



## MEANNESS and MURDER

Wesselton township residents desperate for water dug up pipes after Ermelo city officials terminated essential services to the impoverished African community which had been on a persistent rent boycott. Families in Cassim Park, classified Indian under apartheid, offered water to their neighbors two miles away, but police set dogs on mothers and children seeking water at taps. White cops roamed about, crushing buckets under the wheels of their Casspir armored vehicles, laughing. At Toekomrus, another of the eight boycotting townships in the Johannesburg area, police shot dead a protester. The threat of epidemic hangs over all these communities.

The Separate Amenities Act of 1953 empowered local authorities to enforce separate (but of course unequal) facilities for the four apartheid classifications of South Africans. The law was allowed to expire in mid-October 1990, another manoeuvre by the De Klerk government to appear to sacrifice substantial power in the process of negotiations and to bedazzle the world into believing change is irreversible. Local white officials reacted instantly, instituting charges for the use of libraries, swimming pools and public lavatories. Some town councils closed them down. Others hesitated because African consumer boycotts were biting into white merchants' trade. Pretoria comes off as earnest in its anti-apartheid efforts and local rednecks can be pointed out as difficult obstructionists.

General Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the South African Defence Force, announced 31 July that the SADF's secret assassination group, the Civil Cooperation Bureau, had been disbanded. Yet members say to press and in court that CCB still exists. An officer disclosed he and others had been advised they would be on full pay until at least March 1991. Of the some 250 'conscious' members only 10 are known and they by code names. SADF generals have stonewalled the official Harms Commission, saying the CCB membership lists have disappeared. Death squad attacks and killings are surging. The chairman of the ANC-affiliated Western Cape Civic Association and his wife were gasoline bombed from their home on 19 October; she was shot dead, he badly wounded. A hooded gunman strode into an ANC meeting in Mdantsane township outside East London on 9 October and shot dead an official. On 12 October, Job Sithole, who works for Johannesburg's Human Rights Commission, was almost killed by gunfire while returning to his Alexandra township home. Joyce Mabudafhasi, HRC official, was harassed at night at home by men prowling and inquiring of neighbors. She narrowly escaped being burned alive three years ago when her house was petrol bombed. These instances occur shortly after President F. W. De Klerk promised to investigate ANC charges of security force involvement in the August-September bloodbath in and around Johannesburg.

Pretoria and its friends and allies continue to benefit from charges of 'tribalism' as applied to the violence in South Africa. Hear Archbishop Desmond Tutu: 'Here in Soweto... people who speak different languages, Zulus, Xhosas, Sotho, Tswana, have lived harmoniously together. There has never been any threat even of ethnic factionalism. Around my house in Orlando West, we are surrounded by Zulus, Sothos and Tswanas, and nobody has ever brought up even the remote possibility of tribal warfare.'



# De Klerk magic turns white black for the schizophrenic Afrikaners

AS CONVERSIONS go, there has been nothing like it since Saul of Tarsus. Since its formation 76 years ago, South Africa's ruling National Party has been dedicated to racial exclusivity. But in the seven weeks since President F. W. de Klerk suggested it should prepare for the New South Africa by opening ranks to black members, there has been a mass conversion to the idea of racial integration.

Not just by most Nationalists, but by *all* of them. The last of the party's four provincial congresses, here in the deeply conservative Transvaal, gave its unanimous endorsement to the President's idea on Friday. Only at the Orange Free State congress, where there were three dissenting votes, was there any questioning of this renunciation of everything the party stood for.

Instead there has been enthusiasm. The Transvaal delegates gave the endorsement of an open party a standing ovation. Like born-again liberals they made speeches of saccharine praise for De Klerk and his vision of the New South Africa. That is the latest phrase. It is on everyone's lips. A slogan emblazoned on banners and posters, even stamped on bottles of wine bearing pictures of the party leaders which were sold in the foyer of the Pretoria City Hall where the congress was held.

## Pretoria



Allister Sparks

But do the people who enthuse about the New South Africa really know what it implies? Black government perhaps? Or is it just a magic catchphrase that seems to be bringing South Africa back into the world, that is getting the President invited to lunch at Chequers and dinner with the Quayles (surely the only place on earth to regard that as a social cachet), that is opening up the prospect of sanctions being lifted, and perhaps even a rugby tour before long?

But a change of government? A change in the white-privileged lifestyle? A change of anything very much? If so, that penny doesn't seem to have

dropped yet. Not judging by these four congresses.

All that has caught on is the slogan. De Klerk embellishes it a little. He speaks of 'the new, just South Africa'. But if that implies that the old South Africa was in any way unjust or wicked, he does not say so.

Another feature of this mass conversion is that it is not accompanied by any repentance of the past. Apartheid may have been a political mistake, a policy that proved to be unworkable, but there is no acknowledgment that it was immoral.

As Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe put it when asked to explain the unquestioning acceptance of such a dramatic policy turnaround: 'The idea of a just society is not new to the Afrikaner. That was our motive for trying to have separate States for the different races, and when it proved to be unattainable, the search for justice remained.'

De Klerk has sometimes been compared with Mikhail Gorbachev for the way he has tried to liberalise a failed authoritarian system, but there is one important difference: South Africa has had no equivalent of de-Stalinisation. Hendrik Verwoerd, chief architect of apartheid, remains an honoured figure.

This has led to a certain schizophrenia among loyal party followers which revealed

itself at the congresses, such as when Julie Coetzee, of the Women's Action group, spoke of the 'wonderful new spirit' infusing the National Party as a result of De Klerk's reformism. 'It reminds me,' she said, 'of when I was a young girl and the wonderful spirit I felt when I joined the crowd at the airport to welcome Dr Verwoerd back from the Commonwealth conference in London.' That was in 1961, when South Africa left the Commonwealth rather than abandon apartheid — highpoint of Afrikaner chauvinism.

Then there was Mr Willie Breedt, an elderly delegate from a Transvaal country town. 'I welcome this move (opening the party to blacks) because it is the right thing to do. We in the National Party have always done what was right, even when it was unpopular.'

At the Cape congress there was Frikkie Botha, of Queenstown, who proposed that there should be a law entitling the police to shoot any black person who picked up a stone to throw at them. He, too, applauded the idea of the New South Africa, as did another Cape delegate who pleaded for a special law that would enable the police to get rid of blacks in small towns 'who are not actually committing any crime but are being, shall we say, a nuisance.' As the French say, *plus ça change...*

## National Party in SA confirms open door

David Beresford  
in Johannesburg

**T**HE decision by South Africa's ruling National Party to throw membership open to all races was confirmed by its Transvaal provincial congress yesterday.

"Our house as a party is in order now and ready for the new South Africa," said a triumphant State President, F. W. de Klerk, given a standing ovation by about 1,000 delegates.

"The National Party and South Africa is now on the moral high ground... I can now defend it in every country in the world and with every South African leader. We are in step with the best values which have proven themselves throughout history."

The unanimous endorsement of the open-door rule by all four of the federal party's provincial congresses means that non-racial entry rules are now official policy. But the significance of this — beyond President De Klerk's claim to the "moral high ground" — is unclear, a mass membership drive in the black population being regarded as unlikely.

Significantly, however, the party leadership also announced yesterday that a high-level committee will be set up, comprising senior representatives of the four provincial div-

isions, to consider the possibility of political alliances.

The Nationalists have not specified what alliances will be considered. But the party is believed to be seeking links with the ruling parties in the two subsidiary Houses of Parliament — the Coloured Labour Party and the Indian Solidarity Party — as well as with the ruling parties in non-independent homelands, notably KwaZulu, Qwaqwa and Gazankulu. It is assumed that the ruling parties in the other three non-independent homelands — KaNgwane, KwaNdebele and Lebowa — will support the ANC.

In another development at the Nationalist congress yesterday, the government's constitutional supremo, Gerrit Viljoen, rejected ANC demands for the election of a constituent assembly and an interim administration to handle the transition to majority rule. He said the government favours the creation of a negotiating forum but believes that elections should be held only once a settlement has been reached. The whole country could then be consulted through a referendum.

In his opening speech to the congress on Thursday night, President De Klerk said the government would give whites an opportunity to pass judgment on a new constitution through a referendum.

The Transvaal congress yes-

terday heard a passionate speech calling for national and racial reconciliation from President De Klerk's wife, Merike, who embarrassed her husband several years ago when caught making off-the-cuff remarks about the inferiority of other races.

Mrs De Klerk said yesterday that a "new South Africa" had to be created, because the country could no longer afford its people living "in hatred and disgust with one another".

The majority population could not be left "to be influenced by radicals", she said. "We cannot win their hearts and minds by sheer force, either. We need to work at obtaining their trust."

The Transvaal congress and the vote on non-racial membership sets the stage for a particularly emotional breakthrough in international relations for Afrikanerdom next week, when President De Klerk makes the first post-war visit by a South African head of state to the Netherlands, where Queen Beatrix will receive him.

Relations between the two countries deteriorated steadily from the 1960s, the Dutch taking something of a lead in the international anti-apartheid struggle. But recently, the Dutch have argued that the process of change should be encouraged by a relaxation of international pressure.

Our house is now in order, De Klerk tells delegates

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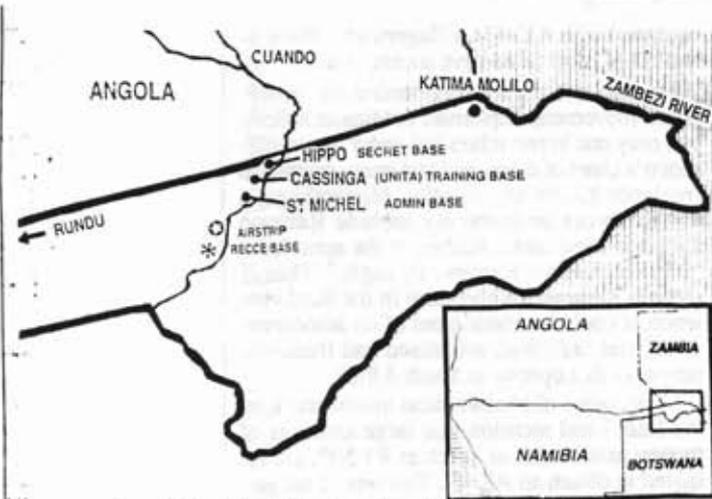
# THE WEEKLY

# MAIL

THE WEEKLY MAIL, September 21 to September 27 1990

**EXPOSED:** Caprivi base where SADF officers gave lessons in guerrilla tactics

## Inkatha's secret training base



The secret bases in Caprivi ... the trainees thought they were in Zaire

AN elite unit of Inkatha fighters has been trained in guerrilla warfare by South African army officers at a secret base in the Caprivi Strip.

This base, called Hippo and located on the banks of the Cuando River 80km west of Katimo Mulilo, fell under the control of Chief of Staff Intelligence.

This division of the South African Defence Force took over control of the Mozambique guerrilla group, Renamo, from the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation in the 1970s and turned it into the clandestine force that it is today.

The Inkatha training base fell under the command of Colonel Jan Breytenbach, founder of the SADF's 32 Battalion that specialised in cross-border operations in Angola. Second in charge was a Colonel Sachsen, who commands the Fifth Reconnaissance Commando in Phalaborwa. This commando unit has, in the

### EDDIE KOCH reports on evidence of a Renamo connection

past, been involved in support for Renamo and has recruited Mozambicans, Angolans and former Zimbabwean dissidents into its ranks.

The Hippo base trained at least 200 Inkatha guerrillas in 1986. The SADF officer in charge of training was Major "Jakes" Jacobs. He was assisted by a lieutenant, a sergeant and another officer. Some recruits remember being met by four white men who slapped them on the back and joked about how they were going to make soldiers of them.

A training base for Unita fighters, an administrative centre for Chief of Staff Intelligence and a military airstrip were located some 10km south of Hippo. Personnel at these bases were instructed not to go near the Inkatha base.

At least two batches of Inkatha fighters, each about 100 strong, were trained to use AK-47s, RPG7 rocket launchers, G3 submachine guns, Browning machine guns and anti-personnel mines. The course at Hippo lasted seven months and included lessons in urban and guerrilla warfare, use of explosives and demolition, and contra-mobilisation — a form of military intelligence work.

The recruits were never told where the base was but remember seeing elephant, giraffe and lion. Some were led to believe that they were in Zaire.

After training was completed the unit was divided into four divisions — called "offensive", "defensive", "ministers' aides" and "contra-mobilisation intelligence" — before returning to Ujundi

where some of them were required to train other Inkatha members. One of these units spent two weeks at a farm north of Pretoria, where they went on a refresher course.

These details have been denied by the government of kwaZulu and a representative of the SADF told said he had no knowledge of the Inkatha training base. However, they have been verified by a former member of the military's Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB), a member of the SADF who served in the Caprivi Strip region at the time, and by Inkatha members who were trained at Hippo and have made statements to lawyers about their experiences.

There are also reports that there was, at least until last year, a training camp for Renamo members at Lake Sibaya near the border between Mozambique and Natal. Prior to that a supply base for Renamo bands operating in southern Mozambique existed at Katwini village, which is in Ndumu game reserve.

Both of these bases are in kwaZulu and falls under the control of Ulundi. Inkatha officials would have known of these camps. This would have provided extensive opportunity for collusion between members of the Zulu organisation and the Mozambican rebels.

A member of the kwaZulu Police has made an affidavit stating that one of the camps where Inkatha "hit-men" are trained is located at Mkuze about 60km from Ndumu. This camp, the affidavit says, was commanded by a Captain Langeni and members of Inkatha go there, in particular members of the central committee.

African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela hinted at a connection between civil strife in Mozambique and internecine war in the Transvaal when he told reporters at a press conference in Johannesburg last Friday that the "third force" involved in the Reef violence marked the beginnings of a Renamo movement in South Africa.

He made it clear he meant this in more than a figurative sense: the Reef killers were well-trained, ruthless and professional, he said. They may have come from a foreign state and it was significant that they did not speak when carrying out the attacks. But the comments were left vague and Mandela refused to elaborate. Clearly the ANC did not yet have enough evidence to firmly indict Renamo and its backers.

How likely, then, is it that networks of the rebel movement which still exist in South Africa are now being called on — either by Inkatha or members of the security establishment — to carry out similar tactics to those that forced Mozambique's Frelimo-led government to abandon left-wing socialism in favour of co-operation with Pretoria?

There is no doubt that the Zulu nationalist movement has ample opportunity for contact and collusion with Renamo.

The ANC has statements from township residents that contains more substantial suggestions of Renamo in the Reef violence. Accounts abound of Mozambicans supplying AK-47s and training in how to use the assault rifles to Inkatha combatants. Hostels rooms in Vosloorus and Watville on the East Rand are said to have been converted into arsenals for these weapons.

According to statements from ANC supporters on the East Rand, former Renamo members are living in the area and are using the hostels to sell AK-47s and other weapons to Inkatha supporters.

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Patrick, vice-chairman of a street committee in Vosloorus and a Boksburg factory worker, said residents feared the fighting in the area would continue, despite a peace rally there last weekend: "We have some young comrades who help to patrol the streets 12 hours a day. Some said there were people from Maputo who had guns, some knew of Indians in Natal and some said there were whites who were supplying guns," says the statement. "There is a place in the Sotho section called U7 and 8 where every evening contributions are counted."

People had been informed that "people from Maputo, who are former Renamo members, and are staying all over" were supplying weapons to the hostel dwellers and training them to use the guns.

There is an abundance of such statements from the townships east of Johannesburg. One of them quotes an Inkatha leader as saying that the reason why Daveyton has escaped much of the violence is that Renamo members have friends and family living in the township and are reluctant to aid attacks there. Another names a Mozambican man as being a prominent arms dealer in the region.

There are, however, manifold problems with this kind of evidence. The term "Renamo" has become an expansive one and in popular parlance is often interchanged with "Shangaan" to describe anybody who is black and from Mozambique.

Refugees from Mozambique's war frequently cross the border with an AK-47 and sell it for between R400 and R1 000 and this is where the assault rifles used in township taxi wars come from. Some refugees are undoubtedly former Renamo fighters, but many are ordinary villagers who can get guns from an abundance of sources. Frelimo soldiers often sell their guns, scantily trained people's militias are

equipped with AK-47s, villagers who move in and out of rebel ranks have access to arms.

Renamo is a highly fragmented and amorphous movement. Diplomats in Maputo believe that only one in two rebels fall under the organisation's chain of command and many operate as freelance killers and bandits. Mozambique's armed forces undoubtedly include Renamo agents in their ranks, leading to the aphorism: "Frelimo by day, Renamo by night". Thus if there is Renamo involvement in the Reef violence, it could be coming out of an assortment of official, informal, privatised and freelance networks that operate in South Africa.

All accounts of Mozambican involvement on the East Rand mention that large amounts of money, sometimes as much as R1 500, are required to obtain an AK-47. This would suggest self-interest on the part of the arms dealers rather than official involvement.

However, evidence to the Harms Commission of Inquiry into the activities of the CCB and other hit squads has shown that special forces in the South African military and their members operate in a decentralised manner and do undertake private and "freelance" assignments. Direct involvement by members of the military's special forces, for personal or other reasons, in the violence cannot be ruled out.

There is no evidence to show a direct link between Renamo and the third force involved in fomenting violence on the Reef. But there are compelling reasons to believe the devastation and social fragmentation generated by South Africa's support for Renamo in Mozambique, where a million people have died as a direct or indirect result of the war, has now come home to roost.

Buffel



Hippo



Casspir (Army)



Casspir (Police)



Ratel



Rinkhals



# Nationalise the laws not the land

THE WEEKLY MAIL, September 14 to September 20 1990

**L**AND reform? "Nationalise!" urges African National Congress constitutional expert Albie Sachs. Nationalise not the land itself but the law that governs land occupation and use, and strip this law of the notions of race privilege and sovereignty.

"For those who quake and shake merely at seeing the word nationalisation, let it be stated firmly that nationalising the land law does not presuppose either nationalising the land or nationalising the legal profession but simply ensuring that South Africa has a single, or national law governing the question of land rights, so that issues are looked at not in terms of race but in terms of interests and values of importance to the country as a whole," he explains in a recently published paper, "Rights to the land: a fresh look at the property question".

Sachs points out that South Africa presently has two completely different and unequal sets of land law. "Land law for whites was based on private property, registration of transactions in relation to land ownership proved by certificate of title and demarcated plots. Land could be leased or used as security for loans by means of mortgages. The owner as property-owner was sovereign, a little king or queen over such land as was registered in his or her name.

In fact, this control over land also meant control of people on the land, granting to white landowners a "double sovereignty".

In contrast, black land "was state-owned and controlled. Access to such land was governed by a system of grants, rigid laws of succession and supervision by government-appointed or recognised chiefs. Occupiers could grow food there, erect houses and, subject to controls, keep livestock on it."

Black people on white land remain there at the precarious goodwill of the owner, at whose whim a black farmer born on the land (as his parents before him) can be turned into a squatter or trespasser.

Argues Sachs, if the "issue of sove-

*Existing land Acts should be replaced with a 'property law' which embraces human rights principles, argues ANC constitutional expert Albie Sachs.*

**By JO-ANNE COLLINGE**

reignty is to be got out of the way and the real question of how the land should be owned and worked reached", nationalisation of land law is necessary.

What he refers to is a law which goes infinitely further than abolishing racial land restrictions, such as the Land Act and the Group Areas Act. It is a code of law which reaches beyond the "hard legalism" of English law and embraces a humane concept of rights, embraced in a Bill of Rights.

"The whole question of property as a human right has been turned inside out in South Africa. The issue is presented as though the one fundamental human right in relation to property is the right not to have your title deed impugned. All other aspects, your right to a home, to security, to independence, are ignored if you do not possess the title deed."

In sum, says Sachs, "In South Africa, property law is completely out of tune with human rights principles. In fact, far from property law being one of the foundations of human rights, it is one of the bastions of rightlessness".

He pleads that "all those most directly connected with the land should be given the chance to participate actively in the processes so that those who are seriously committed to maintaining good farming, whatever their background, have the chance to make their contribution".

Of the enduring social values enshrined in the notion of property, Sachs

singles out for special examination the notion of freedom to contract in relation to property — and demonstrates how apartheid has perverted this.

"The principal objective of the Land Act was to prevent blacks from entering into contracts of sale or lease. Contracts which blacks have solemnly made with white landowners, such as sharecropping arrangements or agreements for labour tenancy — tenacious attempts under conditions of unequal bargaining power to establish continuing legal connection with the land — were later deliberately and directly undermined by successive apartheid statutes."

The same government which did all this, now seeing a possible threat to white-owned property, invoked the virtues of respecting vested property rights and the "neutral" processes of the "free" market.

This paradox is but one aspect of the illegitimacy of the present land-holding pattern — and the basic challenge at this time, argues Sachs, is legitimisation of

land-holding, not one of collectivisation or parcelisation.

"Security, independence, the binding nature of contracts and continuity of rights — this is what black farmers are demanding. The issue they are raising is not whether to have large traditionally organised communal farms, or modern-type co-operatives, or small family farms, but whether to acknowledge their concrete and usurped rights to property."

The issue is to delve beyond the title deeds and to look at the historical and present claims people have to the land in terms of abiding values, in terms of contracts ruptured by apartheid.

"Where shared values exist and a shared commitment to and involvement with a particular piece of land exists, there is no reason in principle why the law should not be adapted so as to cater for and protect such shared interests."

Share-cropping and labour tenancy were in the past examples of such shared

arrangements — albeit a very unequal sharing.

The mechanism which Sachs — along with others — advocates, is the establishment of a Land Court which would mediate contending rights for ownership and occupancy, make awards in these terms and rule on compensation for parties with lesser claims.

The fundamental question, Sachs observes, will be to set up criteria which the Land Court will use when adjudicating claims. And although self-interest might blur the vision of farmers in attempts to elicit criteria from them, "it is not impossible to conceive of farmers agreeing to a kind of compact which corresponds to the realities of a country in transition, seeks to minimise unnecessary disruption, gives everybody something and is consistent with widely accepted values in relation to property."

Factors such as birthright, occupation, productive use of the land, inheritance and title — both ancient and current — could be weighed in the balance.

"Thus, in a case where a white farmer, born and bred on the farm and dedicated to its development, is awarded full title, black claimants would receive compensation which could take the form of other land or of financial support for the acquisition of land."

Where black farmers — perhaps labour tenants for generations — were awarded a farm over the claim of the white title holder, the latter would be compensated.

The finiteness of land (which unlike votes cannot be extended in accordance with demand) and the intensity of feeling (in many cases) that both the owners and the dispossessed feel for the land makes imperative an answer which avoids the recreation of a cycle of dispossession.

"True sharing of the land," observes Sachs, "as in the case of true sharing of the country or of power, is not essentially a spatial or quantitative matter, an issue of quotas, but a question of values and interests."

# Bold Angola/Namibia transport plan

Namibia's independence has freed it to consider plans and projects with neighbouring Frontline states hostile to South Africa.

The new nation understands that only economic development will consolidate this independence and one significant project is the opening up of the road, rail, air and sea transport between Ovambo and south-west Angola.

The Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference has given Namibia and Angola the green light to establish the feasibility of reviving and developing the transport network that could link the countries across the common border.

The so-called Namibe Corridor begins on Angola's west coast at Namibe with port, air, rail and road facilities.

Road and rail, go east to Lubango, southern Angola's major city and agricultural production centre, and the road south, across the Cunene River, to meet Namibia's road infrastructure at Oshikango in Ovambo.

But much of the infrastructure on the Angolan side has been severely damaged by the war of the past 15 years, particularly South Africa's invasion of these southern provinces.

Klaus Dierks, Namibia's Deputy Minister of Transport, examined the route recently with a team of consulting engineers and calculated that reconstruction would cost between \$50 million and \$100 million (R130 million and R260 million).

His vision, supported absolutely by his Angolan counterparts, he says, is that the system should not burden the State budget of either country but should be made to pay for itself on the basis of the free market.

As the project has been endorsed by SADCC, there will be access to soft loans and international bank funding.

The road from Lubango to the Namibian border needs major reconstruction and the bridge over the Cunene River at Xangongo, destroyed twice by South Africa in 1975 and in 1981

is presently impassable for commercial purposes.

Mr Dierks envisages a three-phase project: an emergency phase of initial reconstruction over two years; an upgrading and rehabilitation phase over three years; and finally a phase "to organise the whole system on a free market basis". The latter includes raising revenue from toll roads, he said.

He is also insistent that, wherever possible, Namibian and Angolan engineers and technicians should be used. At a remove, probably through existing links to

Namibian companies.

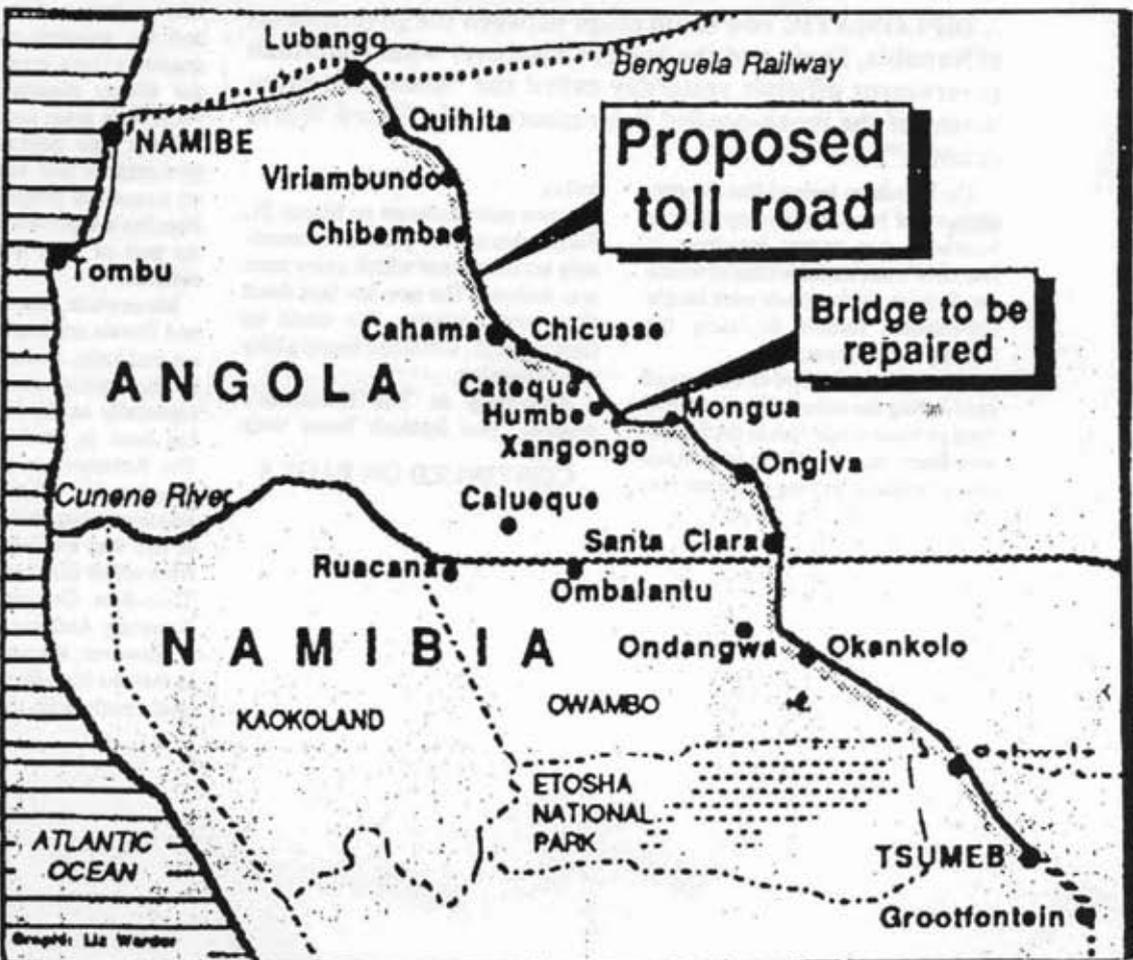
Another major part of the scheme would be the conversion of the deep water port of Sacomar at Namibe from a defunct iron-ore handling facility to an oil port. This could receive refined oil products from Angola's refinery at Luanda for export by rail and then road into Namibia.

Mr Dierks has presented the draft terms of reference prepared by his department to the Angolan government and his counterpart, Joe Graca, is similarly enthusiastic.

The SADCC transport

commission and technical unit in Maputo must now review the project and then it will be put to international tender. There is no conclusive list of the products that might be transported along the network, but Namibe has rich fishing resources and Lubango its agricultural produce for possible export to Ovambo.

Mr Dierks says South Africa's eventual inclusion was discussed at a recent SADCC transport meeting and its potential contribution to the sub-continent's constellation of resources was eagerly awaited.



# Spaniards caught in the act

**Drastic action expected  
over plundering of fish**

PIUS DUNAISKI

A DIPLOMATIC row could erupt between the governments of Namibia, Spain and the Soviet Union over what Namibian government officials yesterday called the "shameless plundering of the much-needed fish resources of a Third World country".

The Namibian learned that the government of Namibia was up in arms following two recent incidents in Namibia's territorial waters in which two Spanish fishing boats were caught red-handed, further depleting the country's fish resources.

Namibia was robbed of billions of rand during the colonial period when foreign boats could fish in the Exclusive Economic Sea Zone of 200 sea miles, without paying taxes to Na-

mibia.

Since independence on March 21, Parliament swiftly passed the necessary act in terms of which a new zone was declared. The new law lays down that boats violating this could be fined up to R1 000 000 if found guilty of trespassing.

According to The Namibian's sources, two Spanish boats were

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FISH

FROM PAGE 1

recently caught by Namibia's Coast Guards. The first Spanish boat was spotted early this week. When approached by the Coast Guard patrol, it fled to Angolan territorial waters.

According to information, this incident could have been taken up with the Spanish government already.

An even more serious case was when a second Spanish fishing boat was sighted in Namibian waters. Sources told The Namibian the name of the second vessel is Playa de Galizia.

Again the Spanish fled when they saw the Coast Guard approaching. According to this newspaper's information, in the hot pursuit that followed, the Spaniards had 'transhipped' some 500 tonnes of hake fillet. Translated into money terms this boils down to a substantial amount.

Government officials last night expressed grave concern over the latest violations of the Namibian EEZ, and the government has been requested to take drastic action to stop the illegal plundering of one of Namibia's main sources of income.

They also pointed out that the government had already embarked on a cautious programme to restore Namibia's important marine resources. As part of this, quotas have been reduced.

Meanwhile, the news that Spain and Russia are implicated in the latest incidents, could cause an uproar in diplomatic circles in the city, especially as the Joint Commission has been in session in Windhoek. The Russians are present at the JC meeting. No official comment over whether a complaint had been lodged or not was available late last night from either Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab or Permanent Secretary Andreas Guibeb.

However, the general expectation is that the Namibian authorities will deal firmly with this situation.

## CDM GEM BUST sparks major strike and deportation call



HUNDREDS of municipal workers went on strike this week over, among other things, the payment of five year bonuses and controversial salary deductions for membership of the Namibia Municipal Staff Association. More workers joined the strike yesterday, including bus drivers. Photograph: John Liebenberg.

WORKERS at the CDM diamond mine yesterday launched a strike at the mine in protest against the massive raids on two mine hostels by the Namibian Police and CDM security guards.

In a statement released last night, the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia announced that the strike action had been called at midnight on Wednesday.

The union said the strike was a last resort by members of the MUN to try and bring an end to the flagrant violations of their rights by CDM and its "cohorts".

The MUN said in its opinion the CDM raid on mineworkers at the Uubvley and North hostels on September 15 was in flagrant violation of the Namibian constitution.

In the sharply worded statement, the union demanded that CDM management and all who were involved in the "attack" should be brought to book.

"The days when you indulged in flagrant violations of the human rights of Namibians and got of scotfree are over," they said.

The Mineworkers' Union further demanded full compensation for all who lost money and property as a result of the raid and subsequent "looting" by CDM personnel and the police.

Another demand was the deportation from Namibia of the present general manager of CDM and all others who were guilty of human rights violations.

The statement issued by general secretary Ben Ulunga also called for CDM's security personnel, which is believed to include a large number of South Africans, to be Namibianised.

They further asked for a full explanation of the incidents and undertaking from CDM that this sort of "thuggery" would not occur again.

The MUN earlier issued a statement in which it described the raids as "predatory" and a wanton violation of human rights which could not be confused with a lawful search for diamonds.

The union was especially unhappy about the fact that members of the Namibian Police took part in the raid, which it described as "dismaying and disquieting".

CDM also issued a statement yesterday defending the action but the description of the manner in which the raids were carried out differ markedly in the CDM and MUN versions.

CDM said in view of the grave impact that diamond theft is continuing to have on the profitability of the company, it had recently embarked on a campaign against theft. Its entire workforce was fully briefed, using internal channels, videos and posters at strategic locations.

The company said all personnel were made aware of the stringent penalties meted out by the courts for diamond theft and were warned that stricter security would be implemented by the company.

CDM described what the MUN called a "savage and uncalled for raid" as a search of cuca shops adjacent to the Uubvley and North hostels which were entirely separate from the hostels themselves.

At the request of the company the search was carried out by 19 Nampol detectives, backed by 65 members of a Windhoek reaction unit assisted by 38 of the company's own security staff.

According to the company, 20 employees were at the cuca shops at the time and, although they opted to leave, none of them objected to being searched before their departure.

CDM claimed the evening's action was confined to the shop areas and at no time were residents at the hostels ordered out of their accommodation.

While efforts were made to identify "shop" owners, neither the workers present, nor people who arrived later were prepared to divulge this information.

Consequently, in terms of the powers vested in them, the relevant search

teams entered the "shop" using minimum force and with due regard to personal property.

The company said although large quantities of suspected stolen goods were observed no action in this regard was taken.

CDM stated that during the searches considerable evidence pertaining to illegal diamond trading was discovered and a number of stolen diamonds, including one stone in excess of 11 carats, were recovered.

Reacting to the strike called by the MUN at the start of the night shift early yesterday morning, CDM described the strike as illegal.

It said management efforts to discuss the matter with the MUN branch committee with a view to ending the strike as speedily as possible had not been successful.

The company regretted that union members had resorted to this action which contravened the Recognition and Procedural Agreement and conflicted with the company's effort to protect a national asset.

On 28 April 1990, in Harare, a parcel bomb exploded in the face of activist priest MICHAEL LAPSLEY. His right eye was destroyed; his shattered left hand had to be removed; only the thumb and part of the index finger remained on the other. The South African regime's murder and assassination machine claimed another victim.

Father Michael, a New Zealander, is in hospital in Australia and has begun the long, torturous process of yet more surgery, recovery and rehabilitation. The New Zealand government has undertaken to meet the medical and hospital costs. But further expenses have been and will be incurred to cover further treatment and rehabilitation.



The Society of the Sacred Mission, the Anglican religious order of which Father Michael has been a member since 1971, has issued an appeal for help toward these additional costs. Please make your checks to ECSA and send them to us at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012, noting they are for Father Michael. We urge you to send messages to him as well. We will forward both to SSM in Australia.

#### PLEASURE CRUISE WITH A PURPOSE

South African State President F. W. De Klerk spent 36 hours on the 12/13 October weekend aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth II in the company of youthful top executives of outstandingly successful corporations from around the world.

The Young Presidents' Organization was founded in 1950 and is headquartered in New York. Its members must have been elected president of their respective corporations before their 40th birthday and must resign from YPO after achieving age 50. To qualify, a president must head a corporation with annual gross revenues of at least \$4 million. A financial institution must have average assets of \$80 million for its young chief to be in YPO. YPO stresses its international scope and has offices in such places as Geneva and Hong Kong. Its prospectus reads: 'The process of understanding the complexity of business today is facilitated greatly by the integration of YPO chapters into one worldwide network.' It emphasizes new benefit programs to compensate employees and enhance productivity. YPO maintains a data network for its members, conducts seminars, encourages communication among similar business interests. Videoconferencing via satellite ties members and their companies more firmly together.

De Klerk met with Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva and upon arriving in the United Kingdom with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The purpose of De Klerk's brief trip and cruise was of course to push for lifting sanctions against South Africa and to pave the way for an influx of investment, though the issues were handled most coyly. The European Community summit meets in Rome 22-25 October and sanctions will figure on the agenda. Cavaco Silva told reporters: 'Portugal hopes that this matter will be examined again at the next EC summit. I believe change in South Africa is irreversible.' Sunday's session with Thatcher produced an official statement that the talks were 'very positive and constructive discussions for the way ahead'. The British government will persevere in trying to persuade the EC to relax sanctions and believes the October gathering will lift a voluntary embargo on investments in South Africa. De Klerk flew home from London on the 14th, surely buoyed by his quick and promising foray in Europe.