policies in public — specifically US-South African friendships — behind closed doors they had told him they understood and supported Mr Reagan's policies.
- Dr Crocker persisted in expressing optimism about a SWA settlement, saying it was still possible in the foreseeable future

Americans at the conference did not find any private support for the Reagan policies during long discussions with African leaders — they were convinced there would be no settlement without a reversal of the US demand for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Sources had told Die Republikein "influential people" would ensure Mr Reagan fully understood the position

The newspaper also quoted the chairman of the State Department Sub-committee for African Affairs, Mr Howard Wolpe, as saying that African leaders were now more disappointed and cynical about US policies than a year ago

# SWA freedom 'first priority'

**Staff Reporter**  
 THE most important issue facing the people of SWA/Namibia was the desire for immediate independence, the president of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), Mr Moses Katjuongua, last night told UCT's Summer School course on "Namibia Today"

"Namibians want their independence now and we cannot say that the presence of the Cubans in Angola is more important than our own right to be free

"Our freedom is our priority number one and all other problems are of secondary importance"

He listed five key issues in "the struggle over the quality of Namibian inde-

pendence"  
 ● The "political complexion" of the first post-independence government had become a key issue because South Africa and the United States wanted a "tame" government.

He also warned against "Soviet colonialism", but emphasized that "most of us see white oppression, which rejects black people as human beings, and the exploitation of our country, rather than world communism, as our major problem".

● On the question of foreign policy, a Swanu government would try to be free of all foreign influence and pursue an independent policy based on the desires of the Namibian people

Swanu, as a "progressive and revolutionary movement which is both socialist and democratic", rejected any economic and social order with an unfair distribution of wealth and ownership

Swanu rejected social democracy because "social democrats are not revolutionary or thorough-going reformers, but ameliorators and rescuers of the capitalist order"

● The redistribution of land would have to be resolved through a new structure of land ownership based on socialist principles

● The role of whites in an independent Namibia had to be divided into two categories — "good white people and white racists".

● Relations between an independent Namibia and South Africa would always be an "embarrassment for any self-respecting black government" as long as apartheid existed and would be based essentially on economic necessity

● Mr Katjuongua yesterday visited one of the founders of Swapo, Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, on Robben Island

He said that Toivo, who is serving a 20-year sentence under the Terrorism Act, was "in good spirits under the circumstances. Himself and the boys are doing fine"

● Sources close to Swapo member Mr Daniel Tjongarero, who returned to SWA/Namibia yesterday, said he had declined to take part in last night's panel discussion with all the week's participants because "it would lend credibility" to the internal parties, particularly the DTA, represented by Mr Ben Afrika

1 230

Registrar  
 Founded:  
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Year	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1980			32	\$ 32
1979			92	\$ 92
1978			384	\$ 384
1977			88	* 88
1976			154	* 154
1975			206	* 206
1974			252	* 252
1973	1		301	* 302
1972			284	∅ 284
1971			301	∅ 301
1970			383	∅ 383
			Total	

# Deported prof back to knock Nats on Namibia Wolfgang Thomas ... man they couldn't silence

S. Tribune 221  
23/1/83

AFTER nearly six years in exile, Namibian expert and economist Professor Wolfgang Thomas, who was deported in 1977, is back at the University of the Western Cape — and speaking out again about the Government's attitude to Namibia

The amazing about-face by the Government, a tacit admission that it blundered, was made by Cabinet Minister Chris Heunis.

It was he who, as then Minister of Internal affairs, ruled last year after a meeting with Professor Thomas, 39, that he could take up the post of head of the department of economics at the University of the Western Cape, which he did this month

Professor Thomas said from his new home in Claremont this week that he had still, after six years, not been told why security police arrested him at dawn on March 1977, giving him only hours to pack and leave on a flight to Germany.

He was then Director of the Institute for Social Research at UWC and had to leave his wife and three children behind to settle their affairs

Professor Thomas told me "My thinking is actually very moderate — by overseas standards even conservative — and I think the Government made a mistake about me all the way through

"But in this country mistakes are not easily admitted, and it took them six months to decide I could take up my current UWC post"

Professor Thomas, originally from Germany, went to school in Sasolburg in the Free State and studied at the University of Stellenbosch

He was brought up in an Afrikaans environment and identifies closely with Afrikaners. Before his deportation he had tried repeatedly and unsuccessfully to get South African citizenship

He has come back because of his love of the south-western Cape, where he had lived for 15 years, and because of his commitment to Southern African development

His bitter experiences have not blunted his determination to speak out on developmental matters

In a powerful speech this week at the University of Cape Town Summer School course, *Namibia Today*, he accused the Government of using the disputed territory as an instrument in the Southern African political power struggle, rather than being interested in an internationally accepted settlement

When he was deported there was speculation that it was because of his views on the future of Namibia and the role he was playing as a member of a committee in the Turnhalle constitutional talks

He said the Government now seemed less committed to an internationally acceptable solution in Namibia than ever before

Before Muzorewa's moderate faction lost in Zimbabwe, South Africa had been convinced that a group like the DTA

could win an open election

"His defeat swayed the whole thing. The Government considers a Swapo government just too much of a security risk

"Six months ago I thought the Government might be thinking the cost of staying on in Namibia was too high — at over R1 000 million a year in military bills

"I don't think that view holds any more and South Africa's military might may be enough to contain the situation for many years"

He said Dirk Mudge's resignation and the pull-out by the DTA, might be an attempt to dissociate the DTA from the Government and try to give it new political acceptability

But such a move would "have a big question mark behind it" because of the DTA's years of involvement in running the territory

He said he believed the DTA move had been made with "a considerable amount of sympathy and understanding" on the part of the Government

Professor Thomas said it was mainly verligte Afrikaners who had fought for his re-entry to South Africa

"I think it is because I identify so closely with Afrikaners, yet put my fingers on sensitive areas, that so many whites hate me so much

"They've never been able to put me comfortably in a radical box"

He said the mood in Namibia was extremely gloomy, largely because the territory had so long believed independence was imminent without anything really happening.

It was already going through the problems which normally occurred after independence. In the end probably only 40 000 whites would stay, almost independently of what Government came in

In his speech, he said factors "bleeding" the economy included

- The war in the north, which had paralysed development there

- The steady exodus of mainly white capital and skills. The number of whites had already dropped from 110 000 to 77 000.

- In some areas there had been a virtual collapse of local government, with white bureaucrats leaving

- Entrepreneurs were engaged in large-scale "opportunism," making money fast and getting out

- In the current recession, there was about 20 percent unemployment.

# Namibia: back to an iron-fisted dark age?

221

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

Star

WINDHOEK — Black nationalist and moderate Namibian politicians fear the resumption of direct South African rule over their country portends a retreat into the "dark ages" of apartheid.

The question that nobody seems able to answer, however, is how long will it last.

In abolishing the territory's national assembly last week the outgoing administrator-general, Mr Danie Hough, stressed the period of direct South African rule was intended only as a temporary arrangement.

The South African Government, he said, still believed Namibia's people should decide their own future.

How hollow that assurance sounded to Namibians — notably the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge — who have known for years that Pretoria really pulled the strings, in spite of its professed policy of allowing self-determination.

But at least the harshness and crudities of South African apartheid were one step removed from the Namibian people.

The Natal provincial secretary, Mr Jan Greebe, who has been appointed to fill the function of the Ministers' Council, is remembered by Namibians acquainted with the old (white) SWA administration of the early 1970s, as an

able and competent administrator

It is reliably understood that he will not merely be involved in day-to-day administration, but will in fact control some highly sensitive functions — not least of which will be Namibia's foreign diplomacy.

It is evident the DTA's withdrawal from central government this week is not going to cause many sleepless nights in Pretoria.

The DTA's breakaway cleared the field for the incoming administrator-general, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, to deal more openly with the conservative whites.

It is still too early to decide what South Africa's short-term programme will be. But at this stage there appear to be three options to an internationally recognised settlement.

- A South African attempt to bring internal political parties together

- A South African effort to form a government of national unity

- An internal election — the easy way out if all else fails is to "let the people decide for themselves".

Should none of these options materialise, and South Africa finds itself governing directly for several years, the prospects of violent confrontation within the territory will increase, and Pretoria will have more and more to rule with an iron fist.

(221) ROM 24/7/83

# SA, US in unholy alliance — Nujoma

ADDIS ABABA. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has accused South Africa and the United States of forming an "unholy alliance" to delay the independence of South West Africa

According to a report, Mr Nujoma told Ethiopian leader Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam at the weekend: "Subtle conspiracies and atrocities of the Pretoria regime in collaboration with the American imperialism to frustrate the

freedom struggle are being foiled as a result of the continued intensification of the liberation struggle"

The Swapo leader said South Africa was also intensifying its aggression against the Frontline states to destabilise and delay SWA's independence

Lt-Col Mengistu said Ethiopia would remain on the side of the people of SWA in their "struggle for freedom", the report said. — Sapa-  
Reuter.

# External conflicts shape Namibia's destiny

France is a rising figure in Namibian settlement politics — and in its private conflicts

President Francois Mitterrand's desire to increase French influence in Africa is bringing France to the forefront of the Western Contact Group that has been striving for the past few years to bring internally recognised independence to Namibia

Some analysts believe Paris is willing, even anxious, to take a leading role in the settlement efforts — but not in the present American initiative

While Washington's peace bid is ostensibly conducted on behalf of all five of the Western powers, France has made it known she objects to the settlement being made conditional on a Cuban withdrawal

According to reports from Paris, Mr Mitterrand has quietly launched his own settlement initiative without waiting to see whether the American one will succeed

He is said to have sent his chief African aide, Guy Penne, to Luanda last November with a new plan which also involves a Cuban withdrawal but does not come as close to making it a precondition

The French plan is reported to call for Luanda to give Paris dates for the phased withdrawal of the Cubans. Paris would then conduct fresh negotiations on dates for South Africa's withdrawal

Now Washington could hardly have welcomed this

move, coming as it did when its own initiative was at a critical stage

If the American initiative fails, watch for Mr Mitterrand to pick up the ball

Washington's approach is itself dictated by domestic American conflicts.

Other external conflicts affecting the settlement effort include hidden arguments among the African

**In the second of two articles Gerald L'Ange, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service, looks at the struggle that will shape the future of Namibia.**

those least affected by the Namibia dispute. Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. On the other hand landlocked Zambia, which would like to be able to get its imports and exports moving again over the Benguela railway, is believed to take a more pragmatic line at the Frontline summits

Possibly the most important of the external conflicts shaping Namibia's destiny are those within the South African Government

Political decisions on the territory's future are being influenced by the essentially military dispute over whether the front line of South Africa's defence should be on the Cunene River or the Orange

The fact that this has nothing to do with South Africa's historical mandate in the territory or its

promise to protect the interests of its people is ignored by those who favour a front line distant from the Republic's own borders

At the same time Pretoria's handling of internal matters in Namibia reflects the conflict within the Government over its treatment of the internal parties

On the one hand Pretoria ostensibly wants to set up an internal political organisation capable of beating Swapo in a settlement election and which would then form a friendly government presenting no threat to South Africa

But at the same time Pretoria is afraid of doing anything likely to anger the right wing of the white electorate in the country

And so the efforts of Mr Dirk Mudge and others to form under the banner of the DTA a non-racial government acceptable to the outside world and capable of challenging Swapo have ended in frustration

Mr Mudge and his supporters say this happened because Pretoria, afraid of a white backlash in South Africa, blocked DTA moves to eliminate statutory racial discrimination and set up a government in Windhoek without ethnic divisions

However the external conflicts may develop, it is the ones in South Africa that will have the greatest influence on the direction the Namibia dispute takes

Internal political developments in Namibia may influence the external conflicts but will remain peripheral to the international struggle that will decide when, how and if the territory gets independence

Settlement is essential for its acceptance by the organisation of African Unity and the United Nations. Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unitas is one such factor

External conflicts affecting a settlement in Namibia include hidden arguments among the African Frontline states, whose endorsement of any final set-

# 'Bleeding' of SWA economy

Staff Reporter

WAR, corruption, short-term high-profit ventures and a mass exodus of capital and skills were "bleeding" the economy of SWA/Namibia, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the department of economics at the University of the Western Cape, said last night.

Professor Thomas, regarded as one of the leading experts on the territory's economy, was delivering the opening address at the University of Cape Town's Summer School course, "Namibia Today".

## 'An instrument'

He said: "It seems that those in power have decided that the price of SWA/Namibia's economic decline is still less than if the 'wrong' government gets into power.

"It seems to me that Namibian independence and development is not the goal (of the South African Government) Namibia has become an instrument in the power political set-up in Southern Africa."

Factors crippling the territory's economic development included

● The war in the north, where 50 to 60 percent of the people live and which has the highest agricultural potential, has paralyzed development and means South Africa "cannot win any political battle"

● There has been a steady exodus of mainly white capital and skills in anticipation of independence, with no control over the outflow of capital.

● Comparisons of the most recent census figures show that the number of whites in the country has dropped from 110 000 to 77 000 — a decline of about 30 percent even before independence has been attained.

● Local government has almost collapsed in some areas as white bureaucrats leave the country, and some local authorities are operating on skeleton staffs.

● There is widespread "opportunism" among entrepreneurs who set up new projects aimed at making money as fast as possible and getting it out of the territory with no regard for SWA/Namibia's long-term development.

● The territory is burdened with so many different levels of administration that "the range for all sorts of deals is almost unlimited" and rampant corruption abounds at all levels of society.

● 75 000 people out of a population of 420 000 are unemployed in the current recession — almost 20 percent.

## Resources

● The territory has a "precarious resource balance" based on three main commodities — diamonds, cattle and uranium. However, if these and other assets were "properly controlled", the territory would be a "well-endowed country with good economic prospects".

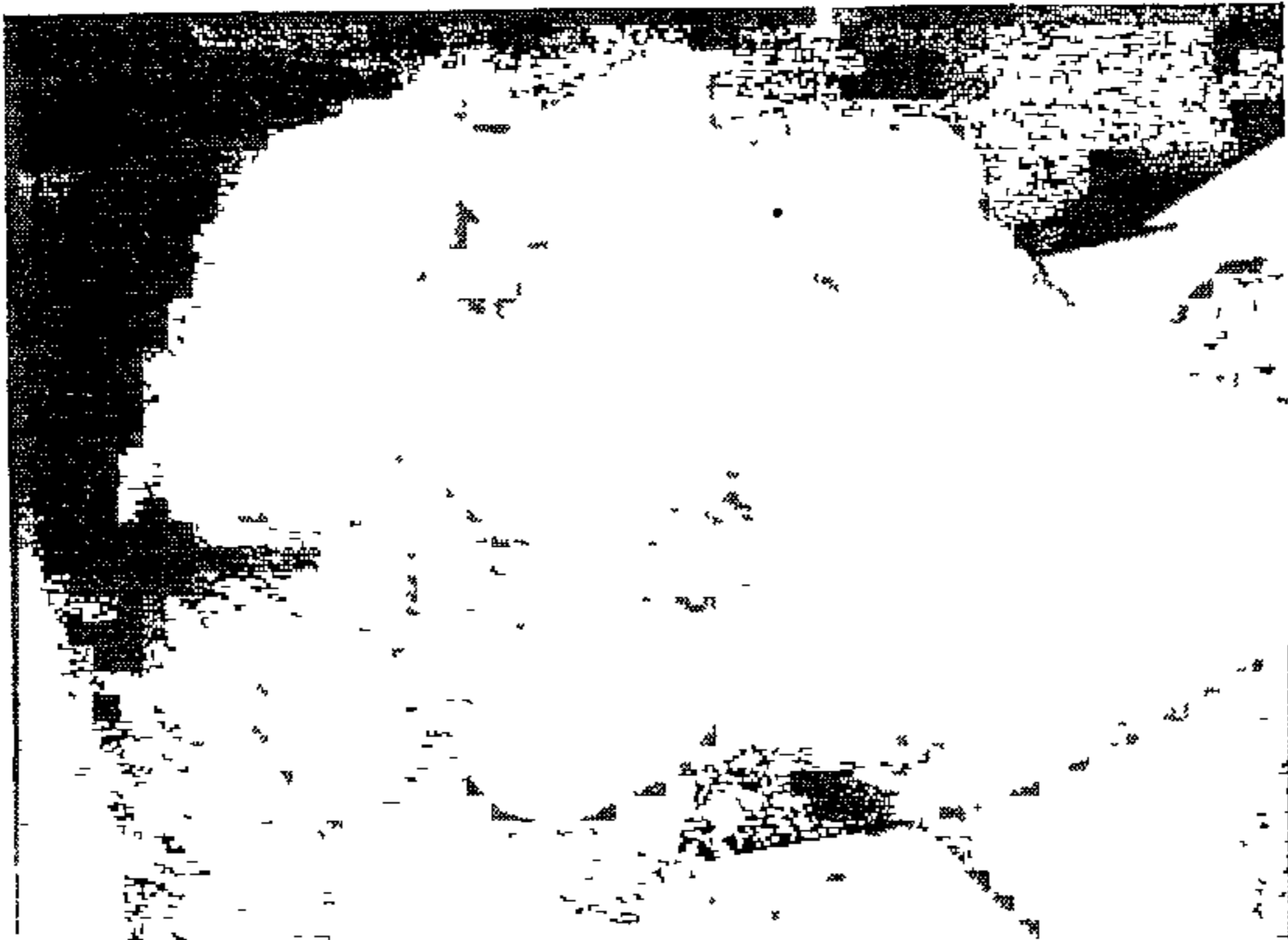
Professor Thomas was detained and then deported from South Africa to Germany in 1977 on the orders of the then Minister of the Interior, Dr Connie Mulder. He then took up a post at the University of Transkei in 1980 and resumed teaching at UWC this month.

# Mudge's hard road toward credibility

18/1/83

D. Dippen

221



Mr Dirk Mudge — has South West Africa written him off as ineffectual?

The DTA consists of 11 ethnic parties and only a few months ago Dr Ben Africa was the first ever black or brown DTA politician to address a meeting of the exclusively white Republican Party, known to have some hard-core racists as members

Observers claim that if Mr Mudge wants to make any headway he will have to get rid of the right-wingers in the Republican Party, abolish ethnic DTA parties — labelled apartheid by the majority of the people in the country — and form one non-racial party

Simultaneously the DTA, many maintain, will have to make a clean break with the system of ethnic governments, although it can expect some resistance from some DTA-controlled ethnic authorities like the Kavangos the Caprivians and the Hereros, who have become used to the trappings of power

Mr Mudge has said on numerous occasions that the DTA is looking for a common political philosophy for all the people in the country. But if its party structure remains ethnically divided, if it still supports a system of ethnic governments and, crucially, if it does not actively fight ethnicity as a dividing principle, Mr Mudge's words will carry no weight

● The DTA will have to make a clean break with South Africa and its policies and practices if it still receives money from South Africa, as is widely speculated, it would have to find other sponsors

The DTA will also have to make a clean break with the SA Defence Force and the SA Police with whom it has

**KOOS COETZEE, in Windhoek, writes of the steps Mr Dirk Mudge must take to regain the support the DTA has lost.**

co-operated openly — and some of its members not so openly — in the past

Mr Mudge said in his resignation statement the death of two detainees in the Kavango had wrongly been laid at the door of the Ministers' Council. The facts, however, are that in the war-torn north, where more than half of the population live, the DTA, rightly or wrongly, is seen as being in

cahoots with the Security Forces

The DTA will have to drastically oppose arbitrary action taken against the local population and change its coloration and image before it can hope to attract more than an extremely small minority of votes in the north in an international election

● The DTA will have to change its attitude to Swapo

Some internal parties to the left of the DTA will not be prepared to speak to the DTA unless Swapo is seen as a nationalist movement — albeit a nationalist movement gone wrong by resorting to warfare. Most of the black people in the country have relatives, friends or acquaintances on the Swa-

po side in the war, and they don't regard them as enemies

● The DTA will have to take a serious look at its economic policies

In a time of severe unemployment and while most people in the country live in abject poverty, Mr Mudge said last year "You don't pay people for not working", Capitalism without compassion has no future in SWA

If Mr Mudge is prepared to use the scalpel and take the initiative, there is no reason why the DTA and other parties like the Swapo Democrats, Swanu, the Namibia Independence Party, the Federal Party and the Damararaad, cannot thrash out their differences and form one party

This new party could, even if not winning an international election, form a strong opposition to fight Swapo's dictatorial tendencies and its economic policies if they are too socialist

CANDIDATE MUST enter in the number of each question in the order in which it has been asked; leave columns (2) and (3) blank

After years of dilly-dallying, the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Dirk Mudge, has had enough and has resigned as chairman of the Ministers' Council

Time after time his efforts to bring about moderate change were frustrated by the South African Government's preferential treatment of the conservative white minority in the territory

Now, belatedly, Mr Mudge has shown some initiative. Unfortunately for him a majority of the people might already have written him off as ineffectual and insincere.

Political observers in Windhoek point out that his resignation is only the first step he has to take before he can hope to win back some of the DTA's lost support. Mr Mudge will have to make drastic changes in the DTA's policies and party structure. These are:

● The rejection of ethnicity as a principle for dividing people. Mr Mudge has said on numerous occasions that ethnicity cannot be ignored, but his critics say that is no reason for entrenching it.

of paper or other material examination room unless needed.

communicate with other person except the invigilator. Book is to be torn out

be handed to the commissioner before leaving the exam-

possible exclusion from



Stop carping <sup>(22)</sup>  
or we'll leave.

# Crocker tells black Africa

Star  
17/1/83

By Howard Barrell,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

HARARE — Reagan Administration Africa expert Dr Chester Crocker last week threw down the gauntlet to black African critics of his Southern African policies, telling them in effect to shut up or expect the United States to withdraw from peace efforts in the region.

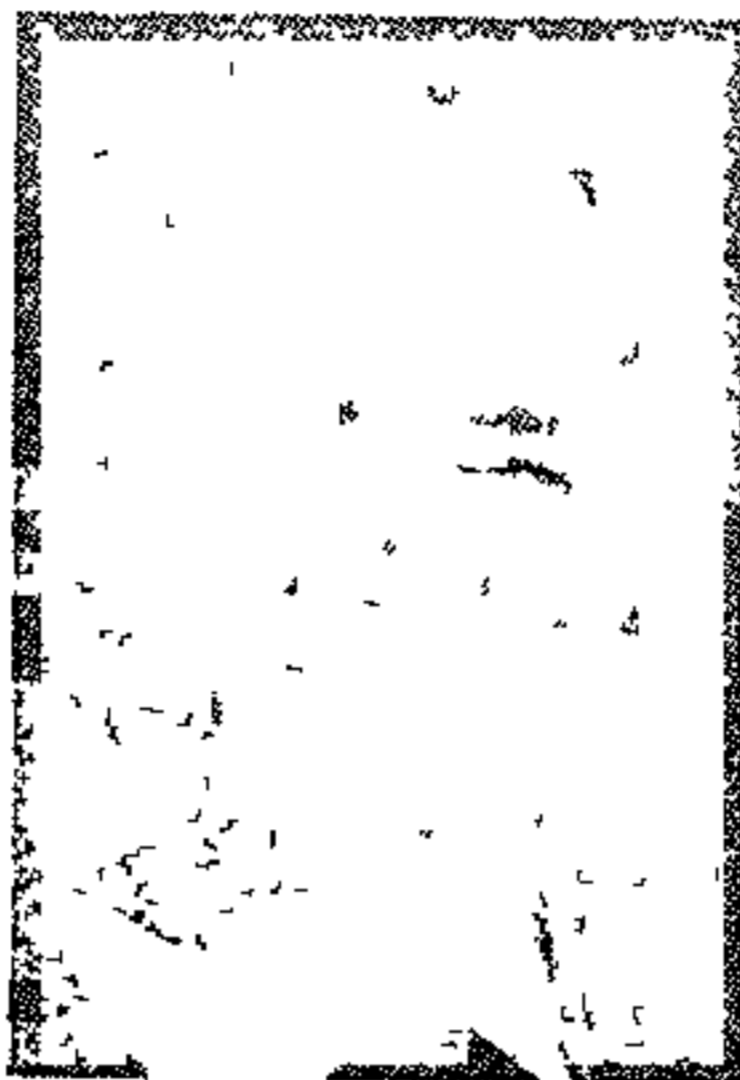
The challenge by the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs came at the end of a week-long conference in Harare during which US policy on Namibia and South Africa was subjected to a sustained attack by African leaders and American liberals.

"Cynical, shameful, myopic, absurd, pro-white, anti-black, shameless, discredited and failed" were just a few of the adjectives applied during the week to Reagan Southern African policies.

Observers here say Dr Crocker's warning, given in the final moments of the African-American Institute conference, which brought together more than 200 political and corporate leaders from both continents, was a sign of United States irritation with African criticisms.

Dr Crocker hinted to the closed-door meeting that African governments had co-operated in US efforts to secure a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as part of a Namibian settlement, according to conference sources. But the US was nevertheless being roasted for this precondition for peace in Namibia.

Conference sources quote Dr Crocker as having said at the closing session on Namibia: "It is through the support and hard work of African leaders that we have made as much progress as we have. If African leaders were to ask us to abandon what we are doing now and leave we would do so."



Dr Chester Crocker . . . policies under attack

Observers here say the Frontline states would oppose a United States withdrawal from the Namibian peace effort as this would lead to the collapse of the Western Contact Group and further negotiations.

"Dr Crocker succeeded in showing he was sensitive to black African opinion, but at the same time he gave a clear warning," according to an African delegate to the closed session.

"He also implied that the US had been asked by African countries to stay in the negotiations."

The linkage of a Cuban withdrawal to Namibian independence and Washington's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria were the major irritants at the conference.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe opened the conference with a blistering attack on the Reagan Administration, accusing it of blackmail over Namibia and of giving solace to Pretoria in its destabilisation of neighbouring states.

African and liberal American delegates echoed his tone, among them Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma and a three-man African National Congress delegation whose spokesman was the outlawed organisation's United Nations rep-

resentative Mr Johnny Makatim

The only other public defenders of the Reagan policy Dr Crocker could find were the American Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Keeley, and the chairman of the House of Representatives foreign relations committee, Mr Clement Zablocki, according to conference sources.

One observer felt constrained to remark that unless the conference was an exercise to "entertain the American penchant for self-flagellation" he could not understand its motivation.

Mr Nujoma, who held meetings with both Mr Mugabe and Dr Crocker on Friday, delivered a fighting speech, much of it addressed directly to the US Assistant Secretary.

American policy was promoting racial hatred in the area, he warned. The people of Africa would defeat the whites, whatever assistance the whites got from America, and the US should not then seek to intervene at the 11th hour, Mr Nujoma said.

He held the US largely responsible for the lack of progress on Namibian independence. It had failed to use the kind of leverage it could with South Africa.

He could not allow the US to "play diplomatic games with the suffering of the Namibian people to serve American imperialist interests in Southern Africa."

The view of most delegates was apparently echoed by the chairman of the black caucus in the American House of Representatives, Mr William Grayb, who said Reagan policies in Southern Africa were "creating conditions exactly opposed to those it was designed to create" — causing a level of conflict and bitterness likely to benefit its rival superpower, the Soviet Union.



Chester Crocker

# SHUT UP!

*Trishme*

16/1/83

221

**HARARE** Reagan administration Africa expert Dr Chester Crocker this week threw down the gauntlet to black African critics of his Southern African policies, telling them in effect to shut up or

BY HOWARD BARRELL  
Tribune Africa News Service

expect the US to get out of peace efforts in the region.  
The rebuttal by the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs came at the end of a week-long con-

ference here during which US policy on South West Africa and South Africa was subjected to a sustained attack by African leaders and American liberals  
"Cynical, shameful, myopic, absurd, pro-

white, anti-black, shameless, discredited", and "failed" were just a few of the adjectives applied to Reaganite Southern African policies over the week.  
Observers, here say Dr Crocker's warning, given in the final moments of the African-American Institute conference that

brought together more than 200 political and corporate leaders from both continents, was a sign of United States irritation with African criticism.  
Dr Crocker hinted to the closed door meeting that African governments had co-operated in US efforts to secure a Cuban withdrawal from Angola as part of a South West African settlement, according to conference sources. But the US was nonetheless being roasted for this precondition for peace in SWA.

opinion, but at the same time he gave a clear warning, according to an African delegate to the closed session.  
The linkage of a Cuban withdrawal to SWA independence and Washington's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria were the major irritants at the conference.  
Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe opened the conference with a blistering attack on the Reagan administration, accusing it of "blackmail" over South West and of giving "solace" to Pretoria in its de-stabilisation of neighbouring states.  
Repeatedly, African and Liberal American delegates echoed his tone, among them Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma and a three-man ANC delegation whose spokesman was the outlawed organisation's United Nations representative, Mr Johnny Makathini.  
Mr Nujoma, who held meetings with Mr Mugabe and Dr Crocker here on Friday, said American policy was "promoting racial hatred". The people of Africa would "defeat the whites".

Observers say the frontline states would oppose a United States pull-out of the SWA peace effort as this would lead to the collapse of the western contact group and further negotiations.  
"Crocker succeeded in showing that he was sensitive to black African

frontline states would oppose a United States pull-out of the SWA peace effort as this would lead to the collapse of the western contact group and further negotiations.  
"Crocker succeeded in showing that he was sensitive to black African

15/1/83  
D. Dispatch  
321  
~~322~~  
~~323~~

# Inquests told how 3 died violently

WINDHOEK — The findings of three inquests into the deaths of civilians killed in South West Africa were filed here yesterday

A 12-year-old boy in Kavango, Fumbu Murongo, heard a band of gunmen execute his father a Rundu magistrate heard

The finding on Mr Josef Kandjeke, 50, was that he died of multiple injuries caused by unknown persons

In a sworn statement the boy told of being woken up at about 9 pm

on May 18 last year by "four strange black men" He was told to stay in the house and the men two armed with sub-machine guns and two with rifles, took Mr Kandjeke outside

The boy heard four shots When he ventured outside in the morning he found the body of his father at his aunt's house 100 metres away

Swapo terrorists waiting in ambush fired a tracer bullet into the car of a Tsumeb commercial traveller, Mr Daniel Potgieter, 49, on the main

road between Grootfontein and Rundu, an inquest court heard

The tracer hit the car head-on and exploded inside the engine compartment, killing Mr Potgieter

Survivors of a landmine blast said they had no recollection of incident, the inquest court heard

An Owambo headman, Mr Filipus Kaluvi 58 and the driver of the vehicle in which he was travelling, Mr Andreas Naluwe, died in the explosion — SAPA

Police and  
army probe  
detentions

By KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, appointed a committee to investigate detention without trial in September last year, the head of the Security Police in SWA, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe, revealed this week

According to Brig van der Merwe, the chairman of the committee is the Officer Commanding of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, and only the police and Defence Force were represented

The office of the Administrator-General had no representative

He said a committee report would be made available to the Administrator-General only

A spokesman for the SWA Bar Council said yesterday the council had asked for an open judicial inquiry into detention without trial

Such a commission should be able to recommend amendments to Acts to protect the rights of the individual, he said

The Security Forces were involved in the implementation of security legislation, he said

# Swapo claims 2 865 'enemies' killed, wounded

NEW YORK — The South West African People's Organisation said at the United Nations yesterday it had killed or wounded 2 865 "enemy soldiers" during the year ending last November.

A Press release from its information and publicity department in Luanda, Angola, circulated by Swapo's UN observer mission, also said 79 trucks and 37 armoured personnel carriers had been destroyed.

The communique, detailing what it said were the actions of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, said

18 enemy aircraft were shot down, in addition to 14 helicopters and two reconnaissance planes, and that 230 "enemy agents" were captured.

Asked to comment, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said he had nothing to add to the statement issued by the SWA Territory Force in Windhoek in December.

The Defence Force did not "intend to react to the products of Swapo's over-active imagination", he said — Sapa-Reuter

# SWA (221) 2011 17/11/83 probes told of killings

**WINDHOEK.** — Swapo insurgents waiting in ambush fired a tracer bullet described as a "heat streamer" into the car of a Tsumeb commercial traveller, Mr Daniel Potgieter, 49, on the main road between Grootfontein and Rundu in northern South West Africa, an inquest court heard

The tracer hit the car head-on and exploded inside the engine compartment

The findings of the inquest on Mr Potgieter were filed in Windhoek yesterday.

A Security Policeman, Staff-Sergeant Leon du Toit, said that on May 26 last year he went to the scene of the ambush where he found Mr Potgieter's body lying next to the destroyed car

Tracks in the vicinity indicated the killers had worn boots similar to those issued to Swapo insurgents who had infiltrated Kavango earlier last year.

Sergeant Du Toit said there had been evidence suggesting they had set up an ambush and had been hiding behind shrub

The inquest magistrate, Mr A P J Kotze, ruled that Mr Potgieter had died of extensive brain injuries caused by unknown people

Another inquest magistrate heard in Windhoek yesterday that an Owambo headman, Mr Filipus Kaluvi, 58, and the driver of a vehicle in which he was travelling, Mr Andreas Naluwe, died in a landmine blast in northern SWA on January 12 last year

The inquest magistrate, Mr W Rust, ruled that the deaths of the two men had been caused by unknown people

A 12-year-old boy in SWA's war zone in Fumbu Murongo, Kavango, heard a band of gunmen execute his father, a Rundu magistrate heard

The finding of an inquest filed in Windhoek yesterday on Mr Josef Kandjeke, 50, was that he died of multiple injuries caused by unknown persons

In a sworn statement the boy told of being woken up at about 9pm on May 18 last year by "four strange black men"

He was told to stay in the house, and the men, two armed with sub-machine guns and two with rifles, took Mr Kandjeke outside

"They asked my father why he had reported their presence to the police. My father, however, denied it. They told my father to tell where the policeman lived so that they could shoot my father and the policeman dead together," Fumbu Murongo told the court. Mr Kandjeke refused.

The boy then heard four shots

He found his father's body outside the next morning

Another inquest court in Windhoek heard yesterday that the body of a Kavango tribesman, Mr Gideon Hamgura, 35, was found in a shallow grave after insurgents had told his wife they were taking him to Luanda for training

Mr Hamgura died of gunshot wounds and stab wounds, according to the findings of the inquest court — Sapa

# US NAMIBIA SETBACK

## Crocker runs into flak from black leaders; says US may pull out of settlement negotiations

*[Handwritten initials]* Africa Press *[Handwritten initials]* 16/1/83

**HARARE** US Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker said this weekend his government would drop the Namibia settlement negotiations if asked to do so by African leaders.

There was no support in Africa for a link between Cuban withdrawal from Angola and Namibian independence, Dr Manguwende said. What ever his government had said publicly on the issue, they stuck to behind closed doors. Mr Nujoma, who was given a thunderous welcome by delegates, warned that Swapo would intensify the war in Namibia, unless the United Nations' Resolution 435 was implemented.

Pointing his finger at Dr Crocker, Mr Nujoma said, "You fought in Vietnam and you were defeated. The people of Namibia under the leadership of Swapo will achieve independence. If my generation does not

... of ... between ...

Dr Crocker was speaking on the last day at the week-long African-American Institute (AAI) conference on Southern Africa in response to overwhelming criticism by African leaders on American's insistence that Cuban troops be withdrawn before a final settlement of Namibia's independence negotiations.

He accused the African leaders of condemning the Cuban withdrawal issue only on public platforms behind closed doors, he charged, they sang a different tune.

This claim was immediately repudiated by Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister, Witness Manguwende, who chaired Friday's closed session, addressed by Dr Crocker and Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

He also strongly challenged Dr Crocker's claim that "an extraordinary degree of progress had been made on the negotiations and we are as close to a settlement as ever."

This was pure propaganda, the Swapo leader said, put out to hide the fact that there was an impasse. It was an attempt to play an diplomatic games with the suffering of the Namibian people.

He described Washington's policy of "constructive engagement" as an attempt to justify Washington's collaboration with what he called apartheid's aggression against Angola.

# Nujoma accuses Crocker, US

From ANDRE VILJOEN  
HARARE. — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday accused the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, and the United States Government of "promoting hatred between whites and blacks in southern Africa"

He said this at the African American conference here, during which he was on the same panel as Dr Crocker

After the conference, the two met for 30 minutes to discuss the

SWA/Namibian independence negotiations

Dr Crocker refused to comment after the meeting

The Swapo secretary for information and publicity, Mr Hid-Ipo Hamutenya, who was at the meeting, said there had been no development as Dr Crocker had only "repeated his position"

"He said we should keep in touch. I don't know what we have to talk about," he said

At a press conference before he met Dr Crocker, Mr Nujoma said he would

call on the US to support the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 (for a ceasefire and UN-supervised elections) and to discontinue its insistence on linking the settlement with a demand for withdrawal of Cuban troops

In his address to the conference yesterday, Dr Crocker said the spotlight was on the Cuban issue only because "all the other questions have been largely resolved"

Unless Cuban troops were withdrawn in parallel with South African troops, Resolution 435 — which his government supported — would not be on with South Africa

In his address to the conference, Mr Nujoma said that through its policy of constructive negotiation with South Africa the Reagan administration had "turned the clock back regarding the independence of our country"

He criticized the US administration for refusing to use leverage to put pressure on South Africa and instead for attempting to "Bail racist South Africa out of its international isolation"

## Impasse

He said that as soon as Swapo and the Frontline States had accepted US-inspired constitutional principles on electoral procedure the Reagan administration introduced its "notorious linkage issue, which has led to the current impasse"

He described constructive engagement as "a myopic policy intended to justify Washington's collaboration with Pretoria's heinous crimes and aggression against the People's Republic of Angola"



## NAMIBIA

# The US pushes hard

221 FM 14/1/83

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge's resignation from the SWA National Assembly may be a pre-emptive ploy, aimed at staking out a popular position for Namibian "internal" elections. Or it may signal a genuine party policy change towards a more nationalist and less ethnic approach. It is designed to highlight the fact that, even to moderates in the territory, SA is the colonial power and is resented accordingly. AG Danie Hough is seen as Pretoria's man.

Ultimately though, the fulcrum of the Namibia issue remains international diplomacy. The DTA action is unlikely to make much of an impact there, as the intricate negotiations continue.

How do the Western Five view the state of play of Namibian negotiations? The US position is well known — the State Department formally backs linkage, insisting that the issue of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola is a prerequisite for a Namibian settlement.

Frank Wisner, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, is again visiting Luanda for negotiations on the Cuban issue. Simultaneously, the State Department is trying to reawaken optimism about settlement possibilities.

What of the rest of the Five? Last month their UN delegates unanimously abstained from UN motions condemning both SA's occupation of Namibia and "Western collaboration with SA," and demanding mandatory sanctions. Indeed, the French delegate argued strongly that the Western initiative could still deliver the goods.

West Germany, Britain, France, and Canada reject linkage but recognise that neither SA nor the US will move on Namibia while the Cubans remain. So all members of the contact group are doing what they can — through diplomatic channels in Angola and the frontline states — to help the US effort.

A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman put it this way to the FM: "We think all the open questions which emerged (after the abortive pre-implementation conference in Geneva in January 1981) have now been satisfactorily resolved. SA has accepted the solutions and, of course, UN Security Council Resolution 435."

### Adds tension

"On the question of Cuban troops in Angola, we do not accept the US view that there should be linkage or parallelism between their withdrawal and implementation of resolution 435. However, we have always maintained that the presence of all foreign troops adds to tension in the area. In principle therefore we would welcome a Cuban withdrawal and we support the US in its bilateral negotiations with Angola — even if we do not associate ourselves with

linkage to the Namibian issue.

"We also, however, make it quite clear that the security concerns of Angola are legitimate and have to be taken care of. Having said that, we also accept that without US support progress in the Namibian negotiations is almost impossible. As a result we are advising all concerned to take the American view seriously.

"In this regard SA, in our view, has to do much more to be helpful towards achievement of the US goal in Angola. SA has the power to be very helpful or unhelpful. At the moment its attitude is a matter of some concern in Bonn."

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman put much the same position to the FM, adding that the French see the US position on the Cubans as "more flexible" than SA's and believe the Reagan administration will be satisfied by "a promise or a gesture of goodwill" from Angola. Otherwise Paris believes the settlement negotiations are complete.

The official British view is more cautiously expressed. Commenting on recent direct discussions between the govern-

ments of the US, Angola and SA on the "question of regional security," the Foreign Office said the UK view is that "a successful outcome should finally open the way to settlement of the Namibian question." The UK, said the Foreign Office, is "not considering any alternative options" to achieving implementation of a Namibian settlement.

Some diplomatic sources feel the US-Angolan talks could produce faster results if a start was made towards internal conciliation — Unita's position cannot be ignored in any consideration of a Cuban pull-out.

They believe SA could do much here, perhaps by nudging Unita leader Jonas Savimbi. But there is a feeling that SA statements made for domestic political reasons are distinctly unhelpful in their impact on delicate international negotiations.

One of the examples given is SA's repeated statement that Cuban withdrawal is a *South African* — as well as a US — precondition for Namibian settlement. This leaves Angola, as a sovereign state which invited the Cubans in for security reasons, open to suggestions that it has bowed to SA demands if it agrees to a Cuban pull-out. This creates an obstacle to US negotiations.

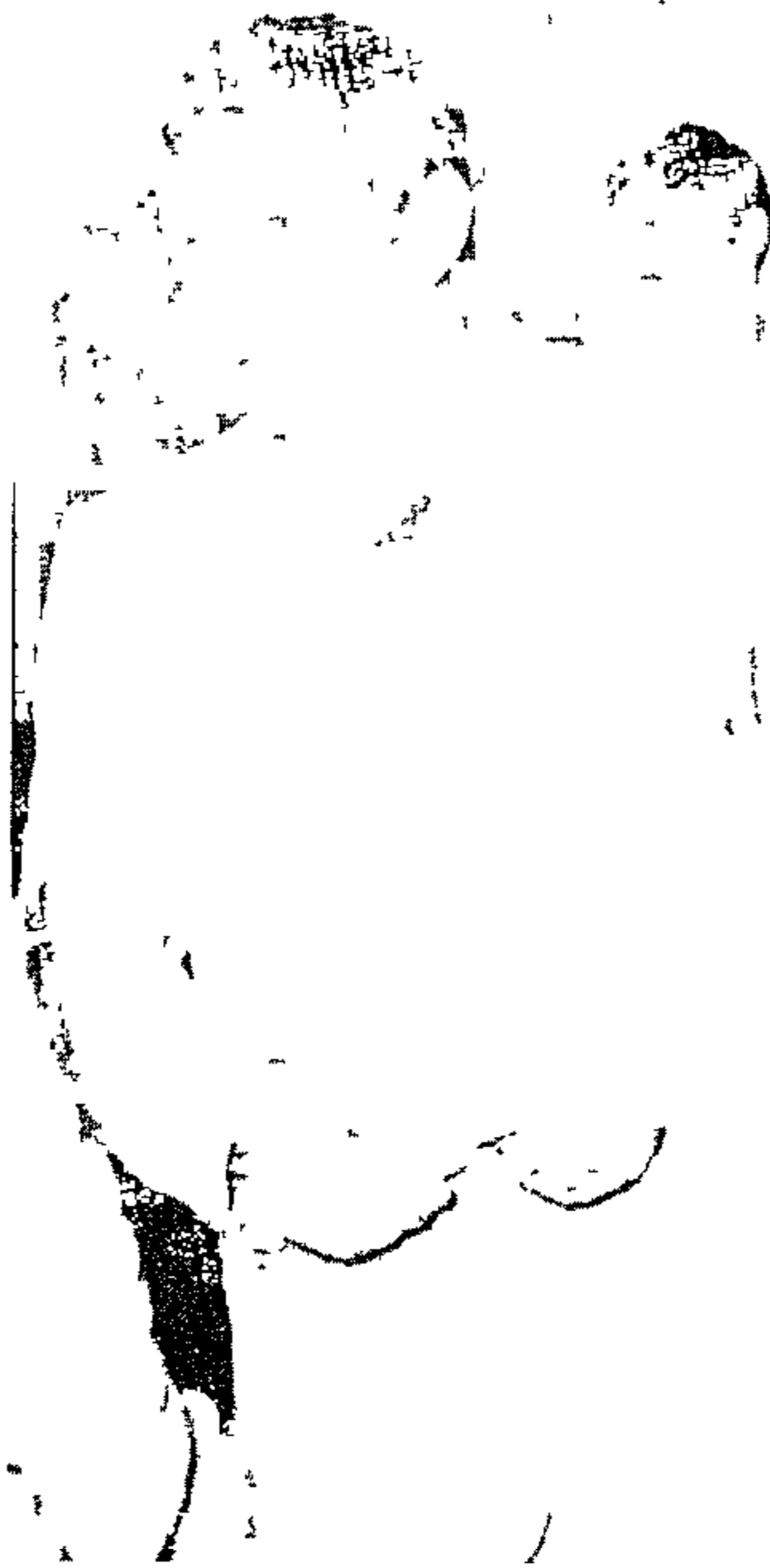
### Unknown factor

Some of the Five think the Angolans know they have a lot to gain from a deal with the US on the Cubans. After all, the prize is massive help with reconstruction of a shattered economy. That may be why Angola continues to talk with the Americans. The unknown factor is Unita.

Some diplomatic sources feel that chances of reconciliation with the MPLA are slim so long as Savimbi heads Unita, but add that a change of leadership could change all that. This is perhaps naive, as it is Savimbi's charisma and credibility, not to mention his international contacts, that have kept Unita going during its time in the wilderness.

Another straw in the wind is a possible change in African attitudes to Cuba. Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, told a joint committee of the House of Representatives last month that "Cuba's ambitions to enhance its standing with African nations have been dimmed by African perceptions that it is pursuing objectives that have little to do with basic African concerns."

Enders added "Although Cuba maintains ties with 36 of the 46 sub-Saharan African states, Cuban diplomatic successes have been muted by its advocacy of Soviet positions (and) deference to Soviet objectives in disregard of local (Cuban) and regional needs." It does not do to forget that African nationalism is the name of the game.



Namibia AG Hough . internal elections?

endments were de-  
 ned to bring conditions  
 detention in Namibia's  
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 's Law and Order Min-  
 . Mr Louis le Grange

The new South African  
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 82, which does not  
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The Terrorism Act of  
 77, the Defence Act, the  
 security districts pro-  
 -ation" (AG9 of 1977)  
 nd the "Detention for  
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 -al violence and intimi-  
 -ation proclamation"  
 AG26 of 1978) are be-  
 ved to be the only se-  
 -urity laws applicable to  
 Namibia

AG9 provides for de-  
 -ention by members of  
 he security force for pe-  
 -ods of up to 30 days, re-  
 -vable by the Adminis-  
 -trator-General while  
 AG26 provides for indefi-  
 -ite detention

No one in Namibia is  
 eing held under AG26  
 ne security police say  
 hey are holding 11 peo-  
 ple in terms of AG9 Two  
 of these are from Kavan-  
 go

The other nine are  
 from Ovambo, Tsumeb,  
 Otjiwarongo Okahandja  
 and Windhoek

A territory force  
 spokesman could not give  
 details of detainees held  
 under AG9

# Swapo: We put 2 865 out of action

(221)  
 Star  
 14/1/83

By Donald Knowler  
 The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The South West Africa People's Or-  
 ganisation (Swapo) said in New York yesterday it had  
 "put out of action" 2 865 South African and Namibian  
 soldiers in the past year

The movement also claimed it had shot down 18 of  
 its enemy's aircraft The statement was made as  
 Swapo released the annual report of command head-  
 quarters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia,  
 Swapo's military wing

The movement said statistics from November 1981  
 to November 1982 demonstrated the armed conflict in  
 Namibia had "continued to deepen in its intensity and  
 broaden in its scope"

The Swapo communique said P L A N fighters had  
 carried out 802 armed actions against "the forces of  
 illegal occupation in Namibia"

"These actions ranged from attacks on enemy posi-  
 tions demolitions of enemy military, economic and  
 communications installations, landmines against  
 enemy vehicles and armoured cars, ambushes against  
 enemy troops and raids on enemy military targets,"  
 Swapo said

It clarified the 2 865 soldiers "put out of action" had  
 either been killed or wounded It said nearly 80 trucks  
 had been destroyed, along with 37 armoured person-  
 nel carriers In addition to the 18 aircraft said to have  
 been shot down Swapo said it had destroyed 14 heli-  
 copters in combat

"The combat zone in which these armed actions  
 took place covers nearly half of the country, ranging  
 from the banks of the Okavango River in the north-  
 east to the Skeleton Coast on the shores of the Atlan-  
 tic, and from the Namibian-Angolan frontier in the  
 north to the districts of Otjiwarongo and Omaruru in  
 the north-central part of Namibia" added the com-  
 munique

## Rev Buti fined R20

Failing to license his  
 small car last year cost  
 the Rev Sam Buti of  
 Alexandra R20 in the  
 Johannesburg Magis-  
 trate's Court yesterday

Mr Buti appeared  
 briefly before Mr W van  
 Rooyijn

He explained that he  
 had failed to appear in  
 connection with the  
 charge on September 2  
 last year because he was  
 overseas and had thus not  
 received the summons

A warrant for his ar-  
 rest issued on that day  
 was cancelled when he  
 appeared in court on De-  
 cember 13

## Feud over teachers & the hatch

By Carolyn Dempster  
 Education Reporter

After almost a year of  
 bitter feuding, the Trans-  
 vaal's two major white  
 teacher organisations  
 have reached reconcilia-  
 tion

The feud ended this  
 month when official links  
 between the English  
 Transvaal Teachers As-  
 sociation and the Afri-  
 kaans Transvaalse On-  
 derwysersvereniging was  
 restored

The powerful TO se-  
 vered official ties with  
 the TTA in June last year  
 over the touchy issue of  
 multiracial school sport

The argument between  
 the two organisations  
 aired in the Press,  
 centred on the province's  
 controversial two-tier  
 school sport policy The  
 TO gave its full support  
 to the policy and urged  
 the department to imple-  
 ment it as soon as possi-  
 ble to avoid confusion

The TTA meanwhile  
 attacked the policy as  
 discriminatory and  
 against the wishes of  
 many English-medium  
 schools

The row simmered and  
 erupted again in Septem-

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## No relief for suburbs



ton, Vrededorp, Auckland  
 Park, Westdene, Crosby,  
 Mayfair West, Jan Hof-  
 meyr, Northcliff, Park-  
 town, Emmarentia, Vic-  
 tory Park, Greenside,  
 Parkhurst, Westcliff,  
 Crown Gardens Hursthill  
 and Rossmore

Late yesterday after-  
 noon an international soft  
 drink company delivered  
 5 000 2-litre bottles of  
 purified water to Johan-  
 nesburg's water branch  
 in Rossettenville

## Magnum: more legal shocks

The crumbling R70 mil-  
 lion Magnum business  
 empire was hit by new  
 legal bombshells in the  
 Rand Supreme Court yes-  
 terday when Mr Martin  
 Summerley, the chair-  
 man, was accused along  
 with his brother, Mr  
 Kevin Summerley, and  
 his internal auditor, Mr  
 Raymond Thomas, of  
 "fraudulent and blatant  
 dishonesty"

The accusations were  
 levelled at them by Mr G  
 I Hoffman, the advocate  
 pressing for the urgent  
 provisional liquidation of  
 Magnum Leasing a com-  
 pany that was technically  
 taken out of the group  
 when Mr Martin Sum-  
 merley took over 100 per-

JAVCOR LTD - TRIAL BALANCE AS AT 30th  
 DR

ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL	
SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT	
CAPITAL RESERVATION RESERVE	
RETAINED INCOME	
LOAN LEVY	8549 00
RECEIVER OF REVENUE	1645.00
UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS	
MAGNUM ACCEPTANCES ←	5952790 99

Two documents used in evidence in the Supreme Court at  
 identical They were allegedly prepared by Mr Raymond T  
 tor of the Magnum group Close examination shows a  
 Magnum Acceptances in the first document (top) has  
 Magnum Leasing in the second (below) The alteration has  
 a legal storm

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 DR

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# SWA security chiefs probe detention laws

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's security chiefs are involved in a behind-the-scenes investigation aimed at restructuring the territory's notorious detention laws — proclamations AG9 and AG26

A joint committee composed of members of all sections of the security forces and led by the SWA Territory Force commander, Major-General Charles Lloyd, is expected to submit its findings to the Administrator-General before the end of the month

Institution of the proposed amendments will probably be one of the first administrative tasks for the incoming Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk

The head of South Africa's security police in Namibia, Brigadier Johannes van der Merwe, who is a member of the committee, confirmed the investigation

He denied that it had been prompted by the recent deaths in detention of two Kavango citizens

A Kavango teacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, and a villager, Mr Kaduma Katanga, died in November within hours of being detained by the Koevoet police counter insurgency branch

The autopsy results have not been received by the police, but the deaths of the two men led to condemnation from abroad as well as from within Southern Africa

Unofficial allegations were published that they had been severely beaten

The Brigadier said a recent report quoting his second-in-command, Colonel S Strydom, as saying allegations of maltreatment of Kavango detainees would not be investigated was incorrect

The security police, he said, had not received any allegations of maltreatment

Colonel Strydom, he added, had not been aware of the existing committee investigating detentions

"We began discussions in September after we had started experiencing problems with AG9 and AG26," he said

Most of the problems were confidential. One of them, however, was whether or not to inform relatives of detainees

"Detainees often don't want us to tell anyone they have been detained because they fear being considered informers," the Brigadier explained

He refused to be more explicit about the changes expected to the security laws

It is reliably understood, however, that the proclamations could be amended to include safeguards for the treatment of detainees and more rigid procedures for their handling by members of the security forces

He rejected a suggestion that the possible amendments were designed to bring conditions of detention in Namibia's operational area into line with the improved code of conduct announced in November by South Africa's Law and Order Minister, Mr Louis le Grange

The new South African code of conduct regarding political prisoners had been designed in accordance with the new Internal Security Act of 1982, which does not apply in Namibia

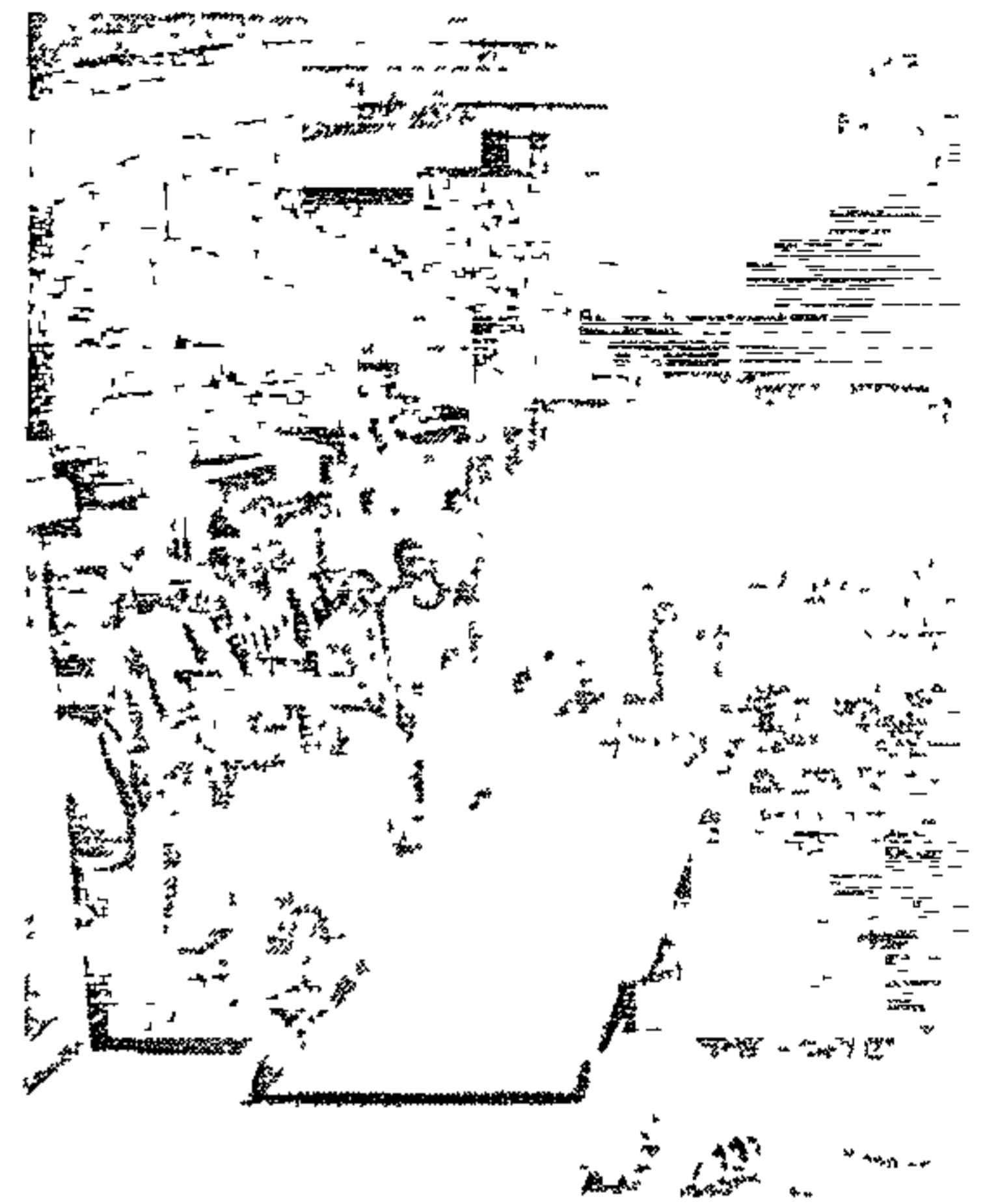
The Terrorism Act of 1967, the Defence Act, the "Security districts proclamation" (AG9 of 1977) and the "Detention for the prevention of political violence and intimidation proclamation" (AG26 of 1978) are believed to be the only security laws applicable to Namibia

AG9 provides for detention by members of the security force for periods of up to 30 days, renewable by the Administrator-General, while AG26 provides for indefinite detention

No one in Namibia is being held under AG26. The security police say they are holding 11 people in terms of AG9. Two of these are from Kavango

The other nine are from Ovambo, Tsumeb, Otjiwarongo, Okahandja and Windhoek

A territory force spokesman could not give details of detainees held under AG9



South African Railways has introduced a new allows pas-

## Swapo: We put 2 865 out of action

By Donald Knowler  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) said in New York yesterday it "put out of action" 2 865 South African and Namibian soldiers in the past year

The movement also claimed it had shot down 1 its enemy's aircraft. The statement was made Swapo released the annual report of command headquarters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, Swapo's military wing

The movement said statistics from November to November 1982 demonstrated the armed conflict in Namibia had "continued to deepen in its intensity and broaden in its scope"

The Swapo communique said P L A N fighters carried out 802 armed actions against "the force of illegal occupation in Namibia"

"These actions ranged from attacks on enemy positions, demolitions of enemy military, economic and communications installations, landmines against enemy vehicles and armoured cars, ambushes against enemy troops and raids on enemy military bases," Swapo said

It clarified the 2 865 soldiers "put out of action" either been killed or wounded. It said nearly 80 had been destroyed, along with 37 armoured personnel carriers. In addition to the 18 aircraft said to have been shot down, Swapo said it had destroyed 14 helicopters in combat

"The combat zone in which these armed actions took place covers nearly half of the country, from the banks of the Okavango River in the north-east to the Skeleton Coast on the shores of the Atlantic, and from the Namibian-Angolan frontier in the north to the districts of Otjiwarongo and Omaruru in the north-central part of Namibia," added the communique

## Large Jooste estate

Press tycoon Mr Marius Jooste's estate is worth more than R500 000

Mr Jooste, who ran the Afrikaans newspaper empire Perskor, died suddenly on October 12 last year

In papers before the Master of the Supreme Court in Pretoria, the known value of Mr Jooste's assets was R505 653,45

This includes two farms in Fouriesburg worth R222 000, a holiday cottage (R29 000) and the family home in Emmarentia, Johannesburg (R150 000)

In his will Mr Jooste ordered that his assets be administered together in a trust account

# Swapo leader blames Reagan

221 Star 15/1/83  
By Howard Barrell  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

Harare  
Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma has had top-level talks in Harare with Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, in a further bid to end the impasse over Namibian independence.

Mr Mugabe and Dr Crocker also met for 40 minutes yesterday.

Mr Nujoma said he had demanded immediate implementation of UN resolution 435 on Namibian independence and an end to American insistence on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a precondition to progress.

Further details have not been released.

## Impassioned

Mr Nujoma and Dr Crocker were in Harare for the week-long conference of the African-American Institute at which Mr Nujoma made an impassioned speech.

The Swapo leader warned the US that it was "promoting racial hatred" in Southern Africa through its policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria and insistence on a Cuban withdrawal.

The threat to peace in the region came from South Africa, not from Cuban troops, and the Reagan Administration was "largely to blame" for the failure of Namibian independence negotiations, Mr Nujoma said.

Earlier yesterday the 200 African and American delegates heard Dr Crocker say that, without "parallel progress" in a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and a South African withdrawal from Namibia, there was "no chance of resolution 435 being implemented".

54 Herero  
nomads  
arrested

21/1/83

WINDHOEK Police in South West Africa have arrested 54 Herero nomads near Tsumkwa for illegal immigration from Botswana on December 26

They were part of a group of 57, who are descendants of Hereros who fled to Botswana at the turn of the century

A police spokesman in Windhoek said yesterday the group had been given until Thursday to leave

This ultimatum followed discussions with a member of the Ministers' Council Mr Kuama Rirako and the commissioner of the SWA Police, Major General Dolf Gouws

The group was reported to be dissatisfied with conditions in Botswana - Sapa

# Frontline troops, MNR rebels in skirmish

ARGUS  
13/11/85 221

Argus Africa  
News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A skirmish between Zimbabwean troops and anti-Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique has underlined the growing danger of the rebels clashing with the forces of several "frontline" states

Though otherwise inconsequential, the shootout appears to have been the first acknowledged contact between the Mozambique National Resistance and troops of a Mozambican ally drawn into the conflict to protect its economic interests

When the three companies of Zimbabwean soldiers were sent to Mozambique in mid-November they joined a force of Tanzanian troops, officially estimated at several thousand, sent by President Julius Nyerere to reinforce the Frelimo forces

## No evidence

Two other Mozambican neighbours, Zambia and Malawi, are believed to have been asked by President Samora Machel's Government to send troops, though there is no evidence yet that any have arrived

However, in a recent radio broadcast an MNR spokesman claimed that Zambian troops had already been deployed

The skirmish in question took place on Friday evening, when guerrillas launched a mortar attack on a pumping station about halfway along the pipeline that carries

most of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies from Beira to Mutare (formerly Umhali)

## Beaten off

Before they could do any damage the attackers were beaten off by Zimbabwean troops stationed at Maforga to protect the 288 km fuel lifeline

Though the possibility of Zimbabwean military involvement in the Mozambican conflict has been discussed for years, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is believed to have been forced into taking action after the MNR blew up the Maforga pipeline pumping station on October 11. At the same time the MNR kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families

## Released

The Portuguese were later released, but maintenance workers refused to go back to the pipeline without protection

The MNR radio station Radio Free Africa (or the Voice of the Hyena to those on the receiving end) has at least twice warned that the movement would attack Zimbabwean targets if the Mugabe Government continued to provide military support to Mozambique

Without the Mozambican ports, landlocked Zambia must rely on South Africa to help to shift the huge "overflow" from the inefficient Tanzam railway to Dar es Salaam

## BARSAN

# A flawed contract?

Barclays National Bank's effort to disentangle itself from Barclays Sandra van der Merwe Associates (Barsan) is moving rapidly to a climax.

Barsan chief executive Sandra van der Merwe has seen the bank and letters have been exchanged between her and the bank. In addition the bank's lawyers believe they have discovered a major flaw in the contract setting up Barsan that could void the whole agreement.

The flaw, the *FM* learns is in terms of the Companies Act. Neither the bank nor its attorneys, Webber Wentzel, would confirm the *FM*'s information and Gerald Stein of Werksmans, who acted for the bank in setting up Barsan was not prepared to comment.

However, Victor Mansell, senior partner of Edward Nathan and Friedland, Van der Merwe's attorneys, confirmed the *FM*'s facts.

Quoting Michael Katz, the partner who handles Van der Merwe's business, Mansell said "We have been informed that Webber Wentzel believes there may have been a contravention of the Companies Act. However, we have gone into the matter thoroughly and are quite convinced that no contravention took place."

A difficulty for the bank is that even if Webber Wentzel is correct the flaw would, apparently, involve only the main contract under which Barsan was established.

The *FM* is told there are various subsidiary contracts that may be "separable" from the main contract.

One of these is believed to be that specifying a restraint of trade agreement which would give Van der Merwe a tax-free "golden handshake" if the bank dispenses with her services. The size of the payment is not known, although a figure of R250 000 has been mentioned.

Negotiations with Van der Merwe are continuing and banking sources expect them to be completed soon. The bank would obviously like to be shot of the whole messy and embarrassing business as soon as possible.

A court fight, involving legal disagreements between three well-known law firms, one of which drew up the contract, the second which approved it on the bank's behalf and a third which is questioning it on the bank's behalf, is hardly likely to be to Barclays' taste.

The bank, therefore, is likely to resist the opinion of some of its advisers that the grounds exist to simply dispense with Van der Merwe's services and let her sue if she wishes.

The main negotiations with Van der



Barsan's Van der Merwe ... negotiations continue

Merwe are being handled by the bank's new MD Colin Waterson, who succeeded Bob Aldworth.

## CUSTOMS

### Bootleg blitz

A number of SA liquor merchants have been drawn into the Windhoek whisky raid affair in which police seized R100 000 worth of stock on suspicion of customs duty evasion. One merchant involved is Premier-owned Benny Goldberg (BG).

It seems that part of the 875 cases confiscated by the Namibian police could have originated from a bonded BG warehouse. A further possibility — although it would make little sense — is that the stock was legitimately bought retail.

Premier chairman Tony Bloom says, "At this stage we are merely assisting the police with their investigation. It may even turn out that the whisky does not come from BG."

Bloom says that the possible Goldberg link emerged while BG was assisting the

police. Bloemfontein liquor importer and BG supplier Heighton, said the import numbers on the seized whisky bottles indicated that they were BG sourced.

If so, it could mean that the whisky was bought by a buyer claiming to be from outside the SA customs union. If re-sold in SA, duty could be avoided.

The alternative retail possibility is considered unlikely because of the magnitude of the order and high retail cost. If it was purchased for export, BG would be required to furnish custom-stamped documents to prove the whisky left the country.

The onus of furnishing proof of such export lies with the seller. Further, if an irregularity is suspected, the Department of Customs and Excise can impose penalties. Also, the seller is liable for the duty whether he was misled by the buyer or not. The assumption is that reasonable care should be taken. Bloom claims that BG has all the custom stamped documentation necessary for goods sold.

Further, he says the quantities seized do not tally with quantities sold by Goldberg's for export and thus it may not have been the source at all. If the investigation finds



**Benny Goldberg's Bloom** assisting the police

221  
288  
FK

14/11/83

that the whisky comes from BG, and that duty has not been paid, Goldberg could find himself paying duty. Duty on 875 cases would be nearly R40 000

The Department of Customs and Excise says it is not permitted to comment

Handwritten notes on the right side of the page, including the name 'Kou' and other illegible scribbles.



SWA rule 'to go on normally'

# Hough to take action over Mudge issue

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Steps would be taken to ensure that the management of South West Africa would continue normally after the resignation of the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Danie Hough, said in a short press release yesterday.

Mr Hough, in acknowledging Mr Mudge's intended resignation, said he would make further announcements in this regard later.

Mr Mudge, the Ministers' Council, and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance members of the National Assembly are expected to resign officially next Tuesday.

Political parties to the left and to the right of the DTA generally welcomed Mr Mudge's decision yesterday.

The leader of SWANU, Mr Moses Katjunga, said in a statement: "It was a positive lesson through a negative example that Mr Mudge is slowly discovering that to be a South African stooge is both a personal and political liability and a disgrace."

He said Mr Mudge's resignation from the Ministers' Council "is more a show than a genuine protest because the life of that institution is soon coming to an end in any case."

His resignation was overdue as the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly had served no purpose for most people.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, asked "What difference does it make?"

221  
PDM  
2/11/83

His party always believed the two bodies were "fake institutions" designed to create the impression that the people of SWA ruled the territory while, in practice, it was ruled by South Africa.

He said the rejection by the Administrator-General of the Public Holidays Act showed that the real power lay with white racism, and he foresaw that apartheid would be strengthened.

"We are going back to the dark days of 1948 and onwards," Mr Shipanga said.

The leader of the Namibia Independence Party, Mr Albert Kröner, said the DTA should not have allowed itself to be used by South Africa in the first place.

The chairman of the Damara Executive Committee, Mr Justus Garoeb, said he welcomed Mr Mudge's resignation as the DTA had failed to reconcile the first and second tier governments.

The leader of the National Party in SWA, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said Mr Mudge's resignation was the logical thing to do as he had never had a mandate for a government of majority rule.

The leader of the Herstigste Nasionale Party, Mr Sarel Becker, said Mr Mudge's resignation was proof that a multiracial government could not work.

Swapo spokesmen could not be contacted yesterday.

Mr Hough said yesterday he would not consider requests for a referendum among whites in the territory unless further details were provided concerning the purpose of such a referendum, reports Sapa.

# 'Ulster option' for SWA looms large

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE "Ulster option" of direct rule of South West Africa by South Africa loomed large yesterday as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the SWA Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, weighed their alternatives.

The resignation of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, as chairman of the Council of Ministers in SWA and the anticipated dissolution of the National Assembly foreshadowed an end to dual rule of the territory by Mr Mudge's Council of Ministers and the South African-appointed Administrator-General.

Both Mr Botha and Mr Hough were playing their cards close to their chests yesterday. Mr Botha declined to comment except to say: "The matter is in the hands of the Administrator-General."

Mr Hough was still studying the text of Mr Mudge's statement on the reasons for his resignation.

Observers, however, anticipated that they would revert to direct rule as an inter-

im measure. The task of overseeing that will fall largely on Dr Willie van Niekerk, who will succeed Mr Hough as Administrator-General within weeks.

In a sense Mr Mudge's resignation, effective from Tuesday, merely advanced Botha would have had to make by the end of February.

Late last November Mr Botha decided to renew the life of the DTA-dominated National Assembly, and with it the Council of Ministers, to the end of February only. He had already indicated that Mr Mudge's DTA administration was no longer fully representative and that there was a need to modify it.

Thus, when he decided to renew its term of office for three months only, he was giving notice that a new administration would take over at the end of February.

He said at the time: "The SA Government will, in the light of facts and the turn of events, decide towards the end of February 1983 whether an election should be held in South West Africa and, if so, when and upon what basis."

He added: "I can only foresee that if an internationally-recognised election does not take place that an internal election will have to take place to elect proper leaders under new circumstances."

The prospects of an internally-recognised election taking place in the next few months are nil, given South Africa's pre-condition that Cuban troops first be withdrawn from Angola.

But South Africa is unlikely to rush into internal elections for a new National Assembly immediately — it might be interpreted as abandoning the quest for an international settlement, which South Africa's commitment to the United States obliges her to continue.

As Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs predicted yesterday, South Africa is likely to remain on both the "internal and external tracks" — to seek a more effective interim administration without being seen to jeopardise an international settlement.

Thus the immediate internal option seems to be direct rule by the new Administrator-General, but the possibility of his co-opting some internal leaders to assist him cannot be excluded.

Since Mr Botha's November speech an important development has taken place the direct talks between Angola and South Africa at Cape Verde and the rise of a new "moderate" faction within the ruling MPLA in Angola inclined towards a deal with South Africa on a Cuban withdrawal.

From ANDRÉ VILJOEN

**HARARE.** — Washington's Africa specialist, Dr Chester Crocker, yesterday rejected an accusation by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that the United States and South Africa were guilty of "blackmail" over the SWA/Namibian independence negotiations.

Mr Mugabe said at the opening of the five-day Africa-America conference here yesterday morning that the demand by the US and South Africa that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition to a SWA/Namibian settlement amounted to blackmail

His accusation followed another attack he made on the West on Sunday night at a dinner for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at which he said it was hypocritical of certain countries to criticize human rights in Zimbabwe while remaining silent on "South Africa's acts of naked aggression"

Dr Crocker the US As



Sam Nujoma



Andrew Young



Chester Crocker



Robert Mugabe

sistant Secretary of State for Africa, said in an interview yesterday

"I wouldn't use the same word (blackmail) myself. We think it's a realistic policy. If he (Mr Mugabe) has other ideas, we'd be willing to hear them"

Dr Crocker said he preferred to think of the policy as one of "parallel progress on the two (Cuban and South African) withdrawals"

He intended to talk this week with Swapo representatives at the conference, including the president, Mr Sam Nujoma

With two of the five closed plenary sessions of the conference to focus on South Africa and SWA/Namibia, the issues of the region seem likely to dominate the conference

The Mayor of Atlanta and former US ambassador to the United Nations Mr Andrew Young, said in an interview that he "tended to agree" with Mr Mugabe's blackmail charge

"I think history will agree with him too. The whole question is whether or not you recognize the MPLA as a legitimate government. Both South Africa and the Reagan administration don't, but all Africa and most of Europe do

**'Catch-22'**

"I frankly think it (the linkage policy) is a lost cause. Angola is anxious to get rid of the Cubans but they fear the South Africans. It's a catch-22 situation

"I think history will show it was the South African invasion of Angola which brought in the Cubans in the first place"

Mr Howard Wolpe, Democrat chairman of the

House Africa sub-committee, said in an interview that Mr Mugabe's opening speech "reflects the growing loss of credibility with the American effort to secure a (SWA/Namibian) settlement"

**'Disaster'**

"It's the first time I've heard the linkage characterized explicitly as a South African-US proposal. American policy-makers had better realize that Africa sees the US as allied with South Africa and this perception is a formula for political disaster for the United States"

The co-chairman of the conference, the chairman of the Senate sub-committee on African Affairs, Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum, in her opening speech, focused on declining food production and increasing international debt in Africa

"Apartheid in South Africa and the continued occupation of Namibia are concerns to all of us. I visited South Africa before the conference and had an opportunity to examine first-hand the conditions in that tragic country," she said

**Non-violence**

She described the South African raid on Lesotho last month as "tragic" and said nobody in the US Government "sympathises with such activity"

But she said people who simplified the South African problem into "white and black roles" should stay out of the discussion. A non-violent solution should be sought.

In his speech yesterday morning, Mr Mugabe said South Africa continued to assist "Unita bandits" who apparently had a "history of connections with the United States"

**Crocker defends policy on Communists**

GM Times 11/15/83

221

RDN 111183  
221

# Angola to face US on Cubans

STANLEY UYS  
reports from London

A SENIOR United States official is expected to fly to Luanda at the end of this month to resume direct negotiations with the Angolan Government on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the country — a pre-condition which is stalling a South West African settlement

This is in spite of the failure late last year of American and Soviet officials to reach agreement on the issue

The talks took place in Moscow in early December between Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Mr Leonid Ilychev, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, and other senior Russian officials

On the same day, December 8, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Defence Minister, Mr Magnus Malan, met in the Cape Verde Islands with members of the Angolan Government

But, the main stumbling block to the negotiations is the civil war in central and southern Angola in which Unita forces are fighting the Angolans and Cubans

Until that problem is resolved, the prospects of a parallel withdrawal of Cubans from Angola and South Africans from Namibia remain remote

The Americans have hoped for a political settlement in Angola in which Jonas Savimbi's Unita would be integrated into Luanda's Leftwing government. For fairly obvious reasons there has been little response to that idea from either Luanda or Moscow

In the Moscow talks, the Russians appear to have held fast to the position publicly supported by the African states — that there is no connection between the Cuban presence and a SWA settlement

However, the Western Five mediating group reaffirmed its support at a pre-Christmas meeting in New York for the American position. This is that political "realities" in southern Africa make settlement impossible unless the South African demand for a Cuban withdrawal is met.

The Five-power group consists of Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany

12/1/83  
221  
E. Post

# Why I was axed

MY dismissal as editor of the Windhoek Advertiser last week came as no surprise

Modern Namibian history is riddled with victims of all kinds and perhaps it might have been a bit much to believe that I would be the exception

Besides, Namibia is a hard and dry country and in many cases mere survival is the very essence of life

No, I'm not a defeatist, but a realist who has had to come to terms with the situation there

I realised pretty soon after my appointment that the path ahead of me would become extremely difficult as I became more familiar with the Namibian issue and if I chose to stand by what I believed to be right, which is what I did

And so I, too, came a cropper, like hundreds, if not thousands, before me

Indeed, I find it most amusing that Namibia's Administrator-General-to-be, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, genuinely believes that he can work out a strategy to overcome Namibia's "defeatist attitude" .. in a country suffering from the severest forms of political and economic uncertainty, an escalating war, considerable oppression, intense drought and economic recession

Good luck to him

The Windhoek Advertiser was established in July 1919 as the official newspaper of the SA Occupation Forces in SWA. South Africa invaded German-controlled SWA in 1915, following the outbreak of the First World War a year earlier

The Advertiser was bought out by John Meinert (Pty) Ltd shortly after its establishment and remained in the Meinert fam-

ily's hands for nearly 60 years. It was always intensely politically independent, my immediate predecessor being the highly controversial Hannes Smith

The newspaper was "bought out" in 1978 by Dr Dieter Lauenstein, a West German national and about whose background little is known. Dr Lauenstein claims to be the true owner,

compassion

I personally find it hard to believe that the sole reason was the account on the Soviet Union, and I personally find it hard to believe that the decision was made by Dr Lauenstein alone, without pressure. There was indeed far more to it, the inevitability which I have already mentioned

Dr Lauenstein adopted a staunch pro-SA and pro-

the December 1978 internally-supervised one man, one vote election and the SWA Constituent Assembly's decision that month to allow a UN-supervised election in the country

Then things went sour politically

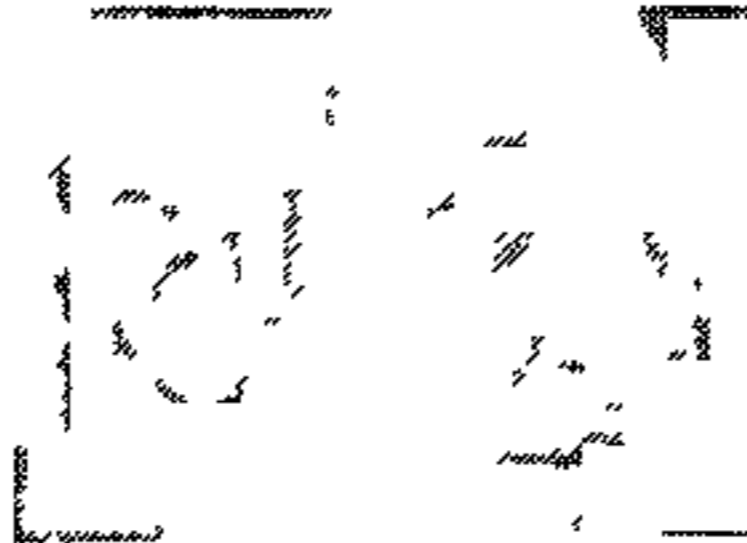
Swapo got cold feet and sought to stall a UN-supervised election. It got considerable support from UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt

Namibia and my exposure to the realities of the situation have certainly made me side more with Namibia's plight than SA's increasingly unashamed imperialism

But there have been a number of concrete issues, too, during the past two years, about which my comments in the Adver-

## By LEON KOK

(Editor of the Windhoek Advertiser from 1978 to 1982)



Mr MUDGE ... showdown



Mr KALANGULA ... broke away



General MALAN ... scepticism

but this is doubted by many, both locally and internationally. It is argued that he is a front-man for either the South African Government or some international Rightwing trust

I can't claim to know the truth, but the absurd reason given for my dismissal does give weight to the speculation.

Officially, I was dismissed solely because I wrote an account of the Soviet Union as given to me largely by the Tass London correspondent, Andrei Fedysun, which was regarded as being too "red" to be acceptable

Dr Lauenstein is fully aware that my political leanings have been consistently to the Right, if anything, and he was most apologetic about having to sack me

"I have no option," he told me

A strange way to have to put it if he was the real owner of the paper, which is open-minded and has

DTA line from the outset of his ownership of the Advertiser, and approached me to take over the editorship on the apparent recommendation of the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge. I was then based in Pretoria and accepted the appointment

I had no difficulty in falling in with the official policy line initially. The development of the Turnhalle in SWA between 1975 and 1977 was promising, I believed

I was also highly impressed with Dirk Mudge and the then Administrator-General, Mr Justice Tienie Steyn. And I felt strongly that the SA Government's decision to grant SWA self-determination and independence to be both sensible and enlightening

Considerable momentum was added to these developments with the visit to Namibia in August 1978 of the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the DTA's great triumph in

Waldheim and others at the UN, the Frontline states and the Western five

I was extremely critical of Swapo in my comments in the Advertiser at that stage

Later, the DTA also got cold feet and started stalling about the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 — the independence settlement plan

I then became critical of the DTA, too, and that generated considerable strain between the DTA and the Advertiser

I also directed increasingly greater criticism at the SA Government about its contradictory role on the Namibian issue

And so strain started between the SA Government and the Advertiser, too

I later came to the conclusion (which I still hold) that the meaning of a "free and fair" election to both Swapo and the DTA is to win the election, inasmuch that they would be reluctant to enter an election they were likely to lose

In other words, a UN-supervised election might only become a reality when all sides simultaneously believe they have a chance of winning. I don't believe I will be proved wrong on this score

# Plan for white vote on Namibia

8/1/83 Star  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The executive committee of Namibia's second-tier white administration has asked the Administrator-General for permission to hold a whites only referendum on the territory's constitutional future

The executive committee's chairman and leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, is believed to have discussed the matter with the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, earlier this week.

Mr Hough is in Pretoria at present and is expected to ask the South African Government to decide on the matter.

In a statement today Mr Pretorius referred to the likely discontinuation of the National Assembly on February 28 and said it would be necessary to gauge white opinion in regard to future constitutional developments in the territory after that date

He said the proposed question to be put to voters had not yet been decided

In his New Year's message Mr Pretorius said Namibian whites would have to decide this year whether to give further support to the "present uncertain and shaky path", or whether to seek an alternative

The SWA National Party has proposed a geographic and constitutional separation of political groups favouring one-man, one-vote representation on the one hand and those (primarily conservative whites) who support ethnic separation.

Mr Pretorius has been under mounting pressure from rightwingers to take a hard-line stance towards efforts to bring an internationally recognised settlement to the territory

# 7 soldiers killed by landmine

Cape Times 8/1/83

221

Own Correspondent

**PRETORIA.** — Six Citizen Force members — all from the Free State — were killed in the operational area this week when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine, Defence Headquarters announced last night.

And one soldier — Rifleman Gerald Perriera da Silva, of Welkom — died last night in Number One Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte, of injuries sustained in the blast. Another in the same hospital — Rifleman Peter Uzzell, of Virginia — was reported to be critically injured.

Those who died in the blast are

Corporal Richard A Ede, 27, who is survived by his wife, Mrs A M Ede of Eland Lane, Virginia

Rifleman Johannes Hermanus Diedericks, 24, who is survived by his wife, Mrs J A Diedericks, of Harvard Street, Welkom

Rifleman Floris Marthinus Griesel (no age given), who is survived by his wife, Mrs J E Griesel, of Rhodes Street, Reitz Park, Welkom

Rifleman Bartholomeus Jacobus du Toit, 26, who is survived by his wife Mrs E J H L du Toit, of Meyer Street, Reitz Park, Welkom

Rifleman Johannes Lodewikus van der Merwe, 27, who is survived by his wife, Mrs C M

van der Merwe, of Sedar Avenue, Odendaalsrus

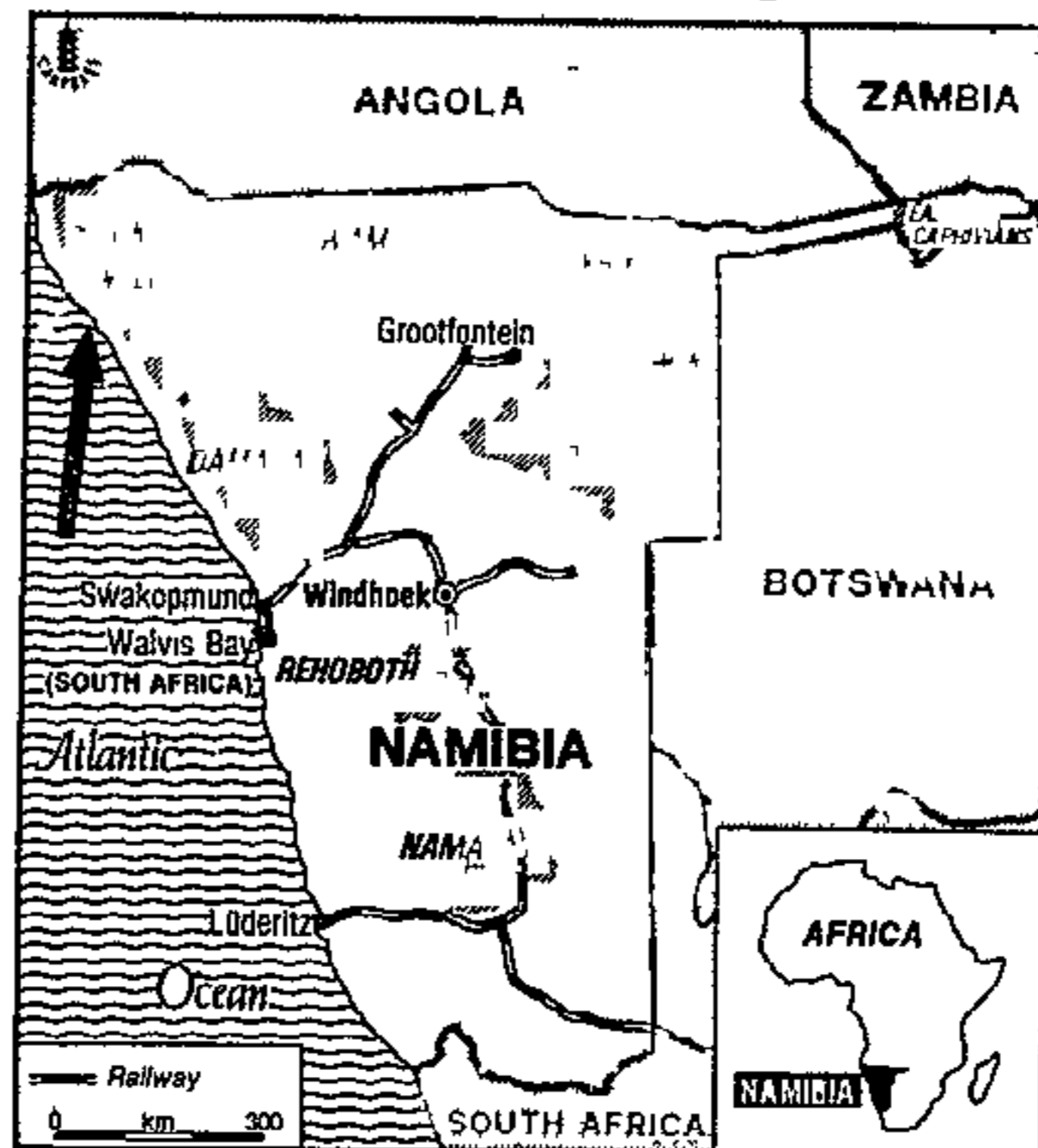
Rifleman Abraham Aboud, 22, who is survived by his wife, Mrs J E Aboud, of Geelhout Avenue, Merriespruit, Virginia

A spokesman for the defence headquarters in Pretoria said Rifleman Da Silva died shortly after 9pm yesterday of his injuries

He was the son of Mrs F Da Silva of Salerno Avenue, Riebeeckstad, Welkom

The incident — the worst in SWA/Namibia in several months — occurred in the Kaokoland sector of the operational area, which has been relatively quiet since specialist forces last January attacked a Swapo staging camp just across the border in Angola in which more than 200 members of the group were killed and a large quantity of arms was seized

Security forces were searching last night for the group which laid the landmine. Their task was



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To page 2



P.T.O.

From page 17  
 reported to be hampered by widespread rain in the area

It is believed the group responsible for the incident could have already crossed back into Angola

The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and the Chief of the SADF General Constand Viljoen last night expressed their deepest sympathy with the next of-kin of the men

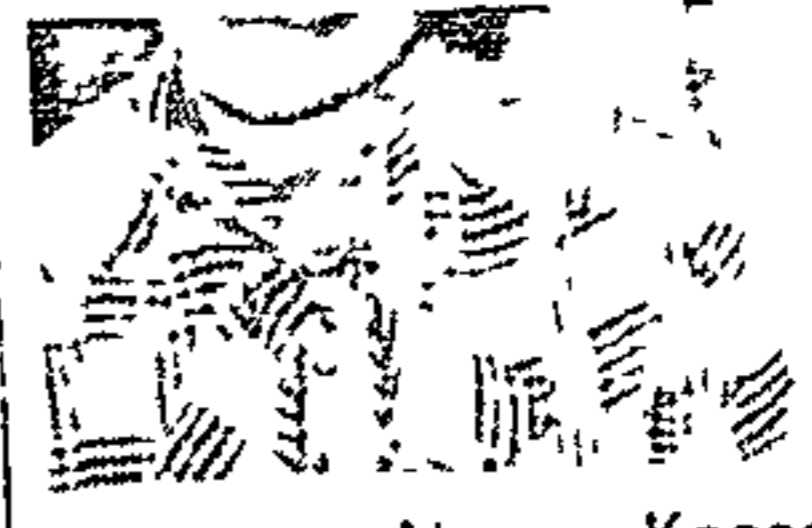
General Viljoen described the laying of a landmine on a public road as a cowardly and desperate action

Swapo can expect no

more if this is the sort of thing they are prepared to do while claiming to be interested in a peaceful settlement of the South West Africa issue he said

Angola would have to bear responsibility for the incident

SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek announced yesterday that security forces had unearthed two large mine caches in the operational area which included six crates of Soviet-manufactured TM57 landmines and 43 TM57 landmines as well as seven British Mk7 landmines and various anti-personnel mines of East European origin



Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the Un- sub-committee on African Affairs and Republican sas met the Minister of Constitutional Develop- Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday afternoon No details the talks and reporters had no opportunity to either Senator Kassebaum or Mr H.

## Town bans sprin-

Staff Reporter  
 SIMON'S TOWN has banned the use of garden sprinklers in the municipal area because the town's dams are only 38 percent full

The restriction was introduced this week to avoid a serious shortage later in the year, said the acting Town Clerk, Mrs S C Kruger

Water levels have been low during the past year and this year are now only one percent on January last year with consumption increasing very little but we will have to monitor water consumption very carefully If there is a drastic increase in water usage, the Town Council will consider further restrictions,"

## PRE-UNIVERSITY MATHS

A preparation course in pure mathematics for students entering University in 1983

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## City man for mur

Staff Reporter  
 A MAITLAND man accused of murdering professional diamond diver and photographer Mr William John Monk on July 31 last year, would be tried in the Supreme Court on charges of murder and attempted mur-

der, a Cape Town magistrate ruled yesterday

Mr John Matheson Robertson, 43 of Haven Road previously pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Monk

The State also alleged that on the same date, Mr

4-DAY DELIVERY  
**CUSHIONS**  
 INDOOR-OUTDOOR  
 22 1970

## AIDS test

Own Cou  
 JOHANNESBURG — All will undergo medical exam of two air stewards from A Syndrome (AIDS)

A SAA spokesman said expected to be ordered to

# STILL WAITING TO BE WON



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## OR R1 000 FOR NEAREST

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- 2 Only copies from newspapers facsimiles or photostats are acceptable Nothing else No permutations All entries to state name and address
- 3 Cheques to be crossed Name and address to be written on the back Entries are disqualified if cheque is dishonoured Cheques and postal orders are to be made payable to St John Ambulance Crossword
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PRETORIA — The death toll from Thursday's landmine explosion in north-west SWA Namibia rose to eight today as heavy rain hampered the hunt for the terrorists responsible. It is also possible they have fled back to Angola.

**Weekend Argus Correspondent and Sapa**

The last survivor of the blast Rifleman Peter Uzzell died in Pretoria's 1 Military Hospital between 6am and 7am today.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs J J Uzzell of Van der Stel Avenue, Glenharmony, Virginia.

**No mercy**

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, last night warned SWAPO members that they could expect no mercy if this was the sort of thing they were prepared to do while claiming to be interested in a peaceful settlement.

The cowardly and desperate action of laying landmines on a public road used extensively by civilians in the Kaokaveld was typical of terrorist organisations such as SWAPO, and should be abhorred by all civilised people, he said.

Angola which hosted SWAPO, should also take note of the action and bear responsibility for the fact that it had been committed from its territory.

**Caches**

Security Forces have unearthed two large mine caches, containing six crates of TM 5 landmines, 43 TM 57 landmines, seven British Mk 7 landmines, and East German and Yugoslav anti-personnel mines.

Rifleman Uzzell was one of two soldiers flown to 1 Military Hospital. The other, Rifleman Ger-

ald Perreira da Silva 28, died late last night.

He leaves his wife Mrs F da Silva of Welkom, whom Defence Force spokesmen last night incorrectly named as his mother.

Six soldiers were killed instantly when their vehicle detonated the mine.

All the dead men were from the Welkom-Virginia region.

**All married**

The six killed instantly were

Corporal Richard A Ede, 27, who leaves his wife, Mrs A M Ede of Eland Lane, Virginia.

Rifleman Johannes Hermanus Diedricks 24 who leaves his wife Mrs J A Diedricks, of Harvard Street, Welkom.

Rifleman Floris Marthinus Griesel, who leaves his wife Mrs J E Griesel, of Rhodes Street Reitz Park, Welkom.

**Friends**

Rifleman Batholomeus Jacobus du Toit, 26 who leaves his wife, Mrs Elizabeth du Toit, of Meyer Street, Reitz Park, Welkom.

Rifleman Lodewikus van der Merwe, 27 who leaves his wife, Mrs C M van der Merwe, of Cedar Avenue Odendaalsrus.

Rifleman Abraham Aboud 22, who leaves his wife, Mrs Helen Aboud of Geelhout Avenue Merriespruit, Virginia.

Corporal Ede and Rifleman Aboud were described as very close

friends by a relative of Rifleman Aboud.

Both worked at the local uranium mine and belonged to the same Moth shellhole.

**Children**

Rifleman Aboud a rigger, leaves a seven month-old daughter Lorraine.

The relative said all the men were close having spent so much time in the same section.

A spokesman for Rifleman du Toit's family said he had worked as a diesel mechanic at a goldmine and left a year-old son, Johann.

A total of 43 civilians were killed by landmines last year taking the total in the past four years to more than 780.

**DOWN THE TERROR HUNT**  
**RAMMROGS**  
**Eight now dead**  
**after SWA blast**

*W/L Argus 8/1/83 (221)*

(221)  
**SWA police  
release 28<sup>1004</sup>  
detainees 8/1/83**

WINDHOEK — Police in South West Africa were holding six people in Kavango in terms of security legislation, a security police spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

According to news reports authorities had earlier released 28 detainees held in terms of Proclamation AG9, which provides for indefinite detention without trial.

Among the detainees released, the spokesman said, were six prisoners named in a letter campaign.

The letters were written to authorities and newspapers in South Africa and SWA by supporters of international humanitarian agencies.

The six named men who had been set free within 14 days of their detention were Mr Malakia Muremi, Mr Immanuel Silas, Mr Jaakko Kandhaji, Mr Cleophas Siyamba, Mr Gerard Kasama and Mr Frans Mayira.

The names of the six detainees still being held have not been released — Sapa

# Namibia mine blast: eighth South African soldier dies

Pretoria Correspondent

Eight South African soldiers have now died after the landmine explosion in the Namibian operational area yesterday

The six men who died instantly — all were married — were from the Welkom-Virginia mining region in the Free State. The seventh man died from injuries in One Military Hospital in Pretoria shortly after 9pm.

He was Rifleman Gerald Ferreira da Silva, the son of Mrs F da Silva of Salerno Avenue, Riebeeckstad, Welkom.

The other soldier to die in hospital just before 8am today was Rifleman Peter Uzzell of Virginia.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has warned Swapo it could expect no mercy if laying landmines was the sort of thing it was prepared to do while claiming to be interested in a peaceful settlement.

The six who died instantly were Corporal Richard A Ede (27) who leaves his wife, Mrs A M Ede of

Eland Lane, Virginia, Rifleman Johannes Hermanus Diedricks (24), who leaves his wife, Mrs JA Diedricks of Harvard Street, Welkom, Rifleman Floris Marthinus Griesel, who leaves his wife, Mrs J E Griesel of Rhodes Street, Reitzpark, Welkom, Rifleman Bartholomeus Jacobus du Toit (26), who leaves his wife, Mrs Elizabeth du Toit of Meyer Street, Welkom, Rifleman Lodewikus van der Merwe (27), who leaves his wife, Mrs C M van der Merwe of Cedar Avenue, Onderdaalsrus, and Rifleman Abraham Aboud (22), who leaves his wife, Mrs Helen Aboud of Merriespruit, Virginia.

Most of the families were still in a state of shock last night with the wives of the men who died receiving tranquillisers.

General Viljoen said the cowardly and desperate action of laying landmines on a public road in the Kaokaveld, used extensively by civilians, was typical of terrorist group like Swapo and should be abhorred by all civilised people.

**Argus Africa News Service**

**HARARE.** — American Under Secretary for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, and former Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, have arrived for the conference of the African-American Institute which is bringing together many of the continent's most influential political and corporate leaders.

But the conference would not take positions or table any resolutions. It was a forum for discussion on relations between the US and Africa, Mr Easum said.

Delegates from South Africa include Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, trade unionist Mrs Emma Mashinini, Archbishop Dennis Hurley and Mr Obed Kunene the editor of *Ilanga*, the Natal-based black newspaper.

A range of unofficial talks outside the conference room is expected on SWA/Namibia, South Africa's alleged destabilisation of neighbouring states and other African issues.

The weeklong conference is being attended by more than 200 delegates and 26 African countries are represented, some at ministerial level.

**Sam Nujoma**

An Angolan Government delegation is expected to arrive later in the week, according to the institute's president, Mr Donald Easum.

The leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, is on the delegates list.

African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo is not attending the conference. A delegation comprising the head of the ANC's international department, Mr Joe Jele, political secretary to the president, Mr Thabo Mbeki, and United Nations representative, Mr Johnny Makhatini, will put the ANC's case.

The South African Defence Force raid into Maseru is expected to come up in discussions.

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) is being represented by its head of information, Mr Edwin Makoti.

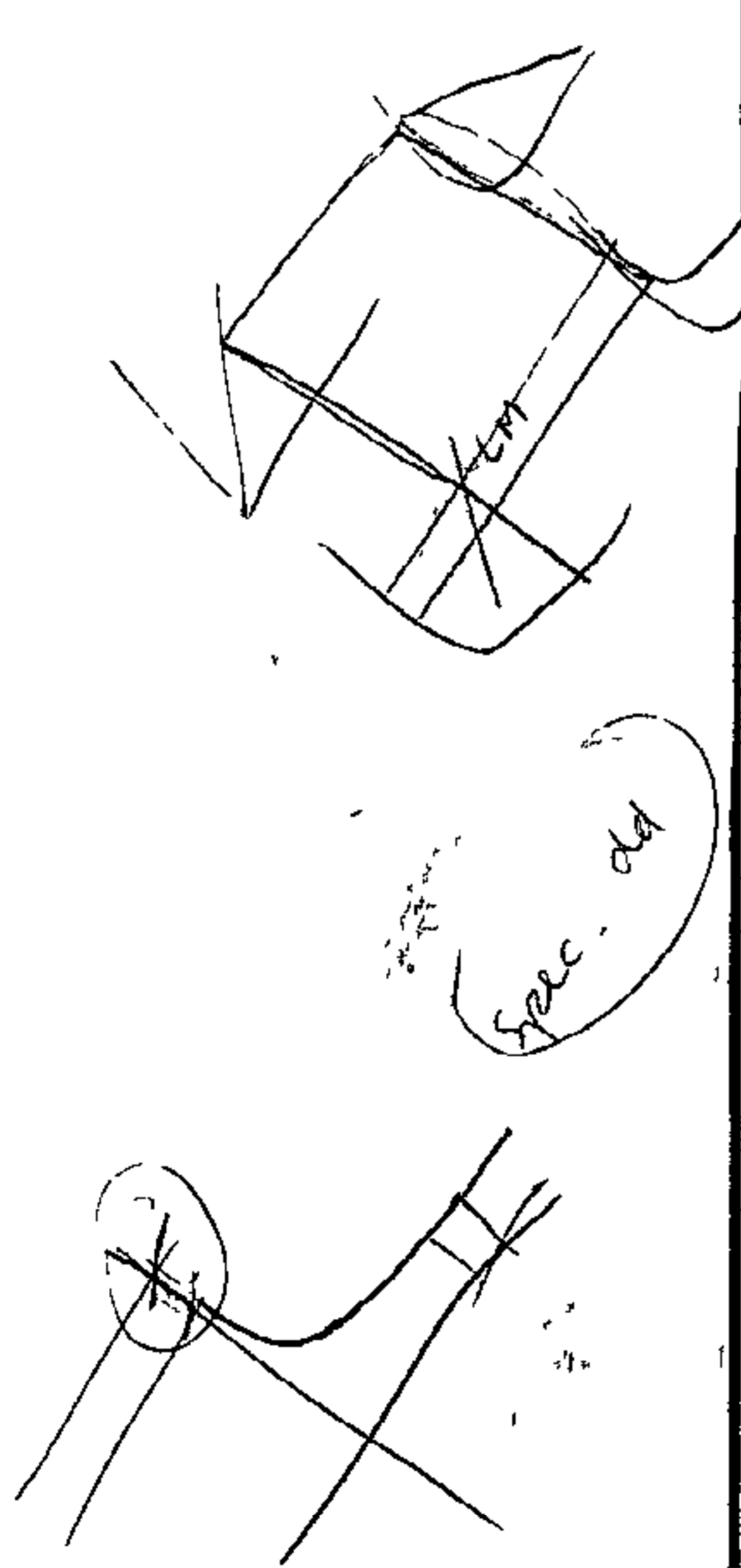
Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the American Senate Africa sub-committee and Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives' Africa sub-committee, arrive today.

Mr Easum said at a news conference that the participation of Swapo, Angola and Mozambique implied the likelihood of "quite direct discussion" with US Government representatives on Namibia and US policy in Southern Africa.

**ANC, Nujoma, Angola for US-Africa discussions**

221  
ARGUS  
10/1/83

The Argus Monday January 10 1983



# Police 'No' to inquiry into abuse

221 Jan

10/1/83

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The security police in Namibia are still holding six detainees from the territory's north-eastern Kavango region, after releasing 28 in the last six weeks

Revealing these figures, the deputy chief of security police in Namibia,

Colonel S W Strydom said there would be no inquiry into allegations of maltreatment of detainees, as demanded by several human rights organisations abroad

Political leaders, government departments and newspapers in the territory have been inundated with letters from overseas organisations and from individuals concerned with human rights

"We have received the letters, and the six detainees referred to in them were released recently," Colonel Strydom said

"There is no need to hold an inquiry as requested"

Scores of Kavango inhabitants were detained or interrogated by security forces towards the end of last year

After two men — a teacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya and an eastern villager, Mr Kaduma Kantanga — died within hours of being held by the special counter-insurgency police unit "Koevoet", a storm of protest, both at home and abroad, erupted

The SWA Territory Force announced soon afterwards it had released 19 detainees it had been holding in terms of the security law, Proclamation AG9, which allows for detention for terms of up to 30 days at a time

Last month the SWA Bar Council — representing the territory's advocates — joined the international organisations in calling for a judicial inquiry into detentions without trial

## Amnesty wages letter campaign

By Carolyn Dempster

Amnesty International, the human rights organisation, is waging a letter campaign against the violation of human rights in South Africa and Namibia

Thousands of letters protesting over the incarceration and alleged ill-treatment of 25 Namibians have been sent to Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator-General of Namibia, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the head of the Security Police in Windhoek, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe, and others

The letters — from the United States, Britain, Australia, France, Germany, Scandinavia, and Canada — urge the South African Government to investigate the detention and treatment of Kavango tribesmen

The death of one in detention, Jona Hamakwaya is highlighted in most letters, with an appeal to the authorities to uphold the principles of human rights

### HARASSMENT

Amnesty members have also called on the Minister of Justice, Mr H C Coetsee, to commute the death sentences passed on David Moise, Johannes Shabangu, and Anthony Bobby Tsotsobe last August 19

They were sentenced for their part in the attack on Booysens Police Station in Johannesburg in April 1980, and for causing damage to Sasol 2 the same year. The Appeal Court upheld the death sentences

Amnesty has also concerned itself with the detentions, harassment and bannings of trade unionists in South Africa — particularly black journalists

They have focused attention on the State clamp-down on members of Mwasa (the Media Workers Association of South Africa)

Almost the entire Mwasa leadership has been charged or restricted under security legislation. As a result, many of the country's foremost black journalists are no longer able to continue their profession

Do not write in the left hand margin

VERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
ami-ers'tials		

notes, pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room. Candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

Each answer book is to be torn out of the examination books must be handed to the invigilator or to an invigilator before leaving the examination room.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Exiled Swapoman may go to Namibia

221 Star 7/11/83

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A leading member of Swapo's central committee, Mr Peter Katjavivi, who is living in London, is believed to be considering a visit to Namibia to attend his mother's funeral on Saturday.

Mr Katjavivi's mother, Mrs Alma Haufiku (61), died of throat cancer in Cape Town on New Year's Day.

A friend of the family said Mr Katjavivi told his sister, Miss Elizabeth Haufiku, in a telephone call that he would like to attend the funeral at Okahandja in central Namibia.

The director of the Administrator-General's department, Mr John Viall, says he does not foresee any problems for Mr Katjavivi if he visits the territory.

"If he has any doubts, all he needs to do is contact us about his travel arrangements," he said.

Mr Katjavivi was Swapo's Western European representative in London until a few years ago when he fell from grace in the party hierarchy.

Since then, however, he appears to have regained strength in the central committee, although he is said to be still without portfolio.

He has been in self-imposed exile for about 20 years.

(271) 120 M 4/11/83

# Hough rejects SABC comment

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, said yesterday there was no certainty about the holding of internal elections in the territory within the next few months.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, Mr Hough dismissed as "at best, conjecture" an SABC Current Affairs comment yesterday concerning the possibility of internal elections being held in SWA in the near future.

Mr Hough referred to a statement by the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who said on a visit to Windhoek last November internal elections at that stage were impracticable in view of the uncertainty about the

outcome of Western-led negotiations to secure an internationally acceptable settlement in the territory.

"The South African Government hopes that greater clarity will be reached in this regard within the next three months, but it may of course take longer," Mr Botha said.

Other factors against the holding of early internal elections were the severe drought in the territory and indications that no political party in SWA was ready to fight elections at short notice, Mr Botha added.

Mr Hough said yesterday: "Nothing has happened since this statement that gives rise to certainty about the holding of elections or otherwise" — Sapa.

# inee attacks 's theology

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of the old Testament — who prayed to their idol Baal and were subsequently punished by the Lord with three years of drought — with "die volk" (the nation)  
The "volk" had to choose between their idols and the Lord — and only after they had chosen the Lord would rain fall and the (spiritual) drought be broken, he said  
He then referred to the SACC and the WCC, implying that these organisations had chosen communism and revolution  
"The SACC and the WCC preferred to serve the interests of communism and not the interests of God's Kingdom. They have a political view of Christ and preach the theology of revolution," Ds Swart said

# assist raid victims

MALHERBE  
Bureau  
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members and refugees  
Several civilians also died in the late night attack which caused worldwide outrage  
Archbishop Hurley called on Catholics to offer financial assistance to families of people who died or who were affected by the raid "as a gesture of compassion, sympathy and solidarity"  
He said in a statement in Pretoria he saw the call as an attempt to help offset some of the funeral and medical expenses incurred by families of people who had suffered because of the raid

# he back for motorists

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Safety Councils' campaign against drunken driving  
"The country's motorists contributed a great deal towards it's success as a result of their co-operation and should feel proud of the results achieved," he added  
"An appeal is made to the various traffic authorities to maintain, within their capabilities, the same standard of enforcement for the remainder of the year"

# Armed robbers grab R900

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**Mall Reporter**  
POLICE in Bethanie, in Bophuthatswana, are looking for two armed men who robbed a store at Bapong, near Brits, of R900 in cash.  
The shopowner, Mr Ranki Makhale, 42, said yesterday his 16-year-old son Kennedy was alone in the shop when two men entered about 8.30pm on Tuesday  
One of them pointed a gun at his son while the other took money from the till. The gunmen escaped with the money

# Protest grows on deaths in SWA

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau  
WINDHOEK — The student unions of Cambridge University and the Glasgow College of Technology have added to the growing protest against detentions and deaths in detention in South West Africa  
Letters have been written to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the SADF, the Security Police and the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge  
Local newspapers have been inundated with copies of letters to the Prime Minister. One has received 183 so far  
Amnesty International has already written, asking that human rights be upheld  
Yesterday the Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman said she intended asking questions on the deaths in detention of Mr Jona Hamukwaya and Mr Kaduma Katanga during the next session of Parliament  
Both men died on November 18 within hours of being detained by the special task force of the police, called Koevoet  
Sources close to the two men and a Kavango politician, Mr Rudolph Ndongo, alleged that the two men were beaten to death with sticks  
The Commissioner of Police in SWA, Major-General Dolf Gouws, said yesterday the investigation into their deaths was progressing, but police were still waiting for the results of the post mortems

of 21-year-old Miss Shand  
ing as an au-pair, and Mr

# Toddler, 2, drowns in Houghton pool

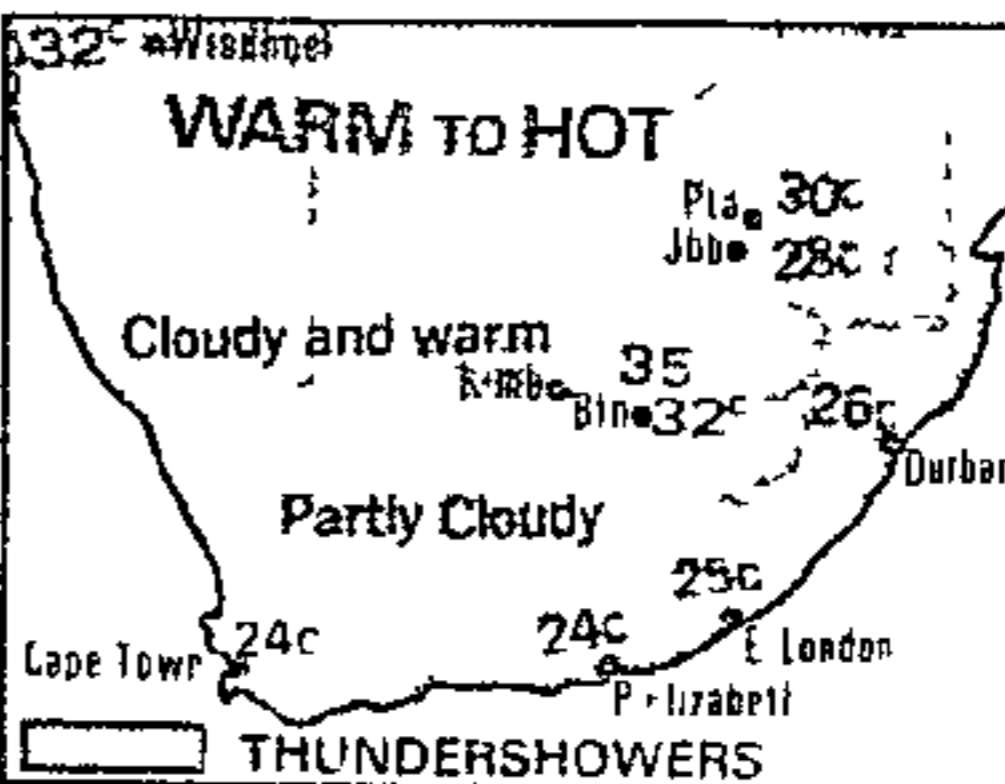
By EMILIA JAROSCHEK  
A TWO YEAR OLD toddler drowned in a swimming pool at a home undergoing renovations in Houghton, Johannesburg yesterday.  
The boy Asaph Gesler, Rose Street Houghton, was seen floating in the pool by neighbours' child.  
The neighbour Mrs Cory said she desperately tried to revive the boy but was too late.  
"I was called by a 21-year old girl who had p

over the wall to watch kit  
ten. She told me that there was a baby in the water and I immediately jumped over the wall to rescue the child.  
I tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and all possible means of reviving the boy but there was no hope. I called an ambulance.  
I was also told that Asaph was seen in the pool when he was in the water were away had had a get of the water in the po

# Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today —  
TRANSVAAL — Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thundershowers. It will become cloudy and cooler over the lowveld and the northern Transvaal later with occasional rain.  
FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange — Fine and hot, but partly cloudy over the Kuruman Mbabato area and the northern and central Free State with scattered thundershowers. It will become cloudy and cooler over the north-east Free State.  
CAPE south of the Orange — Cloudy and cool over the south and east coastal areas and adjacent interior with occasional rain. It will however clear partly over the south. Otherwise it will be fine to partly cloudy and warm.  
NATAL — Cloudy and cool with occasional rain.  
SOUTH WEST AFRICA — Fine to partly cloudy and hot with scattered thundershowers over the north and north-east.

Temperatures are Celsius maximums expected for each city  
**Rand Daily Mail Weather Station**  
YESTERDAY  
Wednesday 5 1983  
Temperatures  
09h00 14h00 21h00  
25°C 30°C 24°C  
Humidity  
45% 35% 45%  
Max temp 31°C  
Min temp 18°C  
Rain 24 hours to 20h00 Nil  
Sunset today 19h04  
Sunrise tomorrow 05h21

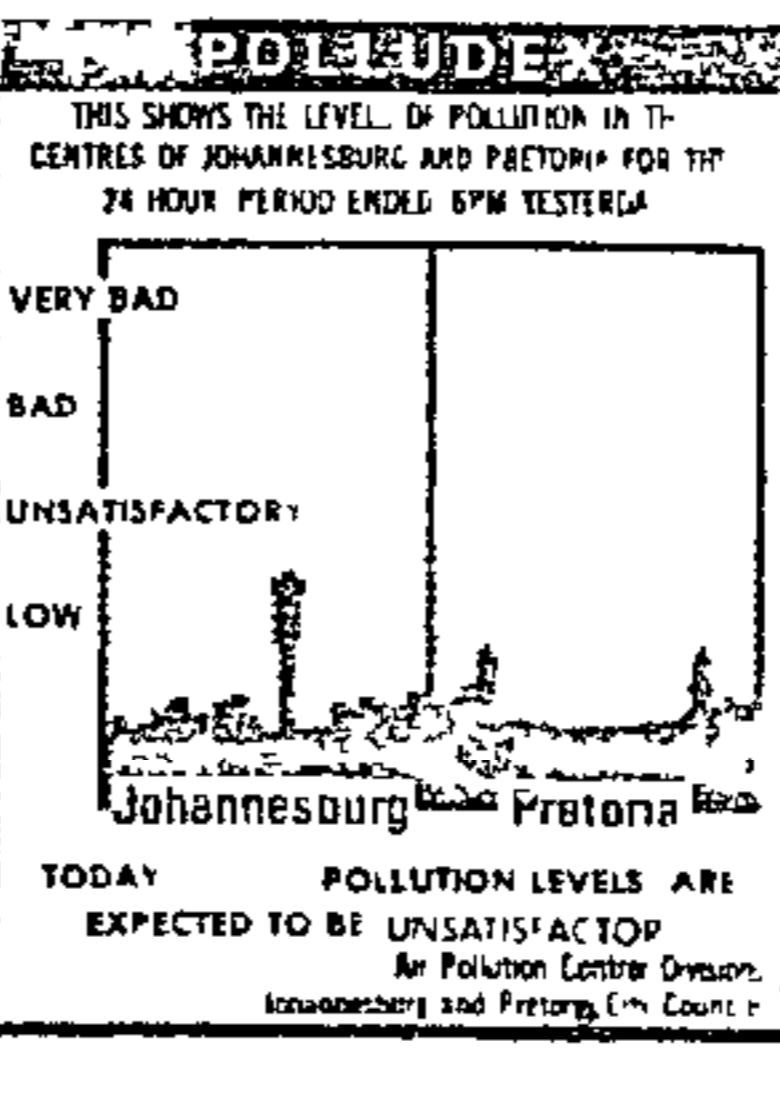


### SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

Bloemfontein	33	Jan Smuts	30	Potchefstroom	30
Cape Town	23	Nelspruit	33	Pretoria	32
Durban	27	Pietersburg	33	Rustenburg	33
East London	24	Port Elizabeth	23	Skukuza	40

SOUTH AFRICA Hottest at 14h00 Skukuza 40°C Coldest at 08h00 Sutherland 6°C  
TRANSVAAL Hottest at 14h00 Skukuza 40°C Coldest at 08h00 Standerton 15°C



### THE WORLD YESTERDAY

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather
Amsterdam	8	12	Cloudy
Athens	5	15	Cloudy
Berlin	3	6	Cloudy
Brussels	6	11	Rain
Buenos Aires	22	29	Cloudy
Chicago	8	4	Cloudy
Hong Kong	16	17	Rain
Jerusalem	3	6	Clear
London	7	13	Rain
Los Angeles	11	23	Clear
Madrid	5	10	Clear
Miami	10	26	Cloudy
Montreal	27	16	Cloudy
Moscow	6	8	Cloudy
New York	2	1	Cloudy
Paris	9	14	Cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	21	31	Cloudy
Rome	1	10	Cloudy
Sao Francisco	5	8	Cloudy
Stockholm	-4	4	Cloudy

# Toplessness now five-star

COLOMBO — Women tourists who appeared topless in Sri Lankan hotels at the New Year have become a Cabinet issue and the government is to take steps to stop what it regards as violations of the cultural code.  
President Junius Jayewardene was quoted as saying that some cases were reported from five-star hotels.  
About 400 000 tourists, mostly from West Germany, France and Britain, visited Sri Lanka last year and brought in about R159-million — Sapa-Reuter



22

Mail Africa Bureau

# Swapo abducts 10 people

6/1/83

**WINDHOEK** — At least 10 people were abducted by Swapo insurgents in western Kavango at the weekend, the

Owambo administration announced yesterday. The people were abducted in the Tsandi-Onesi area and

their ages and sex are not known. They had been rounded up at several kraals, the administration said.

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two Coloured school boys, Ronnie de Vos and Andre Cloete, were chased away by white boys from the Windhoek Municipal Swimming Pool on Wednesday, the day of its official opening to all races. According to a local news-

## Racial threats at Windhoek pool

paper they were told "Go away kaffars. This is not your swimming pool. Go to your own pool. Get lost or we'll 'neuk' you"

The two boys said they left because they feared for their

lives

The City Treasurer, Mr J H Cronje, said the swimming pool was officially open to all and that it was the duty of people treated in this way to lay complaints with the

police

The Windhoek Municipal Swimming Pool was opened to all races on Wednesday after the city council blocked efforts to open the pool for years

(22)

RDM 7/1/83

221

ARGUS 7/1/83

PICTURE FOCUS

# Windhoek takes the

11

# plunge!

**PETER HONEY, of the Argus Africa News Service, reports on efforts in Windhoek to do away with racialism.**

THIS is a story of multi-racialism, SWA/Namibian style

For years, Windhoek had only one public swimming pool which was administered by the municipality, which in turn was responsible to the second-tier white administration

The result was that the pool was reserved for whites

Last year, the central government — which tries to follow a policy of non-racialism — took over jurisdiction of all municipalities

### OPEN TO ALL

Windhoek's public swimming pool, it declared, would be opened to all races

There were immediate rumblings of discontent from white voters who cherish their exclusive retreats, so a compromise was reached

The pool would not be opened to all until a similar facility had been built primarily catering for the black and coloured residents of Katutura and Khomasdal townships bordering Windhoek

So it was that on Wednesday — one of the hottest days this season — a second pool was opened for all races, but situated outside traditionally white Windhoek between the two black townships

On the same day Windhoek's old swimming pool was opened to all

Apart from their ages and locations there is another difference between the two pools at 25c for adults and 10c for children, the admission to the new pool is exactly half that of the old "white" pool

The result was that an estimated 400 people crowded into the new pool on opening day, while at most 50 people lounged in the spacious grounds of the old pool

### TOLD TO "VOETSEK"

There were a few incidents when some coloured children arrived at the "white" pool, and were told to "voetsek" by a group of white youths

As a result only a few coloured people visited the old pool, while at the new pool, not a white face was to be seen

# MPLA purge 'bodes well' for SWA issue

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE suspension or neutralising of "radicals" in the MPLA government in Angola augurs well for negotiations between South Africa and Angola on the protracted South West African dispute, well-placed observers in Pretoria said yesterday.

The move against radical ideologues by "moderate pragmatists", reported in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, includes the suspension of 32 senior MPLA officials and the arrest of a former member of the MPLA central committee, Mr Fernando Costa Andrade.

The drive against radicals is part of an ongoing process, which observers said began before the surprise meeting at the Cape Verde Islands last month of Angolan and South African delegations.

One of the Angolans who took part in the talks is Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, who, besides being the Angolan Minister of the Interior, is a member of the MPLA moderate faction.

One of the central issues in

the Cape Verde discussions was the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, originally sought by the United States and later set as an absolute condition for a SWA settlement by South Africa.

Commenting on the ousting of radicals in Angola in that context, a foreign observer said yesterday: "If Angola is ready to deal on the Cubans, there will always be men opposed to a deal. If Angola is really serious about the deal, it will have to deal with these men."

His comment should be seen in the light of Angola's decision to grant President Jose dos Santos special emergency powers immediately after the Cape Verde talks.

Two more facts are relevant. President dos Santos is seen as a moderate — while Mr Andrade, a playwright, was arrested after writing a play which praised former President Agostinho Neto and contained "disrespectful" references to President Dos Santos.

Another observer said the reshuffle in Angola's corridors of power improved the

chances of

● Agreement on US-South African demands for a withdrawal of Cuban soldiers;

● Accommodation between the MPLA and the rebel guerrilla movement Unita, which is reportedly backed by South Africa, and

● Co-operation between Angola and South Africa in bringing the protracted war in SWA to a peaceful solution.

The drive against radicals coincides with a Unita claim to have launched a new offensive against the MPLA government and to have opened a second front in northern Angola, near its border with Zaire. Until now Unita attacks have been confined to southern and central Angola.

If true, the latest offensive, specially the opening of a northern front, will increase pressures on the Angolan government to either settle with Unita or to seek more aid from its Cuban protectors.

If the moderate and radical MPLA factions pursue these different remedies for the crisis, polarisation and a power struggle seem inevitable.

# Getting into the swim of multiracialism

(221) Skew  
7/1/83

The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — This is a story of multiracialism. Namibian style. For years Windhoek had only one public swimming pool, administered by the city, which in turn was responsible to the second-tier white administration.

The result was that the pool was reserved for whites.

Last year the central government — which tries to follow a policy of non-racialism — took jurisdiction over all municipalities.

Windhoek's public swimming pool, it declared, would be open to all races.

There were immediate rumblings of discontent from white voters who cherish their exclusive retreats, so a compromise was reached.

The pool would not be open to all until a similar facility had been built catering primarily for the black and coloured residents of Katutura and Khomasdal townships bordering Windhoek.

So yesterday — one of the hottest days this season — a second pool was

opened for all races, outside traditionally white Windhoek, between the two black townships.

On the same day Windhoek's old swimming pool was opened to all.

Apart from their ages and locations there is another difference between the two pools: at 25c for adults and 10c for children, the admission to the new pool is exactly half that of the old "white" pool.

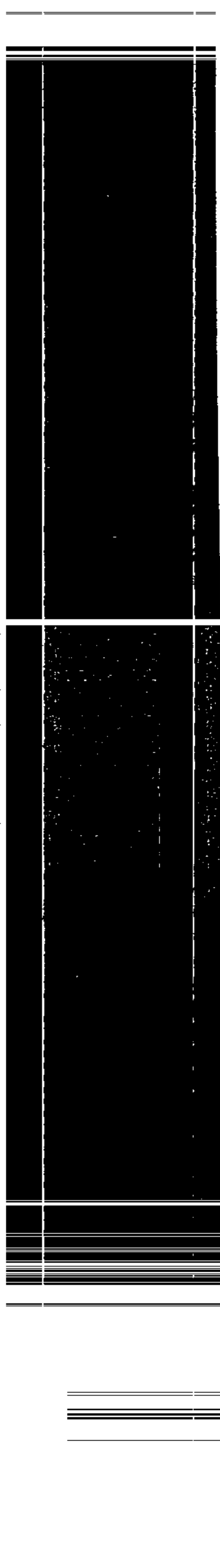
The result was that about 400 people crowded into the new pool yesterday, while at most 50 people lounged in the spacious grounds of the old pool.

There were also a few incidents when some coloured children arrived at the "white" pool and were told to "voetsek" by a group of white youths.

As a result only a few coloured people visited the old pool — while at the new pool not a white face was to be seen.

The jubilation of the people of Khomasdal and Katutura was clear. They clearly did not mind that after years of going without, white fears of sharing had contributed to their good fortune.

Black and coloured residents of Windhoek's Katutura and Khomasdal townships packed the newly completed swimming pool which was officially opened in their neighbourhood this week



# Focusing on 'Corruption'

## By DAVID PIETERS WINDHOEK — As Namibia enters another year of political strife, attention is focusing on allegations of corruption in government administration running into many thousands of rands.

### OWAMBO SPENDING PROBED — AND 10 MORE HEARINGS TO FOLLOW SOON

The public is waiting for more details to emerge from hearings before the Thurron Commission, which is probing allegations of maladministration and misappropriation of funds in the Namibian

administration. The commission, chaired by sharp-tongued and quick-witted Mr Justice P W Thurron of the Natal Supreme Court, resumes on January

17 but already public interest is running high.

Evidence before the commission last month included references to a room called 'Siberia', an official who developed heart trouble after he was questioned about his personal and departmental affairs, large quantities of building materials that were allegedly diverted in the form of 'donations', and a company now facing insolvency because it has not been paid for beds bought by the Government.

The chaotic state of administration in Namibia was highlighted in the Auditor-General's report for 1981/2, which was several months late. The report reflected a serious indictment of Namibia's administration of public funds.

The Thurron Commission has only questioned witnesses in relation to cases involving the Owambo Administration. The affairs of 10 other ethnic administrations are still to be investigated, which means the probe could last another year.

Evidence led so far has brought to light alleged irregular practices in the Owambo Administration and allegations that these practices were repeated by officials in other ethnic administrations.

After evidence led by a local magistrate, Mr A G Visser, the Owambo Administration's Director of Works, Mr Frederick de Villiers, produced a medical certificate stating he was developing a heart problem. Justice Thurron excused Mr de Villiers from answering questions dealing with his personal affairs or with his own department until January.

Earlier, Mr de Villiers was asked how many luxury cars he had bought for himself last year, but declined to answer.

The commission was told of a room in the Owambo Administration complex in Oshakati nicknamed 'Siberia' because it was considered a 'punishment' to work there.

The room has heaps of financial documents on the floor, surrounded by unused filing cabinets.

Administration officials told the commission of certain improper practices they had inherited from their predecessors. These practices were standard procedures,

they said. Shortly after the commission began its proceedings, a Portuguese cartage contractor, said to have been overpaid by about R800 000 for an unknown amount of gravel he delivered in Owambo, left the country.

It was later stated in evidence that many loads of crushed stone and gravel were delivered by Mr Antonio Alves at military building sites in the war zone as 'donations' by the Owambo Administration.

Mr de Villiers said Owambo Administration leader Mr Peter Kalangula intended for a Government diverted building materials, intended for a hospital, to be donated to the Finnish mission hospital — as a donation.

Renovations worth R37 000 were authorised for a church where Mr Kalangula preached.

Asked about his instructions for laying carpets in his home, the Owambo Administration Director of Finance, Mr Ben Ludick, said he did so "to keep his wife happy".

The commission was told that Mrs Pamela Carstens, wife of the Administration's Chief Works Inspector, Mr Arnold Carstens, would earn a customary 2.5% commission (in this case, about R2 000) on 3 200 beds delivered by a firm where she was employed as an agent, and on her husband's 'go-ahead'.

It was said that the Windhoek firm which supplied the beds had transacted the deal with a bank overdraft. The bank was now threatening the firm with insolvency proceedings as the administration had refused to pay for the beds.

Earlier Mr Francois Marais, a principal in a firm of consultants which assessed the quality of the beds, caused smiles in the public gallery.

At one point in his evidence Mr Marais suddenly became aware of the crowded gallery, stopped in mid-sentence, and turned to the judge.

"Your honour, who are those people? Is that the Press?" he asked pointing in their direction.

With a smile, Justice Thurron replied "Yes, that is the Press."

Mr Marais "Your Honour, can we not ask them to leave?"

"No That is why a commission was appointed, so that the world can know what is going on."

When it resumes, the commission's investigating team will be reinforced with appointments from the Administrator-General's office following requests for more staff — particularly an accountant — by Mr Justice Thurron.

Handwritten notes in the top left margin: "4th case comm. is some administrative".

Handwritten notes in the middle left margin: "A community's production level could be factors economically".

Handwritten notes in the bottom left margin: "attainable, producing inefficient".

Handwritten notes in the bottom right margin: "Capital".

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(a)

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# 'Govt cannot escape criticism on SWA'

221 E.P. 051  
24/1/83

TWO contrasting views on the outlook of South West Africa/Namibia under the direct rule of an Administrator-General have emerged in the Afrikaans Press

Beeld said the new Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, would start, as it were, with a clean slate, without the encumbrance of a system that had been soured by clashing personal and political interests. Provided all concerned put the best interests of the territory first, something good could yet come out of what now looked like a setback.

It had been evident for some time that, despite all the good intentions with which the previous process had been tackled initially, it was not yielding the desired results.

Rapport, on the other hand, thought the situation in SWA/Namibia gave reason for deep concern. The confusion that the latest developments were bound to cause could not fail, it said, to be enormous — possibly so great that Swapo could only gain further prestige and influence.

Rapport's man in Windhoek, Pierre van Wyk, quoted experienced local observers as believing that Dr Van Niekerk would find it hard to persuade respected leaders to rally round him.

Dr Ben Africa, vice-

chairman of the former Council of Ministers, told Van Wyk that any member of the council who collaborated with Dr Van Niekerk would be regarded as a traitor, and "the people would settle accounts with him in due course".

Die Vaderland said that although the question now arose whether Mr Mudge's ideal had not been unrealisable, there remained indications that the South African Government and the present Administrator-General (Mr Danie Hough) also bore serious blame for the DTA's downfall. "The Government," emphasised Die Vaderland, "cannot escape this criticism".

The impression existed that South Africa — perhaps because of local considerations — was trying to please the whites of SWA/Namibia under the leadership of the SWA National Party at the cost of the possibility of effective opposition to Swapo.

□□□

ANOTHER strongly-worded warning that blacks will have to be given political rights outside the homelands has come from a Government-supporting commentator — this time the influential Ton Vosloo, editor of Beeld.

"There must be a visible movement towards representative institutions for blacks outside the context of the black states," declared Vosloo. "These institutions, too, must visibly work, bear fruit and satisfy. They must meet rising expectations and offer more emotionally than the prevailing cry of one man one vote in a unitary state."

Emphasising his view that the idea of black representation in a unitary state



Nadere Kennis James McClurg

was "dead", Vosloo said it was nevertheless self-deception to think all blacks could find their political realisation in national states.

There was a common black nationalism that went beyond the feelings of individual peoples. It was an ardent nationalism that identified with the politics of modern Africa and rejoiced over the triumph of nationalism in, for example, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Kenya.

"Among us," continued Vosloo, "there are millions of blacks who see the ANC as the medium for bringing about a similar achievement here."

By denying political rights to millions of industrialised blacks in metropolitan environments, tension was created that could lead to revolution. It was a debatable point whether in the long run the white element and its associates would be able physically to dominate 20-million or so blacks. A political solution remained our

only way

□□□

IF the SA Medical and Dental Council decided there were grounds for a full disciplinary inquiry into the medical treatment of Steve Biko, the inquiry should be held in public, said Die Transvaler.

The newspaper recalled that it had commented previously on the council's decision to hold future inquiries of this kind behind closed doors and said that in the "propaganda campaign" that had been built up around Biko an allegation that could not be proved was just as dangerous, if not more so, than one that had been proved.

Die Vaderland also called for an open inquiry that would be fully accessible to the Press. Only in this way, said Die Vaderland, could all suspicions and criticism be dispelled.

□□□

ALONE among Afrikaans newspapers, Oggendblad, published in Pretoria by Perskor, continues to view the Government's constitutional plans with unyielding suspicion.

"Anyone who interprets the coloured Labour Party's decision to negotiate with the Government as a big breakthrough and a vic-

tory for reformist plans is making a big mistake," said Oggendblad bluntly.

The Labour Party, it continued, wanted a unitary state with one man, one vote, in which everyone, including the blacks, would participate. It should be clear to all that they were only prepared to make use of the existing machinery in order to transform it completely.

□□□

DAWIE, political columnist of the Nasionale group, has renewed his plea for coloured people and Indians to be given their rightful place in SABC-TV. He has also suggested that an Indian and a black should join the SABC board, to which a coloured man, S V Petersen, was recently appointed.

Last year, said Dawie, he had pointed out that there could be no talk of a separate TV service for coloureds and Indians and that they would have to share TV1 with the whites.

"Of a share, a real share, there has been no sign up to this day. In essence TV1 is a service by whites for whites."

To make the coloureds and Indians feel that TV1 was also their service, people from their communities would have to be used, for instance, to read news bulletins, present programmes and compile programmes that would have a direct appeal for their people.

Further than that, the whites needed to make a closer acquaintance with their fellow-citizens of colour, know more about the circumstances in which they lived, the problems facing them, their way of life, their community life and so on.

## Sayings of the Week

● South Africa's message is conveyed for the third time, loud and clear: treat us fairly and we play according to the rules. Depart from the rules and we do the same — Beeld on the West Indian cricket tour.

● Many reasons for having small families are advanced in South Africa. Not one of these weighs up against the necessity for a healthy growth in the white population — Die Vaderland.

● If civil servants were not so secretive about their salaries, the public — who partly pay for them — would be able to see when they are too low and develop a sympathetic attitude towards adjustments — Beeld.

CAPE TOWN 24/1/83 (221)

# Toivo promised welcome

**From KOOS COETZEE WINDHOEK** — The leader of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjuongua, visited the founder of Swapo, Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, on Robben Island on Friday.

Mr Ja Toivo is serving a 20-year sentence on Robben Island.

Mr Katjuongua visited him on the island after attending the University of Cape Town Summer School last week.

Yesterday Mr Katjuongua told a Swanu rally attended by 700 people in Katutura that Mr Ja Toivo was "in very high spirits" and that he had inquired about the well-being of old friends such as Swapo-Democrat leader Mr Andreas Shipanga.

He had told Mr Ja Toivo that he would be welcomed back in SWA/Namibia "with flowers and our beloved staple diet, porridge".

He and Mr Ja Toivo had talked on a telephone through a glass panel and although three people had listened in, they had talked freely.

At the meeting in Katutura, several calls were made by Swanu speakers for closer co-operation between Swanu and Swapo.

Ja Toivo, who founded Swapo in the 1950s in Cape Town, was deported from the City in 1958.



# Nujoma says France double-crossed Swapo

By James Tomlin  
UPI Correspondent

PARIS — Mr. Sam Nujoma, the leader of Swapo, has accused the French government of double-crossing us over Namibia.

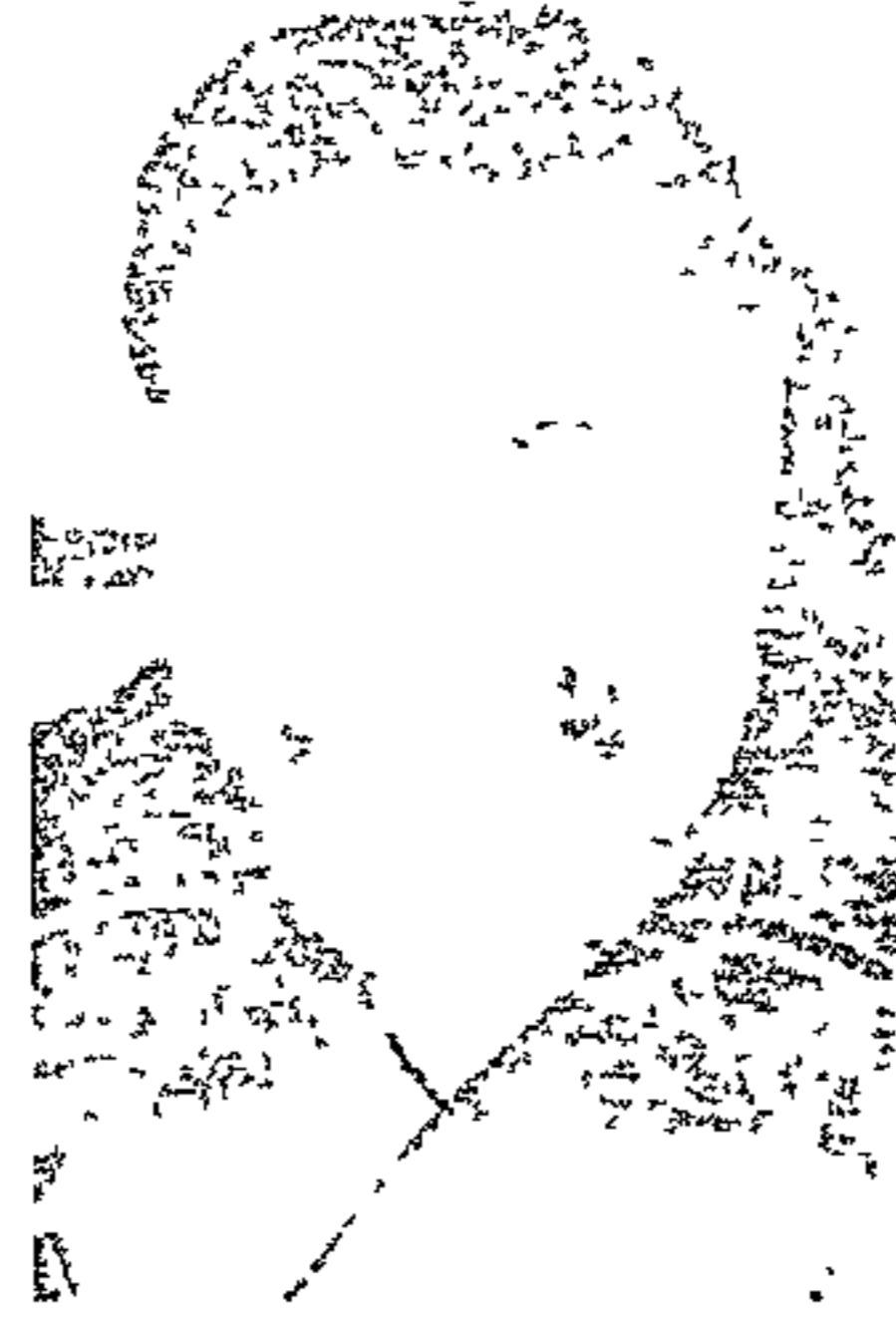
Swapo was keeping the door open to direct talks with South Africa, he said.

Mr. Nujoma said that in an interview in Lusaka with the correspondent of the French evening newspaper, Le Monde.

The interview was in Lusaka last Thursday but was published yesterday. It is believed here that the delay was at the request of Mr. Nujoma because it coincided with his arrival in Freetown yesterday.

On the question of talks with South Africa, he said: "If there is a possibility to negotiate a settlement or real independence for Namibia we will seize it. The war is forced on us."

His attack on France is unexpected. France has made every effort in the past four years to give him support in the five-nation Namibian contact group.



He gave grim reasons for his dramatic change of attitude to France.

He told "Le monde" "French technicians are still working in South Africa manufacturing Fanhard armoured cars and Mirage planes. France is continuing to deliver spare parts for French Alouette Puma and Super Freion helicopters used by the racist regime."

"We demand that the French people and government impose economic sanctions against France. France's statements in the United Nations are a double-crossing."

Mr. Nujoma was referring to the statement made by the French Premier, Mr. Jacques Mauroy, to the United Nations General Assembly last September in which he said France did not support the American and South African "linkage" of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr. Nujoma said that while Canada, Britain and West Germany did not "officially" support linkage, as Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said, their silence on this issue is in fact support for the American and South African views.

He emphasized that the condition of Cuban withdrawal linked to Namibian independence was "unacceptable" because the two problems were different — a view he has often expressed.

(221) D. Clapham  
**Man loses foot  
in blast** 25/1/83

WINDHOEK — An employee of the SWA Water and Electricity Council lost a foot after he stepped on a mine in Ovambo on Sunday

The Department of Water Affairs reported yesterday that Swapo insurgents had sabotaged the water supply system of a hospital at Ogenga in Ovambo last week — DDC.

(221) ROOM 25/1/83

# SWA may become the Vietnam of SA'

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Reporter

UNLESS the South West African conflict is settled soon, the territory may, in some respects, become South Africa's Vietnam, the director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, warned last night.

Speaking at an SAIIA symposium in Johannesburg, Prof Barratt said it seemed the issue of SWA itself had been "moved down the line" in a process aimed at resolving the political and security problems of Southern Africa.

A settlement had come to depend less on the wishes of South West Africans and more on other factors, such as the Angolan civil war, the Cuban presence and domes-

tic politics in the United States and South Africa.

SWA would not become independent in the foreseeable future. This would mean the South African Government could maintain and develop its military position on the northern border — well away from the country's own population.

Without a viable, pro-South African movement which could reasonably be expected to gain widespread support in an internationally supervised election, it was difficult to see how the South African Government could agree to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

Swapo would be "handed victory on a plate" which was unacceptable to the Government, he said.

25/1/83  
Nujoma  
visiting  
China

ROOM  
PEKING — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma is in Peking for a "formal friendly visit", the Chinese Foreign Ministry said yesterday

It gave no details of the visit, which follows talks in Lusaka earlier this month between Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Zi Yang, Foreign Minister Mr Wu Xueqian, and a senior Swapo official

Diplomats in Peking said the talks were the first known contact between Chinese leaders and a representative of Swapo, which they said was pro-Soviet and largely funded by Moscow.

Mr Nujoma caused surprise in Peking diplomatic circles when he said in Nairobi last week that Swapo and China had long had friendly relations and that he had visited China many times

Any such visits took place in secret, one diplomat said

During his African tour, which ended last week, Mr Zhao strongly reaffirmed China's support for the Frontline states confronting South Africa

Diplomats in Peking said China's friendliness towards Swapo and its decision to have diplomatic relations with pro-Soviet Angola were apparently intended to boost its influence in southern Africa at Moscow's expense

But they said China was likely to tread carefully because of its sensitivity to criticism that its African policy was merely an aspect of its opposition to what it regards as Soviet expansionism — Sapa-Reuter.

# US accepts passport <sup>Star</sup> 25/1/83

221 By John D'Olveira,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Dean Tshenuwani Simon Farisani, the Lutheran Church leader detained and allegedly tortured by Venda security police in 1981, will visit the United States next month.

Like most blacks in South Africa, Dean Farisani has been forced to use a homeland passport.

The United States does not recognise the homelands and it does not accept homeland passports. However the State Department asked the Department of Justice (which controls immigration) to waive the Dean's need for a passport.

In sharp contrast, Venda President Patrick Mphahlele, members of his cabinet and top Venda officials — all using South African passports — are still waiting to hear whether they will be able to make a planned visit to the United States.

It does not seem likely they will receive American visas.

Dean Farisani is assistant to the Bishop of the Northern Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa.

He was one of the four Lutheran pastors who were arrested together with a Lutheran lay preacher by Venda security police in the aftermath of the raid on the Sibasa police station in October, 1981. The lay preacher died in detention.

At the time, Lutheran Church organisations in different parts of the world — including the United States — protested vigorously about the treatment meted out to the pastors and the lay preacher.

Dean Farisani has been invited to the United States by the United States Committee of the World Lutheran Federation.

During his week in the United States, he will visit New York, Washington and Philadelphia. Most of his time will be spent with Lutheran Church leaders.

Angwa 25/1/83

221



says Pik

# Breakthrough in Angolan talks: Negotiations 'sensitive'

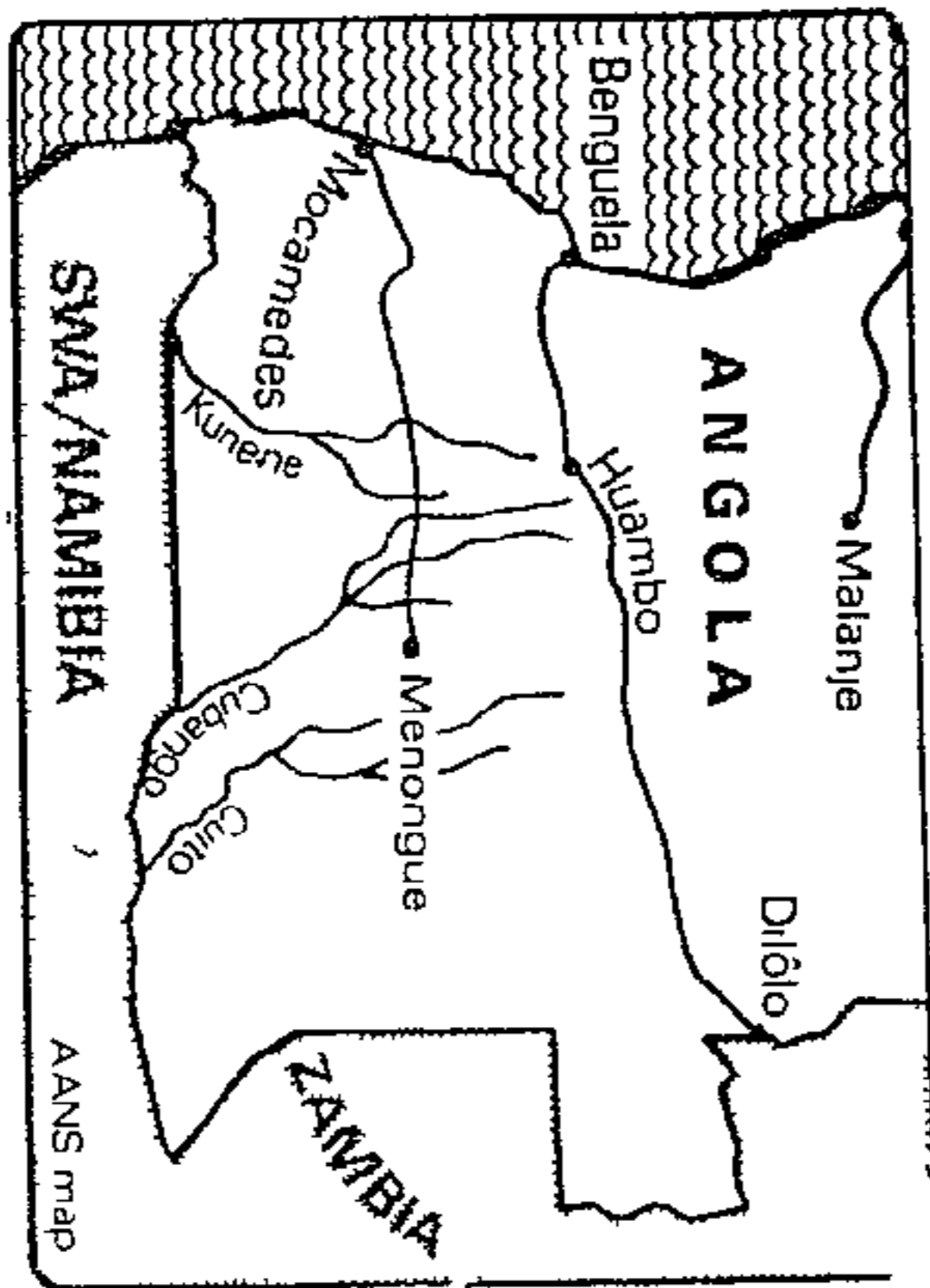
# CEASEFIRE

Political Staff

NEGOTIATIONS towards a two-month ceasefire on the Namibia/Angola border are advancing fast.

South Africa and Angola have made a breakthrough in their search for a ceasefire, but reports by Portuguese news agencies claiming it was cut and dried and set to start in February are premature

The two agencies quoted sources as saying an agreement on a ceasefire had been signed. But this has been discounted, though there has been some definite commitment from the governments concerned



## "Sensitive"

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today "Negotiations are at a sensitive level"

Diplomatic negotiations were best undertaken between two countries in private and not in the Press, he said

According to news agencies, South Africa promised to cease aiding Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement with weapons and logistical support, while the Angolans pledged to withdraw Swapo guerrillas and Cuban units to a front north of the coastal city of Mocamedes

## Withdrawing

The agencies make no mention of the South African Defence Force withdrawing from the border or from enclaves along the frontier, nor do they say who negotiated the agreement or where it was signed

This premature disclosure of a possible agreement is unlikely to harm the negotiations still under way and may in fact show the Angolans are more committed to a solution than the South Africans thought

News "leaks" to Angop, the Angolan agency, are seldom made without a political motive in mind

## Cape Verde

The preliminary breakthrough for a possible ceasefire occurred at the first meeting between Angola and South Africa at the Cape Verde Islands and there is speculation of a second meeting taking place soon

Mr Pik Botha, who headed the South African delegation the first time around, is unlikely to have to go again this time as the principles will already have been thrashed out with only the major details still to be agreed

It is still too early for South Africa's soldiers to get their hopes too high about coming home before Easter, and the breakthrough should only be seen as the initial impetus on what could be a steep incline

In Washington, sources close to the Reagan Administration confirmed that the Cape Verde discussions had been "significant"

But they dismissed the tale of a ceasefire being signed

infant  
law  
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leak

SA, Angola breakthrough

# Namibian ceasefire may be imminent

221  
Stan  
25/1/83

Cape Town

Negotiations on the diplomatic front are advancing fast towards a two-month ceasefire on the Namibia-Angola border but, although South Africa and Angola have made a breakthrough, Portuguese news agency reports that a ceasefire has been signed and set to start in February are untrue.

But there has been some definite commitment from the governments concerned and South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today "Negotiations are at a sensitive level and, at this stage, discussion in the Press would only jeopardise their outcome"

Diplomatic negotiations were best undertaken between two countries in private and not in the Press, he said

According to the news agency stories, South Africa promised to stop providing Dr Jonas Samviri's Unita movement with weapons and logistical support, while the Angolans pledged to with-

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

draw Swapo guerillas and Cuban units to a front north of the coastal city of Mocamedes

The report did not mention any withdrawal of South African forces from the border or from occupied Angolan enclaves along the frontier

The agencies did not say who had negotiated the agreement or where it was signed

This premature disclosure of a possible agreement is unlikely to harm the negotiations still under way and may, in fact, show that the Angolans are more committed to a solution than the South Africans thought.

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It is still too early for South Africa's soldiers start thinking about being home before Easter and the breakthrough should be seen only as the initial impetus on what could be a steep incline

Any agreement will of necessity be a complex arrangement and not as simple as the news agencies have reported

In Washington sources close to the Reagan Administration confirmed that discussions between South African and Angolan Cabinet Ministers at the Cape Verde Islands in December had been "significant".

But they dismissed the report that a ceasefire had been signed



SA's Pik Botha



Swapo's Sam Njomo



Unita's Jonas Savimbi

# NAMIBIAN CEASEFIRE

## "POSSIBLE" SAYS SA

**NEGOTIATIONS on the diplomatic front are advancing fast towards a two-month long ceasefire on the Namibia/Angola border.**

South Africa and Angola have made a breakthrough in their search for a ceasefire, but reports by Portuguese news agencies claiming it was cut and dried and set to start in February, are untrue.

The two agencies quoted their sources as saying that the agreement to cease fire had been signed.

This was premature, but there has been some definite commitment from the governments concerned.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said this week "Negotiations are at a sensitive level and at this stage discussion in the Press would only jeopardise their outcome."

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In Washington, sources close to the Reagan Administration confirmed that discussions between South African and Angolan ministers on the Cape Verde Islands in December had been 'significant'.

But they dismissed the tale of a cease-fire being signed.

## Swapo founder still dedicated

**WINDHOEK** — The imprisoned Swapo founder, Herman Toivo ja Toivo, was still fully committed to the Namibian "liberation struggle", says a Namibian political leader who had an hour-long interview with the political prisoner on Robben Island last week.

The leader of the South West African National Union (Swanu), Mr Moses Katjuongua, was granted permission to visit Mr Toivo while in Cape Town to address the university's summer school.

It was a first meeting for Mr Katjuongua, who was completing his standard six schooling when Mr Toivo was organising support for Swapo's forerunner, the Ovambo People's Organisation, in Cape Town in 1958.

"I was very impressed by him. He struck me as having a strong personality, and was obviously still strongly committed to the liberation struggle," Mr Katjuongua said.

They faced one another across a glass divide and conversed through intercom in the watchful presence of three warders.

Mr Toivo had said that although he and Mr Katjuongua were in different political camps, they were still struggling towards the same ends.

When they parted, after about an hour, Mr Toivo had raised his fist in the black power sign and the Swanu leader had replied likewise.

Mr Katjuongua said Mr Toivo had avoided any mention of Swapo, or his attitude towards the current leadership. He had, however, been interested in hearing the latest about old friends and acquaintances.

The 58-year-old Mr Toivo is serving a 20-year sentence for contravening the Terrorism Act, and is scheduled for release in 1986.

His case — as with that of Nelson Mandela — has been a constant subject for demands of release both locally and abroad.

Mr Katjuongua said Swanu would intensify its efforts to campaign for Toivo's release, as well as for the release of his fellow Namibian political prisoners.

He intended writing a demand to the Prime Minister.

He said he had asked to see Mr Toivo after learning that such an offer had been made to another Namibian politician, who declined.



# HNP call over SWA (221) ROM 26/1/83

WINDHOEK. — The Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA has sent a telex to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling on him to take steps to restore white confidence in the territory.

The telex was sent on Monday and the contents revealed by the local HNP office in Windhoek yesterday.

"The present situation of affairs in South West shows clearly that the wrong course has been followed, such as United Nations interference and one man, one vote elections," the HNP message to Mr Botha said.

Confidence could be restored if, among other things, there was "frank recognition of the right of each ethnic group to rule itself in its own area."

The HNP also requested the abolition of all integration.

The party called for the abolition of an independent government service in SWA, saying it was unnecessary.

It also wanted the war against Swapo stepped up to finally end the conflict.

The HNP at the same time sent a letter to the Administrator-General, Mr Danie

Hough, asking for the removal of the word "Namibia" from official documents and communications.

The HNP said it believed the name had "communist origins" and was from the "Marxist propaganda arsenal".

"Using the term promotes Marxist propaganda", the leader of the HNP in SWA, Mr Sarel Becker, said in a letter to the Administrator-General.

"No proud country uses the name given by its enemy," Mr Becker said — Sapa

# Namibian NP meets to plan strategy

221 Star  
The Star's Africa  
News Service 26/1/83

WINDHOEK — Namibian National Party leaders come together in a strategy planning meeting of the party's head committee tonight amid signs of warming relations between the conservative white Namibian politicians and the South African Government.

The meeting comes barely two days after the Namibian NP's three top leaders returned from an unannounced meeting with South African Cabinet Ministers in Cape Town on Monday.

## MUM ON TALKS

The Namibian NP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, confirmed the Cape Town visit but refused to disclose who he, his deputy, Mr Adolf Brinkman, and the powerful executive committee member, Mr Jannie de Wet, saw in Cape Town or what was discussed.

## NSC MEETING

Their Cape Town visit coincided with that of the outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Dannie Hough, who is understood to have attended a meeting of the National Security Council to which he reported the latest political developments in Namibia. Mr Pretorius would neither confirm nor deny that his visit was in any way connected with Mr Hough's

## REFERENDUM

Apart from the Cape Town meeting, the NP head committee is expected to discuss whether to continue pressing for a whites-only referendum on the territory's constitutional future.

It is also expected to decide on a date and agenda topics for the party's congress later this year.

The National Party's election front, Aktur, is to hold a head committee meeting tomorrow when two non-Nationalist Party leaders will attend.

By Stephen McQuillan

The Namibian conflict could become what Northern Ireland is for the British, what Afghanistan is for the Soviets and what Vietnam was for the Americans if a settlement is not reached soon.

That is the warning from Professor John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs

Speaking in Johannesburg at a panel discussion on Namibia, he said the unsettled conflict would

- Continue to plague South Africa's international relations,
- Threaten South Africa's present fairly good relationship with the West,
- Prevent any meaningful accommodation with South Africa's neighbours,

- Further divide the South African population,

- Continue to take its toll of lives and cause an increasing number of casualties and,

- Make the territory increasingly more difficult and costly to govern as political and economic disintegration takes its toll

Professor Barratt said opportunities should be grasped as they briefly arose because "it is universally admitted to be an issue which cannot be resolved simply by military means"

He attacked the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance for having a fatal flaw at its base — the ethnically divided structure of government "The consequences have been disastrous," he said

"In order to satisfy the white Nationalists in the territory — and presumably also its own electorate in South Africa — the Government sought to maintain those ethnic divisions and, under Dr Gerrit Viljoen as Administrator-General, they were codified in the proclamation AG8, in effect an interim constitution," said the professor

This formally established the three-tier system, giving powers to the second tier, composed of ethnic authorities which could not be changed by the central or first tier government

"This system was set-up instead of allowing a natural evolution towards a unified state with an effective central government"

The outcome was a disaster because it was highly inefficient and very expensive to have a government comprising eleven ethnic authorities — in a total population of about one million — and a weak central authority,

# 'Don't leave this crisis unsettled for too long...'

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Stan  
26/1/83

Yesterday it was announced that South Africa and Angola were fast advancing towards a two-month ceasefire. Earlier this week, Professor John Barratt, of the South African Institute of International Affairs, spoke at a panel discussion on the prospects for Namibia's future. This is an extract of what he had to say.



Prof John Barratt "it is universally admitted to be an issue which cannot be resolved simply by military means"

all subject to the South African Government

It was also open to abuse and corruption

"The DTA central government has been forced into the impossible position of trying to administer this system and of having to take the blame for its failure," said Professor Barratt

"The DTA has been the political grouping favoured by South Africa, but the DTA was evolving within itself, together with the majority of the population

who were becoming more nationally conscious"

The South African Government was now in the unenviable position of no longer having any meaningful party or movement in Namibia to support its administration

The party which probably came nearest to supporting the South African Government was the National Party of South West Africa — ironically no longer connected formally with

the National Party in South Africa because of past support given by the Government to the DTA

"This situation greatly weakens the South African Government in its efforts to administer the territory effectively, and it undoubtedly weakens South Africa's hand in international negotiations," said Prof Barratt

On South Africa's indications that it is trying to put together a

new central government for the territory, composed directly of representatives of ethnic minorities, he said "Such a course would compound the problem and alienate the majority of the population even further

"Hopefully, however, this is an idea which will not be pursued, in spite of the strong held view in some quarters that a Namibia permanently divided along ethnic lines is in the long-term interests of South Africa"

"In the absence of a meaningful and viable pro-South African party or movement which could reasonably be expected to gain wide-spread support in an internationally supervised election, it is difficult to see how the South African Government could agree now to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435

"SWAPO would be handed victory on a plate in the election, and a SWAPO victory unacceptable to the South African Government at the present time for political and military reasons

"In addition to this basic concern — which cannot, of course, be publicly stated now as a reason for not accepting the settlement plan — there is also concern about the Cubans in Angola and Soviet influence generally in the Southern African region"

Professor Barratt said for an agreement to be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before a settlement, Angola would first have to be satisfied with its own security

"The Cuban withdrawal will obviously not happen while the Angolan Government faces a serious threat from UNITA, supported by the South African Army based in Namibia," he said

"Therefore, the first requirement is a settlement in Angola removing the need for the Cubans. The Cuban withdrawal would follow, according to this scenario, and only then would Namibia be dealt with seriously"

"The possibility of a Namibian settlement has come to depend now much less on the wishes of the people of Namibia than on the Angolan civil war, the Cubans, American domestic politics and South Africa's own domestic politics and regional policies," said the professor

# US blocks SWA on nuclear body

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26/1/83

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The United States has moved to block an International Atomic Energy Agency decision to admit South West Africa as a member

It has done so — and touched off a confrontation with the United Nations Council for Namibia — by rejecting SWA's instrument of acceptance of the IAEA statute. The US is the depository government for the statute.

Only the Western Contact Group nations and Japan expressed reservations when the IAEA general conference approved the admission of SWA, to be represented by the UN Council for Namibia.

The US move to thwart this is the most substantial challenge so far to a process that

has seen SWA — as represented by the UN's Namibia Council — become a full member of such international organisations as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and Unesco.

SWA is also an associate member of the World Health Organisation and last month it signed the final act of the Law Of The Sea Convention in Montego Bay, Jamaica.

In making its stand, the US protested that SWA was not a state as defined by international law and it noted a UN legal opinion that the Council for Namibia was not the government of a sovereign state, but a UN organ claiming responsibility for the administration of a territory.

# Cape Verde hint on SWA settlement

By Peter Sullivan,  
Political Correspondent

Star

26/1/83

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is to send a special envoy to the Cape Verde Islands to further the search for a settlement in Namibia and a ceasefire on the borders

And in New York today the South African Ambassador to the US, former Director General of Foreign Affairs Mr Brand Fourie, will meet the head of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar

After the meeting the UN Secretary-General will fly to Angola and other African states, but will not visit South Africa. He said he might pay a visit at some future date

The envoy to the Cape Verde Islands is to discuss the time and place for another meeting between South African and Angolan Government officials

If agreement is reached on time, place and a protocol level for the next meeting, the man most likely to head the SA team will be the new Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis

Most of the groundwork on a possible two-month long ceasefire has already been done by the first team to meet the Angolans — a team headed by the Minister of For-

ign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

No date has been set for the ceasefire, but all the parties involved — from South Africa and Swapo to the UN and the United States — have publicly said they are seeking a solution as speedily as possible

In New York today Mr Perez de Cuellar said he was taking a more active role in the Namibian issue because he feared the conflict was leading Southern Africa into a Middle East situation

The UN chief said at a Press conference he was prepared to act as a link between South Africa and the Frontline African countries when he visited Africa next week

In Lisbon, Unita's chief representative in Europe has warned that his insurgent movement will sabotage South Africa's ceasefire negotiations with Angola unless it is directly included in the talks

Mr Fernando Wilson dos Santos also said yesterday that a pacification of South African-Angolan relations would not hamper Unita's ability to keep alive its seven-year-old guerilla war against Luanda and its Cuban expeditionary force

"There can be no demilitarisation of southern Angola without Luanda's communist regime talking to us directly," he told a small group of reporters

Official may set up new SWA talks

# SA envoy to fly to Cape Verde

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

**SOUTH Africa last night appeared to be on the verge of clinching a ceasefire with Angola on the wartorn South West Africa-Angola border.**

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed in Cape Town last night that "a representative of the department" would visit the Cape Verde Islands this week.

It is understood the representative will arrange further talks on the SWA dispute and the related question of a withdrawal from Angola of at least 20 000 Cuban troops.

Earlier yesterday, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said discussions between South Africa and Angola are at a "sensitive level" and best conducted in private and not through the media

His statement indirectly confirmed that discussions were continuing since the surprise ministerial-level talks between the two parties on the Cape Verde Islands on December 7 last year

Mr Botha was reacting to Lisbon-based reports that South Africa and Angola has negotiated a border ceasefire agreement

Mr Botha is on record as saying a border ceasefire would help settle the vexed question of the Cuban presence. It can thus be inferred that a ceasefire is an immediate South African aim

According to the Lisbon reports, the ceasefire accord rests on two pillars

- Angola agreeing to withdraw Cuban troops and Angolan-based Swapo fighters 200km north of the border;
- South Africa agreeing to end the supply weapons to "armed groups operating in southern Angola"

South Africa — with American backing — has made a Cuban withdrawal an absolute settlement pre-condition, while Angola has accused South Africa of aiding Unita rebels in Angola under Dr Jonas Savimbi

Yesterday well-placed observers rejected reports that a second round of ministerial talks — like the Cape Verde December talks — had been arranged

The December talks were attended by Mr Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and Angola's Minister of Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, and Transport Minister, Mr Faustino Muteka

This week's lower-echelon talks should, however, be seen in the context of a statement made by Mr Botha after he met US Secretary of State Mr George Schultz in Washington in November

Mr Botha said at time "Let them taste peace first."

His statement was seen as according priority to achieving a ceasefire on the border as a prelude to, first, a Cuban troop withdrawal and, then, a reduction of South African troops in SWA and implementation of the UN plan

Observers noted yesterday that, although the reported pullback of Cuban forces from the border fell short of South Africa's demand, a pullback could lead to military disengagement and thus create a more congenial psychological climate for substantial settlement talks

The reported agreement by South Africa to stop supplying arms to Unita was dismissed as "absolute nonsense" by an observer yesterday, particularly as South Africa has denied it equips Unita militarily.

Mr Botha said of Unita after his talks with Mr Shultz: "The position of Unita is very difficult and very delicate. I cannot say today how it will be addressed, but unless it is addressed I believe there can be no settlement."

Pretoria views Dr Savimbi as a "moderate" and ideally would like to see a political realignment in Angola which would see the expulsion of the Cubans and the inclusion of Unita in a national coalition

Its hopes of achieving that depend on the triumph of the "pragmatists" in Angola's MPLA regime over the "ideologues"

Seen from Pretoria's perspective, the pragmatists under President Jose Dos Santos are more likely to do a deal than the pro-Soviet ideologues under the Minister of Defence, General Henrique Carreira.

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Unita's control

# SA, Angola could agree on ceasefire

CAPE TOWN 26/1/83

(22)

## Political Staff

A CEASEFIRE on the border between Angola and SWA/Namibia could be in the offing and might depend on the outcome of a second round of talks soon between South Africa and Angola on the Cape Verde Islands.

A South African Government representative is to visit Cape Verde this week to arrange further talks on an SWA/Namibia settlement.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed last night that preparatory talks had taken place.

International wire agency reports yesterday that a two-month ceasefire had already been signed, but a statement by the South African Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha has confirmed that negotiations are going on.

Approached about the news agency reports yesterday, Mr Botha said: "Negotiations are at a sensitive level and at this stage discussions in the press could only jeopardize their outcome."

The agency reports said the ceasefire had been signed and would take effect from February 1. Part of the agreement was said to be that Angolan, Cuban and Swapo forces were to be withdrawn to about 200km from the border.

● Swapo's office in London was sceptical yesterday about reports of a breakthrough.

"We don't know anything about it here," said Swapo's West European information officer, Mr Peter Manning.

● Richard Walker reports from New York that the United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar says he will try to play the go-between in a bid to crack the SWA/Namibia deadlock when he flies to Southern Africa next week.

He told a news conference that he would seek from the South African Government this week "some clear idea" to convey to the leaders of the frontline States.

● SWA Nat leader mum on visit, page 2

# Swapo kill E Cape men

WINDHOEK — Two Xhosa speaking truck drivers of Dordrecht in the Cape died in an ambush by Swapo terrorists in Northern SWA Namibia an inquest court heard at Ondanwa.

The two men were Mr Jack Phoswa 19 and Mr Gerald Boniswa 21. The inquest papers on their deaths were filed here yesterday.

An employee of a road transportation firm Mr Kusayi Moopi 36 said in a sworn statement that they were working on a road construction project between Ongongo and Ombalanthu in Owamba.

On March 5 last year Mr Phoswa and Mr Boniswa left with a convoy of trucks from

Ongongo.

Mr Moopi who was following in a light delivery vehicle was stopped along the road and informed that terrorists were attacking the truck leading the convoy.

"I could hear the shots in the distance," he said.

Mr Moopi said he turned back and rushed to a military base nearby for help.

When they arrived on the scene 30 minutes later they found the bodies of Mr Phoswa and Mr Boniswa lying in the road next to their vehicle.

The inquest magistrate, Mr J F E Boonzaaier ruled the men had died of gunshot wounds caused by Swapo terrorists — SAPA.

## Jilted medic commits suicide

WINDHOEK — A medical orderly doing border duty Mr Edmond Guillaume 20 of Pretoria committed suicide after receiving a letter from his girlfriend which put to an end their relationship an inquest court heard at Tsumeb.

A police officer Sergeant Johannes Brink said in a sworn statement that he had been summoned to a transit military camp in Northern SWA Namibia on October 1 last year.

He was taken to the room of Mr Guillaume where he found two empty bottles that had contained Valeron tablets and another which had held 18 Valium tablets.

According to evidence before the inquest court Mr Guillaume and a

number of non-commissioned officers were waiting for a flight to take them back to South Africa when they heard that mail from their families had arrived.

Mr Guillaume went to his room to read a letter from his girlfriend.

He was very subdued afterwards and appeared depressed after he had told comrades that his girlfriend had given him marching orders.

The letter was handed into the court as an exhibit.

The inquest magistrate, Mr A P J Kotze, ruled that Mr Guillaume had committed suicide by taking an overdose of narcotics and no one was criminally liable for his death — SAPA.

## Mistake leads to death of 3

WINDHOEK — Three men died and five others were wounded in an

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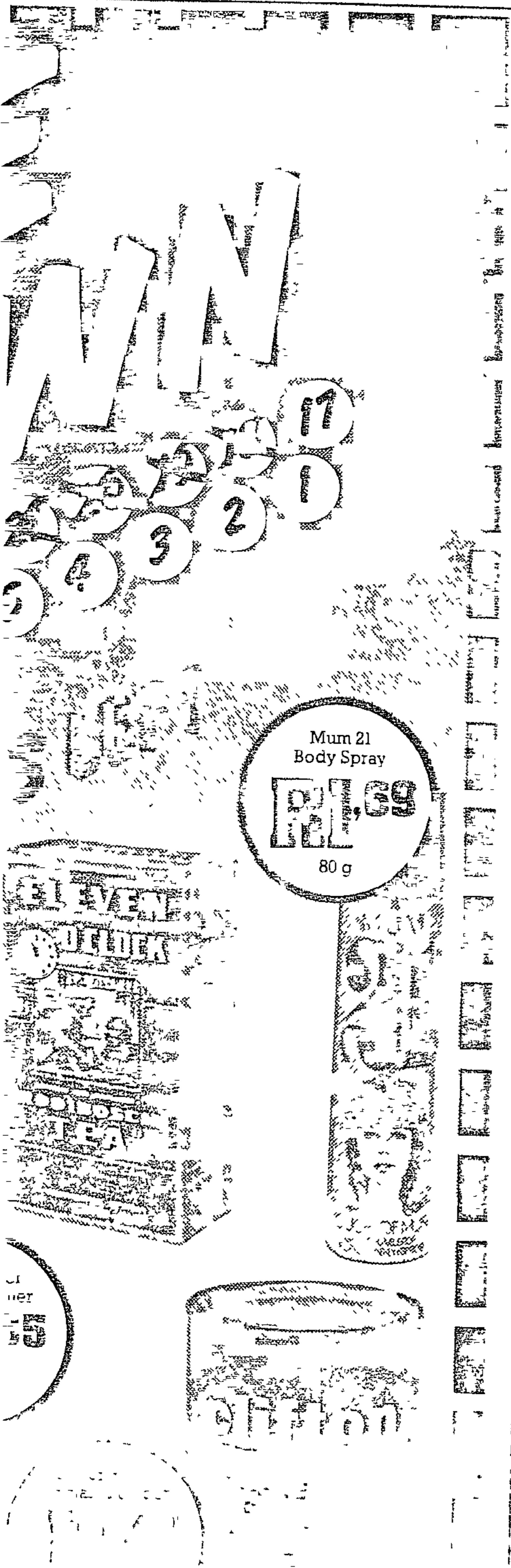
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# Catholic church meets on Namibia

HUNDREDS of people from all over the Reef are expected to attend a public meeting at the Catholic cathedral in Johannesburg on Sunday when a Bishop from Namibia and an Archbishop from Durban share a platform to discuss issues involving the church and events in Namibia.

According to an invitation to members of the public to attend the meeting, Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) will explain the standpoint of the church on political and military events in Namibia.

Bishop Haushiku of Windhoek will also address the meeting on the most recent events in the war-torn territory.

The meeting is scheduled to start at 2.30pm in the cathedral at the corner of End Street and Saratoga Avenue, Doornfontein.

Recently a report compiled by the SACBC after its representatives, who included Archbishop Hurley had visited Namibia, was

banned by the Government. The report contained allegations of atrocities by members of the South African security forces against the Namibian populace.

According to a statement released by the Catholic Cathedral Justice and Peace Group (CCJPG) this week, Sunday's meeting although arranged prior to the banning of the Bishops' report has been necessitated even more by the report's banning.

The statement says "It is essential for Christians and other democrats to have full access to the facts about public affairs if we are to make proper moral decisions.

"This public meeting is of a pastoral nature and has been called to enable Catholics to discuss with their leaders the moral issues which underline the crisis in Namibia."

It goes on to say that some Catholics oppose the standpoint of their Bishops and that they should attend the meeting to voice their disagreement.

# Trail of wasted opportunity

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27/1/83

**Reports of an imminent ceasefire agreement between South Africa and Angola on the bush war over SWA/Namibia add another twist to the already long trail of domestic and international developments in the quest for a settlement. Political Correspondent BRIAN POTTINGER traces the history of the dispute over the past five years:**

## Ceasefire plan first mooted five years ago

**1977 — Internal Developments** The internal parties in a constitutional conference under the chairmanship of Mr Dirk Mudge leader of the SWA National Party, draw up a constitution for the territory proposing a central government with second tier ethnic authorities. Swapo is not a participant because it refused to take part in the ethnic Ovambo elections.

In June the Vorster Government announces the appointment of Mr Justice Steyn as Administrator General of SWA-Namibia — Pretoria's representative and sole authority in the territory.

Judge Steyn disbands the constitutional conference, scraps much statutory racial discrimination in the territory and allows Swapo's internal wing the right to hold meetings. The action is widely welcomed but infuriates the white right-wingers.

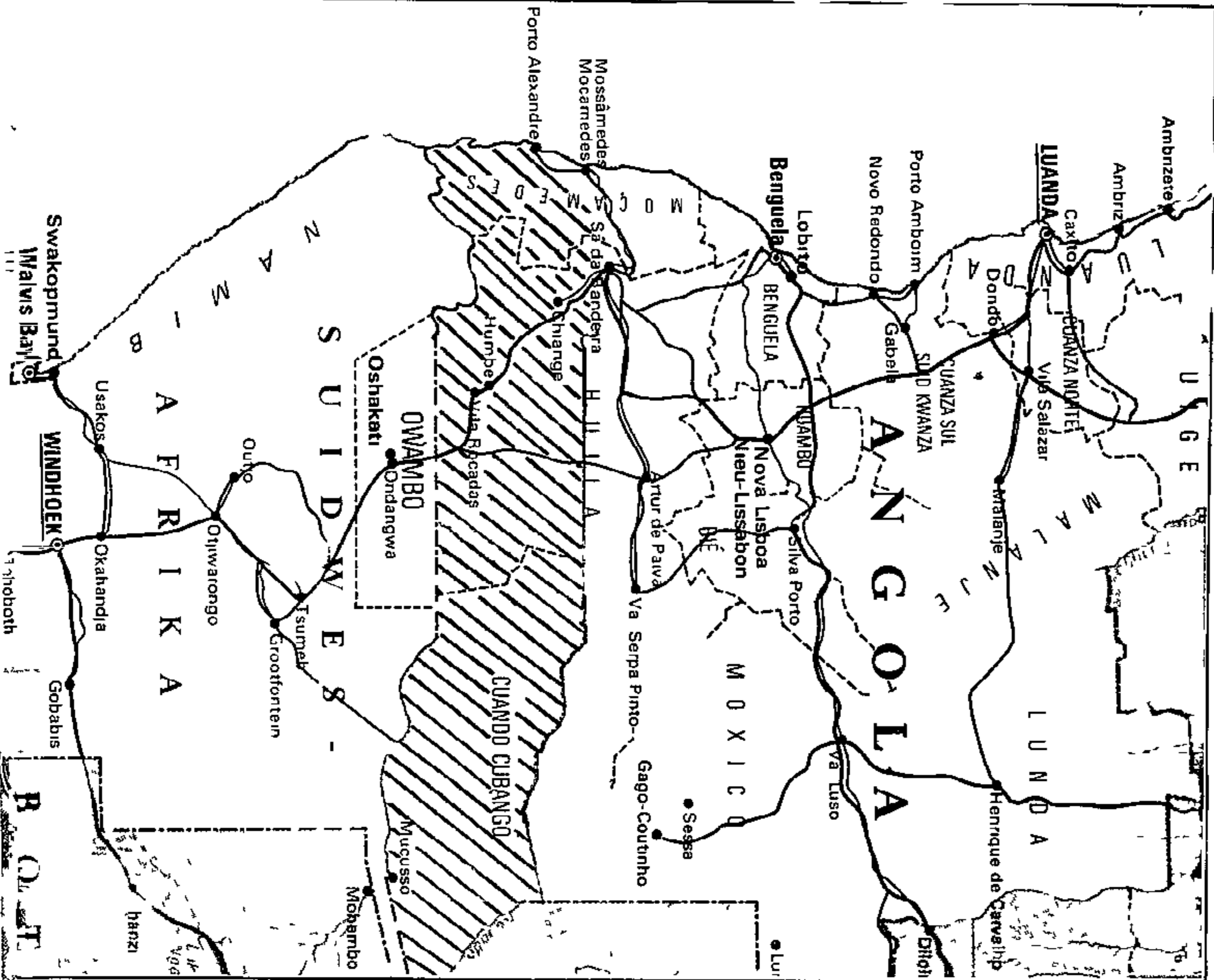
Mr Mudge's support for the reforms and his pursuit of broad-based consensus among all internal parties eventually forces his resignation from the SWA National Party and the crea-

In an attempt to placate the Western Five, the South African Government advises the constituent assembly to accept UN-supervised elections and not push for its own constitution. It agrees but calls for elections not later than August 1979. An outraged Aktur — the election front of the SWA National Party — boycotts the assembly.

**1979 — International Developments:** The first flushes of hope for an early settlement slowly fade during the year. Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha objects to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's plans for the ceasefire, in particular the failure to monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia and Swapo demands to be allowed to set up bases within SWA-Namibia at the time of a ceasefire.

Western Five negotiators are adamant that Mr Botha had known at the time of accepting Resolution 435 that there could be no guarantee that the front-line states would allow monitoring of Swapo bases in their countries.

The breakdown in negoti-



nation and makes it impossible for the DTA to stand as credible opponents to Swapo or even control the second-tier ethnic authorities.

They also object to the South African Government's insistence on talking to all internal parties — 43 by now — instead of the elected DTA leadership.

There are signs of splintering in the DTA. Mr Peter Kalangua, DTA president and head of the Ovambo contingent, attacks Mr Mudge for not converting the DTA into a single non-racial party.

**1982 — International Developments** In January South Africa agrees to the First Phase constitutional proposals and by July 14 all parties have accepted them. On June 18 Mr P W Botha says South Africa accepts Second Phase proposals as well and the only outstanding issue is the Cubans.

Negotiations go into a long decline with suggestions that they are deadlocked. Suddenly at the end of the year a South African delegation has a secret meeting with an Angolan delegation on a possible ceasefire.

**1982 — Internal Developments:** A year of crisis for the internal parties. Mr Kalangua walks out of the DTA in February in what DTA leaders call a SADF-inspired plot.

He forms the Christian Democratic Action Party for Social Action. There are immediate allegations he is engaged in talks for creating a new South African-sponsored alliance of ethnic

leaders which would include the SWA National Party.

On September 14 Mr Botha announces his intention to restructure the territorial administration and make it "more representative and efficient". Four days later Mr Hough calls on internal parties to discuss a new interim government. This is rejected by the DTA and Mr Mudge warns he will take up a "liberation struggle".

On November 21 Mr Botha announces the life of the assembly is to be extended by three months to the end of February, at the end of which it will be decided whether elections for an interim government should be held.

**1983 — International Developments** Further talks between South Africa and Angola through the good offices of the Cape Verde Islands on a possible ceasefire agreement are confirmed this week.

**1983 — Internal Developments** The internal tensions boil over. Mr Mudge and the Minister's Council resign and Mr Hough disbands the national assembly. The new AG, Dr Jan van Niekerk, is to rule the territory, assisted by local committees.

There are strong indications that the Government wants another interim government and growing signs of rapport between Pretoria and the right-wing SWA NP. The DTA meanwhile joins Swapo, the Namibia Independence Party and the South West African National Union in rejecting the idea of an interim gov...

This map shows the 200km-wide buffer zone on the Angolan side of the SWA/Namibian border (shaded area) beyond which Cuban troops and Swapo guerillas are expected to withdraw in terms of the latest ceasefire proposals presently under negotiation, according to reports in Lisbon.

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27/1/83

**1978: International Developments.** The year proves to be the closest South Africa has yet come to a settlement. In April the Western contact group presents their proposals for a ceasefire and UN-supervised elections.

By mid-year the Vorster Government accepts the proposals followed by the frontline states. On July 13 Swapo accedes and on July 28 the UN Security Council embodies the proposals in Resolution 435.

The battle from now on is to wage over the interpretation and implementation of Resolution 435.

UN staff are appointed to handle the transition and the intention is to hold elections by the end of 1978.

Successes are immediately clouded, however, when Pretoria announces it will hold internal elections in the territory to determine the "leaders" of the population. Mr Steyn announces election for a 50-man constituent assembly. The Western Five angrily warn the plan can derail the settlement initiative and lead to suspicions that Pretoria wants a UDI.

South Africa starts raising objections about the UN proposals for monitoring the ceasefire, in particular the size of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group, its deployment, its composition and the role of a 300-man police force.

**1978 — Internal Developments.** The internal election results on December 16 show a huge DTA victory with 41 of the 50 seats in the National Assembly. The right-wing white Aktur gets six seats.

#### South Africa

**1979 — International Developments:** September 1979 sees the emergence of the concept of a demilitarised 50km zone on either side of the Namibian-Angolan border as a possible means to achieve a ceasefire. Interest is expressed in the idea but South Africa raises a number of objections.

**1979 — Internal Developments:** The DTA pushes for more executive powers to the National Assembly and pilots anti-discriminatory legislation through the assembly thereby causing an uproar by white Right-wingers.

This phase marks a turning of the wheel as far as the DTA is concerned. Pretoria — worried by the Right-wing backlash — replaces Judge Steyn with Dr Gerrit Viljoen, ex-Broederbond chief, and slowly begins withdrawing its support for the DTA as the alliances' demands become more strident.

Viljoen soon proposes a constitution (AG8) which will entrench the powers of the second-tier ethnic authorities in the territory and leave whites in control of most of the public facilities. A mollified Aktur returns to the national assembly.

**1980 — International Developments:** The UN accepts nearly all South Africa's major qualifications about the monitoring and ceasefire issues even allow-

ing it the right to occupy 20 "observation locations" in the DMZ.

This is hailed as a triumph for Pretoria but soon Foreign Minister Pik Botha is raising UN impartiality — particularly the UN General Assembly resolution identifying Swapo as the "sole and authentic" representatives of the people of Namibia — as the stumbling block to a settlement.

From this point Pretoria engages in what the Western contact group regard as a major stalling campaign. Mr Mugabe's successes in Zimbabwe and increasing intelligence reports about Swapo support in SWA/Namibia appear to have convinced Pretoria of the need to delay a settlement so as to build up an effective internal opposition to Swapo. Pretoria is also keen to allow the newly-elected Reagan Government a chance to "settle in".

It is decided to hold an all-party conference in Geneva early in 1981 under UN auspices. The UN General Assembly — against Swapo's wishes — delays a debate over SWA/Namibia pending the outcome of the talks.

**1980 — Internal Developments:** The Administrator General announces that ex-

tra executive powers are to be given to the internal administration and an 11-man Minister's Council is set up with Mr Mudge as chairman.

But the tide is turning against Mr Mudge. His Republican Party is beaten by the SWA National Party in elections for the second tier white ethnic authority. The first evidence of large-scale corruption in the second-tier authorities also surfaces.

Late in 1980 Dr Viljoen is replaced by Mr Danie Hough. Relations between the Administrator General and the DTA are to further deteriorate.

**1981 — International Developments.** The Geneva Conference is held and turns into a shambles. The UN teams puts together a ceasefire package which it considers is favourable to South Africa. Swapo offers to sign immediately, South Africa refuses and the internal parties continue demanding proof of UN impartiality.

UN officials were later to charge South Africa was deliberately sabotaging the talks. The issue goes into a lull broken only by South Africa's ejection twice from UN forums in exercises staged by Pretoria to prove its point about UN

partiality.

In April Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State charged with Africa affairs, arrives in South Africa thus heralding the beginning of a new American-initiated Western attempt to break the deadlock.

A new factor in the settlement equation suddenly arises: the position of the 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola at the Luanda's Government's request since 1975. Both Pretoria and the US slowly move to a position of "linkage" between a South African withdrawal from Namibia and a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

In September talks in New York between South Africa and the US lead to the formulation of the Western contact group's "Three Phase" approach. Phase One is to reach settlement on constitutional issues, Phase Two is the implementation of the ceasefire, Phase Three is the holding of UN-supervised elections.

**1981 — Internal Developments:** Friction between the DTA and the AG increases. By November DTA leaders are talking openly about resigning because of the refusal of the AG to amend proclamation AG8 which entrenches discrimi-

# Angry Mudge hits at Govt 'stupidity'

221 Star 27/1/83

Chief Reporter

An angry Mr Dirk Mudge, former chairman of the Namibian Ministers' Council, yesterday lashed at the "stupidity" of the South African Government's actions in the territory and demanded a return to the democratic process.

"I cannot imagine for one moment that a democratically elected body or government would be prepared to uphold the Day of the Covenant or separate hospitals or libraries after independence," he told the Press Club of South Africa in Johannesburg.

Mr Mudge, referring to the dissolution of the

National Assembly, said his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would demand that democratic processes be reinstated speedily.

"It must not be expected of us to be part of an autocratic system of government and it must not be expected, especially of our black and brown people, that they should return to a system of advisory councils which they have so vehemently opposed in the past and which left a bitter taste in their mouths," he said.

Mr Mudge said the DTA would participate in an internal election only if it had significance and was held with a specific objective.

"We are not prepared to participate again in an election which leads to nothing, an election which is held merely because there is no other immediate solution," he said.

Mr Mudge gave a clear indication that there had been friction between him and Mr Dame Hough, the outgoing Administrator-General.

He said the Administrator-General was unsuccessful in changing, or unwilling to change, injustices and shortcomings in the interim constitution.

At no stage was he under the impression that Mr Hough would oppose

the Bill on public holidays, Mr Mudge said.

"The chances of white participation in the government of an independent Namibia have diminished. I firmly believe that a white will never again be the chairman of the executive authority," he added.

Referring to the latest talks between South Africa and Angola on a ceasefire, Mr Mudge said that he had merely read in newspapers of issues that vitally affected his country.

Asked if he saw any connection between these talks and South African hostility to the DTA and the dissolving of the National Assembly, Mr Mudge said that the National Party in South Africa, as well as Swapo and the international community, had wanted to dissolve the assembly.

He said it was a case of acting against a "common enemy" and he said there had been pressure on South Africa.

Mr Mudge said he really did not know what Pretoria's objectives were.

# SWA inquests told of 7 bush war deaths

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Inquest court proceedings filed in Windhoek yesterday described the deaths of seven people in South West Africa's border war — including three members of the Security Forces killed by their own side.

In four separate incidents

- Two special constables of the South African Police and a Defence Force soldier died last year after two groups each mistook the other for a Swapo group.
- Gunmen armed with AK-47 rifles shot dead an Ovambo's wife, whom they claimed was a "puppet".
- Two Xhosa-speaking truck drivers died in a Swapo ambush; and
- A fleeing Swapo guerrilla killed a special police task force member after his comrade had been killed.

In the first incident, an Ondangwa inquest magistrate was told how Special Constables Sem Shikango, 18, and Eha Nataniel, 20, and a parabat, Rifleman M Mason, died after a police patrol led by Warrant Officer Daniel Gabriel found suspicious tracks and a cut fence on the morning of February 18, 1982.

In a sworn statement W/O Gabriel said he and 21 constables followed the tracks for 6km when Mr Shikango was shot down. They returned fire until someone shouted in Ovambo "Don't

shoot, it's your own people"

Mr Nataniel died in a helicopter on the way to hospital, and four other men were wounded, one a soldier in the other group.

In another affidavit on the same incident, a member of No 1 Parachute Battalion, Rfn Deon J Bierman, 19, said his patrol were wearing takkies to confuse Swapo, and drew fire at 9 30am.

After the shooting stopped Rfn Mason was found dead and another soldier, Rfn Robert Sivewright, 19, of Germiston, was found wounded.

Rfn Bierman said they had been told no other security force members were in the area. The magistrate, Mr J F E Boonzaaier, ruled no-one could be held responsible for the deaths.

In the second incident, Mr Boonzaaier found that terrorists were responsible for the death of Mrs Angelina Nandago in a kraal in the Ondonga district of Owamboland on April 5 last year.

Mrs Nandago's husband, Mr Frans Angula, 34, said in an affidavit he was awakened by knocking on his door at about midnight on April 4 last year. Six men dressed in "dark brown overalls and armed with rifles with bent magazines" told him to call his wife.

They then took her with them.

Four days later he was told his wife's bullet-riddled body had been found in long grass next to a mango field at

another kraal in the district, he said.

In the third incident, Mr Boonzaaier found that "gunshot wounds caused by Swapo terrorists" had been responsible for the deaths of Mr Jack Phoswa, 19, and Mr Gerald Boniswa, 26, two truck drivers from Dordrecht in the Cape employed by a road transportation firm on a road construction project between Ongongo and Ombalanthu in Owamboland.

An employee of the firm, Mr Kusayi Moopi, 36, said in a sworn statement both men left with a convoy from Ongongo on March 5 last year. Mr Moopi, following in a light delivery vehicle, was stopped and told the leading truck was being attacked.

He turned back to a nearby military base, but when soldiers arrived about 30 minutes later, they found both men's bodies lying in the road.

In the last incident, police officer Captain Josias Engelbrecht, 35, said in an affidavit two police units were ambushed by about 40 Swapo insurgents on June 16 last year. They killed six and tracked another two the next day.

On June 18, police began a follow-up operation and Constable Jan Holtzhauzen tracked down two insurgents. He killed one but the other fled after shooting Const Holtzhauzen in the neck. Mr Boonzaaier ruled that Const Holtzhauzen "died of gunshot wounds caused by unknown terrorists".

# Namibia: an important psychological shield

There was a time when South Africa's desire to keep control over Namibia was predicated on the notion that Namibia was intrinsically rich.

Apart from diamonds and uranium, however, (both of which are suffering a price slump and both of which SA has in abundance) Namibia is a land of emptiness set between two sets of major rivers

In cost benefit terms, the territory has but two prime values for South Africa: as a physical buffer, and as a bargaining chip. Both notions are more psychological than real, another indication of the logical illogicality that has defied a rational solution to the Namibian problem.

In geopolitical terms, for example, it is easy to make a strong case for defending South Africa along the Orange rather than the Kunene River. In addition to the obvious fact that it runs on South Africa's own border, and not along disputed territory, the Orange River passes through arid, desolate landscapes where aerial reconnaissance is inexpensive and effective. Platoons create dustclouds that can be seen from miles away.

Moreover, the indigenous population is largely non-African, speaking languages different from the potential infiltrators, and providing a much less receptive host population.

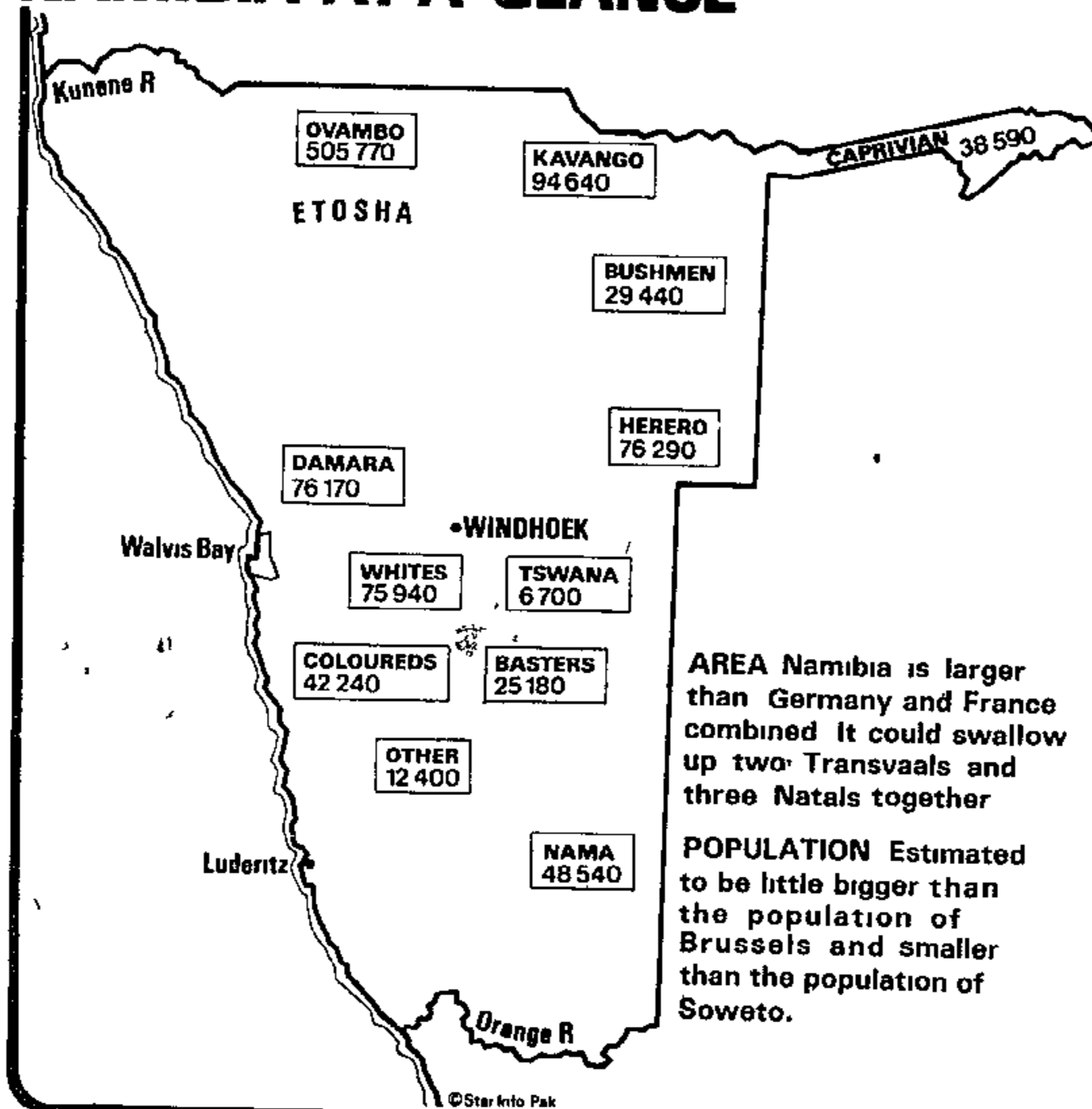
Along the Kunene and Okavango rivers in the north, by contrast, there is bush, the plains become waterlogged when it rains, and the inhabitants on both sides of the river are indistinguishable in appearance and language from the guerillas.

But the war has been contained along the northern reaches of Namibia. South Africa's military planners know that they can continue to do so into the foreseeable future. Why, they seem to ask the politicians, should they be compelled to press their backs against their own heartland?

Such views will influence South African official thinking until either the cost of keeping 25 000 troops outside South Africa becomes too high, until those troops are needed else-

Robert I Rotberg is professor of political science and history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is author and co-author of two books on southern and South Africa and editor of "Namibia: Political and Economic Prospects" (Lexington Books, Mass.) from which these excerpts have been taken.

## NAMIBIA AT A GLANCE



where (perhaps at home), or until their masters see political benefits to be gained or international objectives to be accomplished by a tactical retreat south of the Orange River.

In many ways, Namibia as a bargaining chip means more to South Africa than does its status as a military buffer. Official South Africa likes to play diplomatic poker, and plays the game well. Without Namibia, South Africa might have little with which either to tempt or to forestall the West. Endless to-ing and fro-ing over Namibia is to South Africa's advantage.

Once Namibia is independent, South Africa will have lost an important psychological shield. (Although neither South Africa nor the Reagan Administration — whose policy was predicated as an internationally ac-

ceptable settlement in 1982 — can afford an impasse.)

The spectre of a red flag over Windhoek has been used by Botha and his Ministers to spread fear and despondency among whites, and — unwittingly and paradoxically — to make their own negotiations that much more difficult.

But there is an alternative hypothesis. Given the likely structural weakness of a future Namibia, it is difficult to argue that a new Namibia — whoever leads it — would be capable of operating much more stridently than has Zimbabwe or Botswana. Its infrastructure is tied closely to that of South Africa, its pool of trained local manpower is small (perhaps 300 university graduates compared with 15 000 in Zimbabwe).

Botswana has long refused to af-

1878 — Walvis Bay administered from Cape under British rule

1884 — Germans move inland after Adolph Ludentz sets up trading post at port that bears his name. Walvis Bay formally incorporated in Cape Colony.

1915 — Germans driven from hinterland. SA plans mandate.

1920 — League of Nations ratifies mandate.

1946 — League of Nations dissolved.

1950 — International Court rules that UN is successor of League, that SA cannot change status of SWA unilaterally.

1953-59 — SA refuses to recognise UN supervisory committees for SWA. Successive UN committees report failure.

1960 — Ethiopia and Liberia take SA to Int Court. While Court sits, UN passes four resolutions in successive years charging SA with failing to carry out mandate.

1966 — Int Court rules in favour of SA on technical grounds.

1967 — Despite legal ruling, UN revokes mandate and proposes to administer SWA itself. SA ignores attempt and creates first SWA homeland (Ovamboland).

1971 — Court reverses decision, finds SA presence in Namibia illegal.

1974 — Portuguese hand over Mozambique to Machel.

1975 — MPLA grabs power in Luanda. SA invades Angola, then pulls out. Turnhalle Conference meets.

1977 — Security Council imposes arms embargo. Western Contact Group visits SA. Ten local parties form DTA.

1978 — SA agrees to Namibian independence by year end. SADF later attacks Cassinga in Angola. SWAPO pulls back on settlement negotiation. Chief Kapuuo of DTA assassinated. DTA wins 82pc of internal poll.

1979 — National Assembly created.

1980 — Major SADF raids in Angola.

1981 — Ceasefire talks in Geneva. Talks collapse.

1982 — Conscription for SWA army. Some cross to join SWAPO.

1983 — DTA leader Mudge and the Alliance quit National Assembly.

ford anti-South African guerillas permanent facilities. Zimbabwe has likewise denied bases to guerillas. A new Namibia would be more fragile than either of these nations, and only a foolhardy regime would convert itself into a transit area for opponents of white South Africa.

The fear remains, however, that a "hostile marxist" Swapo will sweep the board in an internationally supervised election. Can Swapo be beaten?

Dirk Mudge wants to come out from behind the shadow of the Administrator-General and, as much as possible, from South Africa, believing the DTA can only be a credible alternative to Swapo if it shows itself to be truly multiracial, and truly pro-Namibian, with effective power.

Mudge and South Africa contend that the DTA has a chance of win-

ning an electoral contest with Swapo only if the DTA can demonstrate its governmental effectiveness and mobilise support, especially among the Ovambo. But in early 1982 these calculations were disturbed by the resignation of Peter Kalangula, the DTA's president.

Kalangula, an Ovambo who was once an Anglican priest, denounced the DTA's determination to remain an ethnic coalition. He had tried to convert it into a fully national party instead of a congeries of ex-Turnhalle ethnic groups.

Without Kalangula, the DTA's appeal to the Ovambo will obviously suffer, as could its ability to project a credible national image. If the DTA's electoral viability is widely perceived to have been diminished, the entire basis of South African policy will have to be re-examined.

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27/1/83

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa's continued presence in Namibia was endorsed yesterday by the influential Wall Street Journal, which warned there were strong forces at work in the United States to turn the territory over to marxist forces

In an editorial examining United States policy in Third World countries, America's largest circulation newspaper said that after Vietnam, political forces in the United States "seemed determined to ensure that the United States would be very limited in its power to combat further Soviet Third World adventures"

An example cited was the so-called Clark Amendment, which limits the President's power to act abroad without the knowledge of Congress. This measure, the Journal said, had effectively prevented the efforts of Mr Jonas Savimbi of Unita "to throw the Soviets and their surrogates out of Angola".

"Indeed," the paper added, "there is strong pressure in the United States to turn a neighbouring country, Namibia, over to marxist forces"

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# Bishops' view on SWA to be aired

Mail Reporter

THE Roman Catholic Church is to address its members in Johannesburg this Sunday on its standpoint about political and military events in South West Africa.

Mr Paul Goller of the Catholic Cathedral Justice and Peace Group said yesterday Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference (SACBC), and Bishop Haushiko, Bishop of Windhoek, would attend the discussion on Sunday afternoon.

The meeting was called before the banning of the SACBC report on SWA, to explain the critical standpoint of the church and to describe recent events "which underline the crisis in Namibia", Mr Goller said.

He said Catholics would be able to voice support or disagreement with the stand taken by the bishops and learn the "facts of the situation in SWA".

"It is essential for Christians and other democrats to have full access to the facts about public affairs if they are to make proper moral decisions."

Mr Goller said some Catholics opposed the bishops' standpoint, while those who were in full agreement had not been able to express their support.

The meeting will be held at the Catholic Cathedral in Doornfontein.

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# SA, Angolan envoys head for SWA talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE initiative to achieve a ceasefire on the border between South West Africa and Angola gathered momentum yesterday as both South African and Angolan envoys converged on the Cape Verde Islands

In South Africa there was speculation in diplomatic circles that Mr Riaan Eksteen, South Africa's former Ambassador to the United Nations, would be the man entrusted with the task of organising a second round of talks between the two parties

Mr Eksteen, who has acted as a trouble-shooter on the South West African dispute in the past, was not in his office in Cape Town yesterday. Mr Eksteen would be a logical choice because of his detailed knowledge of the issues involved, a well-placed observer said

It is anticipated that the second round of discussions will be held next month. The Cape Verde Islands served as the venue for the first round and may well be chosen for the second

There was no official confirmation of reports yesterday that the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, would lead the South African team at the second round. If he does, however, it could well mean that the ceasefire is still some way off

In London, a Swapo spokesman commented laconically "We cannot see anything to get excited about at the moment." He was unwilling to comment further because the negotiations did not involve Swapo

Meanwhile two more developments added to the general impetus of the peace bid: one in Angola and the second in the United States

In Angola the United States Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Nicholas Platt, held talks with Angolan officials in Luanda yesterday. Mr Platt arrived in Luanda on Tuesday, the day on which speculation about the ceasefire buzzed furiously as a result of Lisbon-based reports

A spokesman for the American Embassy in Cape Town, however, rejected the notion that Mr Platt's presence in Luanda could be part of an overall concerted plan

He said of Mr Platt's presence "It is part of a series of meetings which we have had over the past few months on regional security. It is not part of anything else, except in the general sense that we are struggling for regional security"

The United States, however, is committed to persuading the Angolans of the necessity of a withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, which South Africa, in turn, has set as a precondition to settlement of the South West African dispute

In the United States itself South Africa's Ambassador to America, Dr Brand Fourie, yesterday briefed the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, on South West Africa in preparation for his trip to Southern Africa next week

In a speech to the Johannesburg Press Club yesterday Mr Dirk Mudge, who resigned as chairman of the Council of Ministers last week, yesterday attacked the Administrator-General, Mr Dame Hough and the South African Government

After the dissolution of the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly, both of which were controlled by Mr Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Hough reportedly told South African and South West African television that "the man in the street would not even notice that a change had occurred"

Mr Mudge commented "To maintain that nothing has happened when the right the people had to participate in the legislative process and to take part in decision-making has been revoked is evidence of a lack of understanding which I cannot grasp"

He accused the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of undermining and ridiculing the DTA and of imposing restraints on it which made it impossible to remove injustices in South West Africa

He predicted Pretoria's attempts to create a new alliance based on common enmity for Swapo would fail. Mutual hostility for Swapo was an inadequate basis on which to build an alliance

Invited to give his view of Pretoria's objectives in South West Africa, he said "I am more confused than you are. I really don't know"

221  
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live engagement towards Pretoria aims to secure independence for Namibia and an accelerated movement away from discrimination by means of quiet diplomacy.

This policy essentially means a return to the constructive engagement of the Carter administration with its loud condemnation of human rights violations.

Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa and Affairs of the United States, has followed a similar diplomatic course. Productive and constructive contributions to the process of success in the past two years.

Today, two years and a peace league as other parts of the question must be seen in the context of constructive engagement. It is clear that the quiet diplomacy of President Carter.

Judged by the evidence the answer is no.

Despite regular expressions of optimism from Washington, Namibian independence seems no nearer than it was in the last year of the Carter administration. Although it is clear that the Reagan administration was responsible for salvaging the settlement talks after the breakdown of the Geneva Conference in January 1981.

There has been no real legislative movement away from discrimination in the past two years.

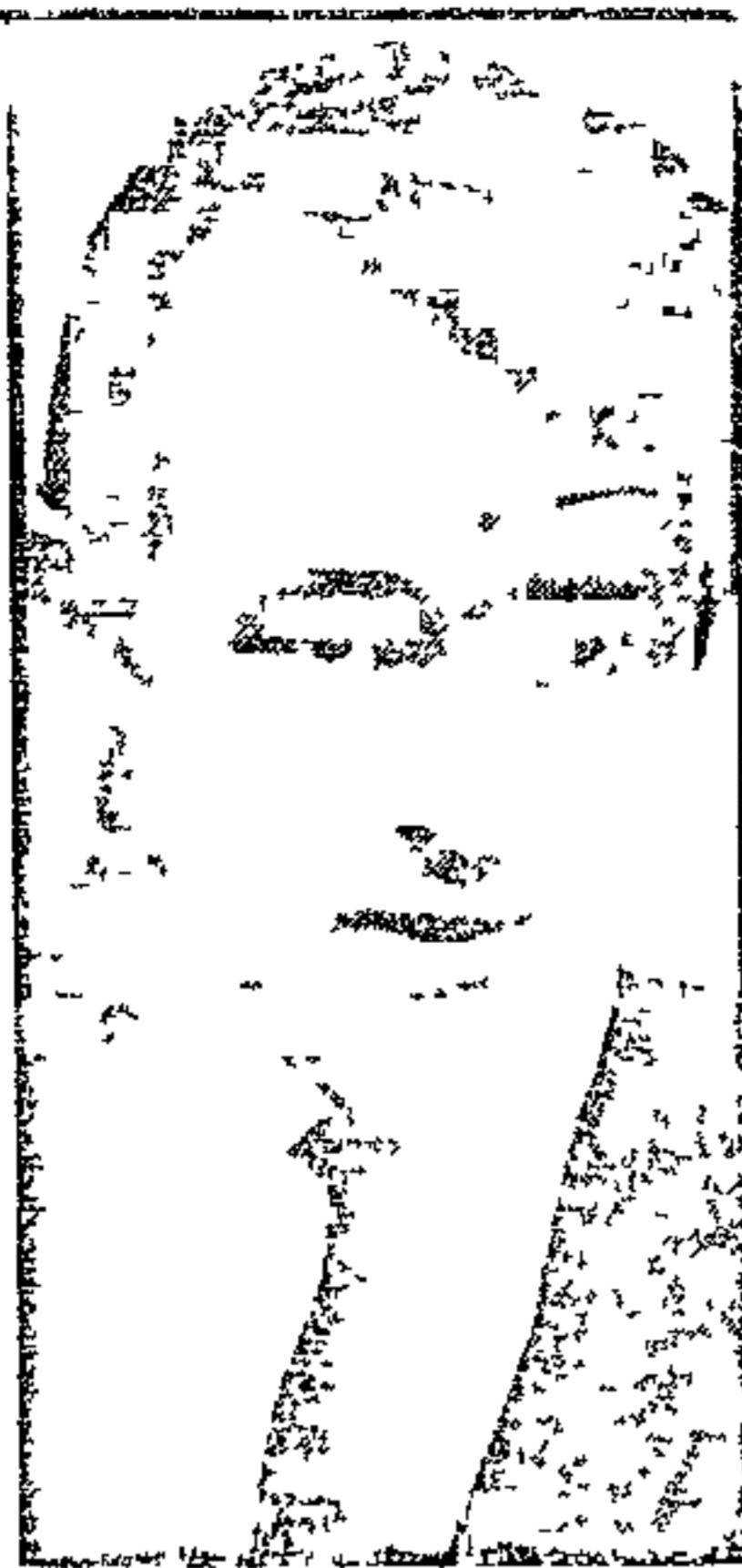
Detention-without-trial has accelerated and received fresh legislative support in the 1981 Internal Security Act and the SADF has become adventuresome at the expense of our neighbours.

Indeed, the Carter administration probably had more to show for its policies.

A new labour dispensation was introduced in 1979, political repression abated in the aftermath of firm US action following the death of Steve Biko and the US was largely responsible for getting South Africa to the Namibian conference chamber in Geneva in January 1981 — a great achievement which arguably failed only because Pretoria realised it could get a better deal out of Reagan.

While there is little to show for constructive engagement in South Africa, it has certainly made an impact on Africa — but not one of the kind sought by the United States. This is clear from the annual meeting of the African-American Institute held in Harare this month.

Of the 187 participants drawn from government, business, trade unions, churches and universities of the two continents, some 50 participants represented African governments. It is the only forum in Africa and Asia where more than 500 participants...



**By JOHN DUGARD**  
Professor of Law and  
Director of the Centre for  
Applied Legal Studies

charges of each other's problems.

Although rhetoric may often have characterised debates, the message of the meeting cannot be dismissed.

When the African-American Institute previously met in Williamsburg, Virginia in October 1981, African participants adopted a polite wait-and-see attitude towards constructive engagement. At Harare 15 months later, there was no such restraint.

Constructive engagement was condemned from all quarters — either on the ground of its ineffectiveness (the moderate position) or because it is seen simply a cloak for collaboration with Pretoria (the extremist position).

Many reasons were given for this assessment. The failure of the US to achieve a real breakthrough in the Namibian talks was primary.

Many government participants condemned the linkage of Cuban withdrawal from Angola with South African withdrawal from Namibia as a new matter raised by Washington to satisfy a domestic constituency obsessed with the sins of Castro and Cuba.

The Maseru raid was another cause for disillusionment.

While most of the outrage at the attack was directed at Pretoria, it was suggested that the United States could have prevented it by making clear its strong opposition to such adventures in advance.

By supporting mandatory United Nations sanctions against South Africa in 1977, the Carter administration deserved notice of Pretoria that it could not forever rely on a friendly veto from the United States.

In contrast, the Reagan Administration had shown in its response to South Africa's action — particularly in Ar-

sarction. By removing the arms deterrent for unacceptable action, Washington had virtually given South Africa the green light for Maseru-type operations and speakers warned that future raids could be expected as South Africa had clearly decided to model its action on that of Israel in Lebanon.

The blame for the desecration of neighbouring states by the SADF or its surrogate was attributed in part to Washington's support of the Maseru raid. It was contended that account of the raid at the time of the raid with Pretoria over the raid.

The Maseru raid did not lead to the Maseru raid. It was charged with South Africa itself.

The new constitutional dispensation was — not surprisingly — rejected and Washington was rebuffed for its guarded, but favourable response to the Labour Party's decision to participate in the new order.

The United States replies to these charges — given by Dr Crocker, Mr Keeley, US Ambassador to Zimbabwe and Congressman Zablocki — were predictable.

African states exaggerate US influence on Pretoria. Quiet diplomacy is more productive than denunciation and sanctions threats.

And in an unguarded moment one spokesman even suggested that apartheid is a purely domestic issue despite the fact that five US administrations have denied this for over 20 years.

Clearly annoyed by the assault, Dr Crocker asked whether African states would prefer the United States to disengage from discussions with South Africa on Namibia and apartheid.

But this was a purely rhetorical question. For Washington knows that Africa expects it to continue to use its influence on Pretoria.

Africans simply doubt the effectiveness and — in some quarters — the genuineness of US efforts to secure racial justice in South Africa.

Constructive engagement is at the crossroads.

The US cannot continue with its present policy in the face of African hostility without something to show for it.

Only Pretoria can now rescue it by bold domestic reform, co-operation on Namibian independence and a cessation of military adventures.

If this is not forthcoming, Pretoria can probably expect a new US policy and neither alternative to constructive engagement — disengagement or a return to quiet diplomacy — would serve Pretoria's interests.

Can the South African Government therefore remain aloof to the predicament in which it has placed Dr Crocker and his colleagues?

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# Owambo suspends top man

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Frederik de Villiers, director of works of the Owambo Administration, was suspended this week

The chairman of the Owambo executive committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said yesterday Mr De Villiers had been suspended pending the outcome of the Thurion commission of inquiry probe of the administration's financial affairs

In evidence before the commission, Mr De Villiers alleged that building material belonging to the Department of Works was used to build a house and renovate a church for Mr. Kalangula

Mr De Villiers will still receive his monthly salary of R2 700. He offered to resign, but this was declined

The Owambo Administration has also ordered a departmental investigation into whether Mr De Villiers was guilty of misconduct.

Mr Kalangula said yesterday he had asked to give evidence before the commission

# Fragile negotiations

Both SA and Angola are handling the Cape Verde ceasefire talks with extreme caution. Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the senior official from his department who is on his way to the islands is merely going to talk to Cape Verde officials about a date and venue for further talks and other matters. Angolan envoys merely happen to be going there at the same time.

Overseas reports of a signed or imminent ceasefire agreement are premature, although Botha agrees that one has been discussed. The good news is that both sides are willing to talk, the bad news is that they may have to do so for a long time.

The predicted two-month truce between SA, Swapo and Angola would, of course, be a significant advance. But it would only be the first, and very fragile, step in a complex process towards a resolution of the SA/Angola/Namibia tangle.

The ceasefire sequence would, apparently, involve Angola pulling back its own, Cuban and Swapo forces some 200 km north of the Namibian border and SA leaving in agreed stages any Angolan enclaves it happens to control.

The chances for peace in south-western Africa hinge on gaining and preserving this equivalent of a demilitarised zone — although it is not clear what would happen to Unita forces in the area.

Throughout the process the principals would have to control their proxies — SA restraining Unita, and Angola Swapo. An example of the type of impediment that could bedevil the negotiations is Unita's warning that it will ignore a ceasefire zone unless it participates directly in SA/Angola talks.

This would mean official recognition from Luanda of Unita as a legitimate

power — a concession unlikely to be handed out easily. And, of course, if gained it would be equally logical for Swapo to participate. Even assuming good faith on the part of the principals, talks and a truce present a minefield of potential for failure. Middle East truces demonstrate that where divisions are deep ceasefire violations can be constant.

This is where the US, and to a lesser extent the rest of the Western Five, come in. Their task will be to exert pressure on all parties to stick to their agreements. While the US supports Cuban withdrawal, from Washington's perspective it's a relatively minor means to an end. From the perspective of US national interest and of electioneering for 1984, the main point is a lessening of the Soviet Union's influence in southern Africa.

If the State department accepts that in-

stability and conflict increase Soviet leverage then its ultimate objective must be stability and a Namibian settlement rather than a fragmented and unstable truce. Both SA and the US will press for a government post for Savimbi and accommodation for his movement, probably in a coalition government.

How negotiable this is, even in the reshuffled MPLA government, is anybody's guess. But it can be noted that while Savimbi has gained much support for his pro-Western stance, his record shows a socialist orientation possibly more consistent than that displayed by many in Luanda.

## Tricky process

The final seal on the new initiative must be an internationally acceptable Namibian settlement. It's too early to hope that resolution is in sight for that tricky process. If it does happen, SA will be demonstrating that the Reagan administration's constructive engagement policy has yielded results. But there are powerful elements in SA that will balk at the very last step — pulling SA troops back from the Cunene to the Orange

ROBERT ROTBERG

221 FM 28/1/83

# Angola looks West



Professor Robert Rotberg teaches political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has often advised the US State Department, is a regular visitor

to Namibia, and edited the book *Namibia: Economic and Political Prospects*. He examined the Namibian-Angolan problem for the FM as news was breaking of negotiations for a ceasefire in Angola.

Ultimately, internationally-approved elections in Namibia are at the end of a process centring on the relationships between SA and Angola, and SA and the US

Recent changes in the MPLA government in Angola may have a significant effect. The Angolans are ready to move vigorously Westward. Luanda makes no secret of its desire to rid itself of the Cuban presence. It is waiting for firm assurances that SA will not continue to destabilise the country and maintain effective control of the southern fifth of Angola. Once these assurances are delivered Unita's military impact will be neutralised and the way will be clear for

a ceasefire

Of course, a place must be found for Unita's Jonas Savimbi in a coalition government or in some other role in Luanda. Savimbi now appears to have an efficient organisation on the ground, but he has enormous external assistance and is running a fairly low-level state within a state. It is hard to say how strong a presence Unita could maintain in a national coalition.

Angola has real incentives for a ceasefire and the removal of the Cubans. Primarily, the country is being bled dry by the very steep payments to Cuba for its mercenaries. Economic stagnation is exacerbated by a lack of Western input and by the devastation caused by the southern war. The prospect of US reconstruction aid for Angola after a settlement is also a promising factor.

Essentials on the Angolan agenda would be

- A ceasefire with SA,
- A SA withdrawal from Angola,
- A Namibian settlement, and
- The elimination of SA backing for Savimbi.

The Soviet role in southern Africa must not be overestimated. They are expert at fishing in troubled waters but their only source of standing in southern Africa is conflict, especially that arising

from the persistence of apartheid. By minimising conflict, Soviet opportunity is also minimised.

The Soviets' predominant role in the Namibian situation is as arms suppliers to the major liberation movement, Swapo. Once a settlement in Namibia is achieved, the Soviets will have less rather than more standing — especially if Namibia follows the pattern of other African nations.

Because the Soviets are such unreliable and inefficient suppliers of assistance to their client states, independent African states have generally moved towards the West, the only group of countries historically capable of providing sufficient and reliable aid.

Mozambique and Angola are desperately trying to re-orientate their policies in a Western direction. Since independence, Zimbabwe has detested the Soviets, while remaining pro-socialist.

Paradoxically, SA's destabilising actions are driving Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe back to the Soviets and away from the West. Equally, stalemate, destabilisation and conflict in Namibia are inimical to SA's long-range self-interest. This view of events is widely accepted in US academic and analytical circles, — but it is not yet the White House view.

# China pledges arms to Swapo forces

# Nujoma

PEKING — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday China would provide arms, ammunition and humanitarian aid for his soldiers

Speaking in Peking after four days of talks with Chinese officials, including Chinese Premier Mr Zhao Ziyang, Mr Nujoma said China had given unspecified material assistance to Swapo in the past and "has pledged to continue to do so now"

He said future Chinese aid would "certainly be in the form of arms and ammunition, of all kinds, as well as humanitarian aid such as medicines, clothing, shoes and foodstuffs"

Mr Nujoma would not say what categories of arms his forces expected to receive

He also declined to comment on reports that South Africa and Angola may already have reached agreement on a ceasefire along the South West African/Angolan border involving the pulling back of Swapo forces

African diplomats in Peking said Mr Nujoma's statement was apparently the first confirmation that China had agreed to supply

arms to Swapo

Mr Nujoma yesterday praised the "positive role" of China as a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, its support for Swapo and its defence of South West African interests on an international level

On the Chinese commitment to supply arms, he said "We are indeed grateful for this because we recognise that Namibia's liberation ought to be worked out by the Namibians themselves"

"All the imperialist countries are giving arms to South Africa so we have come here to seek also for arms, in order to counter effectively the racist, fascist regime of South Africa which is armed by Nato countries"

He said Western powers should not say to the African people when they won power: "Please do not do any harm to the whites"

"The imperialists must be held responsible for the consequences that may arise in southern Africa, particularly the US imperialists, particularly the Reagan administration, for promoting racial conflict in our region — Sapa-Reuter

# SWA talks 'at a delicate stage' <sup>(22)</sup> China to arm Swapo

LISBON — Angola and South Africa were close to a basic understanding on the creation of a demilitarized zone on either side of the SWA/Namibia border, senior African diplomats said yesterday.

But they said many obstacles still had to be overcome before a formal agreement could be signed, adding that the direct negotiations between the two sides, which began on the Cape Verde Islands last month, were at a delicate stage.

The diplomats were commenting on earlier reports by a Portuguese news agency suggesting that the two countries had already agreed to a temporary ceasefire and the establishment of a buffer zone in southern Angola.

South Africa has made the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola a condition of a SWA/Namibian independence settlement, and this stand has been backed by the United States.

The senior African diplomats said the talks had gone well and had centred on "the pacification of Angola's borders and the establishment of conditions for the application of the UN Security Council resolution on SWA/Namibian independence".

South Africa announced earlier this week that delegations from the two countries would meet in Cape Verde to arrange a further round of talks.

The diplomats said both sides were at present trying to gain military advantages on the ground in order to improve

their negotiating position.

"A ceasefire is a possibility, but this would not be the first time agreement on one had been reached, and it would not necessarily mean it would be enforced," one diplomat said.

● In Cape Town, at a briefing of foreign correspondents, Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola would be enough to overcome obstacles to a peace settlement in SWA/Namibia.

"We will still have to talk on other outstanding matters, but I do not see anything which could not be speedily resolved," he told the correspondents.

Replying to a question, Mr Botha said South Africa thought it was up to the United States to secure agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

He said South Africa envisaged another meeting with Mozambican officials to follow up talks they held in December.

A US delegation began talks in Luan-da on Wednesday but the official Angolan news agency Angop indicated that Angola would refuse to discuss the Cuban troops.

Mr Botha said he had not raised the issue in his talks with the Angolans.

He said the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola — which he put at 30 000 against Western estimates of around 18 000 — militated against the proposed elections in SWA/Namibia — Sapa-Reuter

PEKING — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday China would provide arms, ammunition and humanitarian aid for his guerillas.

Speaking in Peking after four days of talks with Chinese officials, including the Chinese premier, Zhao Ziyang, Mr Nujoma said China had given unspecified material assistance to Swapo in the past and "has pledged to continue to do so now".

He told reporters that future aid would "certainly be in the form of arms and ammunition, of all kinds, as well as humanitarian aid, such as medicines, clothing, shoes and foodstuffs".

Mr Nujoma would not say what categories of arms his Swapo forces would get from China.

African diplomats in Peking said Mr Nujoma's comment was apparently the first confirmation that China had agreed to supply arms to Swapo, which in the past has received most of its weaponry from the Soviet bloc. — Sapa

# Angola and SA discuss Namibia buffer zone

LISBON — Angola and South Africa are close to a basic understanding on the creation of a demilitarised zone on either side of the Namibia border senior African diplomats said yesterday.

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They were commenting on reports by a Portuguese news agency suggesting the two countries had agreed to a temporary ceasefire and the establishment of a buffer zone in southern Angola.

Guerillas are based mainly in Marxist-ruled Angola which has 18 000 Cuban troops in the country.

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A ceasefire is a possibility, but this would not be the first time that agreement on one had been reached and it would not necessarily mean that it would be enforced," one diplomat said.

South Africa's Foreign Min-

ister, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town he had sent a special envoy to the Cape Verde islands to arrange talks with Angolan officials aimed at achieving "a situation of peace" on the border between Namibia and Angola.

He told foreign correspondents he was awaiting the return of the envoy, former ambassador to the UN Mr Riaan Eksteen, before the time and level of another meeting could be decided.

The Foreign Minister led his country's delegation to the first ministerial talks with Angola in the west African islands on December 7.

Mr Botha said agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola would be enough to overcome obstacles to a peace settlement in Namibia.

"We will still have to talk on other outstanding matters, but I do not see anything which could not be speedily resolved," he said.

Replying to a question, Mr Botha said South Africa thought it was up to the US to secure agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

"The withdrawal of the Cubans, we believe, is the task of the Americans. They are working on that," he said.

An American delegation began talks in Luanda but the official Angolan news agency, Angop, indicated Angola would refuse to discuss the Cuban troops.

Mr Botha said he had not raised the issue in his talks with the Angolans and was hesitant to do so.

He said the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola — which he put at 30 000, against Western estimates of 18 000 — militated against the proposed elections in Namibia. There could be no solution in the former German colony unless this "source of fear" was removed, Mr Botha said — Reuter.

## The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Members of the United States Congress will replace the bedspread that South African security policemen seized from Mrs Winnie Mandela recently.

The new bedspread will be presented to the wife of the African National Congress leader as a symbol of congressional concern over civil rights abuses in South Africa.

Senator Paul Tsongas, the Liberal Democrat who takes a keen interest in Southern African affairs and who is an outspoken critic of the South African Government's actions, and a group of his congressional supporters have already acquired a

## US Confronts Winnie

bedspread of traditional African design.

The bedspread will be played for public signing members of Congress on Thursday and it is expected scores will put their names on it.

In a letter to his colleagues this week Senator Tsongas said that bannings, ostentations and harassment were standard for black political opponents.

## Jurisdiction dispute on sea death

### Own Correspondent

BONN — There is confusion in West German legal circles over who should claim jurisdiction in the killing on the high seas of yachtsman Hans Nagel.

The case could be handled either by the public prosecutor of Itzehoe, where Mr Nagel lived or that of Borken — where Mr Clemens Ebber, owner of the yacht, lived before emigrating to Australia.

Mr Nagel was taking the Pan Tau from its Dutch mooring to Australia for Mr Ebber when he was killed by two British girls during a fight they said he started during a night watch.

Mr Ebber was a member of the Borken Yacht Club most of whose members usually keep their vessels moored at a Dutch port.

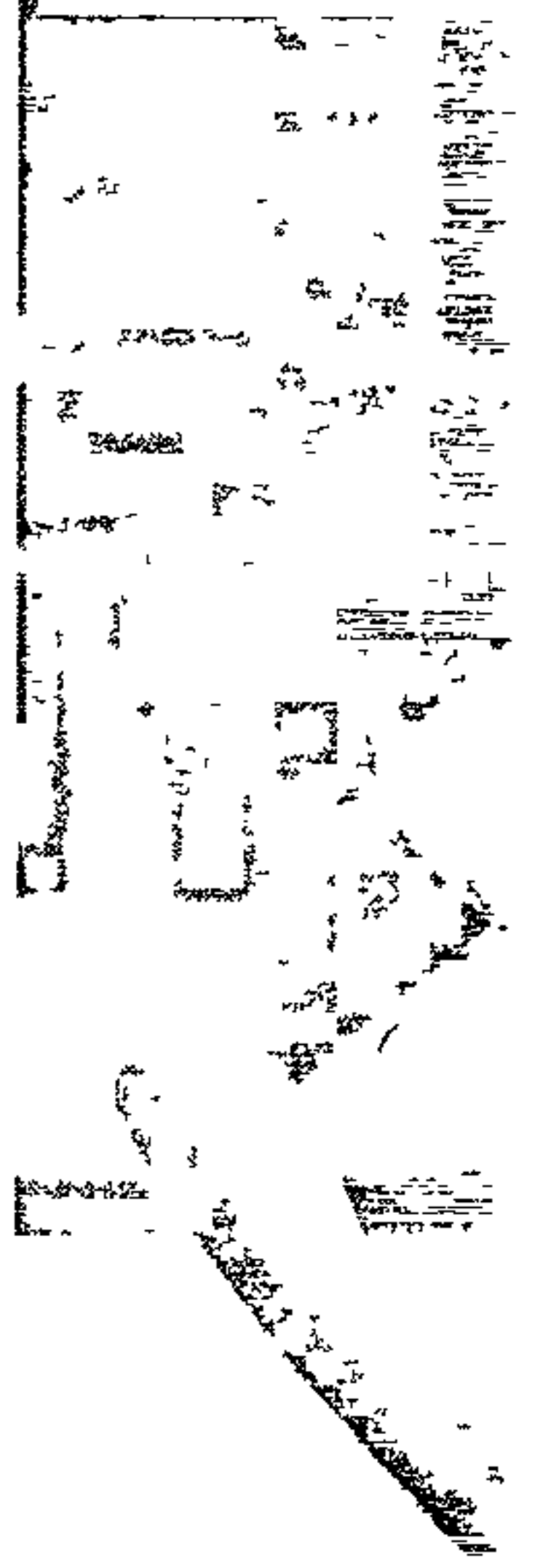
The public prosecutor for Borken is considering claiming jurisdiction on the grounds that this community was the home of the Pan Tau's owner.

If he does not, Itzehoe's public prosecutor, Mr Rolf Schamerowski, will ask the Federal Court to assign jurisdiction to him.

Mr Schamerowski says the case is complicated by the fact that the killing happened on the high seas, that there is no body and there are no witnesses. But he will claim jurisdiction if nobody else does, as Mr Nagel lived in his town.

The director of public prosecutions in London has said the British do not consider themselves to have jurisdiction.

Angie Layne shows off since the days they were worn with long



## Nazi war criminal 'broke'

LA PAZ — Wanted Nazi war criminal Klaus

Altmann had sold his memoirs to a

## 6 Students go hungry



Official (221)  
admits. 12004  
It was 29/1/83  
irregular

WINDHOEK. — A senior member of the Owambo Administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, yesterday told a hearing into Government irregularities that materials belonging to the Department of Public Works had been used to build a house for him, and a church at which he was the minister.

Mr Kalangula, chairman of the administration's executive committee, also admitted that giving the Finnish mission hospital materials and money from the Owambo executive committee at Onajukwe was "irregular" but a "necessity".

The money was needed to help buy medicines for a malaria epidemic.

Mr Kalangula estimated the cost of the materials for the hospital to be R85 000 and the cost of labour was estimated at R30 000.

Mr Kalangula also admitted receiving materials valued at R2 000 for his house at Ondangua, but "I never suspected anything to be irregular", he said.

He had been told by the then Secretary for the Owambo Administration, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, that the Administrator-General of that time, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, had allocated money for housing for chiefs and politicians in the operational area.

Mr Justice Thrion, chairman of the commission, read an earlier allegation that Mr Kalangula had "exerted pressure" to obtain the materials.

Mr Kalangula denied the allegation — Sapa.

(22) 20th 29/1/83

# Next round of Angolan peace talks a step closer

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE South African envoy Mr Riaan Eksteen sent to the Cape Verde Islands to negotiate a time and a place for a second round of peace talks with Angolan delegates has returned.

The Cape Verde Islands site of the first publicly acknowledged direct talks between South Africa and Angola last December, is still tipped as the most likely venue for the second round.

But the talks are unlikely to take place before the second week in February.

The expectation however is that they will take place before the end of next month, although it was not clear yesterday whether they would be at ministerial or lower level.

Mr Eksteen was seen in

Cape Town yesterday. On Thursday the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr P. W. Botha confirmed he had been sent to the Cape Verde Islands.

A key development since news broke on Tuesday of negotiations to clinch a ceasefire along the SWA-Angola border has been a statement by the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma from Peking.

Mr Nujoma said China had agreed to provide arms, ammunition and humanitarian aid to his Swapo fighters.

The anticipated ceasefire along the SWA-Angola border reportedly involves a 200km pull-back on the Angolan side of the frontier by both Angolan soldiers and Swapo fighters.

The question posed by Mr Nujoma's statement yesterday was whether Chinese military support would encourage him to resist a deal between Angola and South Africa.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman declined to comment yesterday, but diplomats tended to downplay the importance of the Chinese aid to Swapo.

Meanwhile Angola yesterday denied it had reached any agreement with South Africa in talks last month on SWA, but said the two countries' first direct talks had been "promising and encouraging", reports Sapa.

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted a senior official as saying the discussions had been mainly on the issue of SWA independence and the situation in southern Angola.

ANY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question entered (in the order in which it has answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Date

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

## NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

## WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

MAJOR developments in the search for peace in Namibia emerged this week, but hopes for a two-month ceasefire starting on Tuesday are premature

This week South Africa announced it was sending a special envoy to the Cape Verde Islands to arrange a second round of talks between South African and Angolan Government representatives

And the Angolan Government publicly acknowledged for the first time that it had met the South Africans in the Cape Verde Islands on December 8 last year

Angola's Ambassador to Paris, Mr Franca van Dunem, said the talks had been "promising and encouraging" but that no agreement had been reached

Both sides had tabled proposals South Africa had apparently suggested a two-month ceasefire beginning February 1 — while Angola had suggested the creation of a 50 km demilitarized zone on either side of the border

South Africa had also proposed the withdrawal of Angola's Soviet bloc allies (mainly Cubans, East Germans and Russians) to behind the 14th parallel, or about 200 km behind the border

The man tipped to head the next South African delegation, if new talks are arranged, is the new Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis

In another development this week, UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar met the South African Ambassador to the US and former Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, to give South Africa a chance to "state its case"

The UN Secretary-General leaves today on an African tour which will take him to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

At a Press conference he said he had already held discussion with the Western Five contact group on Namibia

He shared the view that "if we don't put an end to the problems in the southern part of Africa, we might have a second Middle-Eastern problem with all the terrible consequences for international peace and security"

□ By PETER MANN □  
Political Correspondent

Western diplomats said Dr de Cuellar would convey the South African view to the frontline states

And the rebel Angolan movement Unita, led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, which is fighting the Angolan Government, many believe with help from the South Africans, is manoeuvring desperately to prevent itself being shunted out of existence by a possible South African-Angolan settlement

Its chief representative in Europe, Mr Fernando Wilson dos Santos, has warned that Unita will sabotage any ceasefire negotiations unless they are brought in as full partners in the talks.

And there is yet another row brewing in South Africa's international relations — especially those with the US

This is a statement by the US State Department billed as a "highly considered expression of US policy" which says that South Africa is the principal backer of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, which is attempting to sabotage and undermine the Government of President Samora Machel

The statement is bound to lead to icy US-SA relations and a major row in Parliament It gives official US sanction to what South Africa's neighbours have been alleging for some time

It is a view being backed by Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the Africa Sub-Committee in the US Congress, who has recently returned from a two-week African visit

During his stay he attended the African-

American Institute congress in Harare Mr Wolpe, a Democrat, now plans to ask President Reagan's Republican administration to end the policy of constructive engagement with South Africa

Mr Wolpe said the administration was "encouraging and abetting South African aggression" in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho

He wants the US to set time limits on the Namibian negotiations and says the new constitutional proposals are "a terrible hoax"

# Namibia hope

A week of major developments... but no ceasefire yet

30/1/83  
221  
S. Tribune

# Hurley defends bishops' report at meeting of 1 000

221 31/2/83



Archbishop Hurley... a pause during yesterday's meeting

In the eyes of most Namibians living in the operational area, the South African Security Forces are a hostile army of occupation and Swapo is considered the liberating army, the Archbishop of Windhoek told Catholics in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a meeting on the involvement of the Catholic Church in Namibia, Archbishop Bonifatius Haushiku said "There is a real war in Namibia at this moment. We cannot allow this war to go on indefinitely. It is not only the soldiers who are being killed, maimed and injured — it is also the ordinary people who suffer in the same way.

"The majority of Namibians want the war to stop. They are tired of the war and of suffering," he said. Archbishop Haushiku said he had visited 41 missions and church outstations, where residents had given him consistent information on conditions.

The meeting was arranged by the Johannesburg Catholic Cathedral Justice and Peace Group. It was attended by about 1 000 people and feelings ran high at times, with frequent applause for statements made by the speakers. Minority right-wing hecklers tried to disrupt proceedings, but failed.

The president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, defended the conference's criticism of the South African

By Carina le Grange

Security Forces as set out in its recently banned report on Namibia.

"The six bishops who toured Namibia in September 1981 also found Swapo is seen as the national liberation army by the local population, who believe Swapo will win any election hands down. All the observations we made have been corroborated by independent sources," he said.

"In any war there are atrocities committed by both sides, but the atrocities committed by the Security Forces shocked us," Archbishop Hurley said. He told of a massacre of a family, of which he was provided evidence, and referred to the death in detention last November of two men while under the control of an SADF unit, Koevoet.

Examiners' Initials		

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f WARNING

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
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# Church leaders support Swapo 'with majority'

ARGUS 31/1/83

221

**Argus Correspondent**  
PRETORIA — Leaders of the Catholic Church in Southern Africa have voiced their support for Swapo, condemning alleged atrocities of the security forces in SWA/Namibia

Archbishop Bonifacius Haushiku of SWA/Namibia and Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC), addressed about 800 people on The Truth About Namibia in Johannesburg yesterday

## Support

Archbishop Hurley said "We could be backing a dangerous horse" as Swapo had not stated clearly its constitutional aims, but the "majority of people support Swapo"

"And the alternative to majority government is a dictatorship," he said

He said the majority of the population "very clearly wants a ceasefire, the withdrawal of South African troops, and United Nations supervised elections" in the territory

Describing life in SWA/Namibia, Archbishop Haushiku said "The war is killing people psychologically"

## Fear

"They live in fear and tension. There is bloodshed going on, many are killed in gunfire, in landmines. People are injured or disabled, they are detained and beaten," he said

Archbishop Hurley was repeatedly questioned on the "Marxist side" of Swapo during the some-

times heated debate at the three-hour gathering

He said the people of SWA/Namibia felt the Christian element in Swapo would tend to offset the Marxist side

"One can only hope that, if and when they (Swapo) take over, the country will be run in a Christian way," he said

## Civil war

Archbishop Haushiku said "This has become a civil war, with brother shooting brother. We cannot allow this to go on"

He said the church was often asked for help "We must rather pray for peace than prepare for war," he said

Archbishop Hurley said Archbishop Haushiku's account of atrocities and problems in SWA/Namibia was "borne home to the six bishops who toured Namibia in 1981"

"In a war there are always atrocities on both sides," he said "The big question is, who is keeping the war going?"

## "Crushed"

Archbishop Hurley gave a summarised history of the territory, and said of the resignation of DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and the Ministers' Council "Namibia is governed once again without the mirage of an independent constitution"

He said when a people was "crushed, denied its rights, that people in the end reacts"

"The greater blame lies with the organisation that creates the situation that forces this reaction"

"The majority of people in Namibia trust Swapo," he said "Swapo would win an election hands down"

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# Fragmentation is 'one of the major problems facing SWA'

By KOOS COETZEE

**WINDHOEK** — The recent "depolitisation" of South West Africa was to the benefit of the country's people as political parties could now freely negotiate, the outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said in Windhoek yesterday.

His successor, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, will take over from today.

Mr Hough said there was vast political fragmentation in SWA and unless something was done about it the problem would grow worse.

In the two years he had been Administrator-General he had several discussions with each political party in the territory and when differences between parties were analysed there was no reason why bridges could not be built between parties, Mr Hough said.

He hoped the internal parties would make use of this challenge.

Mr Hough said South Africa was working daily for a settlement in SWA.

One had to be realistic, however. The withdrawal of the Cubans was still an issue and he was not sure whether the United States could solve it, Mr Hough said.

He would only make a decision about his future in public life in a few months' time, he said.

He had mixed feelings about leaving SWA as he had become rooted in the country, Mr Hough said.

SWA would now have a "restful situation" which would enable "the people to grasp their challenge", Mr Hough said at a Press conference.

Asked if this meant South Africa had shelved plans for an internally acceptable settlement in the territory, Mr Hough replied "It should be realised South Africa is working for a settlement every day".

Cla... 1/2/83

## Namibian admission to lack (221) of skills

WINDHOEK. — The chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said yesterday that the absence of Government skills in his administration's legislative council prevented the exercise of normal parliamentary controls over Government expenditure.

A select committee on public accounts existed in name only and its members did not know how to make it function, he told the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into alleged misappropriation of State funds in Namibia.

"Since we have moved into this new (Government) dispensation, many of our people (in Government) do not know what is required of them," Mr Kalangula said.

"Our people have not yet reached the stage where they have acquired the necessary knowledge."

The lack of Government knowhow among public representatives of the Ovambo people had made the administration entirely reliant decisions taken by Government officials.

"We had full trust in the officials and thought they were acting at all times in the interests of the Ovambo administration," Mr Kalangula said.

His legal representative, Mr H Goosen, submitted in argument that the basic problem on administration in Ovambo was the lack of Government skills.

# Tranquil Namibia is hope — Hough

221

Star

1/2/83

By Peter Honey

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The dissolution of Namibia's central Government, it was hoped, would lead to an era of political restfulness and consolidation, the former Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said on his official departure from Windhoek yesterday

The "depoliticisation" of the central government structure earlier this month was meant to be only a temporary phase, he said

"It is hoped that the internal parties, and the people generally, will be able to go ahead more restfully and subordinate their small political differences to a greater political ideal," Mr Hough said

It was important to remember that South Africa was working towards an internationally acceptable solution to the independence problem

"But one must also be realistic. The Cuban issue is the great question these days

"That initiative is in the hands of America and we don't know how soon they will be able to succeed (in effecting withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola)," Mr Hough said

South Africa repeatedly has associated itself with the American policy of linking Cuban withdrawal from Angola with a Namibian settlement and has stated that it will agree to an international Namibian settlement only if the Cubans first leave Angola

Mr Hough said the "considerable" political fragmentation in Namibia was probably the greatest single problem in the territory

"I am afraid that if nothing is done about this problem it will become greater, not smaller," he said

The territory's people should make it their immediate aim to settle their differences and work towards settling the broader issues

Mr Hough and his wife flew to Pretoria after a military parade at Windhoek's Eros Airport

He said before leaving that he wanted to consolidate his family and business matters in the next two months before deciding on his political and administrative future in South Africa

Mr Hough's successor, Dr Willie van Niekerk, was expected officially to take over today at a military parade on his arrival at Eros Airport



22

# Namibia leader told to be tolerant

**WINDHOEK** — The leader of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), Mr Moses Katjuongua, yesterday called on the new Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, to accept the "inevitability" of independence in an "enlightened" manner.

Dr Van Niekerk arrives in Windhoek today to become the fourth administrator-general of Namibia

The outgoing Administrator-General Mr Dame Hough left Windhoek yesterday

The Swanu leader sent an open letter to Dr Van Niekerk expressing the hope that he would be the last administrator-general before independence

According to United Nations Resolution 435 for internationally supervised elections in Namibia, the administrator-general plays a clearly defined role in the independence process of the territory.

"It is the fervent hope of our people that you will not simply become a symbol of autocratic Broederbond supervision and control, or a mere bureaucratic mandarin who is here to stall meaningful progress

"We hope you will act as an enlightened gentleman who sees the need for and inevitability of change and Namibian independence," Mr Katjuongua said

The present political situation in the territory was in a state of "flux, uncertainty and hope"

Mr Katjuongua said the people were tired of a "fruitless and depressing continued colonial status

"They will accept nothing short of their right to govern themselves and have their country become independent now

"We refuse to be ruled against our will and to see our country used as a pawn in power politics that have nothing to do with the aspirations of our people

"We cannot accept or tolerate any ideology or practice based on manipulation and continued white privilege," the letter said

As the "South African man on the spot" the administrator-general had unlimited opportunities to inform and advise the South African Government, Mr Katjuongua said — Sapa

# SWA's new boss assumes his post

By KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — Dr Wilhe van Niekerk assumed duty as the new Administrator-General of South West Africa yesterday

At a Press conference shortly after his arrival in Windhoek, Dr Van Niekerk said the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the territory was still on the cards, though various questions still had to be discussed

At this stage there was no clarity on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola, though this was "absolutely indispensable" to a solution of the problems of SWA

Dr Van Niekerk said his priorities for SWA would be

- The maintenance and development of an efficient and dynamic government service
- The drawing up and implementation of short-term, medium-term and long-term socio-economic development programmes
- Regular contact with political leaders in the territory
- The assessment of the effect of international developments on the future of SWA.

Dr Van Niekerk said it was the policy of the South African Government that the civil service of SWA should be self-sufficient, and he would continue developing the service

He intended to liaise with the ethnic authorities of the different population groups, and he looked forward to engaging political leaders in penetrating talks.

He said the "common enemy" — Swapo terrorists — continued their campaign of terror

It was still the aim that the people of SWA would decide on their own form of government, but an election was dependent on international negotiations and whether the people of SWA wanted an election

# Planned SWA ceasefire date comes and goes

(221) ROM

2/2/83

LISBON — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has strongly criticised South Africa on the eve of what South Africa had proposed as a ceasefire between the two countries, Western diplomats said yesterday

He was speaking in Luanda at a banquet in honour of Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, who left Angola yesterday after talks with the Angolan Government on independence for South West Africa

Also at the talks were representatives of Swapo and South Africa's banned African National Congress. No details of the talks were released

There has been no sign so far of a long-awaited ceasefire coming into force along the SWA border. South Africa had suggested February 1 as a temporary ceasefire date at talks with Angola on the Cape Verdean island of Sal last December

The diplomats said it was highly unlikely the ceasefire proposed at the Cape Verde talks, the first direct meeting between South Africa and Angola, would come into force before a further meeting had been held

Both South African and Angolan envoys went to Ila do Sal last week for separate meetings with the Cape Verdean Foreign Minister, Mr Silvino da Luz, apparently to try to arrange another meeting

The diplomats said they did not attach particular importance to President Dos Santos' criticism of South Africa and described his speech as routine

The Angolan ambassador to Portugal, Mr Fernando Van-dunem, said last week his government thought the talks had been very positive

and could lead to an agreement

According to a dispatch carried by the Angolan National News Agency, Angop, Mr Perez De Cuellar said before leaving Angola he had also discussed with President Dos Santos possible UN aid in resolving Angola's economic and political troubles.

Referring to demands from South Africa and the United States that the estimated 30 000 Cuban troops presently stationed in Angola be withdrawn along with a South African pullout of SWA, Mr Perez De Cuellar reportedly insisted on a separation of the two issues

"The presence of Cuban forces (in Angola) is a problem between Angola and Cuba that must never be considered a pre-condition towards the solution of the Namibian question," he was quoted as saying

Mr Perez de Cuellar added that the United Nations had special interest in seeking resolution of conflicts in Southern Africa, stating the region "is a zone of high tension which must be acted upon quickly so as not to be converted into an area of permanent turmoil, such as the Middle East"

Mr Perez de Cuellar, currently on a seven-nation African tour, noted that his subsequent visits to Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania — all members of the region's frontline states — were aimed at speeding up the stalled independence process for SWA

The Secretary-General will also visit Kenya and Uganda during his 17-day trip. The tour, his first to the continent since taking office last year, is scheduled to end on February 16 — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

# Chemist used State stocks

WINDHOEK. — A State control chemist with the Owambo Administration, Mr J C Herbst, told the Thurion Commission yesterday how he had opened his own business at the hospital in Oshakati using government stocks

He told the commission, which is investigating irregularities and allegations of corruption against governmental institutions in SWA that he had begun working as a chemist in Owambo in 1976

The business was known as Oshakati Aptekers and was started last February.

Mr Herbst said he had obtained verbal, but not written, approval from the Acting Secretary of the Owambo Administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, to go ahead with his venture. The aim was to use State stocks and then repay the State with the cost price of private prescriptions he dispensed

Mr Herbst said he had private patients and those who belonged to medical schemes. There were also those "only one or two" poor people whom he exempted from payment.

The scheme had not yet had the approval of the Executive Committee of the Owambo Administration, Mr Herbst told the hearing.

The revenue from the business had been banked in a savings account opened at a post office in Pretoria

"Why didn't you open it at the post office in Oshakati?" asked Mr Justice Thurion

Mr Herbst said the queue was too long there

The judge said he was puzzled that some of the cheques for large amounts — one of more than R1 000 — were not deposited for more than two months while Mr Herbst waited to open his account

— Sapa

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# Court told of beatings and electric shock

2/2/83 (221) RDM

**WINDHOEK** — After police had beaten up Mr Napeheri Nderura, a Herero cattle farmer from Kaokoland, they applied electric shock to his ears until he lost consciousness, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Nderura was giving evidence in an application brought by a Herero woman, Mrs Uaringa Kakuva, and a Herero man, Mr Wilpad Kakuva, which seeks a declaration that Mrs Kakuva's husband may be presumed dead.

Mr Johannes Kakuva allegedly vanished without trace after being detained by police on August 4, 1980, according to a submission by counsel for the applicants, Mr Bryan O'Linn.

Mr O'Linn said at the opening of proceedings yesterday that the respondents alleged Mr Kakuva had been recruited by police to spy against Swapo and had been taken into the bush where he had been left.

He had not been heard of since. But evidence would be led that Mr Kakuva was arrested with others and had been "assaulted and maltreated", Mr O'Linn said.

On inquiry after the arrest, members of the Herero Legislative Assembly, among others, had been told by police that Mr Kakuva was being held but all requests to interview him had been refused.

Mr Nderura said in evidence yesterday that on about August 4, 1980 he was arrested with about 24 others at Okakarara and taken to Opuwa in northern South West Africa.

Among the detainees brought to Opuwa police station was Mr Kakuva. On arrival they were blindfolded and

locked up for the night.

The next day police came to fetch Mr Nderura and tied his hands behind his back and tied his feet.

They then pushed him to the floor where he lay on his front.

"They kept on asking me whether I had given food to terrorists, but I could not reply because the beating did not let up," Mr Nderura said.

He said police later administered electric shocks behind his ears until he passed out.

When he regained consciousness he was lying outside, but he could hear Mr Kakuva screaming inside and the thuds of strokes.

"He screamed and called to his father," Mr Nderura said.

After some time he felt a body being placed on top of him.

"I lifted the blindfold and recognised Mr Kakuva. I could not feel whether he was breathing," Mr Nderura said.

Mr Nderura said police butted him with a rifle when they found he had shifted the blindfold.

Water was poured over Mr Kakuva, who was lying with his chest on Mr Nderura, but Mr Kakuva did not show any reaction.

He was later taken away and had not seen Mr Kakuva since.

The detainees had not been given food or water for two days and several who had been taken away for questioning returned in a weak state and showed signs of having been assaulted, Mr Nderura said.

The respondents in the case are the Administrator-General and the Minister of Police. The hearing continues today — Sapa

## Paddock interview is banned

By **JOUBERT MALHERBE**  
THE Publications Appeal Board has banned a pamphlet containing an interview with conscientious objector Billy Paddock, who was jailed for a year last October.

Confirming the decision by a publications committee that the interview was undesirable, the board said it created distrust in South Africa's war effort in South West Africa.

The board said the pamphlet went further than the publication of a political idea in favour of political conscientious objection against military service, adding it "sides with the enemy".

The court martial sentenced Paddock to a year's civilian jail after which he would be discharged from the South African Defence Force "with ignominy".

Paddock said at his trial South Africa was involved in an unjust war in SWA and his conscience did not allow him

## 7 subpoenaed in Mayson trial

By **ANTON HARBER**  
BANNED lawyer Mrs Priscilla Jana and a prominent member of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), Dr Max Coleman, have been subpoenaed to give State evidence at the high treason trial of Mr Cedric Mayson which begins on Monday.

Five others, the former Nusas President, Mr Auret van Heerden, his banned brother Mr Clive van Heerden, Dr Coleman's banned son, Keith, trade unionist, Mr Jabu Ngwenya and religious leader the Reverend Frank Chikane, have been listed as State witnesses.

The latter five were all detained at the same time as Mr Mayson, who has been in custody for 15 months.

Mr Mayson originally appeared in court seven months ago with five others. Of those, Barbara Hogan is presently serving a 10-year sentence for treason, Mr Alan Fine was recently acquitted and charges against the other

of speeches by ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and giving these to Mr Auret van Heerden, the Rev Beyers Naude and Mr Jakes Silebe.

● Distributing a large quantity of ANC literature received through an official of the Swedish Embassy in Pretoria between 1977 and 1981,

● Holding intensive talks with ANC military commander Mr Thabo Mbeki.

Mr Mayson allegedly agreed to investigate the possibility of involving youth and students in ANC activities, to propagate the boycott of Government-created institutions, to advise people to refuse to undergo military training, to determine targets for reconnaissance and sabotage and to examine the possibility of storing weapons in churches.

The trial, which is expected to last between one and two months, will take place in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The Mail's London Bureau

What a difference  
Datsun Pulsar my  
friend. A joy. High  
kilometres. Low  
And we're continuing  
the Datsun Pulsar. My  
friend all the time. Just  
our improvements and



Friendly

That's what we offer you. There's the 4-speed. The highly 5-speed for our more. And of course, our remodel for relaxed in-take it easy in heavy,



Friendly

We've done away static-creating vinyls

2/2/83 (22) ~~22~~ RDM  
**Two ex-soldiers on murder charge**

WINDHOEK — Two former national servicemen appeared briefly in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on charges of murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances

No evidence was led and the accused, Sergeant Theunis Kruger, 27, and Corporal David van den Heever, 27, were not asked to plead. The court adjourned until today — Sapa

# SWA war splits Church in two

Religion Reporter BRIAN STUART looks at the problems facing the clergy in the conflict zone of SWA/Namibia.

LUTHERAN, Anglican, Methodist and Catholic churches, all active in the conflict zone of SWA/Namibia, are faced with the fact that they have members on both sides of the armed struggle

Some white South African Christians appear to be shocked at the attitude of these churches to the SWA/Namibian conflict

The latest of these statements comes from the SA Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), interpreted as support for Swapo

## Come to grips

But if one listens to what these churches have been saying, it is clear they are attempting to come to grips with an internal situation within their own membership

The blacks "on the other side" are frequently communicant church members, the sons of communicant members "on this side"

At the same time, the churches are involved in ministering — at this stage, very inadequately — to thousands of Angolan refugees in the area

This prompted a visit to the area last November by Dr Khoza Mgojo, head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and the Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the Cape District of the Methodist Church, which includes SWA/Namibia

They met religious and civil leaders and the Christian Council of Namibia

## Resolution 435

The CCN has accepted Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council aimed at early independence through free and fair elections under UN supervision and control, calling on South Africa to help implement the resolution, and declaring null and void unilateral measures taken by "the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process"

Dr Mgojo said he was impressed by the considerable consensus among church leaders in regard to the conflict

"The CCN's concern for Namibia in a situation of suffering and death resulting from war goes beyond denomina-

tions and confessions towards peace and reconciliation for all the peoples of Namibia," said Dr Mgojo

The Methodist Church has condemned detention without trial by the South African authorities in SWA/Namibia. So have the other churches involved in the situation

The churches, through their formal synods and conferences, have taken decisions supporting conscientious objectors

At the Methodist Conference last October, reference was made to "people who are not pacifists but find the conflict in Namibia unjust because of their Christian faith"

At its Provincial Synod in November, the Anglican Church approved by 165 votes to six a resolution stating "Synod is conscious of the present state of war in Namibia, with the grave rise in violence and with the possibility of a civil war, and that an increasing number of men will be compelled by law to serve in the SADF, many of whom will face grave crises of conscience about this"

## "Unjust"

The Anglican Synod held that "the SADF has become a protector of the unjust structures which have to be maintained by force"

During the debate, a delegate said "The child who is fighting on the other side in Namibia is my child. They are fighting for freedom"

Conflict in SWA/Namibia will feature prominently in a study to be undertaken by an Anglican commission on the concept of a "just war". Already the Anglican Church has seen the SADF in SWA/Namibia as "an occupying force"

The Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia will not allow SADF chaplains to minister in his churches, while some Anglican congregations do not want men in uniform at their services

At the SA Catholic Bishops Conference, Archbishop Bonifacius Haushiku, Catholic Archbishop of SWA/Namibia, said "This has become a civil war, with brother

shooting brother. We cannot allow this to go on"

Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, president of SACBC, said the majority of the population clearly wanted a ceasefire, the withdrawal of SADF troops and a UN-supervised general election

"The alternative to majority government (in SWA/Namibia) is a dictatorship," he said

Many people appear to see these and similar church statements as outright support for Swapo

## "Dangerous"

Archbishop Hurley said that "we could be backing a dangerous horse" because Swapo had not clearly stated its constitutional aims. But, he added, "the majority of people support Swapo"

This is a key to the problems faced by the churches in SWA/Namibia, and particular in the north

Their own members are divided by pro- and anti-Swapo sentiment. Their own members are fighting on both "sides"

Making the situation even more difficult is the fact that the Kunene River is not a clear dividing line — members of the same family live on opposite sides

## Confused

How confused the lines are is indicated by recent history. When the South African Government evicted the late Bishop George Winter, then Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia, he was able to hold a giant service in Angola, on the other side of the Kunene. People from "both sides" attended

Clearly there are no absolutes in a situation like this — except the absolute of death and suffering as long as the military clashes continue

It is in this situation that the churches must minister. And in SWA/Namibia, their congregations are predominantly and in many cases exclusively, black

This is Africa, where Third World conditions are exacerbated by inevitable partisanship on one side or the other in conflict

ARGVS  
2/2/83

221

# Missing man screamed — witness

CAPE TOWN  
2/2/83  
221

From KOOS COETZEE  
WINDHOEK. — A former  
Kaokoland detainee told  
the Supreme Court here  
yesterday that another  
detainee, who disap-  
peared mysteriously at  
the end of 1980 had been  
thrown on top of him and  
had shown no signs of  
breathing

Mr Napeheri Nderura  
was giving evidence about  
Mr Johannes V Kakuva,  
who disappeared after  
being detained by secur-  
ity police on August 4,  
1980

## 'Blindfolded'

Mr Kakuva's wife, Mrs  
Urianga Kakuva, and his  
brother, Mr Wilpard Ka-  
kuva, have made an appli-  
cation for an order of  
presumption of Mr Kaku-  
va's death

Mr Nderura, who was  
also detained on August  
4, 1980, told Mr Justice  
Mouton that he had been  
blindfolded by the secur-  
ity police

Lying on his stomach  
with his hands and feet  
tied, he had been asked  
whether he had given  
food to Swapo. He had  
been assaulted

He had passed out  
when he was given shocks  
and when he recovered  
he had felt grass and  
ground around him

At that stage he had  
heard Mr Kakuva's  
screams as well as hitting

sounds. The beating had  
continued until Mr Kaku-  
va's voice grew still

He had felt an object  
falling on him and had  
lifted his blindfold and  
seen Mr Kakuva lying on  
top of him. Mr Kakuva  
had shown no reaction  
and he had not been able  
to feel Mr Kakuva  
breathe. When water was  
thrown on them, Mr Ka-  
kuva had not reacted

He had then been taken  
away from the scene and  
had never seen Mr Ka-  
kuva again

Earlier, in a sworn  
statement, Lieutenant P D  
King in charge of the  
anti-insurgent unit of the  
security police in Kaoko-  
land in 1980, denied all  
allegations of assault

## 'Co-operate'

Lieutenant King said  
Mr Kakuva had told him  
he had been in contact  
with a Swapo guerilla  
leader in Kaokoland. He  
had asked Mr Kakuva to  
co-operate with the secur-  
ity police and on August 6  
Mr Kakuva had declared  
himself willing

Mr Kakuva had been  
dropped at a certain  
place and they had  
agreed to meet again at a  
certain place

Mr Kakuva had not  
turned up and police had  
never seen him again

The hearing was ad-  
journed

221

# Namibia's peace priority for UN chief

LUSAKA — The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday he hoped the results of his current African tour would lead to a speeding up of the Namibian independence process.

He told a news conference on arrival in Lusaka for a two-day visit that he was dissatisfied with the pace of negotiations.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, who arrived from Angola on the second leg of a tour that will take him to seven African countries, will have talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda

Before leaving Angola, Mr Perez de Cuellar said Southern Africa was "an area of high tension in which we have to act quickly so that it does not turn into an area of permanent high tension like, for example, the Middle East," the official

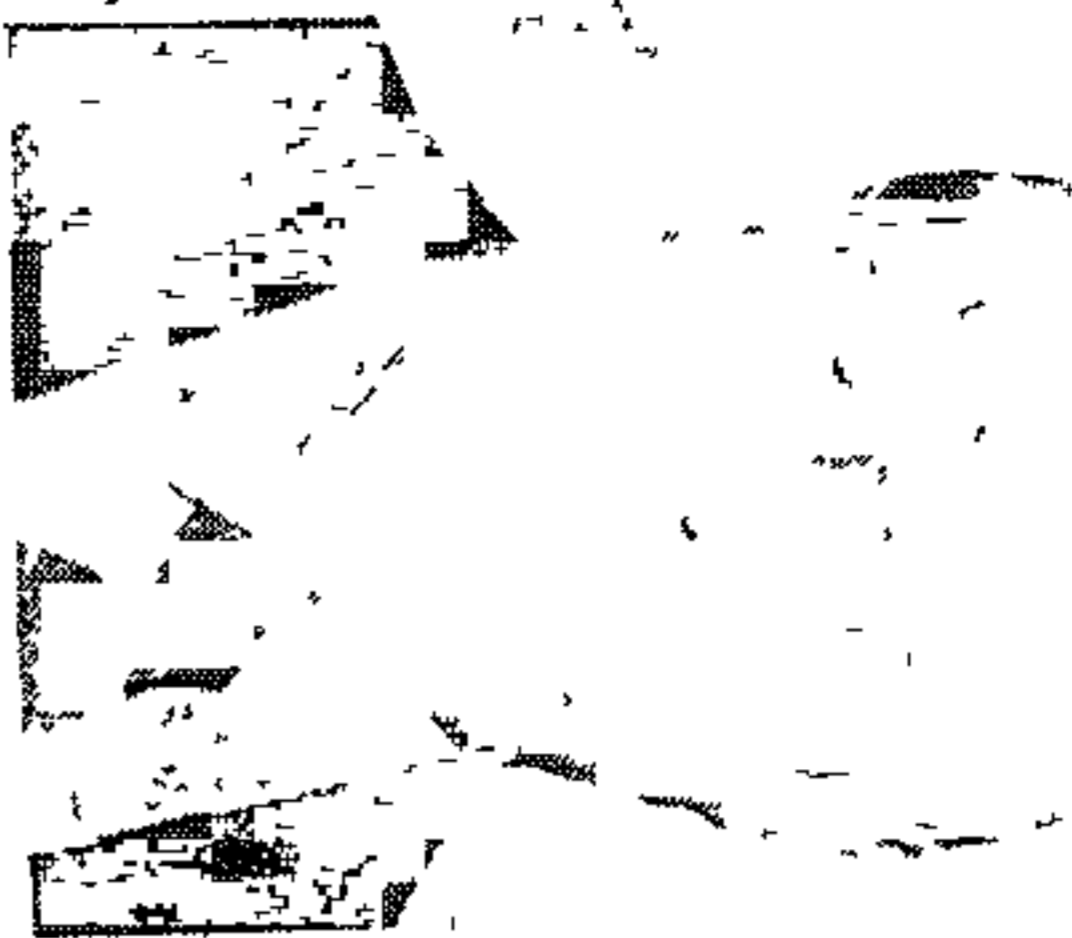
Angolan news agency Angop reported

He told reporters the issue of Cuban troops should not be linked to Namibia's independence.

At a dinner given in his honour in Luanda, Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos criticised Western nations for urging his government to withdraw the Cubans without forcing Pretoria to withdraw its forces from part of southern Angola, Angop said

But he said its readiness to collaborate in peace talks did not mean it was trying to sabotage the South West Africa People's Organisation, which is fighting South African troops for the independence of Namibia, Angop said

President Dos Santos added that Angola would not seek peace at any price, but would remain faithful to its political principles — Reuter.



Mr Perez de Cuellar



President dos Santos

3/2/83 D. Dispatch (221)

# Military evidence to be heard in camera

WINDHOEK — The judge-president designate of SWA, Mr Justice Hans Berker, yesterday ordered that military evidence be heard behind closed doors in the trial of two former SA Defence Force members charged with murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Mr Theunis Erasmus Kruger, 29, and Mr David van den Heever, 27, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The attorney general of SWA Mr Don Brunette, submitted to the court that some of the state's evidence concerning actions by certain units of the defence force was "extremely delicate".

Other aspects of evidence were regarded as "top secret" and in ordinary circumstances witnesses would be li-

able to prosecution if they disclosed that information.

Section 153 of the Criminal Procedures Act provides for witnesses to testify in closed session on matters that may affect the security of the state.

According to the charge sheet read in court yesterday, Mr Van Den Heever, acting on the orders of Mr Kruger, had "unlawfully and intentionally" killed an Owambo nightwatchman, Mr Andreas Nelomba, in the Onalungalunga region in northern SWA on September 6, 1981.

The state alleges that Mr Van Den Heever, with the assistance of other members of the SADF and acting on the orders of Mr Kruger, had assaulted Mr Nelomba and forcefully removed from his possession a

four-wheel drive vehicle near Ondangwa on September 5, 1981.

The accused and other members of the SADF had been armed with AK47 rifles and had abducted Mr Nelomba to an SA Air Force base at Ondangwa, where the vehicle had been hidden under a tarpaulin.

According to the charge sheet, the accused had held Mr Nelomba in a bomb shelter until the evening of September 6, 1981 before killing him as charged.

Evidence would be led that Mr Nelomba had been illiterate, had not been a member of a political party and had never participated in political activities.

Mr Jona had been a member of the SWA National Assembly.

The case continues in camera — SAPA



# Detainee 'held a week in toilet'

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — A former Kaokoland detainee told the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday he was kept blindfolded in a toilet for a week with his hands tied and he had to lean against the wall when he wanted to sleep.

Mr Napeheri Nderura gave evidence in the case of Mr Johannes Kakuva, a Kaokoland detainee who disappeared mysteriously at the end of 1980 after being detained by the security police at Opuwo in Kaokoland.

Mr Kakuva's wife, Mrs Urairanga Kakuva, and his brother, Mr Wilpard Kakuva, have filed an application for presumption of his death.

Mr Nderura said in court this week he could detect no breathing when Mr Kakuva's body was thrown on his after Mr Kakuva had been assaulted.

The security police have denied all allega-

tions of assault.

Mr Nderura said yesterday while he was held in the toilet, his blindfold was only removed when he was given food.

He was then taken to a tent where he stayed for two months and five days. Detainees were tied to each other in pairs and they were also tied to a pole in the middle of the tent, Mr Nderura said.

They were then taken back to jail and released after being fined five cattle each by a tribal court. They were told of the fine by a white policeman, he said.

## Wounds

Mr Nderura said he was also sentenced to eight cuts, which he never received, by the tribal court.

He was taken to hospital for the treatment of wounds he sustained during assaults by the security police, but he was not allowed to speak to a doc-

tor as he was accompanied by a policeman, he said.

He described Mr Kakuva as a peace-loving person and, like himself, a member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

## Swapo

Mr Kakuva had nine or ten children, some of whom were in school, he said.

They had never been given the name of a Swapo guerilla leader — as claimed by the security police — as guerillas in the area are never mentioned to the local people by their names, Mr Nderura said.

In earlier sworn statements, Lieutenant P D King of the security police said Mr Kakuva disappeared after he was supposed to have made contact with the guerillas for the police.

The case continues today.

*Section D*



# Bomb blast rocks SWA post office

*Argus*  
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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A bomb exploded in the entrance of the Oshakati Post Office in Ovambo, northern SWA/Namibia, injuring no one but causing substantial structural damage

The explosive device, as yet unidentified, is understood to have exploded in the telephone reception area at about 9 45 last night

**SHATTERED**

A post office spokesman said he could give no further details except that "we have irrefutable proof that Swapo saboteurs were responsible" He would not elaborate

Another post office source said the explosion caused "slightly more damage" than the detonation of a bomb in al

most the same place in April last year

That explosion shattered nearby windows and cracked an outer wall between two telephone cubicles

Last night's blast was the second reported from Oshakati, the Ovambo capital, in less than six weeks

In December last year, a bomb placed under a softdrink dispenser at a service station caused damage of about R30 000

A security police spokesman here said there had been no reports of any injury at last night's blast

Surname

First Name(s)

Date

Degree/Diplo you are regist

Subject

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No

*TWO.*

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>7</i>	<i>75</i>	
<i>8</i>	<i>70</i>	
Examiners' Initials		

**NOTE CAREFULLY**

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used

**WARNING**

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

## Inquest told of shooting

WINDHOEK — Terrorists attacked a shop in northern Namibia, killing a man, inspected the damage and left without a word to anyone present, an inquest court heard at Ondangwa.

The man killed in the attack was a member of the Owambo Special Constabulary, Mr Ehas Andreas

A shop assistant, Mrs Katarina Samuel (22), said in papers filed in Windhoek yesterday that on November 30 last year she was busy serving customers in the shop when she heard

shots being fired

Everybody in the shop fell to the floor and stayed down until the shooting ended

"I went outside and saw seven terrorists approaching," Mrs Samuel said

"They looked around and left without speaking to anyone"

A member of the Owambo Special Constabulary, Mr Maftali Hambode (17), said he and Mr Andreas had been drinking in a shop nearby

When they heard the

shots, they stormed outside and returned fire

They had been running about 60 paces, when Mr Andreas called out that he had been hit

The two men sheltered behind a tree until Mr Hambode could go to a military base to raise the alarm

Mr Andreas had been shot in the side and died shortly afterwards

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that Mr Andreas had been killed by unknown terrorists — Sapa

CARL-TIMES 4/2/83  
221

# Missing detainee: Reports wanted

From KOOS COETZEE  
WINDHOEK — Security police reports claiming that Mr Johannes Kakuva, a missing Kaokoland detainee, agreed to co-operate with the Security Police and that he might have been abducted by Swapo or voluntarily have left SWA/Namibia, were requested by his family's legal representatives in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Another detainee, Mr Napeheri Nderura, said in court this week that Mr Kakuva was assaulted by the security police and that he could detect no breathing when Mr Kakuva's body was thrown on his own.

In an earlier sworn statement the head of the Security police in SWA/Namibia, Brigadier — then Colonel — Johan van der Merwe, said he had received two reports from Lieutenant P D King, who was in charge of the anti-insurgent unit of the security police at the time of Mr Kakuva's detention.

Brigadier Van der Merwe said he was told in the first report that Mr

Kakuva had agreed to make an effort to bring the security police into contact with a group of Swapo insurgents under the leadership of a certain "Kayala" in exchange for 10 cattle.

Brigadier Van der Merwe said he sent this report to security police headquarters in Pretoria.

In a second report, also sent to Pretoria, he was told Mr Kakuva had disappeared and that several attempts had been made to trace him.

In Lieutenant King's second report it was asked that Mr Kakuva be treated as a exile, Brigadier Van der Merwe said.

Mr Brian O'Linn, with Mr Anton Lubowski, yesterday submitted to Mr Justice Chris Mouton that the two original reports should be brought from Pretoria.

Mr Justice Mouton will rule on the reports and registers this morning.

Mr Kakuva's wife, Mrs Urianga Kakuva, and his brother, Mr Wilpard Kakuva, have applied to the Supreme Court for the presumption of his death.

# Warning of escalation of SWA terrorist activities

221

4/2/83 Mercury

WINDHOEK—Peace in South West Africa was still a long way off and, if anything, an escalation in terrorist activities could be expected, prompted by Swapo's tarnished image as a fighting force, the South West Africa Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday.

It cautioned people in the territory not to be lulled into a sense of false security by reports and speculation on bilateral talks between South Africa and Angola.

The SWATF said in a statement that although there had been no confirmation in latest intelligence reports of movements southwards in Angola by terrorists, precautionary measures had been taken to block attempts by Swapo to infiltrate South West African commercial farming districts.

There was a continuing

trend of comparatively few armed contacts between security forces and Swapo terrorists over the last few months.

'No contacts were reported during January,' the SWATF said.

## Usual strategy

This 'low intensity' which had been experienced during the past few months, added to the effect of the initiative between South Africa and Angola with the resulting speculation that a ceasefire was imminent, might cause a false sense of security to be spread among the inhabitants of South West Africa.

In line with Swapo's usual strategy when international negotiations were being conducted on South West Africa, it was using the time to reappraise the situation, to reorganise, resupply and redeploy.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the leader of Swapo's recent campaign for increased material support in Africa, Europe and communist China 'is further proof of this strategy.'

'Security forces are virtually daily locating and destroying arms caches in the operational area — some are small and insignificant, others larger,' the SWATF said.

But all equipment found was new or fairly new and had originated in the Eastern bloc.

'While avoiding contact with security forces, Swapo continues with its campaign to terrorise the population into submission,' the SWATF said.

Swapo's action against civilians had shown little or no signs of letting up.

'The laying of landmines on public roads, political murders, the abduction of women and children, acts of sabo-

tage against the infrastructure and armed propaganda operations at night by terrorists wearing civilian clothes continue,' the statement said.

The death of a former Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president and Owambo headman, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, in a landmine blast and the deaths of eight South African soldiers were evidence of Swapo's unrelenting campaign.

## Disregard

Swapo's sabotaging of a water installation at a hospital in northern South West Africa last month had demonstrated its disregard for the safety of civilians, the statement said.

'Swapo's image as a fighting machine has been severely tarnished in recent months and it may attempt to achieve military successes,' the statement added.

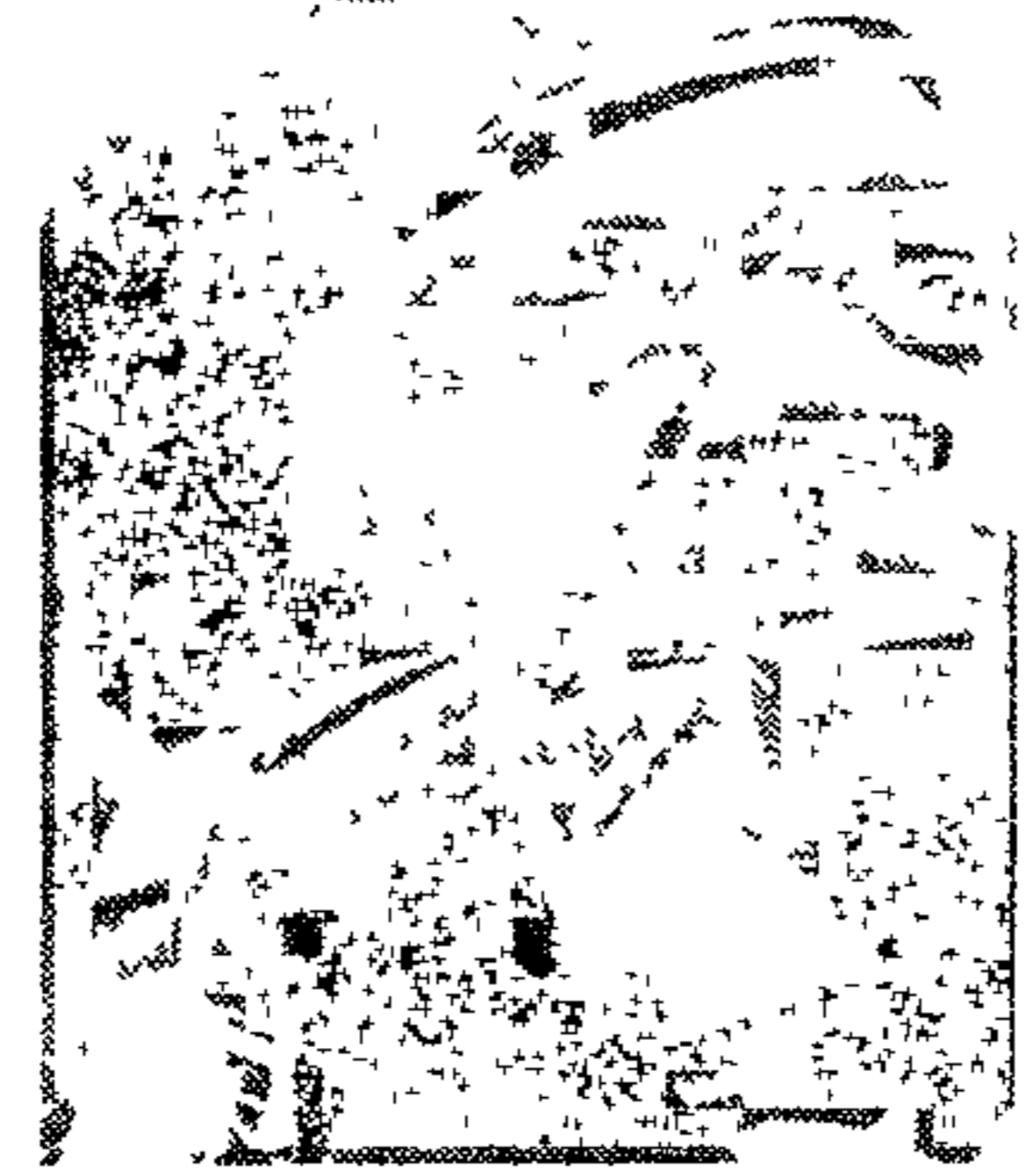
# SWA enigma

## Dark views about SA's stance

THE DOUGHTY Dr Jonas Savimbi and his South African-backed guerillas are said to be on the point of taking Huambo, Angola's second-largest city

If so — and while the source is impeccable Unita's claims very often aren't — it represents a telling change of strategy and capability the hit-and-run, swim-in-your-opponent's-sea method is a good deal less demanding than occupying his towns. It also suggests the chances of a South Africa-Angola ceasefire followed by a settlement in South West Africa, which some optimistic reports had set for February 1, are receding.

Furthermore, there is considerable speculation, even among supporters of constructive engagement, that this is exactly the way Pretoria wants it. As one

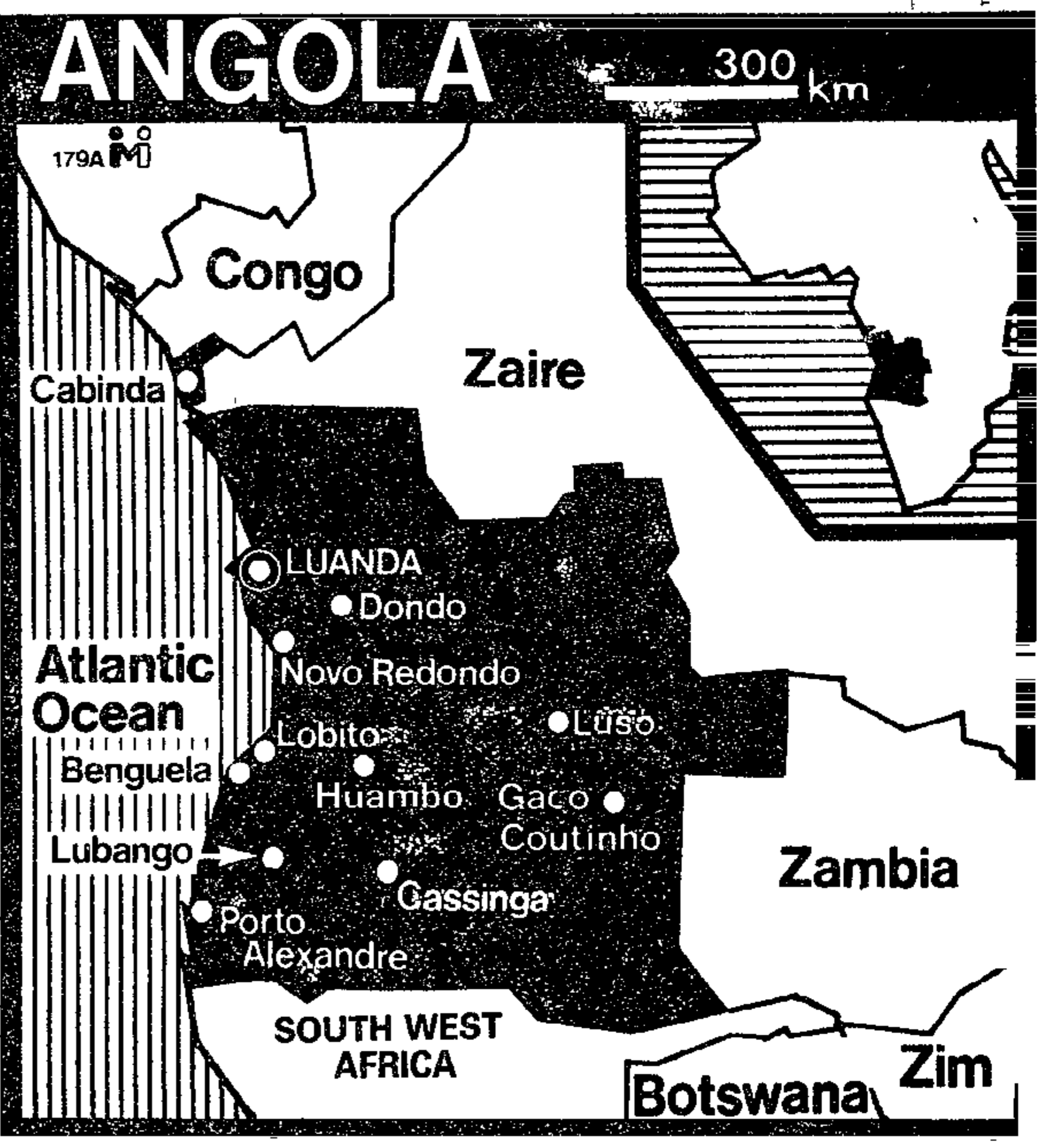


Jonas Savimbi

analyst with close ties to the Reagan Administration explained 'Pik Botha's announcement of new talks with the Angolan Government may be a smokescreen'.

Angola has become the Gordian knot of South West Africa's future, whether South Africa leaves the disputed territory or stays put depends very heavily (indeed, if Washington's and Pretoria's public positions are sincere, almost exclusively) on political stabilisation within the former Portuguese colony.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will agree to the withdrawal of Cuban troops upon which South West African independence is now conditional only if he can do so without risk to himself or the MPLA. That means, among other things, either the removal of or an accommodation with Dr Savimbi. Should Unita prove powerful enough to



establish itself in Huambo, neither would appear likely.

Recent interviews with US officials have painted — perhaps intentionally — a rather contradictory picture of what the Reagan Administration thinks is going on inside Angola. On the one hand, State Department spokesmen have said that in the absence of a US mission in Luanda information is very sketchy, on the other, senior diplomats have expressed confidence that Unita and the MPLA will come to terms, and

that everything will therefore turn out for the best.

Is that the distant sound of someone whistling in a graveyard? Or have the various US emissaries — General Vernon Walters, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Frank Wisner and the Ambassador to Zambia, Nicholas Platt — really sized up who they've been talking to? It's hard to tell.

The easier question — and therefore the one that seems to be the point of departure for current diplomatic efforts — is whether bidding the Cubans and their Soviet masters adieu would be in Luanda's interests. Obviously it would.

Some examples. Analysts here estimate it costs the Angolan Government some \$50 million (R53 million) a year to house and feed its 20 000 odd Cuban guests, and at a more emotional level, no one likes being occupied by a for-

ign army, however sympathetic.

The Soviets, meanwhile, are merely greedy. They see Angola as a money-maker. According to Heritage Foundation specialist Ian Butterfield they buy the country's prime agricultural product, coffee, at 34 percent of its world value and then keep half the price as repayment of the 'war debt' incurred during the revolution. The same goes for fishing rights. Soviet factory ships trawl the coasts vacuuming the spawning grounds wholesale 'on the presupposi-

### Simon Barber WASHINGTON

tion' — in Butterfield's phrase — 'that they aren't going to be there for ever so who cares?' The Angolans, already pitifully short of food, are granted a mere 25 percent of the catch.

### Advantage

The upshot is an economy in which not even significant oil wealth can keep pace with the cost of having Moscow for a lodger and fighting a permanent war. There is little doubt, therefore, that even the most fire eating MPLA cadre can see some advantage in opening up to the West and establishing detente with Pretoria.

Ideology aside, the one thing preventing it is Savimbi. The unpleasant fact for both the MPLA and the Reagan Administration, as the respected Africanist Ian Smiley reported last week in the New York Review, is that 'Unita would muster a bigger vote than the MPLA' if — unlikely event — an election were held.

This is where even Dr Chester Crocker's staunchest cheering sec-

tion begins to have dark thoughts about South Africa's true intentions. The theory is as follows: Pretoria will go along with Crocker's diplomacy so long as it ensures a friendly, Savimbi-led Angola, which many experts agree would be the outcome of an MPLA-Unita pact. As one put it: 'Even if they make him Minister of Sewage Works he's going to be President very quickly.'

In the meantime there is nothing much to be gained from an independent South West Africa. Swapo is still a sure win-

### Solution

Solution. Encourage Savimbi to expand his control over southern Angola and the central plateau. Let him help keep Swapo in check. Force the MPLA to refuse to deal on the Cuban issue. And blame the collapse of the South West Africa negotiations on the Americans, since it was they, as Pik Botha informed Senator Nancy Kassebaum, who put Angola in the middle of the table to start with.

# Police deny allegation of shooting 5 in SWA

221 E. Post 5/2/83

WINDHOEK — The Commissioner of the SWA Police, Major-General Dolf Gouws, today dismissed as unfounded an allegation by the president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley

Archbishop Hurley told a news conference in Pretoria at the end of a nine-day session of the SACBC this week that a family of five blacks had been shot in

northern SWA/Namibia, allegedly by a police counter-insurgency unit

"We know nothing about such an incident," General Gouws said "The claim is completely unfounded"

A Ministry of Law and Order spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett, said in Cape Town this morning police were investigating possible charges under Section 27b of the Po-

lice Act against Archbishop Hurley and "any newspaper or media that published or disseminated the Archbishop's allegations of police atrocities in SWA/Namibia"

Section 27b prohibits the publication of "certain untrue facts" regarding the actions of the police without the publisher having reasonable grounds for believing the story is true — Sapa

2.  
1207 (221)  
5/2/83

# Swapo blamed for PO blast

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — A powerful bomb destroyed a section of the post office in Oshakati in Owambo late on Thursday night

The blast, at 10 15pm, is believed to have ripped a huge crater in the floor of the building and to have blasted off a substantial part of the roof, spreading rafters and corrugated iron for a distance of 100m

Nobody was injured.

The "white" town of Oshakati is surrounded by patrolled security fences and questions are being asked as to how the bomb was brought into the town

In a Press release yesterday, the Postmaster-General of SWA, Mr P W A Senekal, said there was "undeniable proof" that Swapo was responsible

At the same time, a bridge at Ongwediva, on the main road between Oshakati and Ondangua, was sabotaged, causing damage to two concrete pillars but not making the bridge impassable

A SWA Territory Force spokesman yesterday confirmed the bomb blast at the post office

The Security Forces were investigating, he said

He also confirmed that the bridge had been damaged by saboteurs.

A filling station belonging to the First National Development Corporation was recently damaged by a bomb in the black township of Oshakati

In a Press statement on Thursday, the SWA Territory Force warned against a "false sense of security" developing because of the low intensity of the war against Swapo and negotiations between South Africa and Angola.



KDM (221)  
5/2/80  
Detainee  
record  
for court

WINDHOEK — A Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Chris Mouton, ruled in Windhoek yesterday that respondents for the Administrator-General and the Minister of Police must hand to the court a register of detentions made by police in Opuwa, Kaokoland, around August 4, 1980

This follows an application by a Kaokoland woman, Mrs Uaringa Kakuva, and a relative, Mr Wilpad Kakuva, to have a declaration issued that Mr Johannes Kakuva, Mrs Kakuva's husband, is "presumed dead"

Counsel for the applicants requested an order that correspondence between Lieutenant Pat King of the Security Police and the head of the Security Police, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, be handed to the court

The correspondence mentioned in an affidavit that Mr Kakuva was to spy on Swapo for the authorities

The judge said the requests must be adhered to by Monday. The hearing continues on Tuesday — Sapa.

Sunday Express  
Correspondent

LONDON — Two sworn enemies are preparing to negotiate secretly in Europe about the future of Namibia ... Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chief Dirk Mudge.

An offer to host the talks will come from West Ger-

many

The move could have a major influence on the Namibia settlement progress if it succeeds and would dramatically re-establish the influence of Mr Mudge and the DTA

Although Swapo continues to condemn the DTA in official statements as "puppets" of Pretoria, diplomatic sources told the Sunday Ex-



Mr Dirk Mudge more radical

press in London this week they were now at least willing to talk

Mr Mudge's lobbyists in Bonn created the chances for talks with the recent issue of a pamphlet quoting him as saying the DTA now had to radicalise to the extent of becoming a force for liber-

ation  
The DTA lobbyists have expressed deep bitterness

# Face to face: The two men who swore they would never talk about Namibia

about Pretoria's conduct prior to Mr Mudge's resignation from the Interim Council of Ministers.

And although Mr Mudge was on record as saying he would never talk to Swapo it is now claimed he has changed his stance

Although the West German Foreign Ministry this weekend claimed officially that it had no knowledge of

any move for the meeting, the government is directly linked to the invitations.

It is understood that the Western Five contact group will be kept informed of the initiative, which reliable sources said was "a positive and promising contribution to peace".

Observers say that although avowed marxist Sam Nujoma and capitalist Dirk

Mudge are light years apart ideologically, they are flung closer together than they would like to admit by their common goal for a united, independent Namibia

The ceasefire talks between Angola and South Africa, which could soon result in Swapo being cut off from arms and Cuban backing, also puts the prospect of a Nujoma-Mudge meeting in

realistic perspective.

One European source close to Mr Mudge said "We have had no official confirmation of these plans but the West Germans want to make a positive contribution and this would be very constructive indeed

"It should be seen as good news for all the people of Namibia. It could provide a channel of communication



Mr Sam Nujoma ... willing to talk

when it is most badly needed."

Swapo leader Nujoma was in New Delhi on Friday meeting Premier Indira Gandhi after a long stay in Peking, where he was given celebrity treatment and offered weapons

It is thought Chinese backing could play a significant part in Swapo's next moves

## SWA probe: Top man gets the boot

By DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — The Thurion Commission on alleged Government corruption in the Namibia administration has claimed its first victim

He is Mr Frederick de Villiers, former Director of Works in the Owanbo Administration, who has been sacked from his R32 000 a year job

His dismissal follows his appearance as a witness before the commission

The commission has heard evidence of administrative overspending amounting to hundreds of thousands of rands for gravel on Owanbo building sites and sub-standard beds intended for hospitals and schools

This week Mr Peter Kalangula, chairman of the Owanbo Administration executive committee, testified and it was heard that fiddling with pensions, and other irregularities, were no strangers to the administration

# Docket against archbishop for allegations of police atrocities

221  
S. Times 6/2/83

A POLICE docket was opened yesterday against Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban "and several news media" for publishing his allegations of South African Police atrocities in South West Africa/Namibia

By ADA STUIJT

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett, of the Ministry of Law and Order, told the Sunday Times yesterday that police were investigating the possibility of charges under Section 27B of the Police Act against Archbishop Hurley and "any newspapers or media which had published or disseminated the archbishop's allegations this week"

The detailed allegations about atrocities in Namibia were made by Archbishop Hurley during a Press conference following the 10-day plenary session of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria

The archbishop said during the conference that "the fact that the authorities were now investigating the allegations was by itself an admission that these atrocities did indeed take place"

He could back up his allegations with "horribly explicit colour photographs"

At the conference, he also said that the Catholic bishops would be "quite prepared to accept that in any such wartime situation, men, tired and irritated, could get out of control and commit deeds which would definitely not be approved of by authorities"

Approached for comment yesterday, he laughed when informed that a police docket had been opened

"I would welcome a good court case, but I doubt whether any action will be taken against me because too much evidence would come out," he said

He said one newspaper had asked for permission to publish the "gruesome photographs" he had to back up his allegations

"They dropped them like a hot potato, and decided to not publish them when they realised the police might have been involved," he said

Lt-Col Mellett said police investigations into the atrocity allegations had not yet been completed and the entire matter was thus sub judice.

Section 27b of the Act deals with the "prohibition of publication of certain untrue facts" in relation to any action by the police force or any part of the Force or any member of the Force without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true

The penalties on conviction are a fine not exceeding R10 000 or imprisonment for

a period not exceeding five years or fine and imprisonment

At the conference, Archbishop Hurley also denied an earlier news report which had stated that the bishops "had backed Swapo"

He said that he had "merely reported the opinion of the people of Namibia, who said that in a fair and free election, Swapo would win"

Ingenious!

# Bleak prospects for Dr Willie's rule

By KOOS COETZEE  
Windhoek

THE bleak and dry country north of the Orange River does not treat its administrator-generals well.

Sighs of relief went up when Mr Danie Hough boarded an aircraft to leave SWA/Namibia this week.

And words like "dictatorial" and "condescending" were used to describe his replacement, Dr Willie van Niekerk, after a televised Press conference.

As a snub, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) sent its former Bushman representative in the Ministers' Council, Mr Geelbool Kashe, to welcome Dr van Niekerk at Eros

Airport in Windhoek.

Except for a phalanx of top officials and security forces officers, few politicians of note, except ethnic leaders, turned up at the airport.

This week both the leaders of Swanu and Swapo Democrats, Mr Moses Katjuongua and Mr Andreas Shipanga, told the new Administrator-General they hoped he would be the last.

"For the past three years the office of the Administrator-General has been turned into a full-fledged colonial governorship by Pretoria to erase any notion about self-determination and independence," wrote Mr Shipanga.

If Dr van Niekerk could assist

ably, wisely and diligently at the inevitable birth of a new nation in Namibia", history could be on his side

Otherwise, his name would appear on the roll-call of those who had missed golden opportunities, Mr Shipanga said.

Observers point out that the parameters for his rule have probably already been set by Pretoria.

He is expected to reduce the number of political parties to form an anti-Swapo front.

He must also try to co-opt political leaders of standing into his five advisory committees, and lift the country's economy out of the doldrums.

What are his chances of succeeding? Poor in reducing the number of political parties.

Parties to the left of the DTA, like Swanu, Swapo-D and the Namibia Independence Party are unlikely to risk credibility by scheming with South Africa against Swapo.

And unless the DTA changes its emphasis on ethnicity and its hostility to Swapo, a merger with these parties is remote.

Dr van Niekerk is also given little hope in attracting politicians of standing to his advisory committees.

And the economy is suffering from an acute lack of investment because of the political uncertainty.

221 S. Times 6/2/83





2  
 PW's intentions over <sup>(201)</sup> SWA is taking too long, UN boss  
 SWA baffle me — Neef

By STANLEY UYS  
 London Bureau  
 LONDON — The present flurry of negotiations between South Africa and Angola does not exclude the possibility that Pretoria is still not reconciled to an internationally acceptable agreement over South West Africa, and is thinking rather in terms of an "internal" settlement

That is the view of Mr Werner Neef, one of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Action (CDA), a new political grouping in SWA which hopes to replace the collapsing DTA as the only 'substantial rival to Swapo.

But Mr Neef admits that he is baffled by the intentions over SWA of the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha

Mr Neef is a member of the controlling committee of eight of the CDA. The key figure in the CDA is Mr Peter Kalangula, an Ovambo leader who walked out of the DTA last year

The Ovambos form 52% of SWA's 1 000 000 population and, as Mr Neef sees it, no

political party can get off the ground nationally unless it has a solid Ovambo base

He concedes that Swapo, too, is largely if not wholly Ovambo-based, but the difference, he says, is that the Ovambos prefer the CDA's non-violence to Swapo's programme of guerrilla warfare

Mr Neef, a businessman and farmer, denies that he and Mr Kalangula are being manipulated by the South African military

He says the CDA is its own man and accepts no money to which strings are attached

Mr Neef has been in London seeing, among others, the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand high commissions because, he says, the CDA identifies itself with the Western democracies

SWA under a CDA government would be neither "a Warsaw Pact satellite" nor "the next Afghanistan"

Mr Neef said the uncertainty over SWA's future had led to an exodus of about 28 000 whites during the past four years — more than a

quarter of the original 100 000-plus white population

Mr Neef, who has been in politics in SWA for 20 years and was a DTA member of the Council of Ministers, resigned, he says, because of the unemployment problem among blacks and because the DTA, which consisted of representatives of 11 ethnic groups, "amputated" the 12th group, which would have been non-ethnic

The DTA should have become a single integrated party and SWA should become a "truly integrated society"

An "absolutely loyal white minority within a black majority" was the only formula for a durable settlement

Under a CDA government, SWA would be linked with Angola, Zambia and Botswana. It would become "the Switzerland of Southern Africa". It had a "very sophisticated banking system"

Under a good government, "this tremendous know-how" would enable SWA to realise the aim of becoming a Switzerland

HARARE — Southern African nations were losing patience about South West Africa, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said in Harare yesterday

Unless SWA's future was settled soon, Southern Africa would become a permanent source of tension, just as the Middle East was, he told a news conference. The level of military activity in the region was already "extremely dangerous"

Mr Perez de Cuellar, on the fourth leg of an eight-nation tour aimed at speeding up SWA's independence, yesterday met the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe

No details were released of their talk but the Secretary-General said he had heard complaints about South African activities at all his meetings. He visited Angola, Zambia and Mozambique before arriving in Harare on Friday

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he had heard strong complaints that South Africa was working to destabilise its independent black neighbours

"At the same time," he said, "I have found as a common denominator not only this concern about destabilisation but also impatience on the Namibian question"

"All these countries are losing patience. They feel they have waited too much and some immediate action is necessary — and I share their opinion"

He added "I think if we don't find a prompt solution to the Namibian question we must unfortunately be faced with a situation of endless conflict which will transform this part of the world into a permanent source of tension"

Mr De Cuellar had met the South African representative in the US and hoped to meet him again on his return. He left Harare yesterday for Botswana — Sapa

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Subject **ECONOMICS 1 A**  
 (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No **PAPER I (ONLY PAPER)**  
 (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

**NOTE CAREFULLY**

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- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
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**WARNING**

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- Candidates must bring their own writing material
- No part of any answer must be written on the back of the paper
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University



# Perez calls for urgent action on Namibia

221

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Date

Degree/Diploma you are registered for

Subject (to be completed on)

Paper No (to be completed on)

**NOTE CARE**

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- Blue or black ink must be used for the answers. The use of green ink for emphasis should not be used.
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**By Robin Drew  
The Star's Africa News Service**

**HARARE** — Immediate action was necessary to find a solution to the Namibia question, the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday after talks with the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The Secretary General on the fourth leg of an eight-nation tour, told newsmen the frontline states were losing patience and something had to be done to accelerate a solution.

"If we do not find a prompt solution, we will be faced with a situation of endless conflict which will transform this part of the world into a permanent source of tension," said Mr Perez.

While no details were released of Mr Perez's talks with Mr Mugabe, he again heard complaints about South African activities. This had also been the case in Angola, Zambia and Mozambique.

He said that on his return to New York he would have discussions with the South African ambassador to Washington or any other South African representative to give his impressions and express his concern about the situation.

Mr Perez said frontline leaders had complained strongly about South Africa's destabilisation of their countries.

"We already have military activities in the area which are extremely dangerous."

"Whether these hostilities could be called war is a question for Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe."

He said that from the point of view of the United Nations, a Namibian solution must be found within Resolution 435.

He flew from Zimbabwe to Botswana today.

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# Swapo demands boycott

8/2/83 221

LONDON — Swapo today demanded immediate cancellation of Britain's contract to buy South West African uranium and said the decision not to renew the contract, when it expires in 1984, was "not good enough."

The state-controlled Central Electricity Generation Board announced last month that it would not renew the contract. No reasons were given, but the country is known to now hold a considerable uranium stockpile.

Britain was one of the Rossing mine's principal customers. A spokesman for Rio Tinto Zinc, the mine owners, said the decision was "no surprise."

Swapo said in a statement issued here. "The contract has very nearly two years still to run, as the termination date is the end of 1984, and the quantities still to be imported represent about a third of the total contract."

"For the next two years this will function as a British inducement for South Africa to remain in illegal occupation of Namibia. That is not good enough and we demand the immediate cancellation of the contract" — Sapa

# CDA 'baffled' over PW's S W A intentions

221  
Mercury 8/2/83  
THE PRESENT flurry of negotiations between South Africa and Angola does not exclude the possibility that Pretoria is still not reconciled to an internationally acceptable agreement over South West Africa, and is thinking rather in terms of an 'internal' settlement

This is the view of Mr Werner Neef, one of the leaders of the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA), a new political grouping in South West Africa which hopes to replace the collapsing DTA as the only substantial rival to Swapo.

But Mr Neef admits that he is baffled by Prime Minister P W Botha's intentions over South West Africa

Mr Neef is a member of the controlling committee of eight of the CDA. The key figure in the CDA is Peter Kalangula, an Ovambo leader who walked out of the DTA last year.

The Ovambos form 52 percent of South West Africa's one million population and, as Mr Neef sees it, no political party can get off the ground nationally unless it has a solid Ovambo base. He concedes that Swapo, too, is largely if not wholly Ovambo-based, but the difference, he says, is that the Ovambos prefer the CDA's non-violence to Swapo's programme of guerilla warfare.

Mr Neef has been in London seeing, among others the Canadian, Aus-

## LONDON BUREAU

tralian and New Zealand High Commissions because, he explains, the CDA identifies itself with the Western democracies South West Africa under a CDA government would be neither 'a Warsaw Pact satellite' nor 'the next Afghanistan'.

Mr Neef said the uncertainty over South West Africa's future had led to an exodus of about 28 000 whites during the past four years — more than a quarter of the originally 100 000-plus white population

The exodus was having a serious effect on the economy.

Mr Neef, who has been in politics in South West Africa for 20 years and was a DTA member of the Council of Ministers, resigned, he says, because of the unemployment problem among blacks and because the DTA, which consisted of representatives of 11 ethnic groups, 'amputated' the 12th group, which would have been non-ethnic.

The DTA should have become a single integrat-

ed party and South West Africa should become a 'truly integrated society'. An 'absolutely loyal white minority within a black majority' was the only formula for a durable settlement.

Under a CDA government South West Africa would be linked with Angola, Zambia and Botswana. It would become 'the Switzerland of southern Africa'. It had a 'very sophisticated banking system'.



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN  
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

*(221) Star 8/2/83*  
**Their holidays don't work**

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Namibia's public holidays continue to be a source of confusion for the territory's inhabitants. The Administrator-General last month blocked draft legislation aimed at scrapping the four South African-inspired holidays and replacing them with three Namibian-oriented holidays. Until the territory became independent, he said, it was better to leave the holidays corresponding as closely as possible with those in South Africa. This was the "last straw"

which precipitated the eventual dissolution of the central government in Namibia. The problem now is that the holidays in Namibia don't correspond with those in South Africa because the territory's legislation is not up to date with that of the Republic, where a new holiday structure came into force last year. The result is that Namibians will continue celebrating Settlers' Day (September 5) which was abolished in South Africa last year. But they don't commemorate Founders' Day (April 6), which is the new name for Van Riebeeck Day in South Africa

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Date..... *24 10. 1980* .....

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)..... *CTA* .....

Subject ..... *ECONOMICS IB* .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... *E 78* .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

**NOTE CAREFULLY**

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21/6



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# Namibia post office blast repairs to cost R250 000 221

By Peter Honey  
The Star's Africa News Service 9/2/83

WINDHOEK — The bomb which destroyed half of the Oshakati post office last week was an anti-vehicle landmine fitted with a timing detonator, a Security Police spokesman has said.

The mine exploded at about 10 15 pm on Thursday.

Repairs to the post office will cost about R250 000, says the Postmaster-General of Namibia, Mr P W A Senekal, who visited the scene in the Ovambo capital at the weekend

It is understood that the blast which damaged a road-bridge between Oshakati and Ondangua at about the same time was caused by a pair of linked landmines prepared in the same manner as the post office bomb.

Because the bridge blast happened in the open, however, it caused comparatively minor damage.

The post office bomb was placed in a lobby area near a bank of post boxes, most of which were destroyed

The remaining post boxes will be mounted on sandbags in an effort to keep the postal service as normal as possible.

The explosion also ripped off part of the roof

As the post sorting division was completely destroyed, this service would have to be continued in tents supplied by the SWA Territory Force

No-one was injured in the blast, although some night shift telephonists had to be treated for shock. They were on duty in a building a short distance from the blast.

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Date ..... 24<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 1980 .....

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g B.A., B.Sc.) ..... C.T.A. ....

Subject ..... ECONOMICS 1B .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No ..... 1 .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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ARCHBISHOP Denis Hurley, president of the South African Bishops Conference, has told at a recent meeting in Johannesburg of two separate alleged atrocities in SWA last year

Two detainees, Mr Jona Hamucwaya and Mr Kadima Katanga, were taken into custody by a police counter-insurgency unit on November 18

They died, it is alleged, within hours of their detention in Northern SWA on suspicion of terrorism

SWA Police said yesterday they were not investigating the second incident referred to by Archbishop Hurley, as they knew nothing about it

However, the Commissioner of SWA Police, Major-General Dolf Gouws, said he would "look into the matter", the spokesman said

Archbishop Hurley's allegations are the subject of an investigation by the South African Police in terms of the Police Act

## Bishop tells of atrocities victims

The archbishop said he had "horribly explicit" colour photographs to back up one of his allegations

He said yesterday he had not been asked to help in the investigations and that he did not wish to comment on the matter

But the results of pathology tests carried out in Pretoria were still outstanding, the spokesman said

Mr Hamukwaya was a teacher at Namutuntu Primary School near Nkurenkuru, in western Kavango. Mr Katanga was a resident of Kakoro village in eastern Kavango — Sapa

## Detainees' files go to police chief

WINDHOEK — Police files on the deaths in detention last November of two Kavango men have been submitted to the Commissioner of the SWA Police Force, Major-General Dolf Gouws, a police spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday

The detainees, Mr Jona Hamukwaya and Mr Kadima Katanga, were taken into custody by a police counter-insurgency unit on November 18 and died within hours of their detention

Mr Hamukwaya was a teacher at Namutuntu Primary School near Nkurenkuru in western Kavango. Mr Katanga was a villager of Kakoro in eastern Kavango.

It is understood that once all relevant official documents have been received by the police, the files will be submitted to the Attorney-General of Namibia.



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- Enter at the top of the block on which you are answering.
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Any dishonesty will result in

# Namibia official gets top post

221  
Star  
10/2/83

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The chief director of the Office of the Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr John Viall, is being transferred to a senior position in the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria from May 1.

He is to be succeeded by the South African Consul-General in Los Angeles, Mr Sean Cleary, who is expected to arrive in the territory before the end of the month.

Mr Viall (54) has been the thread of administrative continuity under all four Administrators-General since the office started with Mr Justice M T Steyn in September 1977.

But his link with Namibia really began in 1954 when he came to the territory as a Justice Department official.

**LEGAL STUDIES**

In his eight years before returning to South Africa to continue legal studies, Mr Viall served as deputy magistrate of the Rehoboth district.

After qualifying cum laude in both LLB and LLM degrees from the Universities of Natal and South Africa, Mr Viall joined the Department of Foreign Affairs and started the legal division, of which he became chief adviser.

From 1968 to 1974 he regularly attended sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. In 1970 and 1971 he was a member of South Africa's legal team to The Hague.

**NEW CHALLENGE**

It is believed that Mr Viall's knowledge of the Namibian issue will be an asset in his new position, although it is still not certain what his function will be.

Mr Viall said yesterday he would have liked to have "seen it through in the territory until independence," but he was looking forward to his new challenge.

His successor, Mr Cleary, became closely acquainted with the Namibian question while he was a senior member of the South African Embassy in Washington.

When Dr Brand Fourie moved to Washington last year, Mr Cleary became Consul-General in Los Angeles.

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Examiners' Initials	DM	

**WARNING**

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NAMIBIA (221) PM 11/2/83  
**Van Niekerk's woes**

The new Administrator General of Namibia, Willie Van Niekerk, was back in Cape Town within a week of assuming his position in Windhoek — attending a meeting of the State Security Council. In Windhoek it is believed that subjects of discussion included the military situation on and across Namibia's northern border, and of course the subdued flurry of highly sensitive negotiations with Angola.

Next on Van Niekerk's agenda is a visit to the operational area this week. On arrival in Namibia he outlined his priorities:

□ An effective and dynamic civil service, to operate as a stabilising factor. He said that in 1978 SA had decided that an operative administration should be in place in Namibia by independence.

□ Socio-economic development, involving regional studies to design development guidelines for the short, medium, and long term in regions like Hereroland, Kaokoveld, Ovamboland and eastern Caprivi, and

□ Liaison with political leaders, including the heads of the various ethnic authorities.

Each of these areas is a minefield. The administrations of the 11 ethnic areas, and of the central government, are under scrutiny by the judicial commission into

malpractices and corruption under Justice Thirion. So far evidence has been heard only on the Ovambo administration, with a hair-raising catalogue of diverted funds, unrecorded and unauthorised transactions, wrongly issued pensions, and a cavalier abandon with State stocks and vehicles by white officials.

**Mammoth task**

Ovamboland may prove to be an extreme case. But pulling the generally understaffed and underskilled civil service into line looks as if it will be a mammoth task. Peter Kalangula, head of the Ovamboland Executive Committee, said that lack of know-how by elected officials meant that there were no controls on the administration's civil servants. Economic activity is nearly at a standstill, and in the absence of private investment while Namibia is in political stasis, Van Niekerk's government will have to budget for vastly increased State expenditure to achieve any appreciable effect.

Liaison with political leaders will need tact, time and subtlety. The previous AG, Danie Hough, found that attempts to manage the numerous political parties into some form of unity blew up into hostility and recrimination. Uncertainty and mistrust are the political rule, and unlike Hough at the beginning of his term, Van Niekerk faces a hostile DTA under Dirk

Mudge. Most representatives of the private sector are willing to continue contributing economic advice. However, a handful of private sector leaders — a small minority — have indicated that they will boycott the AG's advisory committees, designed as part of the new interim system.

There is one bright spot. The level of military clashes in the north of Namibia remains low, with only nine incidents recorded in January. But as if to counter over-optimism generated by hopes of an Angolan ceasefire, army headquarters in Windhoek said in a statement that, among other factors, the closer links forming between Swapo and the ANC in Angola indicated that a peace was still distant. If anything, another escalation of conflict is likely.

In Windhoek there are suspicions that Unita's Jonas Savimbi may be considering declaring a separate state in southern Angola. No wonder Van Niekerk is taking the reins in an atmosphere of pessimism.



exercised by his Department over the (a) allocation and (b) spending of moneys granted by his Department to South West Africa, if not, why not, if so, (i) how and (ii) through what mechanism is such control exercised?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (a) Yes The extent to which the amount of the shortfall on the Central Revenue Fund of South West Africa is to be augmented from the State Revenue Account by way of budgetary aid is determined on the basis of estimates of revenue and expenditure on that Fund submitted by South West Africa to the Treasury of the Republic of South Africa The amount so determined is included in the annual draft estimates of expenditure to be voted by Parliament as a transfer payment to the Central Revenue Fund In addition thereto the maximum amount that may be borrowed by South West Africa on the capital market in the Republic of South Africa is also fixed by the Treasury
- (b) No Direct control over expenditure from the said Central Revenue Fund is exercised by the financial administration in South West Africa in terms of the Exchequer and Audit Proclamation No 85 of 1979

Constitutional Development and Planning It can, however, be obtained from the Bureau for Statistics and Co-ordination of Development in Windhoek, which provides an independent statistical service for the South West Africa territory

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is it the Government's attitude that South Africa is still the mandatar of South West Africa?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member's question does not arise out of the reply I gave

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, if South Africa is still responsible for the administration of South West Africa in terms of the provisions of the C mandate, the hon the Minister should be able to give me these particulars

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the Government's attitude is that the mandate lapsed, and therefore the information is kept up to date in Windhoek

South West Africa: Whites

\*29 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.†

How many Whites were resident in South West Africa as at (a) 31 December 1977 and (b) 31 December 1982, or the nearest available dates for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) and (b) - The required information is not kept by the Central Statistical Services Branch of the Department of

X South West Africa: financial control

\*28 Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Finance

Whether any form of financial control is

(221) Hansard 11/2/83

Q. 61.88 - 90 →



# Official in Ovambo will not be charged

CAPE TOWN, 11/2/83 (221)

From KOOS COETZEE  
WINDHOEK. — The  
Ovambo Administration's  
Director of Works, Mr  
Frederik de Villiers, was  
told by the chairman of  
the commission of inquiry  
into the misappropriation  
of State funds that he  
would not be prosecuted  
for fraud

However, at a sitting in  
Oshakati, Mr Justice P W  
Thirion accused Mr De  
Villiers of negligence  
which had led to the loss  
of R75 899 by the Ovambo  
Administration over a  
period of three years.

"I have no excuse I was

negligent," Mr De Villiers  
said.

The money lost by the  
administration was paid  
to a friend of Mr De  
Villiers, Mr Antonio  
Alves, a cartage contrac-  
tor. Mr Alves fled SWA/N-  
amibia at the end of last  
year.

Mr Justice Thirion told  
Mr De Villiers that the  
money would be recov-  
ered from him if it could  
not be recovered from Mr  
Alves.

"I don't think I would  
live long enough to pay it  
back," said Mr De  
Villiers, who is suffering  
from a heart ailment

NOTE C

1. The mark rough work Enter the blank. You are a blue. The green emphasis be us Name (e.g. exam)

2. The Cape Times, Saturday, February 12, 1983

Paper No. (to be) Paper No. (to be)

Subject (to be)

Degree/D you are 1

Date

First Name Surname

Number Number

All answer

# SWA murder: 15 years for sergeant

WINDHOEK — A sergeant in the SA Defence Force, Theunis Erasmus Kruger, was sentenced in the Supreme Court here yesterday to 15 years on a charge of murder.

A former corporal in the SADF, David van den Heever, who committed the murder on instructions from Kruger, was sentenced to five years.

Leave to appeal was granted by the Judge-President-designate of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker.

Kruger, 29, and Van den Heever, 27, had pleaded not guilty to murdering an Ovambo nightwatchman, Mr Andreas Nelomba, on September 6, 1981 and stealing a Land Cruiser.

The charge of robbery was dropped in terms of S 103 (ter) of the Defence Act, which exempts soldiers from litigation for action taken in good faith in a military operational area.

Mr Justice Berker said Kruger and Van den Heever had killed an innocent man with premeditation. But it was not easy to mete out punishment because both men had a clean record.

In argument for leave to appeal, Kruger's counsel, Mr Theo Grobbelaar SC, submitted that the court had erred in finding the men guilty of murder and in rejecting Kruger's evidence in favour of that by the OC 44 Parachute Battalion, Colonel Dirk Breytenbach.

Kruger was released on R100 bail and Van den Heever on R500 bail, pending the appeal.

The judge said Kruger had told the court that about six months before the murder, the OC 44 Parachute Battalion had ordered him to procure vehicles, especially Land Cruisers, "even if I have to steal them".

Acting on these orders, Kruger said, he had decided to steal a vehicle. He had shown it to Colonel Breytenbach and told him of Mr Nelomba. The colonel had said "We must shoot dead that man".

Kruger had told the court the colonel ordered next day that the vehicle be destroyed. This was done.

In his evidence, Colonel Breytenbach denied he had ordered that Mr Nelomba be shot or the vehicle destroyed. He had instructed at one stage that vehicles confiscated should be handed over to his unit.

The court accepted the colonel's evidence, the judge said. Kruger had taken it on himself to have Mr Nelomba shot and to destroy the vehicle.

The motive was to get rid of a witness, so the defence of acting in "good faith" could not succeed.

Evidence was that the colonel's Land Cruiser had been destroyed in a landmine blast and Kruger wanted to give him another.

Mr Don Brunette appeared for the State — Sapa

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to disqualification and to possible exclusion from university

## WARNING

Exam-ners' Initials	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Self B

## BOOK



(221) ~~12/2/83~~ RDM 12/2/83

# Soldiers jailed for SWA murder

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**WINDHOEK** — A former sergeant in the South African Defence Force, Theunis Erasmus Kruger, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment after being convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday of murder.

A former corporal in the SADF, David van den Heever, who committed the murder on instructions from Kruger, was sentenced to five years.

Leave to appeal was granted by the Judge-President designate of SWA, Mr Justice Hans Berker.

Kruger, 29, and Van den Heever, 27, had pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering an Ovambo night watchman, Mr Andreas Nelomba, on September 6, 1981, and

stealing a Land Cruiser vehicle.

The charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances against the two men was dropped in terms of Sec 103 (ter) of the Defence Act, which exempts soldiers from criminal and civil litigation for action taken in good faith while engaged in counter-insurgency operations in a military operational area.

Pronouncing sentence, Mr Justice Berker said Kruger and Van den Heever had committed one of the worst crimes.

They had killed an innocent man with premeditation.

"The community as a whole, as well as the Ovambo community in this country should be protected, in my

opinion, and as far as it is in the hands of this court it should be ensured that a similar incident does not recur," the judge said.

It was also in the interests of the SADF that a fitting sentence should be imposed.

Conversely, it was not easy for the court to mete out punishment, because before the court were two young men with clean records, Mr Justice Berker said.

In argument for leave to appeal, Kruger's counsel, Mr Theo Grobbelaar, SC, of Pretoria, submitted on behalf of both the convicted men that the court had erred in finding them guilty of murder.

The court had also erroneously rejected Kruger's evidence in favour of evidence by the officer commanding

44 Parachute Battalion, Colonel Dirk Breytenbach.

Kruger was released on R100 bail, pending the appeal, on condition he reported every Friday to the police.

Mr Grobbelaar said Kruger would not be able to skip the country, "because he will not be popular abroad".

Van den Heever, who had fled to Zimbabwe last year where he had been jailed for six months for illegal entry, was released on R500 bail on condition he reported twice weekly to police at Tsumeb.

Van den Heever's counsel, Mr Schalk Burger, SC, of Pretoria, said Van den Heever had been advised by an attorney to flee from South Africa.

There was no likelihood he would do so again — Sapa

Journal
3)

Date ..... 24/10/80 .....

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) ..... B.Sc. .....

Subject ..... ECONOMICS IB .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No ..... E. 78. .....  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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~~22~~ (22) RDM 12/2/83  
**PO man held after blast**

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security Police arrested an employee of the Oshakati Post Office, which was severely damaged in a landmine blast on January 3, the head of the Security Police in South West Africa, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe confirmed yesterday

He said a man was arrested a day after the blast, which caused damage of R250 000. He worked as a clerk in the parcels office since April 1982, he said

A landmine with a Russian-made timing device and a delaying mechanism was used in the blast

**T**HE resignation of Mr Dirk Mudge and the DTA government signify a watershed in Namibia's independence process

A moderate, multiracial government, albeit not representative, has come to a fall. For the DTA, middle-of-the-road politics has proved futile

In the end, it could not deliver on political expectations

Proclamation AG8 (which entrenches ethnic second-tier governments), ultimate political authority in the hands of a Pretoria-appointed administrator-general, and the attitude of the white Legislative Assembly towards fundamental changes all contributed to the DTA's fall

The DTA's problems were compounded by the slowness of the independence process, the non-representativeness of the DTA itself, disunity in its ranks, alleged corruption in ethnic governments and the recent tendency of Pretoria to disregard the DTA in international negotiations

Moreover, the impression persists that not much love was lost between Mr Mudge and the South African Prime Minister

The resignation of the DTA government — forced upon it by the decision to veto changes in public holidays — will prove detrimental to South African interests. A moderate force has been run over

Another endeavour by the lately departed Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough — to build up a third force between the DTA and Swapo with the help of Mr Peter Kalangula, chairman of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly — was also a miscalculation

The South African Government's present policy of pacifying the white electorate (especially NP supporters) will only cause further estrangement between black and white

**T**he impact of increasing loss of credibility by whites, flagging confidence in the Western Five's independence process, and the distrust expressed by black Namibian leaders in the South African Government cannot be underestimated

The DTA will never recover the lost ground. While in power it possessed the means to reward loyal supporters or to attract others. Now it is but one among many opposition parties and alliances. It will definitely fail to attract backing from the left, indeed, many of its existing supporters may join the Nami-

# Isn't it time we talked to Swapo?



By  
**Dr GERHARD TOTEMEYER**

An expert on Namibian affairs and professor of political studies at the University of Transkei, he proposes a dramatic alternative to the present impasse in troubled Namibia

bian Independence Party, Swanu and ideologically related parties to the left. Others will switch to Swapo

The promise by the South African Government that the people of Namibia can decide their own future has become a farce. The installation of a one-man government, although temporary, reaffirms the claim made by black nationalists that the process of neo-colonialism has received further impetus

It is unlikely that the Administrator-General will attract any black politicians of standing, or that he will succeed in reducing the number of political parties so as to form an anti-Swapo front

The distrust in South Africa and the West, a downturn in Namibia's economy, the outflow of capital, severe drought and increasing discontent over South Africa's continuing

military engagement in the north, have all contributed to embitterment among the black, and partly in the white, population

Namibians feel they have become the political football of South Africa's political and strategic interests in the subcontinent. Weariness with the present impasse is evident.

The new Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has only a slim chance of regaining the lost trust in South Africa. Too much has gone wrong since the independence process was purposely delayed

The alternative, a Swapo-ruled government, has become a more attractive proposition to more black nationalists than ever before

Any attempt to hold another internal election without international supervision and not according to UN Resolution 435 will not only be futile, but will destroy the last vestiges of trust in Pretoria

Is there a way out?

When considering alternatives one must remember that the South African Government has vested interests in Namibia and its future. Mr P W Botha cannot afford to disappoint his own electorate, he does not want to stand accused of having betrayed the interests of the whites

**O**ther South African interests include the strategic and economic value of Namibia, the desire to avoid the establishment of a Marxist government in the territory which might harbour anti-South African forces, the Government's commitment to Unita, and the effects of eventual Namibian independence on black opinion in South Africa.

Lately Pretoria has gone in for secret diplomacy, a wise tactic

The secret negotiations with Angola provide an example of how a constructive exchange of ideas and propositions — even with an adversary — can take place

The time is overdue to do the same with Swapo

The South African Government may even be surprised by the conciliatory attitude of Swapo.

One can assume that Swapo is realistic enough to acknowledge that for many years it does not stand a chance of winning the military struggle against South Africa's might

**L**ikewise, South Africa should realise that it will never win the political battle against Swapo

The checkmate position should be tackled with without delay — and through direct negotiations between the two

But secret talks with Swapo can only be a first step. Eventually they must lead to an all-party conference in Windhoek. Although too many political parties exist in Namibia now, it is not difficult to separate chaff from wheat

If the first step were to lead to a ceasefire, such a conference could then aim at getting the independence process going within the context of Resolution 435

Only then would South Africa's promise that Namibians can decide their own future become credible

Such a move would mean that the South African Government would have to acknowledge implicitly that Swapo is the most-supported political group in Namibia

Swapo, likewise, should be accommodating enough to accept that other political groups also exist in Namibia. It should become more magnanimous in its stand on being the sole representative of the Namibian people

Should Swapo become the government after an election under international supervision, it would have to face certain realities

For many years to come, Namibia will remain economically, infrastructurally and fiscally dependent on South Africa

Moreover, Walvis Bay will stay part of South Africa, regulating foreign trade and exercising a powerful military influence

It is to be expected that South Africa will retain strong military forces in Walvis Bay after independence, making it possible to mount Israeli-style operations. Namibia should its government endanger South Africa's strategic interests

There are two further reasons why an independent Namibia under Swapo rule would be compelled to act pragmatically

Swapo's leadership has always recognised the strong influence of the black churches in the territory, especially the Lutheran Church (to which more than 50 percent of the total population belongs), the Anglican and the Roman Catholic churches

And these churches have already indicated that they will support any endeavour which contributes to reconciliation. To ignore their wishes would be suicidal for any future government.

**A** Swapo government would also be obliged to accommodate the group interests which have developed over the years, some of them as a result of divisive ethnic politics

Different to Harare, Luanda and Maputo where the respective ruling leaders could rely on the backing of nearby ethnic entities, Swapo, although represented in all population groups of Namibia, has its strongest support among the Ovambo, 700km north of Windhoek

Thus Swapo would have to be accommodating towards the different population and political groups in the immediate surroundings of Windhoek, the capital

Other factors, such as the need to weld the Namibian military forces and those of Swapo (Plan) into a national army, and the dependence on Western foreign aid would also tend to make Swapo less uncompromising

Why delay the independence process? Surely an alternative to the present deadlock is worth considering

# Welcome to sunny Sommer Suidwes!

By MIKE HEWITT

THOUSANDS of politically disillusioned Southwesterners — many of them also reeling from the effects of a disintegrating economy and savage drought — have forged new lives in the fertile valleys of the Western Cape.

Some estimates place the white exodus from the territory as high as 22 percent. The white population was calculated at about 90 000 two years ago. Now it is about 71 000.

And most of the exiles have made for areas around Cape Town.

But all is not rosy for the displaced community which is settled around picturesque Somerset West — a town which is now often referred to tongue-in-cheek as "Sommer Suidwes".

For like the Rhodesians who flocked south during that country's bush war, the Southwesterners have encountered rumbles of resistance to their presence in the Boland.

"Everyone seems to think we took a 'chicken run' because of political reasons," says a former South West farmer.

"And if we say we still love the territory we left, the locals ask us why the hell we don't go back there."

## Shadows

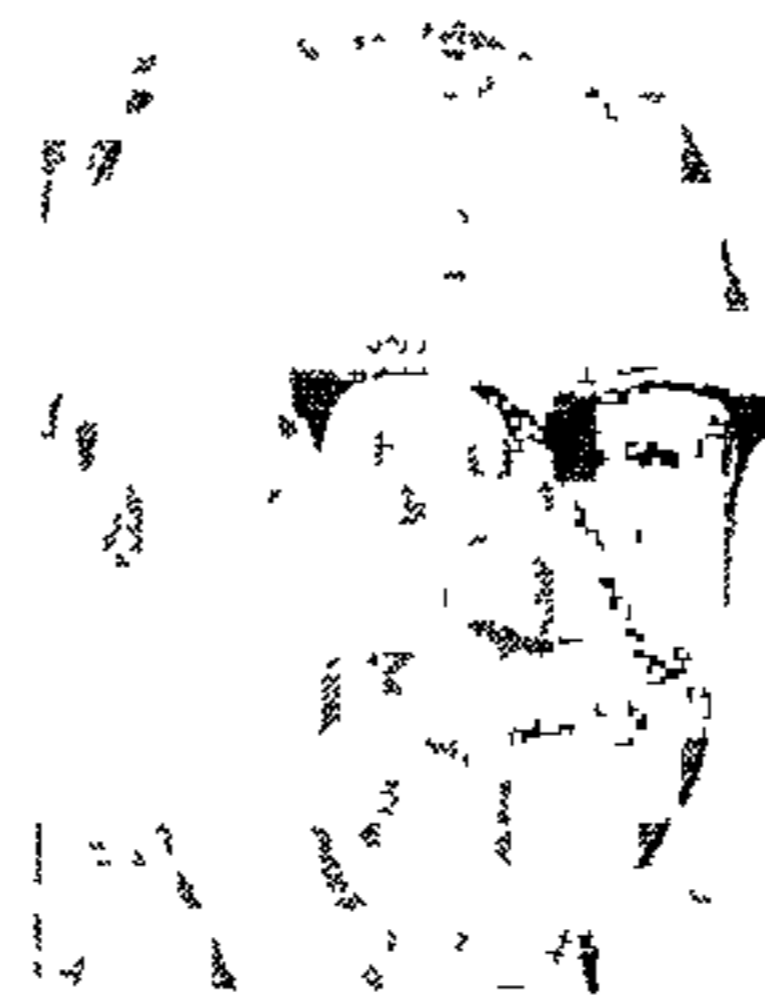
"So some of us prefer now just to keep in the shadows and lead a quiet life."

Numbering close on 8 000 people, the South West community has heard locals accuse it of being too powerful a clique with too many banknotes tucked into its khaki shorts.

The assessment is not altogether untrue, for the newcomers have made their mark as farmers, property speculators, bankers and investors.

"Many of us are in VIP positions and have invested millions of rands in the West-

## From the SWA famine to the fertile Cape



POLLIE VAN ZIJL  
No future in SWA



DR JOACHIM WARNING  
Hopes for the future

ern Cape, so we have given something back to the area," says Paarl wine farmer and chairman of the Southwesterners' Club Mr Johan Pretorius.

"I am tired of hearing people say that we left South West for purely political reasons — the Boland has

always been a favourite retirement paradise for us.

"But since the Turnhalle began in 1974, our presence has been seen as something political," said Mr Pretorius.

It is the economic factor, adds Mr Pretorius, which is uppermost in the minds of most Southwesterners who are quitting the territory in increasing numbers.

The cattle fishing, mining and karakul industries all nosedived over the past years and problems were compounded by the protracted drought.

Mr Pretorius, a former stud cattle farmer from the Komas Hochland outside Windhoek, says that it is the economic crisis — above finding a political solution — which will have to be resolved before the exodus of whites is staunch.

## Convinced

One farmer who did leave South West largely for political reasons is Mr Pollie van Zijl, brother of outspoken former National Party vice-chairman in SWA, Mr Eben van Zijl.

"After the 1978 elections, when the South African Government played a major role in helping the DTA to win, I became convinced that there would be no place for a white man in the new dispensation," says Mr van Zijl.

"I also had to think about the future of my children and

I saw that there was no future for them in SWA."

He believes that the territory is following the same path as the former Rhodesia, and says that the only difference between the policies of the DTA and Swapo is in the signatures at the bottom of the paper.

An unashamed conservative, Mr van Zijl — who has made his new home in Somerset West — says he will never return to SWA, where he farmed for 60 years in Gobabis.

"I'm a bitterly disappointed man but I have closed that chapter of my life."

## Potential

"Everything that happened in SWA need not have happened — there was so much human potential in the land."

"The outlook for the whites is not rosy and many thousands more will leave the territory," Mr van Zijl predicts.

Although most of the Southwesterners who have settled in the Boland are Afrikaners whose roots were once in the Cape, a handful of the SWA German community, generally more liberal than their fellow countrymen have also opted out.

One of them is Dr Joachim Warning, a former government vet in the territory, who settled in Somerset West in 1974.

"I liked the way Dirk Mudge was trying to help the country along, but the farmers felt terribly uncertain about the future."

"Living in continual danger of terrorist attack, they had valid political reasons for leaving," says Dr Warning.

"But we will always be Southwesterners at heart and we have hope that our countrymen there will develop and find a solution acceptable to the international community," he says.

## Whites leave in the grip of recession, instability

WHITE Southwesterners — more than 60 percent of whom support the ultra-conservative National Party or HNP — are leaving the country in a steady trickle.

Though there is no large-scale exodus at this stage, NP leaders in SWA have repeatedly warned that this could be one of the consequences of an international settlement.

While political insecurity has played a role in the outflow of whites, the deteriorating economy has also prompted whites to leave over the past few years.

## Recession

Lack of employment opportunities and the four-year-old drought have caused many whites to leave the country for South Africa.

The price of the country's most important minerals — copper, uranium and diamonds — remain low as a result of the international recession, while the price of

By KOOS COETZEE  
Windhoek

karakul pelts has not risen enough to make karakul farming viable.

Karakul farmers in the drought-stricken farms in the south are leaving their land on a large scale and, because of a shortage of employment in SWA, are forced to look to South Africa for greener pastures.

White Southwesterners — very few of whom are exposed to the war in the north of the territory — have very few financial barriers in moving to South Africa because there is no valuta control between the two countries.

An indication of the number of whites who have left SWA is given by enrolment

figures at schools in the territory.

While there were 21 065 white pupils in 1975, the figure has dwindled to a mere 14 657 this year.

A spokesman for the Department of Statistics said that according to the 1970 census there were about 82 500 whites in SWA, excluding Walvis Bay.

## Migration

The figure for the 1981 census was about 76 000 (also excluding the South African enclave), showing a decrease of 6 500 in 11 years.

It is, however, well-known that there was a substantial migration of whites to SWA after 1970 — according to some estimates the white population could have been as large as 110 000 at one

stage — indicating that more than 6 500 whites could have left the territory over the past few years.

Among those who have left are two prominent NP members of the white Legislative Assembly — Mr Koos Greeff, former chairman of the assembly and Dr Fanie Schoeman, who took up a senior lectureship at the University of Pretoria.

The new Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said last week that 70 percent of the territory's civil servants were Southwesterners — the rest were South Africans — and implied that it was Pretoria's policy to reduce the number of South Africans.

If this policy succeeds, even more whites will leave the territory in the near future.

# SA may 'gatecrash' SWA indaba

221 S. Times 13/2/83

SOUTH Africa has been invited — and may agree — to participate in a blockbuster United Nations conference first conceived as a propaganda boost for Swapo.

The prospect has spread concern and confusion among some conference sponsors, who had hoped to stop the invitation getting to Pretoria, or at least ensure its rejection.

But South African officials confirm that the invitation is under consideration whatever Pretoria's decision, a group of internal par-

By RICHARD WALKER  
New York

ty politicians is certain to be present, each intent on getting his case across to the big turnout of diplomats and international media expected to be there.

The result could turn an anticipated Swapo serenade into a bruising free-for-all, some suggest. The place and time — Par-

is in the springtime — was carefully chosen to maximise the lure of the event, which began as a promotion of the Swapo-backed UN council for Namibia.

It was approved in December by the General Assembly, who appropriated R900 000 from the UN budget to get it going. Billed as the International Conference In Support Of The Struggle Of The Nam-

bian People For Independence, it is scheduled for five days in April.

South Africa has until the end of this month to decide whether to attend.

Other than in carefully orchestrated negotiations tied specifically to the UN independence plan, it is a decade since South Africa was able to take part in an international conference on Namibia.

Several times, South African delegations have been rebuffed when they tried to participate in General Assembly debates on the territory.

But the Paris conference, though authorised and funded by the assembly, is not being run according to assembly rules and there is no provision for a delegation to be rejected.

According to informed sources, the inclusion of South Africa in the general invitation to all UN member states caused agonising debate among the conference planners.

## Jolt

One Soviet bloc delegate is said to have even proposed stealing back the invitation letter before it could be sent to Pretoria.

Since originally conceived last year, the conference has gained in significance with the faltering of the Western initiative.

An extra jolt came this week with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's personal rejection of Washington's "linkage" plan to tie Namibian independence to Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Next month, the 97-nation non-aligned movement will adopt at its new Delhi summit a declaration demanding a return of the entire issue to the Security Council.

By April, "a lot of people are going to want to let off steam", one South African official predicted.



14/2/83 (221) 257 Ska

# Inquest on ambush dead

WINDHOEK — Two members of the Namibian security forces described in inquest papers filed in Tsumeb on Friday how eight of their comrades died after their Ratel armoured troop carrier was hit by a hail of rockets

Eight men, including two farmers from the Tsumeb district — Lieutenant Daniel van der Westhuizen and his son-in-law, Corporal Johan Potgieter — died in the shrapnel and fire after the rocket attack.

The group was following the tracks of about 50 insurgents who infiltrated the Mangetti Block between Ovambo and Kavango about 60 km from the tarred road from Grootfontein to Rundu

The commander of the Ratel, Mr Pieter du Toit, who did not give his rank, said the mobile troop carrier was carrying 18 men, some inside

the vehicle and some on top of the shell

The footprints of the infiltrators disappeared in a cluster of bushes, Mr Du Toit said in his sworn statement

"When the Ratel was about 30 m from the bushes a rocket struck the turret"

"Corporal Viljoen and Rifleman Karswab, the Bushman tracker, who were on the top of the ratel, fell off," Mr du Toit said

After this, a second rocket hit the front of the vehicle.

Then six more rockets came from the bushes, piercing the armour plating of the ratel.

The magistrate found that the soldiers died from multiple injuries and burns when their troop carrier was the target of a rocket attack by unknown terrorists.

# Apartheid hampers Namibian meetings

(221) Star 15/2/83

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — On the eve of an intensive campaign of public meetings throughout Namibia, the DTA is encountering resistance to racially mixed gatherings in some of the territory's white-ruled towns

The campaign begins this week and is to last nearly a month, with co-ordinated meetings in all major centres.

They will be the first political meetings by the DTA since it was removed from central government

The DTA president, Mr Kuama Riruako, said he was shocked to learn that the only available halls in some of the towns were reserved for whites only.

This was the case in the northern white towns of Outjo and Grootfontein. Towns in the "white south" are ex-

pected to take an even harder line, although it was not yet known what halls were available.

"It is incomprehensible that, at this stage of political and constitutional development in our country, municipal councils and associations can object to a speaker on the grounds of colour," Mr Riruako said

It was even more shocking, he added, when one considered that black, coloured and white members of the SWA Territory Force were able to be trained together and fight together on the border, yet were unable to attend political meetings together in some towns.

The DTA would notify the Administrator-General of the problem so that he could take note of what was making political co-operation and racial harmony impossible in the territory

# Thirion rules on headline

WINDHOEK — The Thirion Commission of Inquiry into alleged misapplication of State funds in South West Africa yesterday instructed Windhoek's morning newspaper, Die Republiken, to publish a correction to a headline last Friday.

The editor of the newspaper, Dr Jan Spies, was summoned to appear before the commissioner, Mr Justice P. W. Thirion, of Natal.

The headline to a report on proceedings of the commission in Owambo said the Owambo Administration's former director of Public Works, Mr Frederik de Villiers, was "Not guilty of fraud".

Mr Justice Thirion said it was not the commission's task to rule on the guilt or innocence of people.

The judicial commission's brief was to investigate and make recommendations concerning State expenditure in the territory.

The commission is believed to be nearing the end of its inquiry into the Owambo Administration.

It will then concentrate on the second-tier authority for Damaras — Sapa.

THE Windhoek newspaper Die Suidwester has been suspended for three months by the Newspaper Press Union

# SWA newspaper is suspended by NPU

A statement released by the NPU in Johannesburg yesterday said this "disciplinary action" followed the publication of comment by Die Suidwester on an adjudication by the Press Council against the newspaper

The NPU considered the comment 'contemptuous of the Press Council

According to Sapa the statement said

"The executive council of the Newspaper Press Union of SA announces with regret the immediate suspension for a period of three months of Die Suidwester a member newspaper published in Windhoek.

"The suspension stems from Die Suidwester's rejection of a Press Council adjudication

"On September 17, 1981, Dr Ben Africa complained against reports headed 'Weermag is blikskottels and 'Ben Africa Die band draat published in Die Suidwester on September 10 1981

"The subject of the report was a tape recording of an interview Dr Africa had given a Japanese reporter on August 3 1981 Dr Africa complained that certain statements made during the interview had been quoted out of context

"On November 4 1982 the SA Press Council ruled in favour of the complainant. "In its adjudication, Die Suidwester was severely reprimanded and ordered to publish an extract from the adjudication. In a telex to the Press Council the newspaper rejected the adjudication. "It did however on November 19 1982 publish the required extracts. Or November 26 1982, Die Suidwester published comments on the adjudication. "The executive council of the NPU considered Die Suidwester's comment on the adjudication contemptuous of the Press Council and regarded the newspaper's whole attitude to be in conflict with the best interests of the Press as a whole.

"It accordingly agreed to suspend Die Suidwester from the NPU membership for a period of three months. The newspaper was given the opportunity to reconsider its attitude but has refused to withdraw its rejection of the adjudication. The NPU therefore has no alternative but to take this disciplinary action"

Meanwhile in Windhoek Mr Ewert Benade editor of Die Suidwester took a defiant stand in an interview yesterday KOOS COETZEE of the Mail's Africa Bureau reports

He said he did not regard his criticism of the Press Council's judgment as a contravention of the NPU's constitution

The suspension of Die Suidwester was a blot on the name of the NPU but it would have very little effect on his paper Mr Benade said

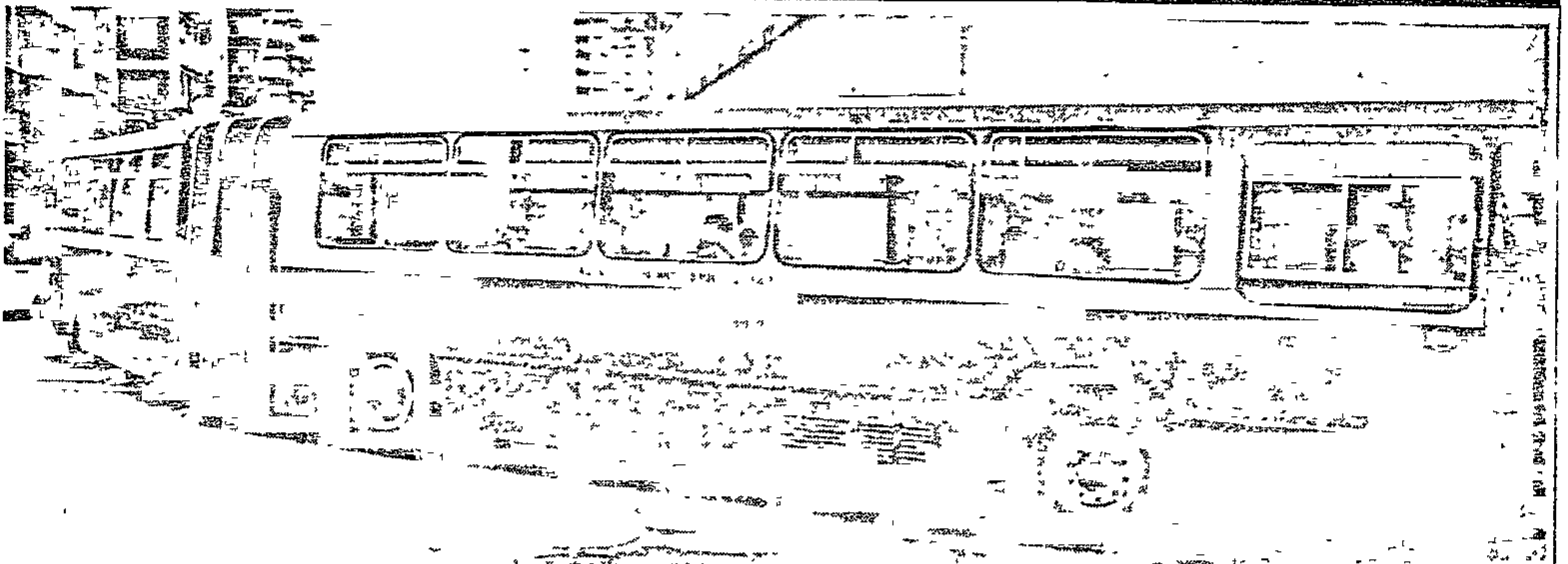
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The National Transport Commission's super-length "concertina" bus worms its way around a corner during a test run in Johannesburg. The city council is testing seven new trolleybus models in a project aimed at saving petrol. One of the features of the "concertina", capable of carrying 73 seated passengers and 68 standing, is its two engines — an electric and a back-up fuel engine

Picture GARTH LUMLEY

## A nose for the cure

**Mail Correspondent**  
NEW YORK — A Californian surgeon offering a cure for snoring claims success in 24 of 25 cases he has tackled. Dr Blair Simmons of Stanford University said he saw a big demand for his corrective surgery, which requires an operation costing R5 000. The technique involves removing tissue at the back of the throat that vibrates to the breathing of a sleeper.

## Dingo murder case appeal resumes

**Mail Correspondent**  
MELBOURNE — The Lindy Chamberlain appeal resumed before the full Federal Court in Sydney yesterday, and the Chief Justice Sir Nigel Bowen handed down a ruling permitting all grounds of appeal to be heard setting the scene for yet another lengthy hearing. The resumption follows the early close of the appeal last week, when it was adjourned after the death of Sir Nigel's wife.

After yesterday's ruling Mr Michael McHugh, QC, appearing for Lindy Chamberlain and her husband Michael pointed out that the actions of the couple after they claimed their baby daughter Azaria had been taken by a dingo were consistent with parents in a state of shock. He said conclusions by the Crown that Mrs Chamberlain had large amounts of blood on her hands after cutting her baby's throat in the front seat of the family car in August 1980 and had searched feverishly inside the tent for her baby with those same bloodied hands when she found her child was missing were inconsistent with the evidence of several key witnesses. Mr McHugh said considerable evidence had been presented to show that a dingo was easily capable of killing the baby as she slept in her cot, and then of slinking away with the body in its mouth.

Mrs Chamberlain was sentenced to life imprisonment last November for the murder of the child and her husband — a Seventh Day Adventist pastor — was given an 18 months suspended sentence for complicity.

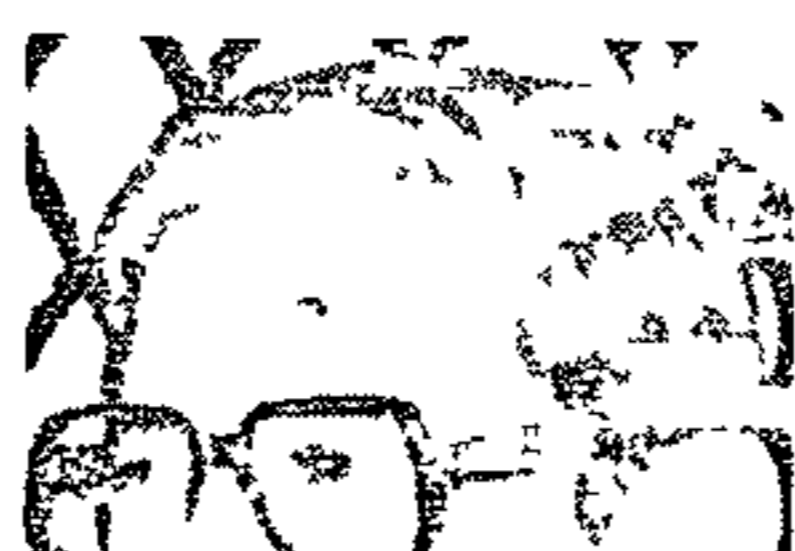
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## PARLIAMENT

# Govt clampdown on airport demos

CAPE TOWN — Regulations specifically prohibiting disorderly gatherings and the display of banners at South African state airports will be strictly imposed following repeated incidents recently, the Minister of Transport Affairs Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said.

tion to the fact that airport facilities were primarily established for the convenience of air travellers and the individuals meeting or greeting them. "Due to the normal increase in the number of passengers over the past few



## Questions

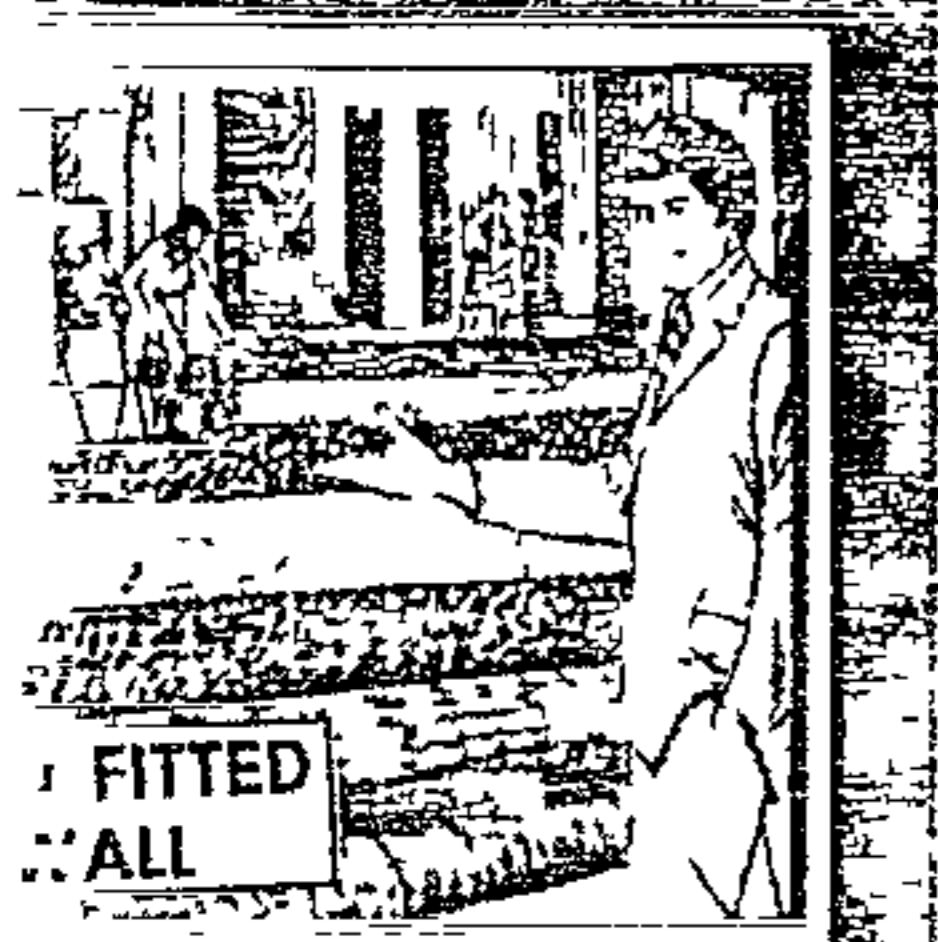
A TOTAL of 135 people were convicted last year for offences committed under Section 16 of the Immorality Act, the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday. Responding to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said a total of 41 people are still awaiting trial in terms of the section which makes sex across the colour bar an

# PO operating losses jur

Political Staff  
THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Operating losses on South Africa's postal services jumped 67% to almost R86-million in the 1981/82 financial year. The Postmaster General Mr Henry Bester said in the Post Office Report

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**REPORTING  
TRAINING  
ESTABLISHED**



**SHOP  
HOME**

**UK boys taking to soap, water**

LONDON — Schoolboys in Britain are shedding the grubby image they enjoyed for generations and taking to soap and water, a school health expert says

A survey of boys aged 13 shows that half use a deodorant and take a bath or shower two or three times a week, school health co-ordinator Miss Sue Sissons writes in the journal Education and Health — Sapa-Reuter

**Captive sisters**

Argus Correspondent  
MADRID — A charity in Orense province north west Spain is caring for sisters aged 12 and 18 whose family kept them locked in a cattle shed for years

**Six die,  
4 hurt  
in SWA  
attack**

ARGUS 16/2/83 221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Six unarmed members of a bushman clan were killed and four others injured when terrorists opened fire on a camp in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWA Territory Force has reported

The massacre took place near Katwitwe on the Kavango River border between Angola and SWA/Namibia on Sunday night. The dead were women and children.

The territory force identified the terrorists as Swapo guerrillas and said security forces were tracking the group, believed to have fled into Angola.

**'Placenta removal a doctor's priority'**

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Every medical student learns how to remove a placenta after delivering a baby because this could save the mother's life, a Johannesburg magistrate heard in the trial of Dr Hermanus Nel who has pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide.

Dr Nel, 44, of Van Der Linda Avenue, Bedfordview, was found responsible by an inquest magistrate last March for the death of Mrs Moira Ann Holt, 22, of Kensington.

The inquest found Mrs Nel died of post partum haemorrhage after she gave birth to a girl in June 1981 at the Marymount Nursing Home.

**WASTE TIME**

Professor Elsje Boes said in her evidence "A doctor should not leave his patient alone when the placenta has not been removed, as she could bleed to death."

"My priority in such a case would be to remove the placenta. I would not waste time waiting for extra blood or oxygen."

**Unarmed**

According to the territory force, the bushmen clan were unarmed civilians living a nomadic life in the river region.

Air force helicopters flew the injured to hospital in Rundu.

On the same night in Kavango — about 350 km due west of Katwitwe — suspected Swapo saboteurs blew up five high tension power pylons carrying electric power southwards from the Ruacana-Calueque hydro-electric scheme.

**Power break**

The managing director of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, Mr Polla Brand, said the power break lasted about 30 minutes while the Van Eck coal-driven power station in Windhoek was brought on stream.

During this time, SWA/Namibia was forced to draw power from Escom through the Aggenys connection — a service which had cost the territory R700 000.

**AND WOMEN WHO  
DO BETTER**

	YES	NO
POISED AND CONFIDENT IN YOUR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES?	—	—
WIFE AND CHILDREN THINK YOU ARE THE GREATEST?	—	—
WITTY AND INTERESTING CONVERSATIONALIST?	—	—
STAINED DRIVE NECESSARY TO REALISE YOUR AMBITIONS?	—	—
CONTROL TENSION AND WORRY?	—	—
ENJOYING MIXING WITH PEOPLE ON SOCIAL OCCASIONS?	—	—
RECOGNITION AND PROGRESS IN YOUR JOB/PROFESSION?	—	—
SOLVE PROBLEMS WELL WITHOUT DRAMA AND UPHEAVAL?	—	—
SEEK AND ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE OF RESPONSIBILITY?	—	—
WILLING TO EARN THE WILLING CO OPERATION OF OTHERS?	—	—
COOL WHEN THINGS START GOING WRONG?	—	—
SINCERE FRIENDSHIPS YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE?	—	—
RESPECTED IN THE PRESENCE OF PEOPLE IN SUPERIOR POSTS?	—	—
CONFIDENT BEFORE GROUPS, AND IN PUBLIC IF NEED BE?	—	—
CONDUCT YOUR DAILY AFFAIRS WITHOUT TENSION AND STRAIN?	—	—
ON A PERSONAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME TO INCREASE YOUR VALUE AND PROMOTABILITY?	—	—
MAKE FIRM CONFIDENT DECISIONS AND ACT ON THEM?	—	—

If you score one or more 'NO' answers to these questions you will benefit by being our guest at the

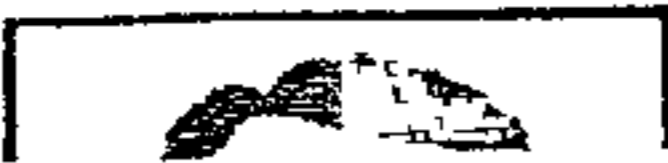
**INTRODUCTORY SESSION  
DALE CARNEGIE COURSE  
TOWN NIGHT (THURS)**

7 PM AT OUR AUDITORIUM, 6TH FLOOR  
MINTHOUSE SUITE, ST GEORGE'S  
COURT, 13 HOUT ST (OPP RES BANK)

**FREE NEXT WEEK**

BE OUR GUESTS AT ANY OF THE

**FREE  
REVIEWS**



# Guerillas murder Bushmen

(221)

Stow

16/2/83

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Six unarmed Bushman women and children were killed and four other adults injured when terrorists attacked a Bushman camp in the Kavango in northern Namibia, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

The massacre took place on Sunday night near Katwitwe on the Kavango River border between Angola and Namibia.

The Territory Force identified the terrorists as Swapo guerrillas and said security forces were tracking them. They are thought to have fled into Angola.

The Territory Force said the attacked Bushmen were unarmed civilians living a nomadic life in the river region.

Helicopters flew the injured to hospital in Rundu.

On the same night, about 350 km west of Katwitwe, suspected Swapo saboteurs blew up five high-tension power pylons carrying electricity from the Ruacana-Calueque hydroelectric scheme.

The managing director of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation, Mr Polla Brand, said the power break lasted about 30 minutes. The Van Eck coal-driven power station in Windhoek was brought on stream.

# Paper to fight NPU suspension

~~221~~ (221) The Star's Africa News Service Star 17/2/83

WINDHOEK - The National Party newspaper, Die Suidwester, intends seeking a Supreme Court order lifting the three-month suspension imposed on it by the South African Newspaper Press Union this week.

The paper's editor, Mr Ewert Benade claims the NPU's decision to suspend the newspaper because it published comment on an earlier ruling by the Press Council, was unconstitutional. He says that in terms of the council's rules, he was entitled to publish comment on its adjudication.

"The NPU has suspended me in terms of its own constitution and not in terms of the council's rules - something they were not entitled to do," Mr Benade said.

The issue stemmed from an article published in September 1981 in which Die Suidwester used transcripts from a tape-recorded interview which a Japanese journalist had with the DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa.

Dr Africa complained to the Press Council that quotes from his interview had been taken out of context.

# 'US won't change on SWA'

WASHINGTON — The United States has made "real progress" in recent talks with Angola over a settlement of the dispute over South West Africa, a senior US State Department official said yesterday.

The Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, Dr. Chester Crocker, also told a House of Representatives panel that separate talks have produced a "solid basis" for improved US relations with Mozambique.

Dr Crocker appeared before the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa to report on the complex diplomatic manoeuvring over SWA and to defend the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa.

That policy has come under heavy criticism from black African leaders and many members of Congress, who contend that the administration is playing into South Africa's hands by taking a conciliatory approach.

In addition, critics say that achieving independence for the territory will not be possible as long as Washington directly links such a settlement to withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

In Windhoek, the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) has written open letters to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and to the Western Five contact group calling for independence for the territory and criticising its linking of independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The letters, the texts of which were released in Windhoek yesterday, say the CCN represents 81% of Christians in SWA.

Following the CCN meeting in Windhoek on January 28 the council said it remained "resolved that independence under United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is the only just and concrete solution to our country's plight".

The letter to the Western contact group expresses concern at the "mounting stalemate, of non-existent progress" in the implementation of Resolution 435. — Sapa-AP



# Four soldiers on murder charge

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Four soldiers of the South African Defence Force have been arrested for an alleged indecent assault on and murder of a 60-year-old Ovambo woman.

And a young black man has died in police custody at Kalkrand south of Windhoek, police spokesmen confirmed yesterday.

The woman, whose next-of-kin have not yet been informed about her death, was allegedly raped and assaulted

while walking in the Ekoko area in Ovambo last Sunday night.

She died early on Monday morning. Although the results of a post mortem are not available yet, it is believed she died of suffocation.

The soldiers are all believed to be Angolan members of 32 Battalion and between 22 and 28 years old. They are being held at the police cells in Ondangwa.

A hat found at the scene of the alleged crime — with a name embroidered in it — will be used as an exhibit in court. Police investigations are said to have

shown that two of the men left their army base without permission on Sunday.

A docket is being prepared and the men are expected to appear in the Ondangwa Magistrate's Court on Monday.

In Kalkrand a young black man who was awaiting trial for burglary and theft, Mr Johannes Gabriel, died in the police cells on Monday night, a police spokesman confirmed.

His body was brought to Windhoek where a South African State pathologist will conduct a post mortem.

Police are investigating.

# Rape, murder: 4 SADF men held

CAP. TIMES 18/2/83

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Four soldiers of the SA Defence Force have been arrested for the alleged indecent assault and murder of a 60-year-old Ovambo woman, police spokesmen confirmed yesterday

The woman, whose next-of-kin have not yet been informed about her death, was allegedly raped and assaulted while walking in the Ekoko area in Ovambo-land last Sunday at 11pm

She died early on Monday morning.

The soldiers, between

22 and 28 years old, are believed to be Angolan members of 32 Battalion and are being held at the police cells in Ondangwa

A hat found on the scene — with a name embroidered in it — will be used as an exhibit.

The men are expected to appear in the Ondangwa Magistrate's Court on Monday

● In Kalkrand, a young man who was awaiting trial for burglary and theft, Mr Johannes Gabriel, died in the police cells on Monday night, a police spokesman confirmed

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the South African and Angolan governments could set the seal on an informal SWA/Namibian ceasefire at Cape Verde next week.

If the ceasefire is a success, it could pave the way for the formal truce before implementation of United Nations Resolution 435

The South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, left yesterday for Pretoria, it is understood to attend the discussions

Positive sign

African representatives here see Mr Fourie's apparent involvement in the talks as a positive sign

The discussions next week follow the talks in the Cape Verde Islands in December between SA's Foreign Minister Pik Botha and an Angolan Government delegation

Some observers here believe any ceasefire between Angola and South Africa might eliminate the incentive for a SWA/Namibian settlement

However, it is understood the Reagan Administration is encouraging the ceasefire

Stalemate

The Washington Post reported today that Angola and South Africa had put a "de facto ceasefire" into effect on the SWA/Namibian border

The report said that because the South African-Angolan negotiations did not provide for any further steps towards SWA/Namibian independence, a bilateral ceasefire could "stalemate further progress on Namibia"

State department spokesman John Hughes said: "Our understanding is that no formal ceasefire is yet in place but that, complementary to the negotiations between Angola and South Africa, all sides may have seen some advantage in showing a degree of military restraint in recent months."

New fears of Swapo onslaught

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — There are signs that Swapo's military wing is about to launch its annual incursion into SWA/Namibia's traditionally white farming areas, the SWA Territory Force says

Security forces killed 17 guerrillas of Swapo's military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), in western Ovambo this week — along the same route some of their comrades moved when infiltrating the Outjo district in April last year

NEWLY-TRAINED

The guerrillas had new clothing and equipment, cash, explosives and anti-personnel landmines

Military intelligence reports had claimed about 200 newly-trained guerrillas had joined Plan in the past three weeks, the Territory Force said

They were being deployed in southern Angola "heightening (Plan's) capability to wage an intensified onslaught," it said

READY FORCE

Plan's special unit near Lubango, southern Angola had intensively recruited last year to have a force ready by January for infiltration into the white farming areas, it was reported earlier.

About 150 insurgents from the special unit, known by its former code name, Volcano, terrorised the farming communities of Tsumeb, Otavi, Grootfontein and Outjo before being wiped out

Talks could set seal on informal SWA truce

Argus 18/2/83 221

## 17 Swapo men die as war intensifies

221 18/2/83 Star

WINDHOEK — Security forces shot and killed 17 Swapo fighters in a skirmish in western Ovambo on Tuesday the SWA territory force said.

There were clear indications that Swapo had stepped up its armed campaign against the people of Namibia as its military wing had just taken command of 200 newly trained insurgents.

The territory force said in a statement that Swapo's new intensified action was directed mainly at civilians and infrastructures.

"The action against the security forces is not being given the same attention," the statement said.

Swapo had maintained a low profile up to the end of last year but since January its armed wing had concentrated on laying landmines.

The mines were being laid in clusters, regardless of whether roads were used by civilians.

Since the start of this month Swapo had begun a more offensive approach covering an area from Kaokoland through Ovambo to Kavango.

Among the incidents reported this month were

- Sabotage of the Ruacana hydro-electric powerline
- Sabotage of the Oshakati Post Office and a nearby bridge
- The killing of six unarmed Bushmen at Katwiti in Kavango.

The 17 terrorists killed recently had been newly equipped with cash, explosives and anti-personnel mines.

"The terrorists are deploying in southern Angola which increases their ability to wage an intensified onslaught," the statement said.

Swapo's "special unit" had been recruiting and training a force since May after infiltration by terrorists into Namibia's northern farming districts.

"Swapo is going to try to extend its onslaught in the traditional operational areas," the statement said — Sapa

# Death of 17 Swapo men in Owambo

221  
E Post  
18/2/83

WINDHOEK — Security forces had shot and killed 17 Swapo fighters in a skirmish in western Owambo on Tuesday amid clear indications in the past two weeks that Swapo was stepping up its armed campaign against the people of SWA/Namibia, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in Windhoek yesterday.

Among the signs of the intensified campaign were that Swapo's military wing had taken command in the past weeks of about 200 newly trained insurgents.

The SWATF said in a statement that Swapo's new intensified action was directed mainly at civilians and the infrastructure

"The action against the security forces is not being given the same attention," the SWATF said

Swapo had maintained a low intensity up to the end of last year.

But since the beginning of January the organi-

sation's armed wing had been concentrating on the laying of landmines

The mines were being laid in clusters of up to four mines each, regardless of whether roads were being used by civilians, SWATF said

Since the beginning of this month Swapo insurgents had embarked on a more offensive approach covering an area from Kaokoland through Owambo to Kavango

Among the incidents reported this month were

- Sabotage of the Ruacana hydro-electric powerline

- Sabotage of the Osahakati Post Office and a nearby bridge.

- The killing of six unarmed bushmen at Katwiti in Kavango

The statement said the 17 terrorists killed by security forces on Tuesday had been newly-equipped. They had cash, explosives and anti-personnel mines

"According to reports, Swapo has received about 200 newly trained terrorists in the past three weeks," the SWAFT statement said

"The terrorists are deploying in southern Angola, which increases Swapo's ability to wage an intensified onslaught"

Swapo's "special unit" had been recruiting and training a force since May after infiltration by terrorists of SWA/Namibia's northern farming districts.

The aim had been to have ready by January this year an armed group for infiltration

"The interpretation of the present situation is that Swapo is going to attempt to extend its onslaught in the traditional operational areas," the SWATF said

"These actions are accompanied by movements in southern Angola and Owambo, aimed at infiltration of the Tsumeb, Otjiwarongo, Outjo and Kamanjab areas" — Sapa

Finance Minister Mr Owen Wood said "The principle of fringe benefits has been embedded in our tax laws ever since its inception".

The parliamentary committee studying the problem was expected to report before the end of next month, but the treasury had its own ideas on how the tax should be introduced, officials said.

Taxman Mr Mickey van der Walt has long argued he would be quite within the existing law to tax people on their total remuneration which would include all forms of perks such as free cars, subsidised housing loans and large expense accounts.

The difficulty in introducing a tax law with the problem of placing a monetary value on fringe benefits.

Mr van der Walt said the tax on cars and housing loans would not bring in substantial amounts and the tax authorities were keen to get onto the "expense account chummies" who were receiving millions of rands in the guise of company expenses.

Some companies allowed employees to spend up to R500 a month on their company credit cards before they needed to account for what they considered legitimate expenses, yet none of that remuneration was taxed.

The authorities believed the issue had been approached democratically and wide spectrum of viewpoints had been studied and it was now time to act.

12 Star  
**Berlin Wall**  
*18/2/83*  
**in Botswana**

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Soviet Ambassador in Botswana is raising a wall for the third time.

Originally the official Soviet residence had a decorative 1 m-high wall.

Then, obviously desiring greater security, the embassy erected a 2 m-high solid wall.

And now, approaching Berlin Wall dimensions a third layer is being added.

But then, Ambassador Nikolai Petrov does not live in the most comfortable surroundings, observers note. He has the US ambassador, Mr Theodore Maino, to the one side of him and the US Third Secretary on the other.

Recently unknown agitators painted the name of the Polish trade union, Solidarity, in bright red letters on Mr Petrov's white wall.

# SA-Angolan talks could seal Namibia ceasefire — report

*(221) Star 18/2/83*

Ceasefire negotiations are under way between Angola and South Africa, a US State Department official said today. He thought the border war had already slowed down.

In comment on a Washington Post story that a de facto ceasefire already existed on the Namibian border, US spokesman John Hughes said:

"Our understanding is that no formal ceasefire is yet in place but that, complementary to the negotiations under way between Angola and South Africa, all sides may have seen some advantage in showing a degree of military restraint in recent months."

John D'Oliviera of The Star's Washington Bureau reports that a Cape Verde meeting next week between representatives of South Africa and Angola could set the seal on an informal Namibian ceasefire.

If the ceasefire is a success, it could pave the way for the formal truce which would precede the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

No official statement could be obtained in the U today from either the State Department or the South African Embassy. However, it is understood that the South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie left yesterday for South Africa — and that he will be present at the discussions.

The discussions next week follow the

talks in the Cape Verde islands in December between a South African Government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and a delegation representing Angola's MPLA Government.

Some observers in Washington believe any ceasefire between Angola and South Africa might eliminate the incentive for a Namibian settlement. However, it is understood the US Administration is encouraging the ceasefire as part of a process of building trust and confidence between South Africa and Angola.

Reports published in The Star (and other reports from different sources reaching The Star) that a ceasefire on the Angolan border is imminent have been consistently denied by South African official sources.

But today both the National Party newspaper Die Beeld and the SABC carried similar reports.

Yesterday the Washington Post with which The Star has a contract for rights to its news reports carried a front-page report that Angola and South Africa had put a de facto ceasefire into effect along the frontier and that a formal disengagement pact was expected soon following direct negotiations between the two countries.

The Star referred this report to authoritative sources and, after being told that it was "inconceivable that they (the Washington Post) could be misinformed" decided against carrying the report.

## 'Terror' brigade to stay

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean (PF) won through the barrel and would do the rest of the nation from being by dissidents, the Minister Mr Robert Moyo said.

For this reason the brigade would not leave Matabeleland until every dissident has been routed. Mr Moyo said he would rally at Chipinge on the eastern border.

The Prime Minister referring to the 1000 Korean-trained unit reportedly killed 1000 men, women and children in the latest anti-dissident Matabeleland.

Mr Mugabe said he was fighting a tribal war. Zanu leader Mr Josiah Moyo came into power. But this will happen, he said.

● See Page 2



This week's R10 000 Bonanza prize has been won by the holder of certificate number 1105058662 bought from the post office.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Ten of the West Indian cricketers who took part in the outlawed South African tour arrived back here today with the unanimous message "We have no regrets".

Captain Lawrence Rowe said "We have no regrets about going whatsoever. We expected the West Indian cricket authorities to ban us for life. I can't see any chance of them changing their minds, but that doesn't bother me at all."

## Windies have no regrets

The West Indian captain also said the apartheid system in South Africa was not as bad as he had been led to believe. "It was a lot better than I thought it was going to be. We all read and heard things before we went — but it's not as bad as it's painted."

He disagreed that the cricketers had helped shore up apartheid. "By going there we don't support the regime," he said. "We feel that by going and playing we are helping to break it down."

He confirmed that the tour was an even stronger one, and would be next year.

## Reach for The Star and save 5c a week

Your copy of The Star will be priced at 25 cents from March 1. But you can still receive it for 20 cents — and also save yourself a great deal of inconvenience.

As a special offer to subscribers receiving home-deliveries, the price remains at 20 cents for all those who renew subscriptions in the next six weeks. Current subscribers who sign up again before March 31 can save up to R15 — regardless of the expiry date of their present subscription.

In other words, all those who renew or take out subscriptions to The Star before March 31 will receive home-delivered copies at 20 percent below the March 1 cover price. A year's subscription saves R15.03. A 6-month subscription saves R7.51.

This offer is open to all subscribers residing in the Pretoria, Vereeniging, and Ekurhuleni areas. The rates for subscribers enjoying home delivery in the PWV remain unchanged.

Shell loses

W/E ARBUS 19/2/83  
221

# 96 Swapo killed in SWA

By PETER HONEY  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 96 Swapo insurgents in the past few days, marking the start of a massive incursion by the Angolan-based guerrillas into SWA/Namibia's operational area

More than 200 members of Swapo's special unit — formerly known as "Volcano" — were believed to be infiltrating the operational areas of Kaokoland, Ovambo and Kavango

Although Swapo incur-

sions into Swa/Namibia's northern farming areas

have become an annual event at this time of year, observers believe the latest insurgency could ring the death knell on ceasefire talks between South Africa and Angola

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said this week that he was not optimistic of achieving a ceasefire because of "certain recent developments" which had taken place in the past few days. A South African delegation was likely to fly to Cape Verde soon for more talks with Angolan representatives

The guerrilla bands were believed to be moving in large numbers and, in one contact with security forces, 34 were killed before the weekend

In an earlier contact on Tuesday this week, members of the special police unit, code-named "Koevoet", killed 17 Swapo guerrillas in western Ovambo.

They were equipped with new camouflage and weapons of Eastern-bloc origin. They also carried civilian clothing and South African money, indications that they were preparing to dig in

These details were released by the SWA Territory Force, which also disclosed that Draganov snipers' rifles were also recovered in the latest contacts

This indicated, the force said, that some of the insurgents were detailed for assassination attempts on political leaders

The Officer Commanding the Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, travelled to the northern farming areas of Tsumeb and Outjo this week to allay fears of farmers.

SAP <sup>E. Post</sup> man  
19/2/83  
killed

221

### in action

PRETORIA — A young South African policeman Constable Andre Delpoit of Vryheid, Natal, was killed in action yesterday, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, announced here

A police communique said Constable Andre Delpoit, 19, who was unmarried, was killed during a skirmish

He leaves his father, Mr J H Delpoit, of the farm, Wanbestuur, in the Vryheid area — Sapa

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the operation performed on ... principle the same as that done in Boston it life

# 2 SADF deserters shot by police

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

OSHKATI — Two South African Defence Force deserters were shot dead by a police unit in January when they resisted arrest after going on the rampage killing two civilians at Ongwediva in Ovambo a police spokesman confirmed yesterday.

A third man is still being held.

The two dead civilians were Mr Noag Mattheus an unmarried man in his thirties and Mrs Antonia Toivo a mother of three who was about four months pregnant and in her late twenties.

Local people said yesterday that on the evening of January 10 three men — they identified them as Morning Abel and Kaputu — approached a shop at Ongwediva and demanded R10 000. One carried a gun.

A subsequent inspection of the shop showed numerous bullet holes in walls, outside and inside as well as in the counter behind which several young women hid. All escaped with their lives.

Although the men wore hoods they were recognised by their voices.

After taking R80 and change they left and approached a nearby house where Mrs Toivo and Mr Mattheus died. The man with the gun went inside while the others waited outside, neighbours said.

Several bullet holes were found in the tin shanty where the two people died.

The incident was reported to the police by the owner of the house, who apparently hid under a bed with his wife.

The three men known were identified as Morning Abel and Kaputu by people in the area.

# Minister slams Natal move to open its beaches

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The Deputy Minister of Community Development Mr Pierre Cronje has criticised Natal's Executive Committee for deciding not to segregate north and south coast beaches.

He said the decision was contrary to Government policy but there was nothing the Government could do about it.

The Group Areas Act did not apply to beaches because the Government had delegated control over them to the provincial administration. In turn, Durban had been delegated control over its own beaches.

This was why Durban's beaches were excluded from the policy statement.

Mr Cronje accused the New Republic Party-controlled Exco of inconsistency. It claimed to believe in local option but had ignored applications from Margate and Kingsburgh to zone their beaches for whites only.

The Government believed that amenities should only be shared when they could not be duplicated. There was plenty of beach along Natal's coastline for separate facilities.

Durban's Director of Publicity Mr Terry Toohy welcomed Exco's decision.

He said: "This system has been most successful in other parts of the world and is a little overdue here."

North and South Coast towns reacted differently to the decision.

Spokesmen for Richards Bay, Umhloti and Scottburgh all claimed their beaches were zoned and they would enforce the zoning.

Margate, Umhloti and Amanzimtoti are likely to fight the decision.

Other towns like Port Shepstone and Isipingo welcomed the move. Hibberdene Health Committee chairman Mr T Boucher said the sooner people got used to the idea the better.

# Driving licences come under review

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

A NEW system of drivers licences which could be introduced late next year is being planned.

It will be a separate document on the lines of a bank credit card and will replace the licence which is incorporated in the Book of Life.

There are no plans at this stage for retesting drivers before the issue of the new licences, according to provincial authorities.

A basic reason for the new card system is that it will largely eliminate forged licences which traffic authorities say, can be counted in their thousands. This, they claim, will significantly contribute to road safety.

Investigation into the new card was carried out by the CSIR. It will incorporate a picture of the holder, his thumb print and identity number, his race, date of issue, whether he has any disabilities, and the type of vehicle he is licensed to drive.

The reissuing of the licences every three years is being looked at but this it was pointed out, would involve much administrative work.

# 'Spud price won't spiral'

Mail Reporter

POTATO prices are not expected to skyrocket in the next few weeks in spite of the shortage, a spokesman for the Potato Board said yesterday.

Mr D van Rensburg, manager of the board said rumours of potatoes being sold at R10 a pocket in the near future were not true at this stage.

"If they are ever that expensive, it will certainly be for a very short time," he said. He said current prices were above those for last year, but production had halved since then.

The current selling price for a pocket of potatoes at the municipal produce market was between R6 and R7,50, depending on supply and demand.

Mr Van Rensburg denied a report from Cape Town in yesterday's Mail that the board was buying potatoes from the Cape and selling them at higher prices in the Transvaal and Natal.

"We have so many of our own producers that supplies are still coming in. There has been a shortage but supply was back to normal at the market today," he said.

A spokesman for Checkers Miss P Lomborg said their buyers were expecting to get potatoes from the Cape over the next few weeks because supplies were dwindling in the Transvaal.

She could not say what would happen once the Cape supply was no longer viable but said R10 a pocket seemed "very pessimistic".

# Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast summary for

parade on Sunday for all those animals who invited to attend the parade at the Summer — between 11.30am and 4.30pm — and to take them home. There will also be competitions and an obedience training show. Two-year-old grandson of the Germiston shows off Boomer, one of the hopefuls.

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ROOM  
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19/2/83  
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# Payroll snatched by gang

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK  
Crime Reporter

THREE company managers yesterday risked bullets whizzing past their ears in an attempt to stop five robbers getting away with R4 578.

The gang of gunmen attacked Mr Jan Venter, managing director of Horace Cook in Carl Street, Jeppe, Johannesburg at noon seconds after he had parked his car in an alley on the company premises.

Mr Venter was carrying a R4 578 payroll when two men snatched the money. A shot was fired at him when he resisted.

As the men broke away they were confronted by two other managers — Mr Martinus Dysel, 33, and Mr Henry Angelo, 47. A shot was fired at Mr Dysel but Mr Angelo gave chase and saw the men jump into a beige Cortina, occupied by three other men who fired a shot at him. Mr Angelo threw a paraffin tin at the car.

Police later established that the Cortina had been stolen the previous day. Anyone seeing a Cortina with the registration BNY 827 T is asked to contact the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad at 35 4114.

...ing houses in the ... he said ... any said that ... were also occu- ... shops and ... and it would take ... to convert them ... al properties ... man for the De- ... of Community De- ... in Pretoria said ... that white busi- ... were still legal pro- ... in the Indian group ... that they would be ... enough time to move ... the first white ... have begun moving ... houses built by the ... of Community ... in Pageview ... group of 50 houses is ... struction for white ... on and a third con- ... be launched when ... have moved out of ... day the regional di- ... the department Mr ... said the third ... would only get un- ... after judgment in ... Supreme Court ... which the Save Page- ... association has asked ... eviction of Indian ... should be stopped

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DTA to rule  
SWA again

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would rule South West Africa again, the chairman of the DTA Mr Dirk Mudge said in Otjiwarongo on Thursday night.

The former chairman of the Ministers' Council began a tour of the central and northern parts of the territory this week to whip up support for the DTA which, until a month ago, controlled the central government of the territory — Sapa

Handwritten notes and markings along the right edge of the page, including a vertical line of dots and some illegible scribbles.

# 96 slain as war hots up

By PETER HONEY *S. Tribune*

Tribune Africa News Service *20/2/83*

721  
WINDHOEK Security forces have killed 96 Swapo insurgents in the past few days, marking the start of a massive incursion by the Angolan-based guerrillas into Namibia's operational area.

More than 200 members of Swapo's "special unit", formerly known as "Volcano", are believed to be infiltrating the operational areas of Kaokoland, Ovambo and Kavango.

The number killed is higher than the guerrilla death toll logged by security forces in more than two months of fighting during last year's "special insurgence" into white farming areas.

Observers believe the latest insurgency could ring the death knell on ceasefire talks between South Africa and Angola. Foreign Minister P. Botha said this week that

he was not optimistic of achieving a ceasefire because of developments in the past few days.

The guerrilla bands are believed to be moving in large numbers and in one contact with security forces 34 guerrillas were killed before the weekend. In a contact on Tuesday members of the special police unit, code-named "Koevoet", killed 17 Swapo guerrillas in western Ovambo.

They were equipped with new camouflage and weapons of Eastern-bloc origin. They also carried civilian clothing and South African money, indicating they were preparing to dig in.

These details were released by the SWA Territory Force, which also disclosed that Dragunov snipers' rifles were recovered in the contacts.

S. Times  
**Swapo**

lose (221)

# 96 in border raid

By KOOS COETZEE  
 Windhoek

THE Security Forces have shot dead 96 Swapo terrorists in the past few days, the SWA Territory Force announced yesterday

The expected Swapo infiltration of SWA/Namibia took place over a wide area, from Kaokoland, Western and Eastern Ovambo to Western Kavango

A large number of Swapo terrorists from a special unit were earmarked for the operation

Some were expected to infiltrate the farming area south of the Ovambo-Kavango border, the SWATF statement said

The main targets appeared to be the traditional leaders of Ovambo and Kavango, farmers, farm houses and vehicles on roads

## Sniping

It seems the terrorists were not familiar with local conditions and failed to follow orders from their leaders in Lubango, Angola

For example, a group which was supposed to move through Eastern Kaokoland deviated to Western Ovambo where they engaged the Security Forces

In this contact 17 insurgents were shot dead. In another battle in the same area 34 Swapo men were killed

The terrorists were armed with Draganaov sniping guns

Some had civilian clothes and South African money in their rucksacks, the SWATF statement said

The extensive movement of Swapo guerrillas through Angola happened when South African operations into Angola were kept to a minimum to aid the cease-fire talks with Angola

It seems likely that a second round of talks will take place on the Cape Verde Islands but hopes of a ceasefire are slim

# Nightmare

a strange town —  
 dias door-to-door

be a career in publish-  
 cal paper.

a month, plus commission,  
 as taken to a Bloemfontein

to work

it night

in tent

alone and told that if we didn't sell we would have to get out and find our own way back to Cape Town

"They also told us that there would be no basic salary and that we would only earn commission — and we had to pay for our food

"Although they had promised we would always work in pairs, they made us go off on our own

Later in the evening the supervisors would pick us up

## Worried

"On Saturday night I waited on a street corner from 10.30pm for an hour because they were late

"One girl in the group was left until 3.30am without being picked up again. A local farmer took her to the police station where she stayed the night"

Jennifer's nightmare ended when she knocked on the door of a resident called Mrs Lewis

Shocked at the girl's plight, she insisted that Jennifer telephone her mother

Jennifer returned home — but without her belongings

For when she went to the campsite the next day she found the group had packed up and left for Orkney in the Transvaal

Mr Keith Hume manager of Lexington Andrews International said that all employees of the company work for commission only

Sales Manager Mr Terry Byrne said "All new employees sign a document acknowledging that they work for commission only

"We sell our books from door to door and obviously our sales staff cannot always go in groups"

Mr Byrne said he had received a telephone call from Corena, the supervisor to say that Jennifer had vanished on Sunday night

Corena was very worried and searched the area until 2am.

On Monday I told Corena to leave for Orkney because the girl was obviously not coming back"



Jennifer Worrall back at home after her ordeal "It was terrible"

# Swapo (221) loses 96 men in battles

By KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — The Security Forces had shot dead 96 Swapo insurgents in the Operational Area during the past few days, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement at the weekend.

The expected infiltration of Swapo insurgents had now materialised and it was clear that it covered a wide area, namely Kaokoland and western and eastern Owambo, the statement said.

According to recent military information a large number of insurgents from Swapo's "special unit" were selected for the infiltration.

Some of these groups would be active in Kaokoland, Owambo and western Kavango while others could infiltrate the farming areas south of the Owambo-Kavango border, the statement said.

Their main targets appeared to be traditional leaders in Owambo and Kavango, farmers, farm houses, the infrastructure and vehicles on the roads, but operations against the insurgents continued and the security forces were following up all tracks, the SWA Territory Force said.

According to information the guerrillas were not acquainted with local conditions. One group which had to move through eastern Kaokoland deviated to western Owambo.

In this contact 17 insurgents were killed while in a second contact in the same area 34 guerrillas died. The rest were shot dead by the security forces in the Operational Area, the SWA Territory Force said.

Sapa-Reuter reports that South Africa has said it is likely to discuss with Angola a possible ceasefire on the Angolan-SWA border, but that an agreement is still uncertain.

In Luanda at the weekend the Angolan news agency Angop said Angola would agree to a second round of talks with South Africa aimed at speeding SWA independence and bringing peace to the area.

Announcing in Cape Town that a delegation would probably travel to the Cape Verde Islands next week to meet Angolan officials, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend the chances of an accord were tenuous in view of certain events which had come to the Government's attention.

He did not elaborate.

Swapo men  
abduct 35<sup>(221)</sup>  
pupils and<sup>Star</sup>  
3 teachers<sup>22/2/83</sup>

The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Armed Swapo men abducted 35 schoolchildren and three teachers in western Ovambo, northern Namibia, at the weekend, the secretary for the Ovambo Administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said today

The children and teachers, all from the Tsandi Secondary School in the Okualuthi district, were taken across the border into Angola, Mr Viljoen said.

The alleged abduction took place amid reports that Swapo has launched a major offensive into Namibia.

The South African Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, flies today to the Cape Verde Islands for the second round of negotiations with the Angolan Government.

His aim is to achieve a ceasefire coupled to withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

# Defector (221) comes home — into arms of police 22/2/83

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The first person to meet David Heita when he arrived at Windhoek's J G Strijdom airport last week was a South African Security Policeman — the epitome of everything that forced him to flee the country and become a Swapo fighter nine years ago.

But if the hatred and fear which drove him across the border into Angola in 1974 still burned inside, he wasn't letting it show.

"I don't feel apprehensive about coming back. It's relief. I'm overjoyed at being home at last," he said.

Though he has only one year of study left to complete the engineering degree he was working towards in London, the 30-year-old former exile says he wants to get down to work in Ovambo

Mr Heita is the first Swapo defector to return to Namibia from abroad since amnesty provisions were introduced in 1980. And had it not been for an inquiring journalist in London, it would have been a closely guarded secret.

Not even his father — clergyman-turned-politician Pastor Heita — knew exactly when he would be returning, even though he had been the prime mover in persuading his son to leave Swapo.

Pastor Heita discussed the matter with his exiled son in London last February but it took a year for the seeds of persuasion to sprout into resolve.

And so, with two policemen at his side, David Heita walked into the airport terminal on Thursday night and gave himself up to the Security Police in terms of the territory's amnesty proclamation.

He must now spend 30 days under Security Police supervision while his background is investigated to establish whether or not he is liable for prosecution for crimes allegedly committed outside the amnesty cover.

He has been allowed to return to Ovambo in the custody of his father, who drove from Oshakati to Windhoek to meet his son for the first time on Namibian soil since April 1974.

# Fuel train (221) derailed Star 22/2/83

The Star's Africa  
News Service

Windhoek — More than 200 000 litres of petrol were spilled when a goods train was derailed near Okahandja in central Namibia at the weekend. Nobody was injured.

The divisional manager of South African Transport Services in Namibia, Mr Mike Myburgh, ruled out sabotage, but said it is too early to say what caused the accident.

# Walvis man<sup>D</sup> denied water, lights

Dispute 22/2/83

(221)

WINDHOEK — The Walvis Bay municipality has refused to connect the water and electricity of a coloured man, Mr Victor Rodain who lives in a flat in the "white" part of town

The owner of the flat is Mr Vaughan Webster, who spent six days in jail in 1981 after refusing to pay a fine under the Group Areas Act for letting property in "white" Walvis Bay to coloured people

Mr Webster has already sold one of his flat buildings in the town partly in protest against the eviction of tenants under the Group Areas Act

Mr Webster could not be contacted yesterday but it was established that an application of the connection of water and electricity in Mr Rodain's flat was sent back with the following reply "Application refused in terms of Group Areas Act 1966"

An earlier application by Mr Webster was returned earlier this month with the following endorsement "Full name of occupant please"

On supplying Mr Rodain's name a municipal

official inserted below the name "coloured" and the application was rejected

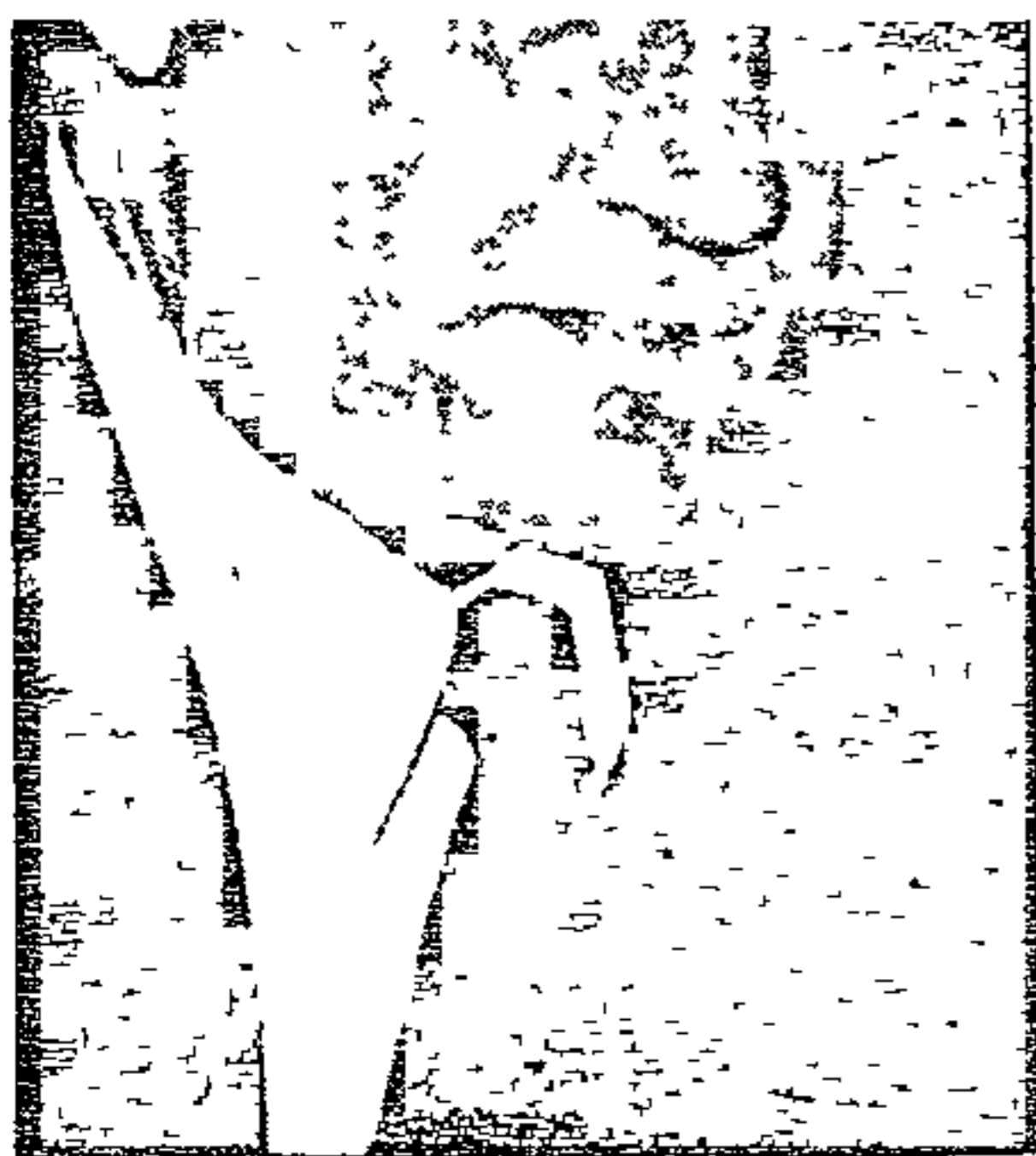
A spokesman for the municipality said yesterday the municipality was not allowed to reconnect water and electricity for coloureds living in the white town and that the issue had to be taken up with the Department of Community Development in Pretoria

Asked why other coloured people living in the 'white' town were supplied with water and electricity the spokesman said the owner of the buildings must have applied under their own names

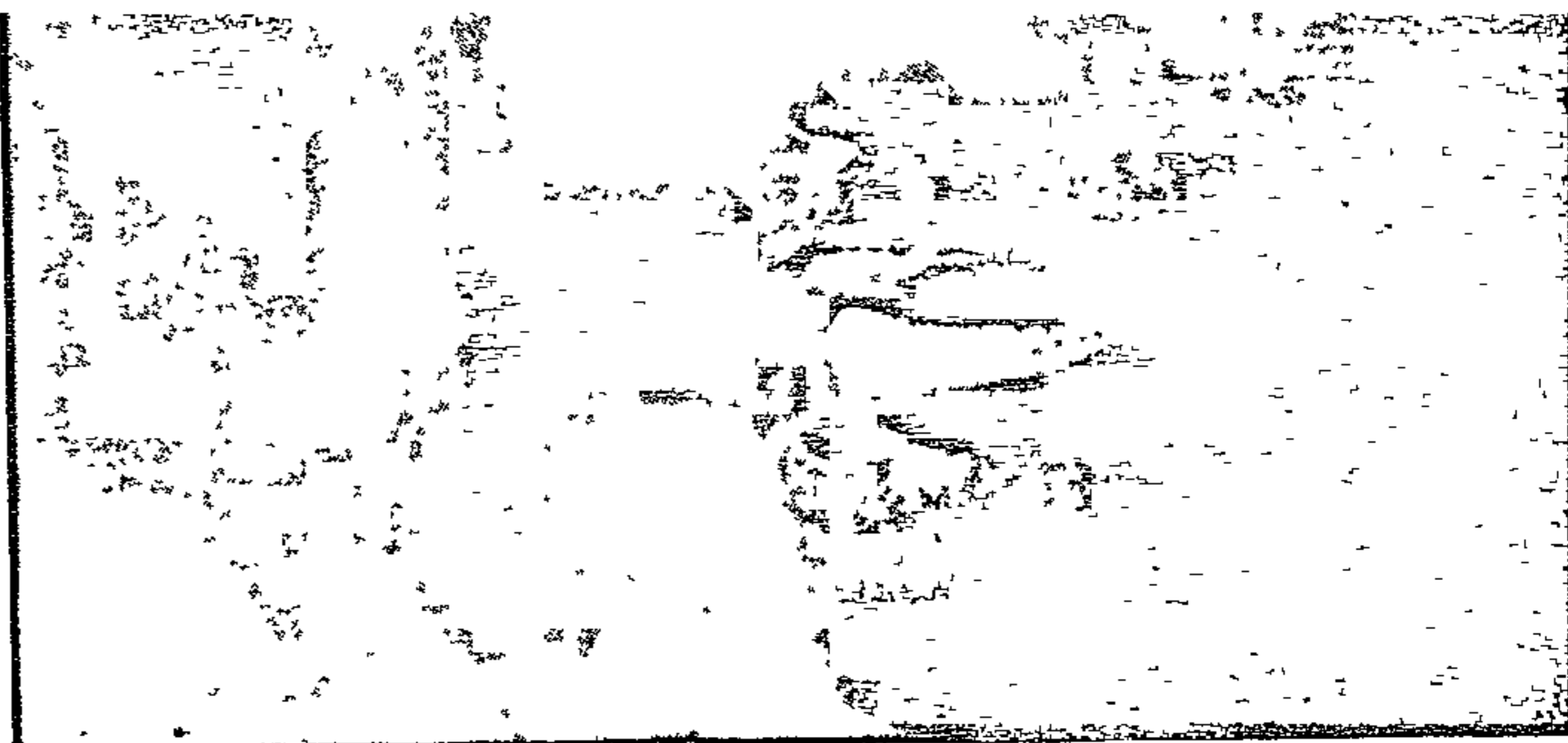
According to a proclamation in the SA Government Gazette of January 14 this year coloureds in the Narraville township are not allowed to let or sell their property to white or black people, while whites in "white" Walvis Bay are not allowed to let or sell their property to coloured or black people

The Group Areas Act had been abolished for years in SWA, but Walvis Bay is administered by South Africa — DDC





DIRK MUDGE .. discussed "plan".



JONAS SAVIMBI .. leader of a new state in northern SWA?

# President Savimbi of new Ovimbundu?

221 RDM 22/2/83

EVER heard about a new sovereign state comprising northern South West Africa — Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi — and southern Angola, with the name of Ovimbundu?

A state where Dr Jonas Savimbi, of Unita, will be president and Mr Peter Kalangula, Chairman of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, and Mr Mishake Muyongo, a former Swapo official who broke away to form the Caprivi National Union (Canu), will be given top ministerial positions?

Rumours are rife in SWA that such a plan is on the cards in negotiations between South Africa and Angola and that — after a ceasefire — the Angolan army, the Cubans and Swapo would withdraw deep into Angola, leaving the control of the south to Dr Savimbi.

Rumours have it also that

## From KOOS COETZEE in Windhoek

the United States fully backs this plan

At a political meeting last week, the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, asked whether a part of SWA would be cut off, while another former Ministers' Council member, Mr Tara Imbili, of Ovambo, said such a plan could not work.

And the DTA mouthpiece, Die Republieke, said in an editorial such a "speculation or story or leakage or fabrication about such a state has assumed proportions that can no longer be ignored"

The newspaper asked that the speculation be officially confirmed or denied.

The theatre of the absurd, fact or fiction?

Though investigations could provide no proof that

such a plan was on the cards in current negotiations, or that the US was backing it, it was reliably learnt that such a plan was indeed drawn up by top South African representatives in SWA in 1981

The plan was drawn up after these representatives came to the conclusion that Swapo would definitely win an international election and that an alternative to Resolution 435 had to be sought.

According to the plan, Swapo's main source of support — Ovambo — would be cut off from the rest of the country

The plan was also rationalised by the fact that the tribes in Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi were ethnologically related and that these tribes extended into southern Angola

Which made the picture complete as far as homeland politics was concerned

It was also reliably learnt that Dr Savimbi, Mr Kalangula and Mr Muyongo met on at least two — but probably three — occasions in Gaborone in Botswana in 1981 and 1982 to discuss such a plan

It is strongly believed that the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — and probably the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan — attended one or more of these meetings

Observers who believe the plan is still on the cards said in interviews that President Dos Santos of Angola was economically on his knees and wanted to get rid of Dr Savimbi

They also said that the US had a stake in the Angolan economy

They believe that Dr Savimbi is prepared to settle for a limited form of recognition — having a part of SWA incorporated into his "state" — as he does not enjoy any recognition at all at this stage

In exchange for such a deal, South Africa would get assurances that Swapo would not be allowed to operate from Angolan soil

The foundation of such a state would then allow South Africa to pursue its homeland politics in the rest of SWA, pacifying its own Rightwing voters who would be upset by an international "sell-out", these observers believe

But the sceptics or outright disbelievers of any such plan point out that South Africa signed for independence of SWA "as a whole" and that the Frontline States, the Organisation of African Unity, the Western world the United Nations — the whole world, in fact — would vehemently oppose such a scheme

It could plunge the whole of Southern Africa into war and chaos and could rule out any peace in the area for decades

If the US indeed backed such a plan it would be totally discredited in the eyes of the world and would probably lead to the downfall of President Reagan, they said

Fact, fiction or the theatre of the absurd?

## A certain dreadful logic

THE "plan" to Koreanise or partition Angola has been greeted in Washington with uneasy befuddlement.

Everyone concedes that Dr Jonas Savimbi and his Unita insurgents are the wild card in a South African-Angolan ceasefire

But no one can quite bring themselves to believe that the solution would be a separate Ovimbundu/Ovambo/Kavango/Caprivi state.

One source privy to United States Administration thinking went as far as to term the

## From SIMON BARBER in WASHINGTON

inventor of such a plan "an idiot"

The objections are numerous

First, if there is one thing the OAU agrees on it is the inviolability of borders as currently drawn. And no one wants to see a repetition of the separatist havoc wreaked in Biafra, Eritrea and the southern Sudan

Second, Dr Savimbi is unanimously viewed as wanting the whole cake

It is hard to see how he could accept partition, because it would destroy his claim to be the rightful popular choice of the whole country

It is even more difficult — thirdly — to see how the United States could countenance such a plan. The outcry in black Africa would be immense

Besides, Washington effectively recognises the MPLA as the legitimate government of all Angola and is negotiating with it as such.

Its goal — apart from Cuban withdrawal — is national reconciliation. That said, the Africa-watching establishment here agrees that there is a certain dreadful logic to the plan.

From the South African point of view, analysts say, it makes a great deal of sense.

It solves the problem of where Dr Savimbi fits in with the MPLA. It provides for a new, supposedly friendly buffer state that would keep the godless forces of Marxism and Swapo at more than arm's length

And it allows for an independent SWA ruled by the right kind of people, the DTA

But is it real? Well, look at what happens if the projected negotiations between Mr Brand Fourie and the Angolan Government on Cape Verde run their proposed course

A ceasefire goes into effect, Angolan and Cuban forces withdraw north of the Benguela line and Swapo is removed to above the 14th parallel.

That leaves a substantial gap filled with Dr Savimbi's and South African forces

This, of course, is just an intermediate step in a longer process. But what if it isn't?

# LANDFALL

23, 1983

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## SWA, Angola tackle further peace talks

221

RNDH

23/2/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

A SOUTH African delegation headed by the Director General for Foreign Affairs Mr Han van Dalsen, left for the Cape Verde Islands yesterday for a second round of peace talks with Angolan officials, according to well-placed sources.

The absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pk Botha from the South African delegation means that the second round will be conducted at a lower level than the opening round of direct SA-Angolan talks last December.

South Africa's decision not to send a Cabinet Minister was viewed by some observers as a sign of South African anger at the opening of a new offensive by Swapo fighters in northern South West Africa.

According to reports from SWA, the Swapo insurgents are members of a Swapo elite force, based at Lubango in Angola and trained in communist countries in guerrilla

warfare and political assassination.

There has been heavy fighting over the past few days as South African security forces launched attacks to intercept and destroy Swapo infiltrators. The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, put the number of SWApo dead at 98 in a statement to Parliament on Monday. But a South West African Territory Force statement yesterday said security forces had killed 33 more insurgents in the last few days.

Mr Botha is understood to have alluded to the latest Swapo incursion in a statement on Friday when he said "recent events" had reduced the chances of achieving a ceasefire on the troubled SWA-Angolan border, which, according to some reports, has been imminent since January.

Mr Botha confirmed, however, that a South African delegation led by Mr Van Dalsen would still hold talks with Angolan officials at Cape Verde on the conditions for a possible ceasefire.

Mr Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, headed the SA team in December. The Angolans were led by the Minister of Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues and the Minister of Transport, Mr Faustino Muteka.

It was not known last night who would head the Angolan team at the latest talks, but it is unlikely that they would send a Cabinet Minister or a person of equal status in view of the composition of the South Africa team.

At a news conference in London 10 days ago the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paolo Jorge, rejected reports that a ceasefire was imminent or even that substantive discussions on a ceasefire had taken place.

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SWA, Angola tackle further peace talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor  
A SOUTH African delegation headed by the Director General for Foreign Affairs Mr Han van Dalsen, left for the Cape Verde Islands yesterday for a second round of peace talks with Angolan officials, according to well-placed sources.  
The absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pk Botha from the South African delegation means that the second round will be conducted at a lower level than the opening round of direct SA-Angolan talks last December.  
South Africa's decision not to send a Cabinet Minister was viewed by some observers as a sign of South African anger at the opening of a new offensive by Swapo fighters in northern South West Africa.  
According to reports from SWA, the Swapo insurgents are members of a Swapo elite force, based at Lubango in Angola and trained in communist countries in guerrilla warfare and political assassination.  
There has been heavy fighting over the past few days as South African security forces launched attacks to intercept and destroy Swapo infiltrators. The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, put the number of SWApo dead at 98 in a statement to Parliament on Monday. But a South West African Territory Force statement yesterday said security forces had killed 33 more insurgents in the last few days.  
Mr Botha is understood to have alluded to the latest Swapo incursion in a statement on Friday when he said "recent events" had reduced the chances of achieving a ceasefire on the troubled SWA-Angolan border, which, according to some reports, has been imminent since January.  
Mr Botha confirmed, however, that a South African delegation led by Mr Van Dalsen would still hold talks with Angolan officials at Cape Verde on the conditions for a possible ceasefire.  
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# 'Another 33 Swapo killed'

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — The SWA Territory Force said yesterday that 33 more Swapo insurgents had been killed in the operational area in the past few days, bringing the past week's death total to 129.

According to a SWA Territory Force press release, 109 of those killed had been positively identified as members of Swapo's "Special Unit".

The statement said it now appeared that Swapo would repeat tactics used last year — keeping the security forces occupied in the northern parts of the operational area while groups attempted to infiltrate the south.

Two security force members whose names had already been released by the SA Police

had lost their lives the statement said

Observers in Windhoek found it significant that the statement did not say any infiltrations had taken place to the south

In an earlier press release, the SWATF had said members of Swapo's "Special Unit" — an elite group trained in the Eastern bloc and also called "Volcano" — would try to infiltrate Kaokoland, Ovambo and western Kavango while others tried to enter the white farming areas of Kamanjab-Outjo-Tsumeb-Otjiwarongo.

● In an incident on Monday, Swapo guerillas allegedly abducted 35 pupils and two or three teachers from the Tsandi secondary school in western Ovambo, 50km from the Angolan border

# Forces hit back hard against Swapo raiders

221

Skew

23/2/83

WINDHOEK

Namibian security forces have thrown all available manpower into a counter offensive against a force of more than 600 Swapo guerillas who have infiltrated the territory.

The white farming areas of Tsumeb and Kamanjab were braced for war today as several detachments of highly-trained guerillas continued their thrust south from the Angolan border.

In the past week 129 guerillas have been killed for the loss of two policemen

And as the Swapo raiders pressed forward the SWA territory force announced that a further 33 guerillas had been killed since Sunday. Many of those killed wore camouflage uniforms, though civilian clothing and South African money was found in their ruck sacks.

Some carried Russian Draganov sniper rifles supporting a security force belief that they are intent on killing traditional leaders

About 100 more guerillas are poised in Southern Angola as South African and Angolan delegations were believed to have begun a second round of ceasefire talks on the Cape Verde island of Sal.

"We are doing everything in our power to prevent them infiltrating further," a SWA Territory Force spokesman said

## Tracks washed away

He said follow-up operations were being hampered by the extremely dense bush in Eastern Ovambo. The fact that the infiltration was taking place over such a broad front made interception difficult

The insurgents were also helped by sporadic rain which supplied them with water and washed away their tracks.

Though the insurgents appeared to be moving fast they are believed to be still some distance from the main farming areas.

Contingency plans for the defence of individual farms were underway. Farmers were kept up to date with known guerilla movements by radio and through agricultural liaison committees, the spokesman said.

By Peter Honey of The Star's Africa News Service

For its guerilla offensive, by far the strongest in the 16-year-old, war Swapo appears to have thrown in nearly the full complement of its specialist training base near Lubango

Most of the guerillas appear bound for the traditional operational areas of Kaokoland, Ovambo and Western Kavongo

## Pattern repeated

"It seems now that Swapo will repeat its pattern of last year — keeping the security forces busy in the northern operational area while certain groups attempt to infiltrate to the south," the spokesman said.

From Cape Town The Star's political staff reports that South African and Angolan negotiators are today discussing the conditions which would have to be met for peace on the Angolan border

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed the meeting in a statement in response to Press inquiries about a second round of talks between the two countries

Negotiators last met in December, also in the Cape Verde islands, when South Africa put forward proposals and was encouraged at the Angolans' initial response.

Since then, however, Mr Botha has told of "certain events" which have reduced hopes for peace

He said today that the island talks will deal with the conditions which will have to be met to bring about a ceasefire.

Mr Botha said the South African team is being led by the Director General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Han van Dalsen.

Also in the team are Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Ambassador to Washington, and members of the SA Defence Force.

# SWA farmers braced for onslaught

ARGUS  
23/2/83

221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have thrown all available manpower into a counter-offensive against 600 to 700 Swapo infiltrators

The northern white farming areas of Tsumeb and Kamanjab were braced for war today as several detachments of Swapo continued their thrust south from the Angolan border.

In the past week 129 of the Swapo forces have been killed for the loss of two policemen. An estimated 100 more were still poised in southern Angola.

"We are doing everything in our power to prevent them infiltrating further," a SWA Territory Force spokesman said.

Operations were being hampered by the extremely dense bush in eastern Ovambo and the broad front of infiltration also made interception difficult, he said.

## CONTINGENCY PLANS

Though the insurgents appeared to be moving fast they were still some distance from the main farming areas. However, contingency plans for the defence of individual farms were in operation.

For its offensive, by far the strongest in the 16-year-old war, Swapo appears to have thrown in nearly the full complement of its specialist training base near Lubango.

Most of the force appears bound for the "traditional" operational areas of Kaokoland, Ovambo and Western Kavango.

● The Argus Political Staff reports that Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has confirmed that South African and Angolan negotiators were meeting in the Cape Verde Islands today.

Mr Botha said the South African team was headed by Mr Hans van Dalsen, Director General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. Also in the team were Mr Brand Fourie, the SA Ambassador to Washington, and members of the SA Defence Force.

# SWA farmers calm in face of Volcano

By KOOS COETZEE  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Farmers in the Tsumeb and Outjo districts yesterday expressed confidence that members of Swapo's special unit, Volcano, would not be able to reach the white farming areas south of Ovambo.

The Tsumeb-Grootfontein-Outjo-Otjwarongo area had been the target area during previous infiltrations and is also expected to be the target area during the current infiltration of Volcano, believed to consist of about 800 highly trained insurgents

One farmer said yesterday although he was making preparations for a possible infiltration — cleaning his firearms and cutting long grass around his homestead — the infiltrators were "still far and there is a strong possibility that they will not be able to break through at all".

Another farmer said the farming

community had been very well informed by the security forces and the insurgents would find it very difficult to get through the "red line", the border between the white farming areas and the traditional black areas in the north.

The farmers were prepared and calm and there was no panic, he said

The security forces claim to have killed 129 insurgents during the current operation, of whom 109 had been identified as members of Volcano

Meanwhile the Ovambo administration announced yesterday that five people, two women and three children, died in a landmine explosion at Okalango in western Ovambo this week — 8km from the Angolan border

Their names have not yet been released.

Security Forces yesterday continued general operations against Swapo, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek, according to Sapa.

Security sources estimated that between 600 and 800 Swapo combatants

were active in the movement southwards but not all were assigned to infiltrate SWA's northern farming areas

"It appears that Swapo is employing the same pattern as last year, by keeping security forces occupied in the northern parts of the operational area while certain groups will attempt to infiltrate towards the south," the SWATF said in a statement.

Swapo's latest campaign — one of a series usually initiated each year after the first rains in the north of the territory — began about eight days ago when security forces claimed to have shot and killed 17 insurgents in western Ovambo on February 15.

Among the equipment found on insurgents were Draganov snipers' rifles, civilian clothing, and cash in South African currency.

The carrying of snipers' rifles indicated the guerrillas had been primed to carry out assassinations on political and civilian leaders, the SWATF said.

# Hunt goes on for 200 'missing' raiders

221

Staw The Star's africa  
News Service

24/2/83

WINDHOEK — Security forces are still searching for at least 200 of more than 600 Swapo insurgents who have infiltrated Namibia's operational area.

It is thought they could have split into small groups and assimilated with the Ovambo population, raising fears of assassination attempts.

Some of the insurgents killed — now said to number more than 150 — were carrying Dragov sniping rifles, giving credence to the SWA Territory Force's contention that some of the Swapo detachments had been detailed to assassinate political and traditional leaders.

While there has been no official confirmation of the "missing" guerillas, the information comes from reliable sources in northern Namibia.

Security forces are still engaged in an intensive follow-up operation, concentrated largely in Ovambo, where most of the contacts have taken place.

## DISGUISES

While the guerillas are said to have infiltrated from Angola into the Kaokoland, Ovambo and western Kavango regions of the operational area, three of the most notable contacts have taken place in Ovambo.

Since the insurgent move began earlier this month, two contacts south-west and north-west of Tsandi have resulted in Swapo deaths of 17 and 34.

A third contact near the Angolan border in central Ovambo saw the security forces kill 31 insurgents.

Only two members of the police are reported as having been killed so far.

It is believed those Swapo detachments bound for the traditionally white farming areas of Tsumeb and Kamanjab have split into smaller groups and are close to crossing into the farming regions.

They are also said to be carrying South African money — about R250 for officers and R50 for privates — and civilian clothing, so that they can disguise themselves.

221 RDM  
24/2/83

# SA, Angola start Cape Verde talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

DELEGATIONS from South Africa and Angola started talks last night on the Cape Verde island of Sal on conditions for a possible ceasefire along the war-torn Angolan-South West African border

Earlier yesterday the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that a South Africa delegation led by the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, was on the island for a second round of talks with the Angolans

As the Rand Daily Mail reported yesterday, the South African team — which includes South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Dr Brand Fourie — was at a lower level than the one which met the Angolans at the same venue in December.

The December team included two Cabinet Ministers — Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence.

The absence of Cabinet Ministers from the present team was interpreted as a sign of South African anger at the incursion of Angolan-based Swapo fighters into SWA on the eve of the talks.

Sapa-AP reports from Cape Verde that there was speculation that the Cape Verde Prime Minister, Mr Pedro Pires, had declined to host the negotiations because of the lower-level South African delegation

The Cape Verde Foreign Minister, Mr Silvino de Luz, who hosted the December talks, was named as the man to host the second round of negotiations

Dr Fourie was due to hold a preliminary meeting with President Aristides Pereira, of Cape Verde, in the Cape Verde capital of Cidade de Praia before going to Sal for talks with the Angolans.

The Angolan delegation was headed by the Interior Minister, Mr Alexandre Rodrigues, and included Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Venancio de Moura.

Both delegations included military officers and defence force officials

The immediate objective in the talks is mutual withdrawal of forces as a step toward a two-month trial ceasefire, which will mean Angola withholding support from — and restraining — Swapo, and Pretoria withdrawing its troops from southern Angola

Mr Botha summed up South Africa's belief that disengagement of forces would open new possibilities when he said: "Let them (Angola) taste peace first."



# Mudge: DTA is happy to act as opposition to SA

221  
Star  
7/2/83

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was happy to act as opposition to South Africa's rule in Namibia, the alliance's chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night.

"South Africa must accept that it has taken over the chair and that we're in opposition

"We will speak out at every stage and I can promise (South Africa) it is going to be a hot seat," he said to applause from about 150 people.

The Administrator-General would have to accept full responsibility for government in the territory and not look to the DTA for help, he said

"We won't serve on any of the advisory committees they are trying to set up, or any govern-

ment committees for that matter.

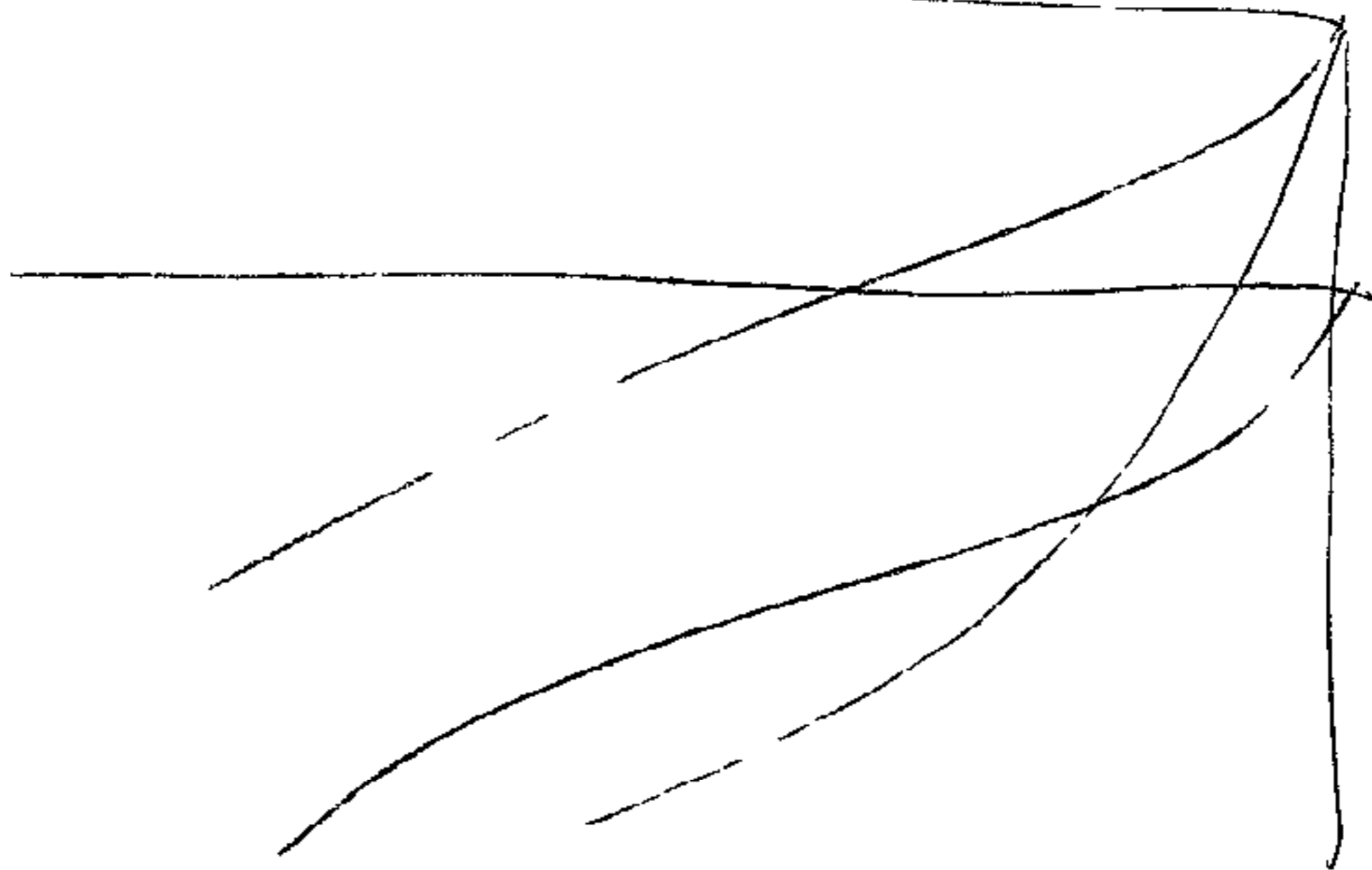
"We will take part in government again Oh yes — one which is elected by the people, but not one composed of 20 different ideologies"

Mr Mudge accused South Africa of having reneged on its commitments to let the people of Namibia decide their own future

South Africa liked to pretend there were more than 40 political parties in the territory, while most of them existed merely on paper, he said

If the South African Government really believed there were that many parties, then why did it not negotiate with them all, Mr Mudge asked.

He challenged South Africa to try to bring the territory's people together with a government made up of ethnic politicians



SA-ANGOLA PM 25/2/03  
Fetching a reply

It is difficult to tell whether long-term hopes for a ceasefire, and eventual Namibian settlement, can be built around this week's talks in Cape Verde between SA and Angola. Diplomatic sources say the Pretoria team's mandate remains simply to discuss conditions that must be met before a ceasefire can be implemented.

In the first round of talks last year, attended by both Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan, SA outlined its conditions. This time around the Angolan team, led by Deputy Foreign

Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura, is expected to give Luanda's reply.

Some Western contact group sources are doubtful that SA will get all it wants. As, seemingly, is Pik Botha, who has been publicly sceptical about the outcome. It has been pointed out that Angola can't afford to appear to "knuckle under" to Pretoria.

Some international circles, however, see the talks as a litmus test of SA's seriousness about a settlement. Their judgment will be based on whether SA continues to negotiate seriously or whether it milks the talks for domestic political points — possibly by stating that their continuation is dependent on Angola's willingness to stop Swapo incursions into Namibia.

Possibly in an attempt to signal its displeasure at the latest Swapo raids, SA has downgraded the status of its team. Instead of the two senior Ministers who attended last time the SA team is headed by Han van Dalsen, Director-General of Foreign Affairs who is accompanied by the Ambassador to the US, Brand Fourie, plus other Foreign Affairs officials and SADF personnel. Fourie and Van Dalsen are, of course, key figures in the negotiating process — but the absence of the Foreign Minister is regarded as significant.

The opening of the talks was preceded by leaks in Washington and Windhoek seemingly "inspired" by interested parties. Last week's leak in the *Washington Post* trum-

peting an imminent ceasefire was certainly inaccurate. It's regarded as an attempt by unspecified factions in the US to convey urgency by hyping the situation. Equally, rumours are rife in Windhoek about a never-never land of Ovimbundu to be partitioned out of southern Angola, the Caprivi, and Ovamboland and to be ruled by Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

Diplomats and officials dismiss this notion as "rubbish," "unthinkable" and "out of the question" — the kind of thing cooked up by "a lot of loonies." Sources point out that every war generates factions and "maybe some wild men in Windhoek fancy the notion."

It's true that of all factors in the negotiations, Savimbi remains the square peg. But US Assistant-Secretary of State Chester Crocker told the Congressional Subcommittee on Africa last week "Quite apart from the diplomatic problem, it would not be desirable to bring Namibia to independence in circumstances that held the prospects for greater regional instability and turmoil." He was referring to a continued Cuban presence — but the point is also valid for dreams of providing Savimbi with his own private fiefdom.

As Crocker has also pointed out, however, the US policy of constructive engagement with SA has something to its credit. During the Carter administration Pretoria

hardly talked to Washington and not at all to Luanda.

That, at least, has changed.

# Western Five in Canada for Namibia talks

221  
Star

By John D' Oliveira  
The Star Bureau

25/2/83

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the Western Contact Group on Namibia have been meeting in Ottawa, Canada, since Wednesday.

No statement could be obtained in Washington today on the three-day meeting which is being attended by Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

But administration sources confirmed that the meeting was taking place and that discussions would centre on "where we are now, and where we go from here."

He said the meeting was not linked to the discussions which a South African Government delegation held earlier this week with representatives of the Angolan Government on the Cape Verde Islands.

These discussions were bilateral negotiations between the South Africans and the Angolans and did not fall within the ambit of the Contact Group's negotiations.

Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Ambassador to Washington who returned to the American capital yesterday, would not comment on the Cape Verde discussions, saying that the delegation's leader, Mr Hans van Dalsen, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs and of Information, would be reporting to the South African Government.

Reuter reports that US Secretary of State George Shultz today defended the Reagan Administration's "constructive relationship" with South Africa, saying it might help in a solution to the Namibia dispute.

He said South Africa's attitudes and policies would be an important ingredient in efforts to achieve independence for the territory.

"If you're going to have some impact on what their policies are, you ought to be able to talk to them," he told a question-and-answer session after a speech in Atlanta.

"We're trying to put ourselves in a position of talking to them, even though we have no time at all for the (apartheid) policy."

The United States is one of five Western countries seeking a settlement of the Namibia dispute.

## Price of sugar up by 7,5 percent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has approved an immediate 7.5 percent increase in the consumer price of sugar — but turned down a request from the industry for an increase of between 14 and 15 percent.

Announcing this in Cape Town the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said the consumer could not be expected to assist in solving the problems of the sugar industry by means of large-scale price increases.

He said the industry had requested that the annual adjustment of the sugar price be considered with allowance for cost increases, the exceptionally poor export prices of sugar and the generally distressful position of the industry.

"The request, if granted, would have meant that the prices of sugar at the retail level would have risen by between 14 and 15 percent" — Sapa.

● See Page 2 of the Metro Section

### BONUS BOND WINNERS

This week's R10 000 Bonus Bond Bonanza prize has been won by the holder of certificate number 2407322158 bought at Bellville in the Cape.



Hundreds of resorts, rivers, dams and lakes around the Transvaal abound with opportunities to play about in boats, fish or

enjoy other exciting watersports. On Monday, TODAY! brings you 12 pages of information about the world of watersport.

NEW DELHI — Troops  
Violence  
to quell  
called  
Troops

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...agreed procedures and is awaiting their response. Further discussion on the recognition agreement has been suspended pending the outcome of the current dispute. OK said his Mashum described the statement as "very serious".

He said it was untrue that she had told the company that workers would return, but had not honoured this. The workers said point-blank they would not go back and I informed the company of this."

## SWA Govt needs private expertise

**WINDHOEK** - The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has invited members of the private sector with specialist skills to serve on advisory committees.

According to a broadcast by the SWABC today, the purpose of the committees was to assist the Administrator-General with the government of the territory and to help formulate general policy.

The chief executive officer of SWA, Mr Jan Greebe, said in Windhoek that five committees of its members each were being planned. The committees would be assigned to the administration of agriculture, financial and economic affairs, infrastructure, community affairs and local authorities.

Mr Greebe said a meeting of the committees would be called as soon as people had been received to the invitations.

A Democratic Turnhalle Alliance spokesman has said the DTA would not serve on advisory bodies to be instituted by the Administrator-General. — Sapa

## Theatre brings races together — Fugard

**STON** - The arts serve a bridge between blacks and whites in South Africa, the apartheid keeps them apart, according to playwright Athol Fugard.

I think the arts still serve a bridge of awareness between blacks and whites," Fugard, whose latest play, "Master Harold And the Boy" was nominated for three Tony awards during its Broadway run last year.

Asked if he hoped his work would change society, Fugard said "I think what we all feel is that in our works we keep some sense of civilised values alive in the country that they make people think."

Blacks could not speak out politically, he said, and the pressure to speak out, to articulate, takes black theatre into a declaratory, a propagandist direction, which I totally understand."

"But I think black South Africa is going to make an enormous contribution to theatre eventually."

"Master Harold" is autobiographical, the story of a white boy, based on himself, and two black men in South Africa.

Fugard, 51, said he did not want to leave South Africa permanently. "I think I'm really too old to make a change to a younger society now," he said.

"I'm rooted in that society. I can stand on a street corner and watch people passing, and I feel I know their stories. I can't do that in Manhattan." — Sapa-AP

The National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo) estimates a crop of 1.5 million tons for 1983. The Government was giving urgent attention to the drought in the country, including in Ciskei.

along there are no skeletons in my cupboard."

Mrs Hawke said she did not see the break-in as particularly sinister.

"I am not making any assumption about what the motive was," she said.

The general election here is on March 5 and Mr Hawke is believed to be marginally in the lead of the Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser.

Mrs Hazel Hawke was alone in the house at the time of the late-night break-in, which she discovered next morning.

She said Mr Hawke's study had been broken into, his private desk opened and his papers rifled, although she could not be certain if any were missing. A video recorder was stolen.

Mr Hawke was told of the break-in when he arrived in Brisbane after a night on the hustings.

"Obviously a robbery is upsetting," he said, "but I have nothing to hide."

"As I have been saying all along there are no skeletons in my cupboard."

and a six-week stay in hospital. The Government was giving urgent attention to the drought in the country, including in Ciskei.

## Manhunt in town drains

Police searched a...

### Send Daily Mail Weather Station

Thursday February 24 1983

0900 1400 2100  
18°C 27°C 24°C

Humidity 39%

Max temp 28°C  
Min temp 18°C  
Rain 24 hours to 2000 Nil

Sunrise today 1902  
Sunset tomorrow 0513

WARM TO HOT  
Pa. 33c  
Jhb. 30°

Cloudy and warm 36°  
Partly Cloudy 24c  
Scattered showers

### SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 1400

Bloemfontein	33	Jan Smuts	27	Potchefstroom	32
Cape Town	24	Nelspruit	29	Pretoria	29
Durban	29	Platzburg	28	Skutumpah	29
East London	28	Port Elizabeth	28	Standerfontein	30

SOUTH AFRICA Hottest at 1400 Two Rivers 38°C Coldest at 0900 Sutherland 7°C

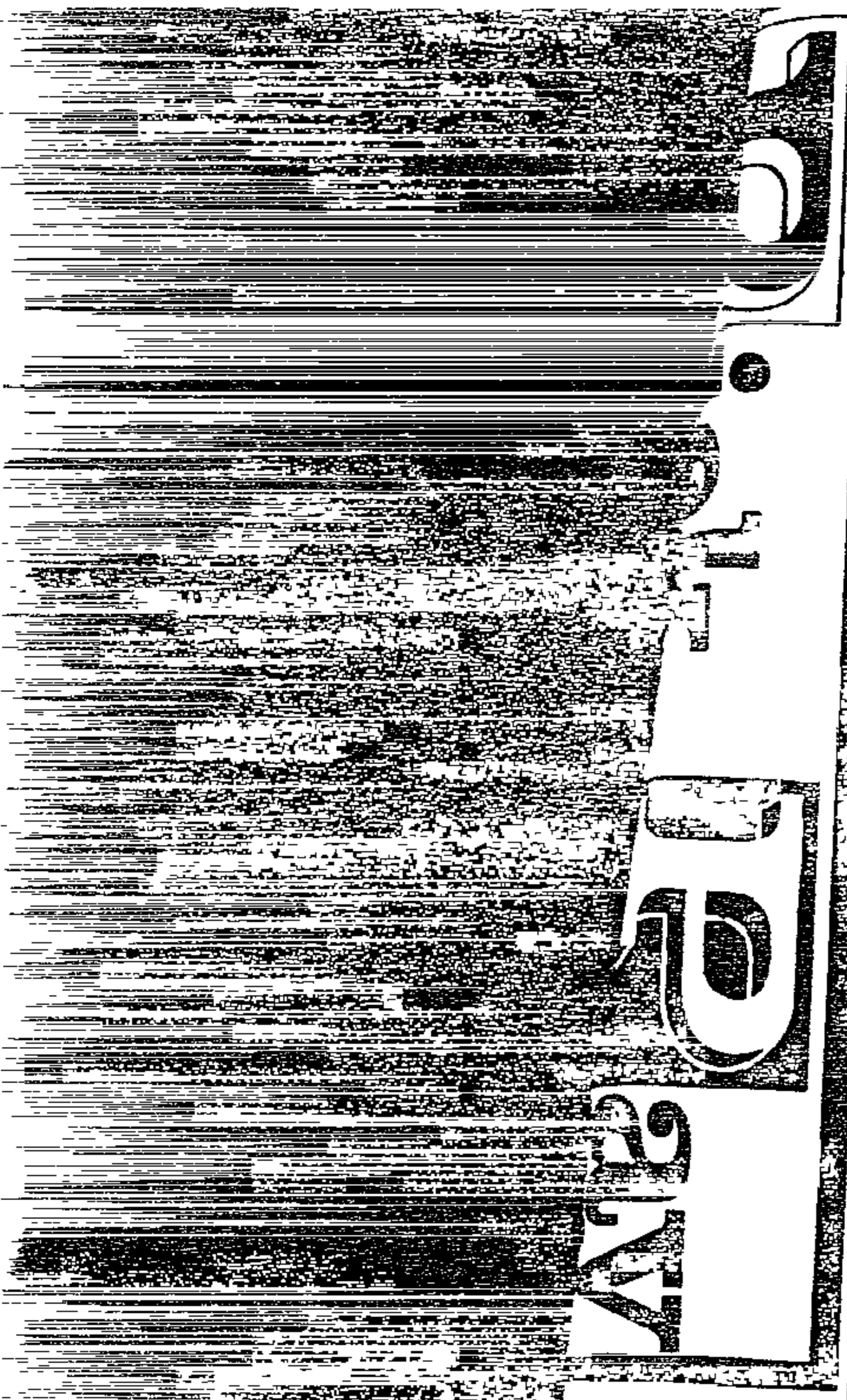
TRANSVAAL Hottest at 1400 Messina 33°C Coldest at 0900 Bospoort 13°C

### THE WORLD YESTERDAY

City	Min	Max	Weather
Amsterdam	0	6	Clear
Athens	0	4	Clear
Berlin	-5	5	Clear
Brussels	1	4	Cloudy
Buenos Aires	20	28	Rain
Chicago	1	10	Snow
Hong Kong	14	18	Rain
Jerusalem	4	13	Rain
Labden	14	17	Cloudy
London	4	7	Cloudy
Los Angeles	15	20	Rain
Madrid	8	17	Cloudy
Miami	21	26	Cloudy
Montreal	-4	2	Cloudy
Moscow	-1	-7	Clear
New York	-6	10	Cloudy
Paris	5	9	Cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	22	37	Clear
Rome	0	9	Clear
San Francisco	12	15	Clear
Stockholm	-4	2	Cloudy
Tokyo	2	8	Snow
Toronto	2	8	Cloudy

## HI-FI AMPLIFIERS

# BELOW



2213

# Early end to second round of talks on SWA

PRAIA — Delegations from South Africa and Angola left the Cape Verde Islands yesterday after only three hours of talks on the conditions of peace along the South West African-Angolan border.

Diplomatic sources, quoted by Sapa-Reuter, said the two sides talked only about border hostilities and did not touch on the problem of SWA's independence. But they agreed to meet again soon.

"The reason the talks did not produce more positive results was because of the weak South African representation," said the Angolan Interior Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues.

SIMON BARBER reports from Washington that, before leaving for the abortive talks, South Africa's US ambassador Mr Brand Fourie indicated that he would be back "within a week", according to well-placed sources.

This is being read as a strong sign that Pretoria placed no high hopes on the

outcome of the second round of negotiations with the Angolan Government.

The reasons for the breakdown were not clear.

Commenting, an administration source said that Pretoria had claimed a tacit understanding that hostilities would ease before negotiations reopened and that the Angolan rulers had breached that understanding by helping Swapo mount its latest incursion into SWA.

Dr Chester Crocker, American Assistant Secretary of State charged with African Affairs, left New York tight-lipped after talks with the United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday night.

RICHARD WALKER reports that it was an apparent bid to stop the UN chief advocating a reduced rule for the Western contact group.

Dr Crocker headed immediately for Canada for discussions in Ottawa today with his British, French, West German and Canadian contact group partners.

# Talks with Angola on SWA last three hours

Cape Times 25/2/83 221

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PRAIA, Cape Verde — Delegations from South Africa and Angola left yesterday after only three hours of talks on the conditions of peace along the SWA/Namibian-Angolan border

Diplomatic sources said the two sides talked only about border hostilities and did not touch on the problem of SWA/Namibian independence. But they agreed to meet again soon.

"The reason the talks did not produce more positive results was because of the weak South African representation," the Angolan Interior Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, said.

Colonel Rodrigues went to Cape Verde but did not take part in the talks because South Africa had sent a low-level delegation led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalen.

In an interview with the Portuguese news agency, Anop, Colonel Rodrigues said his delegation had come to the West African islands in the hope of speeding SWA/Namibian independence.

He said the meeting had been useful to readjust positions and added Angola did not go to the talks as a substitute for the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) which has fought

a 16-year guerilla war for SWA/Namibian independence.

Colonel Rodrigues said in the Anop interview that Angola would support a Zimbabwe-type solution for the territory.

"We are convinced the progressive ideal that fires Zanu is present also in Swapo, which understands the reality of its country and knows it cannot cut itself off economically from South Africa," Colonel Rodrigues was quoted as saying.

The two sides first met last December when the South African delegation was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha — Sapa-Reuter

160 M 25/2/88  
**Taxman on illicit liquor charge**

Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Receiver of Revenue of SWA, Mr Hannes Lubbe, and the owner of a curiosity shop in Windhoek, Mr Werner Rogl, were arrested this week by members of the Narcotics Bureau in Windhoek on charges of illegal liquor trading. They were arrested on Tuesday afternoon after authorisation was obtained from the office of the Attor-

ney-General, Mr Don Brunette

Both were allowed bail of R5 000 when they appeared in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court. Mr Rogl's passport was initially confiscated when it became known that he had booked a flight to West Germany this week, but his passport was given back to him after his bail was increased to R10 000. The charges against Mr

Lubbe and Mr Rogl arise from an incident at the end of December when members of the Narcotics Bureau confiscated 800 cases of good quality whisky valued at R100 000.

The liquor was brought to Windhoek in a Transvaal-registered truck and off-loaded at a building allegedly belonging to Mr Rogl.

The two men will appear in court again on April 16.

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concerning a loss. The point is that if it stopped  
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Swapo

kill <sup>221</sup> WOM

women  
26/2/83  
and child

**Mall Africa Bureau**

**WINDHOEK** — Swapo insurgents killed two women and a child, the headquarters of the South West Africa Territory Force said yesterday

In a Press release the SWATF announced that the insurgents had stabbed a woman to death with bayonets at a kraal in western Owambo on Tuesday. A child, who was seriously injured in the incident, subsequently died.

The insurgents then planted anti-personnel mines at strategic places in the kraal and near the hut where the injured child was lying.

Another woman who heard the groans of the child died when she detonated an anti-personnel mine, and her baby, who was not seriously injured, was admitted to the Oshakati Hospital, the statement said.

The SWATF yesterday warned South African and local journalists that the Defence Act would be strictly applied to reports on the current infiltration of Swapo guerrillas.

Journalists were told to get clearance for all reports on Defence Force matters.

In the Press release yesterday the public was also warned not to take note of or spread rumours about the war.

From Washington **SIMON BARBER** reports that representatives of the five-nation Western Contact Group finished two days of talks on SWA in Ottawa yesterday.

Officials insisted the meeting was part of a regular series and had no relation to this week's South African-Angolan talks in the Cape Verde islands.

A communique described the conference as an opportunity for the Western diplomats to compare notes on their recent contacts with South Africa, the Frontline States and Swapo.

Also under discussion was a briefing given on February 18 by the United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar after his recent trip to Africa.

The UN official was highly critical of the United States policy of effectively linking Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola with a SWA settlement.



# SWAPO PUSHES MEN OVER BORDER TO BEAT CEASAFIRE FREEZE

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON: The negotiations to end the fighting in Namibia have reached a delicate and, on the face of it, contradictory stage. At a time when the South Africans and, especially, the Americans are expressing optimism about the prospects of an important new breakthrough in this 38-year-old international conflict, the level of fighting in the SWAPO itself has reached a higher pitch than it has for at least a year.

On the face of it, therefore, the situation looks as unpromising as ever. But this is not necessarily so and for the following reasons: First, the focus in the present stage of negotiations is over South African and American demands for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, something the MPLA government refuses to do so long as this demand is linked, however indirectly, to a settlement over Namibia.

Second, Angola and South Africa have already gone some way towards agreeing on a possible basis for a ceasefire agreement, whereby the South African Army will withdraw from Angolan territory, while the Angolan armed forces, including their Cuban allies, will withdraw about 149 kilometres from the Namibian border. The ceasefire is being arranged without reference to the Namibian negotiations. It is being approached within

the context of the security interests of South Africa and Angola, which makes it a purely bilateral affair. In fact, this is a neat diplomatic way around the problem of linking Cuban withdrawal to a Namibian settlement. However, Swapo is naturally worried that once a ceasefire agreement is agreed it would freeze its own guerrilla operations. Therefore it must get as many as possible of its trained guerrillas into Namibia before any ceasefire goes into effect. Hence the increased scale in the fighting in Namibia and the charge by Pretoria that Swapo is seeking to sabotage the negotiations for a settlement.

It is no doubt true that Swapo cannot be altogether happy about a ceasefire before there is final agreement on the terms of a Namibian settlement. On the other hand, Swapo would neither choose nor dare to do anything to go against Angola's wishes. But from the point of view of its own interests, it must seek to build up as much independent fighting strength of its own inside Namibia as possible, provided it can do so without losing too many men.

# Deadly cat-and-mouse

# drama in northern Namibia

By Peter Honey  
Augs Africa News Service

A DANGEROUS cat-and-mouse drama has begun in northern Namibia as security forces search relentlessly for hundreds of specially-trained Swapo insurgents who began infiltrating the territory more than two weeks ago.

Their clothing and weaponry is generally of recent issue, indicating that they have been specially outfitted for this incursion.

A new feature of this year's infiltration is the discovery of sophisticated Draganov snipers' rifles with telescopic sights on some of the guerrillas.

This is the first time they have appeared in the territory, lending credence to the Territory Force contention that some of the guerrillas have been detailed for assassination of political figures.

"It seems now that Swapo will repeat its pattern of last year — keeping the security forces busy in the northern operational area, while certain groups attempt to infiltrate to the south," the SWA-Territory Force announced this week.

The prime targets for many of the insurgents are the farming districts of Kamanjab, south of the Etosha, and

## Zimbabwe Chief Justice hits back at Minister

Tribune Africa News Service

HARARE Zimbabwe's retiring Chief Justice, Mr Justice F. Feldsard, has sprung to the defence of high court judges who have been under fire by government ministers.

In a farwell speech read in the Supreme Court he said it was important that the judges were not subjected to any sort of pressure, direct or indirect. They were a body dedicated to the proper administration of justice and there could be no reason for looking to the past with recriminations.

Referring to criticism by Home Affairs Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze of Mr Justice Squires, who is hearing the treason trial of former Zappa leaders, the Chief Justice said it was painful to hear a judge being singled out for "unwarranted criticism" while he was

in the middle of a difficult and sensitive trial. In a newspaper interview Dr Ushewokunze had referred to "that part of the bench with roots steeped in the glory of UDI" and said they could be accused of being "legally offensive to the core and guilty of using double standards".

Mr Justice Feldsard, who goes on leave next week, pending retirement in June, is to be replaced by a black Chief Justice who has not yet been named. He said "We must build a better, fairer system than has existed in the past, based on the human rights enshrined in the constitution."

The Chief Justice is retiring to England. He left the bench during UDI and was asked to return as Zimbabwe's first Chief Justice.

retary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, takes the view that the Angolan Government wishes the present stage of negotiations with the South Africans to succeed. He insists that nothing the Angolans have indicated to Washington suggests that they wish the Americans to withdraw from their mediating role.

Crocker is also bullish about the chances of the Namibian negotiations themselves succeeding once the issue of the removal of foreign troops from the area (both Cuban and South African) has been disposed of. He insists that only two major outstanding issues remain to be settled and that neither of these will cause too much difficulty once the problem of foreign troops is out of the way: the issue of the composition of the UN transitional force which will supervise the elections in Namibia and the question of the electoral system to be used in the independence elections.

is so that they can take advantage of the dense bush and plenty of water — especially in eastern Owanbo. Owanbo is not much smaller than Transkei, and is so flat that ant heaps are the highest points on a sandy landscape covered with dense bush in parts and dry pans (oshanas) for most of the year.

It is more often than not a bleached, inhospitable country with the oddity of having no stones but builders' gravel and a few diamonds exchanged in a flourishing illicit trade.

But once the rains have fallen, the bush areas become dense and lush and the oshanas fill up so that an elephant could hide for weeks, let alone small groups of camouflaged insurgents.

This is one of their most effective tactics — to infiltrate in strength and then for these groups to scatter or "bombshell" into

money to help them evade their pursuers. As highly-trained and physically fit as they are, experience must have taught them that once they penetrate the so-called "red line" into

the white farming areas, their chances of returning to Angola are small. While all the guerrillas are believed to be carrying civilian clothing and South African

bring them nearer possible death. As highly-trained and physically fit as they are, experience must have taught them that once they penetrate the so-called "red line" into

the white farming areas, their chances of returning to Angola are small. While all the guerrillas are believed to be carrying civilian clothing and South African

small bands more difficult to trace.

But vast tracts of this country, particularly in the central region, are relatively barren, and it is here that they become fair game for their pursuers.

Hunger compounds their peril as they walk great distances and are forced to run when the security forces get near with awesome firepower at their disposal.

Last year post mortems on six Swapo insurgents killed in the Tsumeb district showed they had not eaten for two days.

And one captured insurgent involved in a penetration into the same region three years ago, said "The comrades were tormented by hunger and thirst".

But whatever their handicaps, these guerrillas are desperate men and having committed themselves to almost certain death, they are not about to give up easily.

# NPU lifts suspension of Die Suidwester

221

The Star s Africa 28/783

News Service  
WINDHOEK - The Newspaper Press Union (NPU) of South Africa has offered to lift the three-month suspension it imposed recently on Windhoek's National Party newspaper Die Suidwester

This follows an urgent application by Die Suidwester to the Johannesburg Supreme Court last week to have the NPU's action declared unlawful and invalid

According to Die Suidwester's lead story on Friday, the union has also offered to pay legal costs on a party-to-party basis. The newspaper is also claiming client and legal costs and has demanded that the NPU ensure news coverage of equal prominence to that given the original suspension

The suspension stemmed from complaints submitted to the Press Council by the DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa about an article the newspaper carried about him in September 1981

The council upheld four of Dr Africa's complaints and ordered Die Suidwester to publish the adjudication

Die Suidwester did so, but also published comment rejecting three of the four findings

The NPU regarded this comment as contempt of the Press Council and consequently suspended the newspaper

# Clamp on military news in Namibia

By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

28/2/83

221

WINDHOEK — South African military correspondents in Windhoek have been warned that provisions of the Defence Act would be "strictly applied" on all reports on military operations in future.

This means that all reports on Swapo's current infiltration of Northern Namibia and the security forces' counter offensive measures will first have to be "cleared" by the SWA Territory Force.

This ruling has taken effect immediately.

A senior territory force officer said there was concern that recent reports in some South African newspapers were based on "rumours which reflect a false image of the war".

He pointed out that article 118 (b) of the Defence Act contained a provision to counter the spreading of "alarm and despondency" by both the media and the public.

Pretoria was not going to accept publication of stories quoting "reliable sources", he added.

"We want to know your sources because we want to put a stop to these rumours," the officer continued.

In a statement issued later a spokesman for the Territory Force warned the public not to worry about rumours, and also not to take part in spreading of rumours.