



EPISCOPAL CHURCHPEOPLE for a FREE SOUTHERN AFRICA

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28 April 1989



SWA police lower the body of a Swapo guerrilla into a mass grave outside Jshakati

Picture: JOHN LIEBENBERG, Reuter

The bloody prologue to implementation of the United Nations scheme for achieving independence for Namibia is not finished. South African Defence Force units which were set loose 1 April to rampage in the northern part of Namibia to fight off an alleged 'invasion' by SWAPO's Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia are today said to be back in base but set to be sent off into action tomorrow. The South West Africa Police (SWAPOL) continues unchecked - strengthened by the addition of the 3,000 members of the Koevoet terror brigade who have been bureaucratically transmogrified into ordinary policemen. Koevoet's methods remain unaltered.

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), headquartered in Windhoek, has proven to be even less the watchdog over the implementation process than resolution 435 avers. From the moment the UN Special Representative, the man at the apex of the UNTAG operation, accepted the South African Administrator-General's version of events in northern Namibia and agreed to the release of South African troops confined to base (having received the UN Secretary-General's approval), Pretoria and its operatives in Windhoek knew for sure - if they did not already - that they were in total command in Namibia. The UN's rote assertion that UNTAG was to 'supervise and control' implementation lies exposed as so much claptrap. UNTAG, instructed to be 'impartial', has joined hands with the illegal occupation power.

The 'South Africa Now' program - seen on far too few t.v. outlets in the USA - has persisted in the story of overwhelming evidence that PLAN fighters were executed by Pretoria's security apparatus in northern Namibia. A New York Police Department ballistics expert stated that from enlarged photographs taken of corpses by a photographer for London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH the Namibian troops appeared slain in stationary positions and not in battle. CONTACT:

'South Africa Now' - 361 West Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10013 PHONE: (212) 941-0255

A 26 April letter to the UN Special Representative in Windhoek from the Council of Churches in Namibia called urgently on the UNTAG chief to investigate actions of South African security forces in the north, especially those of Koevoet. The CCN gives instances, including one where local residents approached an UNTAG post with allegations of South African misconduct and atrocities and were told to hand over their report to be referred to UNTAG Windhoek.

Support the CCN: P O Box 41, Windhoek 9000, NAMIBIA

The National Union of Namibian Workers are preparing for marking May Day - this coming Monday. And for observance on the 11th anniversary of the Kassinga massacre on 4 May. Excerpts of NUNW's statement follow:

'At this very moment Namibians who turn for help and protection to UNTAG forces are met with the UN's admitted inability to execute restraining force on South African army and police units. Namibians are realising that the UN is no match for South Africa.'

'We wish to remind you and the entire international community of who the aggressors are in the Namibian conflict. We never invited South Africa to rob our land, to kill our people and to harshly rule us. We are the sons and daughters of the Namibian soil. South Africa is the murderer, the thief and the criminal. Let the falsification of facts not mislead you: Namibians have the right to be in Namibia. South Africans have for years been considered an illegal occupationist force by the very western governments that recently agreed together with South Africa that our brothers in PLAN must return to Angola. This would be like the USA dictating that the English have have no right to be in England.'

Messages to: National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW)
c/o P. O. Box 22771
Windhoek, 9000 NAMIBIA TELEFAX: 011-264-61-34953

Apartheid for the dead

The Namibian
reports from
Ondangwa

From

THE NAMIBIAN

11 April

1989

Koevoet could be buried in Plan mass grave

APARTHEID in Namibia has taken a macabre twist with the burial of those killed in the recent fighting in the north of the country.

While the bodies of white soldiers killed are ceremoniously flown to South Africa, dead black fighters - said to include members of Koevoet - are dumped in a mass grave on the outskirts of Oshakati.

On Friday and Saturday, the first batch of uncovered bodies were taken in trucks from Oshakati mortuary to the burial site on scrub land next to the shanty suburb of Omahacene.

Here black security force members threw the bodies from the trucks into the grave while their white colleagues looked on.

A crowd - including children from the nearby secondary school who were reportedly ordered by the security forces to watch the grisly scene - looked on, relatives desperately trying to identify missing loved ones.

The bodies were badly mutilated from wounds and the entrails of some spilled out of incisions made during autopsies carried out at the mortuary.

An estimated 120 bodies have been dumped in the

desolate grave and covered by soil shovelled into the pit by a mechanical digger. The "burial" complete, the odd limb could still be seen protruding through the earth and had to be covered over by civilians on the scene.

Flies began to gather and the stink of decomposing flesh hung over the grave and surrounding area.

In nearby houses the families of known Koevoet members were in mourning. As one eye-witness said: "The wives and children of the Makukunyis don't know where their husbands and fathers are. They have their suspicions that they are among those who are dead. They are all very, very worried."

* Thirty members of the police were reported to have been killed in some of the bloodiest fighting the war has seen last Wednesday.



Bodies being buried into the mass grave on the outskirts of Oshakati.

Hit list confirmed

INFORMED SOURCES have confirmed rumours that a Koevoet hit-list has been drawn up containing names of prominent members of the community in the north sympathetic to Swapo.

The sources said that the list was posted in Onimwandi Koevoet base in Oshakati.

The list is said to contain 12 names with Bishop Kleophas Dumeni at the top, followed by businessman and recent Swapo-convert Frans Indongo, headman Oeswin Mukulu and Chief Josia Taapepi.

A vehicle belonging to Mr Ndongu returning from the April 1 Swapo rally in Windhoek was shot at in Tsumeb last Sunday. Six people were injured but Mr Indongo was not in the car at the time.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE!



The mass democratic movement salutes the people of Namibia. Their courageous resistance, supported by international opposition to occupy Namibia, has finally led to the implementation of Resolution 435.

We salute SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the majority of the people. Over many decades it has fought unstintingly for liberation and self-determination in Namibia. Any attempts to undermine this legitimacy through intimidation and propaganda

will not succeed.

Namibian independence will mean a blow to apartheid — a free Namibia will signal that the final countdown has begun for a South Africa free of racial oppression and exploitation.

We call on all democrats in South Africa to build solidarity with the people of Namibia and with SWAPO.

We declare 28 April to 7 May 1989 Solidarity Week with the freedom-loving people of Namibia.

FORWARD TO AN INDEPENDENT NAMIBIA!



Catholic Church Social Unit

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P.O. Box 60117 — Katutura 9000
Tel. 61505 — Telex 3022
Windhoek/Namibia

18 APR 1989 15:52 NAMIBIA COMMS CENTER

-2-

12 April 1989

The Administrator General
Goring Street
Windhoek
9000

Dear Sir.

INTIMIDATION AND THE DETERIORATING SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

We the Justice and Peace Commission of the Roman Catholic Church in Namibia witnessed as Christians with great concern in continuing intimidation and harassment of the Namibian people and especially your role during these unpleasant events.

In this regard we would like to draw your immediate attention to the following issues:

1. PARTIALITY AND IMPARTIALITY OF THE A.G.

As embodied in United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 you have been entrusted with the most sacred trust and duty in regard to the Namibian people. Our Commission fully supports the implementation of Resolution 435 and accepts your role to be:

- (a) To administer the country to the satisfaction of all population groups.
- (b) To see that no intimidation or harassment takes place before and after the implementation of Resolution 435.
- (c) To repeal all discriminatory and oppressive laws promulgated by South Africa in Namibia.
- (d) To monitor and encourage the process of reconciliation so as to make the realization of Resolution 435 possible.

2. INTIMIDATION OF MEMBERS OF CERTAIN POLITICAL GROUPS

We are of the opinion that you have already failed to prevent the intimidation and harassment of individuals and groups in the exercising of their freedom of expression, movement and assembly. In this regard we bring the following incidents of intimidation and harassment which happened in Northern Namibia to your attention.

April 1:

- (a) After a SWAPO Rally in Rundu people were marching to Ndama township when they encountered SWAPOL (Koevoet) members giving the "Victory sign" of DTA. The people responded by giving the black power salute. The SWAPOL members then started beating these marchers with sticks and batons. Numerous people were injured and they felt unsafe to report the assaults to the same people who assaulted them.
- (b) In Saueyema the same incident took place when other marchers returned from the Rundu Rally. The people were brutally assaulted and one person was admitted to hospital.
- (c) At Kehemu two youths working at a cuca shop were beaten up for wearing SWAPO colours. The SWAPOL members said that they were Ovambo and SWAPO's and did not belong in Kayango. One of these youths was also admitted to hospital after he sustained serious injuries.
- (d) Headman Edward Murongo, a DTA member, threatened to kill and beat Innocentius Mangundu for transporting members of SWAPO to a Rally. He also humiliated Innocentius in front of other people.
- (e) At Ndonga Linena, Albert Kambinda was beaten up by SWAPOL members after they provoked him by showing him the DTA sign and he responded with the black power salute. The SWAPOL members were travelling in a car with the Registration number SCA 833.

April 2:

- (a) At Mavenze, people were returning from a church service in a car when they were passed by a Caspir filled with SWAPOL members. These members showed DTA signs and when some of the passengers showed the black power salute, this disappointed the SWAPOL members to such an extent that they stopped the car and beat up all the passengers. Two of the passengers were chopped with a panga and were admitted to hospital while the other sustained stab and cut wounds.
- (b) At Kehemu SWAPOL members approached the shop of a SWAPO member Festus and shouted "Down SWAPO" and "Down Sam Nujoma". When the wife of Festus responded by saying "Viva SWAPO" and "Viva Nujoma" she and all the people at the shop were severely beaten by the SWAPOL members.

April 3:

- (a) Students on their way to school in a government truck (Kavango Administration) were assaulted and beaten up at Shamehura, Kavango.
- (b) Students at Linus Shashipapo Junior School who were wearing clothes with SWAPO colours were beaten by SWAPOL members and had their clothes torn off.
- (c) Members of 202 BN were giving out DTA cards to people without explaining anything to them. When the people refused to take these cards they were threatened with "Ons sal jou kry" by these soldiers.

In the light of these incidents and since you are commanding the "Security Forces" in Namibia and have released them out of their bases we demand an explanation and clarification of the following observations made by our Commission.

- 1) Why are the "Security Force" members (SWAPOL, 101 BN and 202 BN) beating up people for wearing SWAPO colours while they are wearing DTA T-shirts, caps and badges?
- 11) Why are people being assaulted by the "Security Forces" for giving the black power salute, while the Security Forces are giving the DTA signs?
- 111) Why are the Security Force members forcing people to take DTA cards and put on DTA T-shirts?
- 1V) Before April 1 Security Force vehicles were sporting DTA flags and stickers, while these vehicles belong to the government under your control.
- V) What is the relationship between the DTA and the government including SWAPOL and SADF?
- 1V) Who is controlling the Security Forces, the DTA or yourself?

Since we observed a lack of command over the "Security Forces" and certain political parties to control their members from assaulting and intimidating other people in Namibia we strongly appeal to you to intervene and restore law and order in our country. To fulfil your sacred trust towards the Namibian people, we call on you to:

- 1) Stop 101 and 202 BN from assaulting civilians since that was not why they were released from their bases.
- 11) Inquire into and stop the unholy alliance between the Security Forces and the DTA.

- 111) Stop all political parties or groups from intimidating and harassing their opponents.
- 1V) Secure the freedom of movement, assembly and expression of all civilians in our country especially Northern Namibia.

Yours faithfully

Justice and Peace of Windhoek Vicariate

W. Hegenberger
Dr W. Hegenberger
Chairman

W. Amutenya
Mr Willy Amutenya
Co-ordinator

c.c. UN Special Representative in Namibia
Mr Martti Ahtisaari





Telefoon 52250/9 x 170
Telephone
Navrae : Kol F.A. Botes

91 SWA Brigade
Privaatsak/Private Bag 13311
Windhoek
SWA
9000

April 1989

Dagsê Manne

91 SWA BDE EN DIE SWA/NAMIBIË SKIKPLAN

1. Dit is so dat meeste informasie rakende die toekoms van 91 SWA Bde tydens die implementering van Res 435 moes wag totdat alle onderhandelings afgehandel is. Daarom stuur ek nou hierdie algemene brief aan alle lede in die hoop dat almal duidelikheid kan verkry oor wat aangaan.

TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM COL. F. A. BOTES, COMMANDER 91 SWA BRIGADE, TO HIS MEN (dated April 1989) - translated by Namibia Communications Centre, London.

"Greetings men,

91 SWA BDE AND THE SWA/NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT PLAN

1. Most of the information concerning the future of 91 SWA Bde during the implementation of Res. 435 must wait until all negotiations are completed. Therefore I am sending this general letter to all members in the hope of making clear to you what is going on.

2. The first point is that from 13 May 1989, 91 SWA Bgd, as we know it, will no longer exist. The brigade will be demilitarised and the command structure disbanded. On that date all personal weapons issued to you for military purposes must be returned, either to your unit or at Mob. Sen(?). Failure to do so may lead to criminal proceedings in court. Any other military equipment still in your possession must also be handed in at 91 Mob. Sen before 13 May, the sooner the better. This does not apply to uniforms. We are left with the question of outstanding camp duties.

3. RSA Members This includes all men now living and working in the RSA, including the Walvis Bay enclave. Walvisbayers will be transferred to the Walvis Bay Commando for further camp duties. Other RSA members will be transferred to appropriate units in South Africa. Notices will be sent to you, forwarded by your unit or by SWATF HQ. If the brigade is reactivated after independence, everyone will be put back on the brigade strength.

4. SWA Members Southwesterners' arms will be placed under guard in a proper drill hall.

5. General. If at this stage you still have camp duties, they are temporarily frozen until and when the new government establishes its own military force. The onus rests with the new government to decide on reactivating your obligations. Meanwhile, you are still expected to inform us, where applicable, of changes of address. Where to report will in time be made known in the media. RSA members will continue normally with camps in their new units.

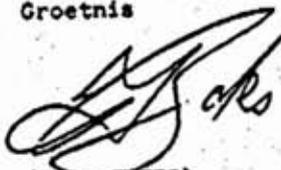
6. Call-up instructions for brigade duties will cease on March 31. Members called up before March 31 will complete their service by May 12. The unit's administration will close on April 28 and we will be winding down from May 1 to May 12. If anything is still unclear, get clarification from me or your unit upto April 28.

7. Now it is a fact that the demobilization of the brigade and unit is an emotional experience for everyone. We are all true South-westerners, members of a proud brigade. So I know that all must cooperate, work hard and cannily, to retain a Christian democratic dispensation in this country. I therefore now request all of you to participate in the election campaign beginning on June 26. Make sure that you register as a voter and also that you vote. Even if you now live in the RSA, I specifically ask you to make arrangements to travel to SWA twice - first, to register, then, on November 1, to vote. I myself will do so. Registration and voting takes place in all towns, which means you only have to travel to Ariamsvlei, Aroab or Vioolsdrif. Voter qualification is based on birth, as with Southwesterners, or if you have been or were resident here for one year. The SWA identity document will make things much easier for you. In this regard, feel free to contact (the Department of) Manpower and Civic Affairs in Windhoek. The question of age qualifications is still under consideration. Watch the media carefully in this regard. Even if you live in the RSA - remember, blood is thicker than water. Southwest was good to us - Southwest should now be able to count on our support.

8. Lastly, I want to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to every member of the brigade for so faithfully doing his bit. The past three and a half years with 91 Brigade was a wonderful time and experience for me and my entire family. It was for us a privilege to get to know you and to work together to bring the brigade to this high level. We close down the brigade as a successful formation which has left its mark on SWA. We shall miss you, all of you. Our prayers go with you in this transitional period. Man proposes, but God disposes. May the grace of the Lord our God accompany you every day.

Regards, Colonel F. A. Botes,
Commander 91 SWA BRIGADE"
ENDS LETTER/

Groetnis



(F.A. BOTES)
BEVELVOERDER 91 SWA BRIGADE : KOL

NOTE - 91 SWA Brigade appears to be a white unit of SWATF, officered by the Permanent Force, with part-time men in the Citizen Force (having done their 2-year national service, they now do an annual two-month stint for 12 years) and possibly volunteers. Size of brigade is not known, but there is, for example, a 91 artillery regiment and a 91 armoured car regiment, as well as a logistics section. HQ are in Windhoek. Their role is logistical, rather than counter-insurgent, though they might have done service in Angola. Apart from those recruited from Namibia, the brigade would be largely South African officered, and might include ex-residents of Namibia living in SA, so as to boost the impression of Namibian numbers.

ENDS/

TO: EDITORS AND AFRICA DESKS
FROM: NAMIBIA COMMUNICATIONS CENTRE, LONDON TLX 94070500 NAMI G
RE: NAMIBIA'S TRANSITION TO INDEPENDENCE

BACKGROUND BRIEFING NUMBER 2 NEWS ANALYSIS

THE CEASEFIRE BREAKDOWN IN NAMIBIA AND THE QUESTION OF SWAPO'S
OBLIGATIONS IN TERMS OF THE UN PLAN AND THE GENEVA PROTOCOL

Although the South African government has repeatedly claimed that it was SWAPO's military forces which broke the ceasefire agreement which began at 4.00am on Saturday April 1, there is no independent evidence or documentary proof to support this assertion. In particular, the statement by South African Foreign Minister, R.F. Botha, on April 7 that "SWAPO undertook to be confined to bases north of latitude 16 degrees South at least from 1 April 1989 where they would be monitored by UNTAG" has no basis in the texts of the UN plan or of the Geneva Protocol.

First, the exact movement of armed forces on the ground prior to and immediately after the ceasefire remains a matter of

contention between SWAPO and South Africa. Nevertheless, witnesses point to the peaceful nature of the SWAPO forces behaviour prior to being subject to a surprise attack by the South African armed forces later on Saturday. All the evidence points towards South African forces firing first, to the lack of warning given to the SWAPO combatants and to the absence of an UNTAG intervention to separate the opposing forces.

Secondly, no documentary support can be found for South Africa's assertions that SWAPO forces are not entitled to assemble at bases within Namibia and that they should have been redeployed north of the sixteenth parallel in Angola by the time of the ceasefire on April 1. The texts of both the UN plan for Namibia's independence, as well as the Geneva Protocol and SWAPO's commitment to the latter, contain no provisions which prohibit SWAPO armed forces movements into, or inside, Namibia or southern Angola prior to the formal ceasefire on April 1, and no provisions which deny SWAPO combatants inside Namibia at the time of the ceasefire the right to assemble in UN-monitored bases in Namibia.

The UN plan and SWAPO bases inside Namibia

When Resolution 435 was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1978, the proposals it approved (contained in documents S/12636, S/12827 and S/12869) provided for "a cessation of all hostile acts by all parties and the restriction of South African and SWAPO armed forces to base." The United Nations would commence monitoring such arrangements from the first day of the transition and would "begin infiltration prevention and border surveillance".

Nowhere in these principal documents is there a suggestion that SWAPO armed forces operating inside Namibia at the time of the formal ceasefire would not be restricted to bases in Namibia. Indeed, the texts infer that the provisions apply only to Namibia and to no other territory. This assumption is borne out by a subsequent letter from the South African Prime Minister, P.W. Botha, to the UN Secretary General on 15 March 1979 where he confirmed the South African government's support for a "Military deployment plan for UNTAG" which states, inter alia, that: "SWAPO members restricted to base inside Namibia according to S/12636 must be given the facilities to vote". The plan clearly provides for SWAPO military bases inside Namibia as well as for the peaceful return of SWAPO armed personnel outside Namibia. Botha states that "This document was drawn up to avoid any misunderstandings and differing interpretations of the practical implementation of the settlement proposal. Indeed it is based entirely on the settlement proposal."

-2-
Although the Secretary General, in his reply, did not accept the document as a totally accurate interpretation of the UN plan, he certainly did accept the provisions about SWAPO bases inside Namibia. He drew attention to his report of February 26, 1979, where he stated that: "any SWAPO armed forces in Namibia at the time of the ceasefire will likewise be restricted to base at designated locations inside Namibia to be specified by the Special Representative after necessary consultation." Although this document, S/13120, was not specifically adopted by the Security Council, it was clearly based upon agreements between the parties.

In his letter (S/13173 of March 15, 1979), the Secretary General said, "I wish to assure you once again that the relevant sentence of this paragraph (quoted above from S/13120) concerning

'any SWAPO armed forces in Namibia at the time of the ceasefire' referred precisely to such forces and was designed exclusively to solve the practical problem that might be created by the presence of any such forces. I take it from the numerous reports I have received from your government of armed SWAPO activity within Namibia, that you agree that there may be some such forces present in Namibia at the time of the ceasefire."

The South African government then sought to delay the implementation of the UN plan through various objections, one of them being to oppose the concept of SWAPO bases inside Namibia as presented in S/13120 above. It was then that the so-called demilitarised zone (DMZ) proposals were proposed in October 1979 and agreed by SWAPO, South Africa, Angola and Zambia in early 1980. However, these provisions made no specific reference to SWAPO bases inside Namibia. It is not clear what is the meaning of the sentence: "SWAPO forces would be excluded from the selected locations" i.e. from temporarily exempted sites within a 50-kilometer wide DMZ either side of the northern border, but in any case it should be noted that the DMZ was intended to only come into existence fourteen days after the formal ceasefire (See S/13862 of 31 March 1980). In other words, the DMZ provisions allow SWAPO armed forces inside Namibia at the time of the ceasefire up to fourteen days to leave a zone 50 kilometers either side of the northern Namibian border. This would still not necessarily deny SWAPO the right to assemble in UN-monitored bases outside the DMZ. In any event, the DMZ proposal was not specifically recalled or approved in any Security Council decisions on Namibia and therefore its binding status is not as clear as the principal 435 texts.

Subsequently, in July 1982 SWAPO and South Africa reached an agreement with Angola and Zambia that "SANTAG, with the co-operation of host Governments and in the context of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), would monitor SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia." This decision nowhere denies SWAPO the right to assemble in UN-monitored bases inside Namibia. Rather, it conforms to the understanding in the principal documents adopted by Resolution 435 as stated above. The provision was incorporated into paragraph 35 of the Secretary General's report of January 23, 1989, (S/20412) which was formally approved by the Security Council in Resolution 632 of February 16, 1989.

No other provisions agreed as part of the UN plan for Namibian independence contain any references to the right of SWAPO armed forces inside Namibia at the time of the formal ceasefire to assemble in UN-monitored bases inside Namibia.

The Geneva Protocol and the obligations of SWAPO armed forces Paragraph five of this Protocol, signed on August 5 1988 between the governments of Angola, Cuba and South Africa, states that: "Angola and Cuba shall use their good offices so that, once the total withdrawal of South African troops from Angola is completed, and within the context also of the cessation of hostilities in Namibia, SWAPO's armed forces will be deployed to the north of the sixteenth parallel." Although SWAPO was not a signatory to the treaty, SWAPO declared a unilateral ceasefire on August 12 and stated its commitment to abide by the Protocol. On March 18, 1989, when formally accepting the UN-proposed ceasefire to be effective from 4.00am Saturday, April 1, SWAPO again confirmed its acceptance of the Geneva Protocol.



Once armed clashes broke out a few hours after the formal ceasefire, the South African government attempted to interpret

the Geneva Protocol to mean that all SWAPO armed forces should have, by then, been redeployed north of the sixteenth parallel in Angola. This assertion is part of South Africa's attempts to deny SWAPO's right to UN-monitored bases inside Namibia.

However, Pretoria's reading of paragraph five of the Protocol is clearly a misinterpretation of the wording. The conditional phrase in the clause "...within the context also of the cessation of hostilities in Namibia..." can only refer to the start of the UN-proposed ceasefire in Namibia at 4.00am on April 1. This was the only date and time that the South African government had committed itself to for the start of the cessation of hostilities in Namibia. Pretoria had not reciprocated SWAPO's unilateral ceasefire inside Namibia of August 14.

Therefore, what SWAPO committed itself to, and what the Angolan and Cuban governments were pledged to assist with, was the peaceful redeployment of SWAPO armed forces in Angola north of the sixteenth parallel once the ceasefire was established in Namibia i.e. after 4.00am on April 1. Since the Protocol nowhere amends the provisions of Resolution 435, but in fact gives general endorsement to the plan, it can only be mean that SWAPO armed forces inside Namibia at the start of the formal ceasefire in Namibia should await monitoring by the UN at bases in Namibia - and if the DMZ provisions are still applicable, SWAPO combatants inside Namibia at the time of the ceasefire should at the very least have fourteen days to vacate the 50 kilometer border zone in accordance with UNTAG monitors.

Strictly speaking, as a cessation of hostilities in Namibia does not yet exist, and seems to have existed only for a matter of hours, SWAPO's armed forces in Angola have no obligation in terms of the Geneva Protocol to relocate themselves north of the sixteenth parallel.

Conclusion

During the last week, a massive campaign of blame has been put upon SWAPO for the tragic events which began near Okahenge. An objective and fair appraisal of the terms of the agreements shows, however, that SWAPO's armed forces acted within the terms of the Geneva Protocol and appear to be motivated by a reasonable and sincere understanding of the complex provisions of the UN plan.

The only possible doubt about SWAPO's forces strict conformity to the terms of the peace agreements concerns the limited matter of whether some SWAPO combatants crossed the northern border in the few hours after 4.00am on April 1 and the time at which the ceasefire broke down on the same day. When considered against the violent action of the South African forces, and the drastic breach of the terms of the UN plan by forces apparently authorised by the UN Special Representative (which require further detailed analysis), any breach by the SWAPO forces appears to pale into insignificance.

Most crucially, it is impossible to find any textual agreement within the UN plan for Namibia's independence or the Geneva Protocol to support the claims of the South African government.

ENDS (NTI/BW)

Legal Assistance Centre

F Smuts (Director)
W Corbett
J Clayton

Your Ref :

Our Ref :

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WINDHOEK

11 April 1989

His Excellency
The Special Representative of the United Nations
WINDHOEK

Your Excellency

We are in receipt of a report from the residents of the Okankolo area, Northern Namibia to the effect that, as of yesterday afternoon, a large number of South African troops have been deployed in the area surrounding Okankolo.

Sightings of at least sixty South African Security Force vehicles in the aforementioned area have been reported.

In view of the fact that Okankolo has been designated in terms of the Mount Etjo Declaration as one of the assembly points at which PLAN fighters are to gather, local residents are concerned that the heavy South African military presence in the area may jeopardise the effective and proper functioning of Okankolo as an assembly point.

In particular local residents are concerned that the aforementioned military presence may jeopardise the safe passage of PLAN fighters who may wish to proceed to that point.

Local residents are further concerned that any hostilities in the area arising out of a breach of the Mount Etjo Declaration could also have serious consequences for their own safety and well-being.

We accordingly respectfully refer this matter to you for your consideration and further action.

Yours faithfully



M J CLAYTON
LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

c.c. The General Officer Commanding
UNTAG Forces

Kantoor van die Administrateur-Generaal
Office of the Administrator-General

NEWS RELEASE AG 4/7
11th April, 1989
IMMEDIATE

STATEMENT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL TO THE MEDIA

ASSEMBLY POINTS IN TERMS OF THE MOUNT ETJO DECLARATION

Assembly points are operational in so far as it concerns SWAPOL and the SWA Territory Force.

About 50 people per assembly point will be supplied:

- * 15 will be supplied by UNTAG, consisting mainly of signals personnel, engineers and 5 monitors;
- * 10 will be supplied by SWAPOL; and
- * 25-30 will be supplied by the SWATF for protection, logistics and medical services.

The Assembly Points will be identified by UNTAG flags. SWAPOL, which will be acting on behalf of the Administrator-General, as well as UNTAG will have the tasks to verify numbers and to gather information on possible weapons caches. In this regard, UNTAG and SWAPOL agreed that PLAN-fighters will be interrogated in order to verify the suspected numbers of infiltrators, to identify wounded, ascertain their whereabouts, as well as the positions of weapons caches.

All weapons will be handed to UNTAG for safekeeping.

A joint SWAPOL - UNTAG patrol will patrol the border daily in order to identify tracks indicating PLAN-fighters who crossed the border without reporting at cross points. This is part of the verification process.

Thus far 23 tracks crossing the border from Namibia into Angola have been verified. SWATF vehicles will be made available to UNTAG. Such vehicles will be identified by UNTAG flags.

PLAN-fighters who decide to surrender will not be taken into custody by the Security Forces, but UNTAG will be advised of the wishes of the PLAN-fighters.

Members of the public are requested to advise SWAPOL of any gatherings of PLAN-fighters at or near churches. UNTAG will then be advised accordingly.

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STUDENTS CALL FOR A NATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY

SWAPO WILL WIN, NAMIBIA

WILL BE FREE!

Issued by: NANSO



NAMIBIA NATIONAL
nanso
STUDENTS' ORGANISATION

ON THE 11th APRIL 1989

DEFEND AND FIGHT FOR YOUR FREEDOM

A state of terror, intimidation, harassment and killings has erupted in our country. Once again, racist South Africa has put the implementation of UNSC Resolution 435 and Namibia's path to independence in jeopardy. Notwithstanding the cease-fire agreement that came into force on April 1st, racist Pretoria has initiated the bloody military conflict, provoked and attacked PLAN freedom fighters who were observing the cease-fire agreement.

Since April 1st, bloodshed and the massacre of our people by the illegal occupationist troops of racist South Africa have become the order of the day. Following the deliberate reduction of UNTAG military components by the permanent members of the Security Council, the special representative of UN Secretary General in Namibia has authorised the redeployment of the notorious and murderous battalion 101 and 202 to murder our people. More lives have been lost at the hands of such notorious troops. The situation in the north is deteriorating. Racist brutality and destruction continue. Our people are becoming refugees in the country of their birth. Racist Pretoria together with her imperialist allies, the USA and Britain continue to deliberately confuse the international opinion

on the situation in Namibia. Our freedom is once again in danger.

STUDENTS TAKE ACTION IN DEFENCE OF OUR STRUGGLE

* Students express their solidarity with those massacred by the enemy. We salute the gallant PLAN freedom fighters. We honour their blood and the highest price they have paid for our freedom. We shall take forward their fight.

* Students express solidarity with our comrades in the north whose lives are once again at stake. Schooling in the northern part of our country is once again in danger as a result of the redeployment of the murderous koevoet and 101 squads. We say AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

* Students demand protection of our people against racist military aggression. We demand the immediate deployment of all 7500 UNTAG forces. We demand the immediate demobilisation of racist troops.

* Students demand that PLAN fighters inside Namibia be confined to bases inside their own country.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHPEOPLE for a FREE SOUTHERN AFRICA

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