S. Africa Reports Raids
On Guerrillas in Angola

By Stanley Uys
Manchester Guardian

CAPE TOWN—Troops of the South African Defense Force have invoked the principle of "hot pursuit" and struck across the Namibian border into southern Angola, where they have destroyed two guerrilla camps manned by the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), killed seven guerrillas and seized a large quantity of equipment.

Namibia (Southwest Africa) is a former German colony administered by South Africa. The South African raids were in retaliation for the raid earlier this week by SWAPO guerrillas on two border posts where ten Ovambos—eight tribal policemen, and a headman and his wife—were killed.

A Defense Force statement issued in Pretoria Friday does not state specifically that the South African troops have crossed the Angolan border. It does not say where the raid took place. But there is no doubt that the raid on the guerrilla camps took place inside Angola.

The statement said: "Defense headquarters announce that in the follow-up action after the murder of several Ovambos earlier this week two SWAPO bases were found and destroyed, a quantity of military equip-

ment seized and seven SWAPO killed. The South African Defense Force suffered no casualties in this operation."

The South African government is expecting an international outcry, but its defense strategists maintain that there is provision in international law for invoking the principle of "hot pursuit" in certain circumstances.

The example of Israel is cited. Israeli forces, it is pointed out, frequently cross into Arab countries in "hot pursuit" of Palestinian guerrillas.

It is an open question whether the South African forces would have crossed into Angola if that Portuguese colony was not in its present state of near civil war and without an effective government.

Recently, the South African government admitted that it had sent troops across the Angolan border to help guard the Ruacana dam, which it had helped to build with the Portuguese. An official statement said the troops would be withdrawn as soon as the South African government was assured that there were enough Portuguese troops in the area to ensure the protection of the dam. It is not known whether the South African forces are still at the dam site.

Defense Force chiefs in Pretoria are making no further comments at this stage, but their decision to invoke the principle of "hot pursuit" was taken at the highest level and under pressure of white public opinion.

It was felt that whites in Namibia and South Africa would not allow the South African government to look idly while guerrillas raided into the Ovamboland "bantustan," or tribal homeland. Whites have been asking what the government is doing with its well-equipped Defense Force, on which $1.5 billion was spent this year.

Official circles see the guerrilla raid into Ovamboland, the northernmost Bantustan in Namibia, as an attempt to wreck Prime Minister Vorster's defense policies in Namibia and, more immediately, to undermine the visit currently being made to the U.N. by a delegation of ethnic leaders from Namibia.

Vorster said Saturday that South Africa will act "ruthlessly" to defend the northern frontier of Ovamboland against "terrorists" from across the Angolan border. Agence France-Presse reported from Namibia:

Vorster's pledge was contained in a message read at the funeral of seven Ovambos policemen killed by SWAPO guerrillas a week ago during a raid.

The agency said:

"...I can tell you with certainty that the situation in Namibia is pregnant with danger and bloodshed as a result of the diabolical policies carried out there by South Africa. Contrary to what he promises, the outside world, Vorster is doing everything by means of police and military terror in Namibia to perpetuate his illegal presence...there is now more than ever before a large scale police and military build up all over Namibia, particularly in the North and Northeast." - David H. Meroro, national chairman of SWAPO, before the UN Council for Namibia, 16 October 1975.
"South Africa has not as yet felt the full strength of our determination and actions. We are now entering a very crucial phase of our struggle. And we are committed to march forward towards the final victory."


Comrade Meroro had eluded a nation-wide South African security police dragnet and escaped into Botswana, walking part of the way across open desert. He went on to Lusaka, thence to London and New York.

The 58-year-old businessman has over the past been subjected to harassment by the South Africans. In 1966, during the first Terrorism Trial when 38 of his countrymen were brought into a South African court in Pretoria in the first exercise of South Africa's Terrorism Act, Mr. Meroro's Windhoek home was raided and searched. Later he was detained for about two weeks. 1966 was the year that the People's Liberation Army of Namibia under SWAPO launched its armed struggle. In February 1974, Mr. Meroro was detained under the Terrorism Act in solitary confinement at the J.G. Strydom International Airport near Windhoek and for three months more of solitary in Windhoek Central Prison. His trial for possession of forbidden reading material ended in his conviction; the court pronounced a 12-months suspended sentence.

Comrade Meroro, on his first visit to the United Nations, told the Council for Namibia, that he had left behind "a country of arrest, torture, imprisonment and cold-blooded murder of the Africans by the South African regime". He spoke of the new wave of arrests and detentions of members of SWAPO and other groups since 17 August - following the assassination of Ovambom bantustan puppet Chief Filemon Elifas and in preparation for the South African-sponsored constitutional summit conference. "As I speak to you today, dozens of members of SWAPO are still in jail. Apart from these, there are countless others who are not accounted for. Some have simply disappeared and nothing will perhaps ever be heard of them."

The now exiled national chairman asked the Council for Namibia to elect Zambian Ambassador Kamana to be its president and that it re-appoint "our friend, Dr. Sean MacBride, who has been most active and creative since he assumed that post" as the Commissioner for Namibia.

---

Mr. Misheke Muyongo, vice-president of SWAPO, is also in New York. He and Mr. Meroro are available for speaking engagements in the USA and Canada. CONTACT:

Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab
Chief Representative SWAPO - Room 1401
801 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
PHONE: (212) 679-2022/23
SOUTH AFRICA 'SANITIZES' NAMIBIA-ANGOLA BORDER

South Africa is clearing all civilians from a long stretch of northern Namibia bordering Angola. THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER of 17 October reports "the entire frontier of 250 km which the Kwanjama tribal area has with Angola will be moved back a few kilometres to become a tight security zone to eliminate as far as possible the chances of a surprise assault as happened during the weekend".

Jannie de Wet, the occupation official who bears the title 'Commissioner for Indigenous Peoples', said "the Kwanjama tribal authority has decided to move entire villages, kraals, businesses such as shops, cafes and other establishments. In fact, the removal has already started." He stated people would be compensated from tribal funds and allocated new land. De Wet added that the strip would be tightly controlled and populated by security forces. THE ADVERTISER says: "It is the first time in the modern history of South West Africa that a large-scale resettlement of civilians has taken place as a result of armed dread".

Chief Minister Cornelius Ndjoba of the Owambo bantustan, which includes the region affected by the removals, is touring overseas with the South African puppet delegation. From newspaper accounts, the SWAPO raid a week ago and the South African incursion into Angola after that took place near a border crossing at Oshikango. Odibo, the large central Anglican mission station is a scant 5-6 km from there, and the mission itself is only a couple of kilometres from the Angola border. South Africans will welcome this opportunity to wipe out St. Mary's mission and school which have long been a seat of resistance to Pretorian occupation and minority rule.

TORTURE AND REPRESSION IN NAMIBIA: A PERSONAL ACCOUNT

The SWAPO mission to the UN in New York has released the text of a letter from Theophilus Kalimba, Odibo storeowner and member of St. Mary's, who escaped from the Oshikango jail where he was held along with other SWAPO members Sam Shivute, Reuben Kauwanga, Immanuel Hatutale and others:

"I was arrested on August 26 at 5:30 pm and on August 28 at 9:30 pm I had a chance to escape...I was lucky because I was held near the border and was able to jump into Angola. Even then I was badly hurt from being tortured and beaten. With great difficulty I arranged to have a friend collect my wife....Half an hour after she had left the house, a truck full of armed soldiers and two carloads of South African police came to our house looking for me and my wife...

"We are accused of being guilty of killing Filemon Elifas. Our legs and arms are tied, we are hung by the legs, sometimes by the arms from the roof and tortured. We are given only a cup of water. The South African Government is trying to destroy the Namibians physically and mentally. The people in jail are watched over by soldiers so that they do not get a chance to sleep. I cannot really understand what will happen to someone who is forbidden to sleep even half a second day and night....

"Vorster says that it is up to the people of the country to say that they want independence and when he says so he just means his puppets like Cornelius Ndjoba, Petrus Kalangula, Clemens Kapuuo and all the others."
"SWAPO!" "SWAPO!" "SWAPO!" A band of demonstrators - half of them Namibians, half Americans - greeted the 34-person puppet delegation sent abroad by the South African regime as it entered a Manhattan building for a press conference on 15 October 1975.

Visibly subdued, the "travelling salesmen" - as UN Zambian ambassador Kamana termed them - were marched into the Carnegie International Building at 46th Street and First Avenue just across from the UN General Assembly. They were chaperoned-herded by members of the South African Mission to the UN and officials of the South African Department of Information. (It appears Dr. Hilgard Muller's Department of Foreign Affairs worked out the tour schedule and so stand to take the blame for the delegation's flop trip while Dr. Connie Mulders Information Department remains uncathed; the two cabinet ministers are known to operate independently and somewhat in contention, with eyes on the succession to South Africa's Prime Ministership).

A detective from the New York Police Department's intelligence division accompanied the group and seemed to be under the impression that the delegation had some official relation to the UN. He was swiftly advised correctly. It was also pointed out to him, for whatever good it did, that NYPD's BOSS (the Bureau of Special Services) had a name mate in South Africa - the Bureau of State Security.

The press conference was pretty much of a shambles, most reporters agreed. Most of the puppets were demonstrably that, having little to say; many of them spoke no English; translations labored through the two hours. Herero Chief Clemens Kapuuo, who seems to have the nod as the man South Africa would most like to see as president of an 'independent' South West Africa, did a lot of talking. This is Chief Kapuuo's fourth trip overseas this year. Indeed, lurking across the street from the demonstration but not inside at the press conference, was Kapuuo's overseas manager, London-based mystery man James Endicott. Mr. Endicott, a bright-eyed little man, is reliably reported to have a fund of 100,000 British pounds or more (coming from where?) to promote the chief. Chief Kapuuo was known to have met with New York attorney Stuart Schwartz - whom he brought out to Windhoek for the September sitting of the 'constitutional conference' - and to have sought American funds for setting up of a New York office of his political party, NUDO.

The puppet delegation had a South African reception thrown for them at the lush old Metropolitan Club on Fifth Avenue and met with UK and US officials. A middle-level officer at the US Mission informed them that the Windhoek conference does not represent all the Namibian people. The puppet contingent did visit the UN but only as tourists.

Perhaps the most unsettling experience for them was when the exited from the 15 October press conference. The demonstrators had been swelled by what must have been a Banquo's ghost for them: David Meroro was at the head of the line.

The Council for Namibia issued a statement across the street - cautioning UN member states that the puppets were promoting fragmentation of Namibia and the division of its people and calling on member states to safeguard the territorial integrity of Namibia and to respect its national unity. The UN body charged with administering Namibia until that territory's people select their own government stated that the members of the visiting group were not elected by the people of Namibia but were hand-picked by South African authorities. "Their visit was planned, organized and financed by the South African regime. South African agents follow and shepherd them everywhere they go."
BISHOP COLIN WINTER CONFIRMED BY SYNOD AS BISHOP OF DAMARALAND-IN-EXILE

The fifth synod of the Anglican Church in Namibia overwhelmingly confirmed Colin O'Brien Winter as their bishop, well into the fourth year of his exile which was enforced by the South African usurper.

A resolution drawn up by some white Anglicans, which would have had synod request Bishop Winter to resign, was defeated, 40 to 14.

Bishop Richard Wood, expelled from Namibia by occupation officials in June of this year, was declared to be still the lawfully consecrated suffragan.

Synod began on 3 October with a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in the Cathedral Church of St. George in Windhoek, Namibia's capital city. The first working session examined the Terrorism Act and how that South African law permits the police to hold a detainee incommunicado indefinitely without recourse to the courts. Synod passed this resolution:

"That it expresses its abhorrence of the Terrorism Act and remembers with love and compassion the people all over the world who are suffering for conscience' sake and indeed people who are undergoing all forms of mental and physical and spiritual suffering."

Synod also sent a message of solidarity and support to four pastors of the Lutheran Church in Namibia now detained under the Terrorism Act.

Another resolution read: "That the Synod of Bishops (of the Anglican Church of South Africa) be requested to continue to give their approval and blessings" to Bishop Winter in exile from the Diocese of Damaraland.

Bishop Winter received the news of his confirmation while preaching at a service in Germany and was given an ovation on the spot. Colin issued a challenge: "I hope that the Church in England will take my position seriously now and that there can be some dialogue at top level about what the Church of England can and will do about the persecuted Church in Namibia."

Bishop Winter's message to synod in Windhoek was video-taped and played to the diocesan assembly on close circuit t.v. - a first time for Namibia. So overjoyed were most of the delegates and so great the welcoming commotion that the tape had to be started all over again.

Colin told his people 6,000 miles away: "It is my wish and fervent prayer that the voice of truth will ring loud and clear at this synod. Your concerns must be for the well-being of all people in Namibia. The voice of the oppressed and the powerless must be clearly declared among you."
DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1975 • 64

South Africa Aims Gold Coins at U.S.

I am sitting opposite a man who wants us all to own a piece of the block. Robin A. Plumbridge, who is vice president of the Chamber of Mines of South Africa, wants everyone to own a piece of a block made of gold. According to Plumbridge, if all the gold in the world were brought together in one place, it would form a cube about 20 yards square.

Because of dramatic increases in world inflation, Mr. Plumbridge thinks we should all invest in gold.

"But what if the inflation stops?" I ask.

Plumbridge looks sad. "As a westerner, I very much like to see disciplined financial markets and economic stability. But I am afraid that economics has become politics. The man on the bottom of the ladder has the vote. Governments will continue irresponsible monetary and fiscal policies for many years to come."

South Africa is investing heavily in new mines because she anticipates that a fretful world will want to snap up ever increasing quantities of gold as a hedge against inflation. (Because it takes eight years to bring a gold mine into production, Plumbridge is betting that world economic uncertainty will last at least a decade—or longer.)

Americans haven't had any interest in gold in years. When owning gold was legalized, nobody borrowed on his mortgage to sock a few gold bars into the attic. What makes Plumbridge think he can sell us?

Well, it seems that Intergold, the marketing arm of the Chamber of Mines, has retained American public relations firm and a whiz-bang advertising agency to sell gold to us. And instead of selling something dull and uninteresting like gold bars, Intergold is going to sell gold in a shiny, appealing package called the Krugerrand.

The Krugerrand is a one-ounce gold coin that is legal tender. (Legal tender means you don't pay sales tax. The Krugerrand is highly popular in Germany because its premium over the one-ounce price of gold is less than the sales tax that applies to gold bullion.)

Because the Krugerrand is exactly one troy ounce of gold—unlike other bullion coins—you can check the morning newspaper to find out how much your coin is worth. And because the coin is widely traded in coin shops and some banks, it is easy to sell if you need your money quickly.

Why not just own gold?

Plumbridge says it's less expensive to buy and sell Krugerrands than it is to buy and sell gold bars. You pay a premium to buy gold and you must also pay an assay cost when you sell.

Starting next month, the folks in Philadelphia, Houston and Los Angeles will see a big media blitz selling the Krugerrand. The coin will be distributed through coin shops, brokerage houses and banks—although Plumbridge admits the mass marketing of gold is so new that no one is sure what the optimum distribution might be. If the three-market test is successful, the program will be expanded nationally.

Why does Plumbridge want to see us buy more gold?

Well, it seems that South Africa needs the bread. Gold exports are vital to the economy (they earned $1.8 billion last year). Yet gold production has been falling recently, as has the price of gold. Excited by gold prices, which reached $197 an ounce last year, South Africa has made some major, long-term investments. To pay for those investments, South Africa has to sell more gold.

Will Plumbridge be able to sell gold by selling Krugerrands as Kellogg sells corn flakes? I don't know.

The Krugerrand is a good coin. But is gold a good investment?

---

Boycott!

South African Gold Coins!

EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN for SOUTH AFRICA

14 West 11th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

Address Correction Requested