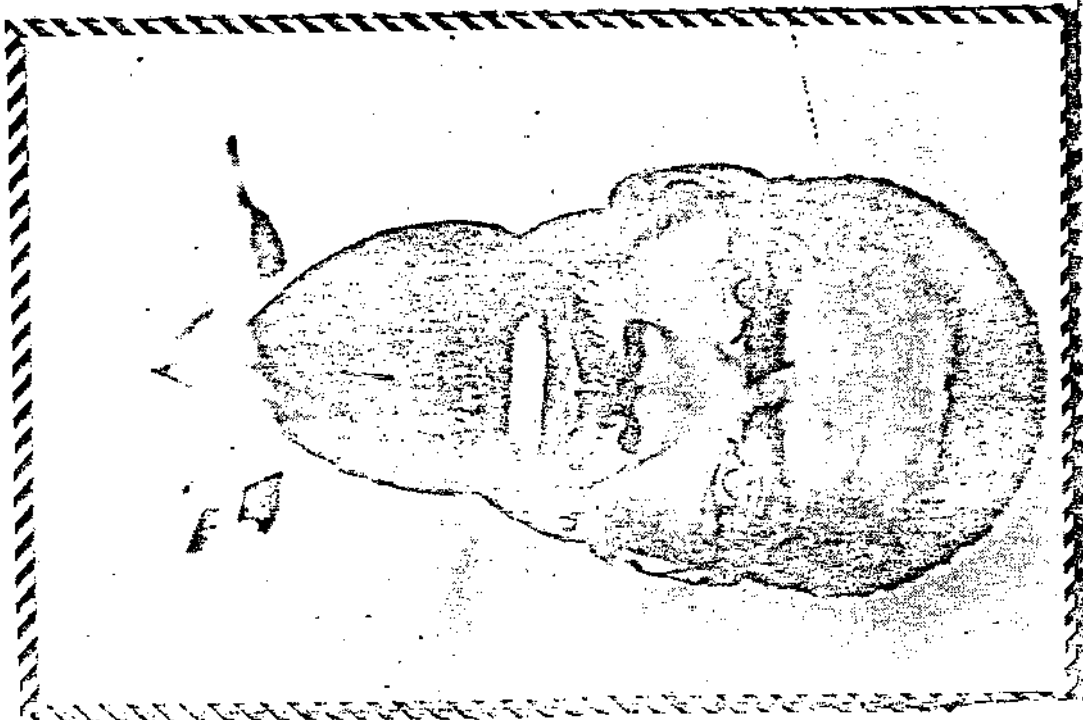


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THE MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION  
ARMY OF NAMIBIA (PLAN)

COMBATANT

July 1980

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"THE COMBATANT" is an official organ of the PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY OF NAMIBIA, (PLAN), the military wing of the SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION (SWAPO) OF NAMIBIA. It is published monthly as the main instrument of the PLAN Commissariat in educating PLAN Combatants, providing the political direction by propagating the aims and objectives of SWAPO as stipulated in SWAPO's Political Programme. It also exposes the enemy's genocidal aggression and all fascist methods of repression against the majority of Namibian people. Moreover, it serves as the main vehicle of PLAN in disseminating to the Namibian oppressed masses and the outside world, information on political and military activities by PLAN against the forces of the illegal occupationist racist regime of South Africa in Namibia.



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# COMBATANT



## COVERS

Front Cover

Comrade Jason Hamutenya Ndadi, one of the Heroes of the Namibian People's Revolution.

Front Cover (inside)

Enemy war materials captured by PLAN, on display.

Back Cover

PLAN combatants receiving their combat instructions before undertaking their missions to dislodge the racist occupation of their motherland.



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# Namibian Students Defy Apartheid Education

IN 1976, thousands of South African students in Soweto boycotted classes in protest against the inferior education imposed on them by the apartheid regime of South Africa. This unprecedented revolt which resulted in the death of more than 600 school children did not stop in Soweto. Following the Soweto events, many schools and colleges in Namibia staged demonstrations in solidarity with the Sowetans.

Though the Soweto uprising was not of the same tempo and intensity as that of Namibia, there were similarities in both content and form. Bantu education in Namibia, like in South Africa, stemmed from the overall policy of apartheid to maintain white domination and black servitude.

Moreover, Bantu education is designed to educate Africans only to the point where they serve the labour needs of the white-controlled economy. This goal has shaped the system in all its aspects, from financing to administration, from the content of curricula to the training of teachers and the organisation of schools.

Bantu education is not aimed at preparing the Namibian people professionally, technically and otherwise to play a positive role in the development of their country. Rather, it is aimed to achieve disintegration, oppression, pacification and hence, underdevelopment.

At present the Namibian students are more aware of the fact that better education can only be obtained if the system of exploitation and oppression is abolished with revolutionary violence. SWAPO always stresses that mobilisation would only be effective if it was rooted in all sections of our people including youth and students. That is why SWAPO, made a declaration call to all Namibians to intensify the national liberation struggle by joining colleges, institutions and places of work into areas of confrontation against the occupational racist South Africa and its puppets in our country.

In response to this call the students of Ongwediva College, Augustinuum and Yalombola rejected Bantu education in particular and the policies of the colonial authority in general. The Namibian students have realised that the present education system in the country reinforces inequality, ethnicity, colonial outlook, and continued foreign domination.

Inspired by the devastating blows being delivered daily against the enemy by PLAN combatants, the students know that there is no power that

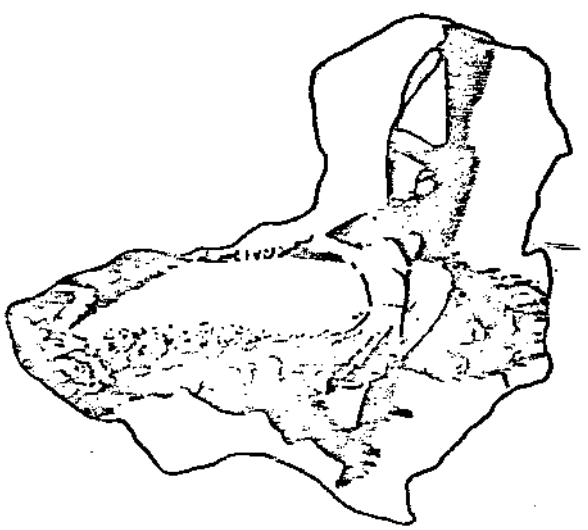
can withstand the people's organised force. We regard each and every initiative taken by our students against the regime's policies as a contribution to our national liberation struggle.

Despite the most savage repression, SWAPO has demonstrated in action its inexhaustible capacity to develop new forms of mass struggle, unite more and more people and extend mass action and resistance to all fronts.

It is, therefore, our obligation wherever we are, at all levels and in all fields, at our work places, in the urban and rural areas where we live, in the schools, colleges, churches, in cultural and sports clubs, to mobilise ourselves and confront the enemy wherever he is to be found.

Let us support every act of resistance and draw it into the mainstream of our uprising.

We must isolate the enemy and his collaborators. Let us mobilise the whole nation for the people's war. **UNITY AND ORGANISATION MEAN VICTORY.**



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# Military Discipline Key To Success — Mweshihange

ADDRESSING PLAN combatants to mark the Namibian Heroes Day on May 18, 1986 the Secretary for Defence, Comrade Peter Mweshihange, expressed on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), his profound gratitude and satisfaction to all PLAN commanders and combatants and all Namibian patriots for the victories they scored over racist South African troops.

Comrade Mweshihange pointed out that the racist regime in Namibia was reeling under the blows of PLAN combatants. "During the past weeks PLAN combatants engaged in various battles, brought down a C-60 military transport plane in the Chopopo area, carrying various materials and equipment. The enemy has admitted to have suffered heavy casualties when her main military camps at Ohangwena and Ongwediva came under mortar and machine-gun fire from PLAN combatants", he said.

He pointed out that on this day Namibian patriots found new courage and faith in the path of their choice and their struggle. "While we acknowledge that our quest for national independence is not easy we are prepared to cross

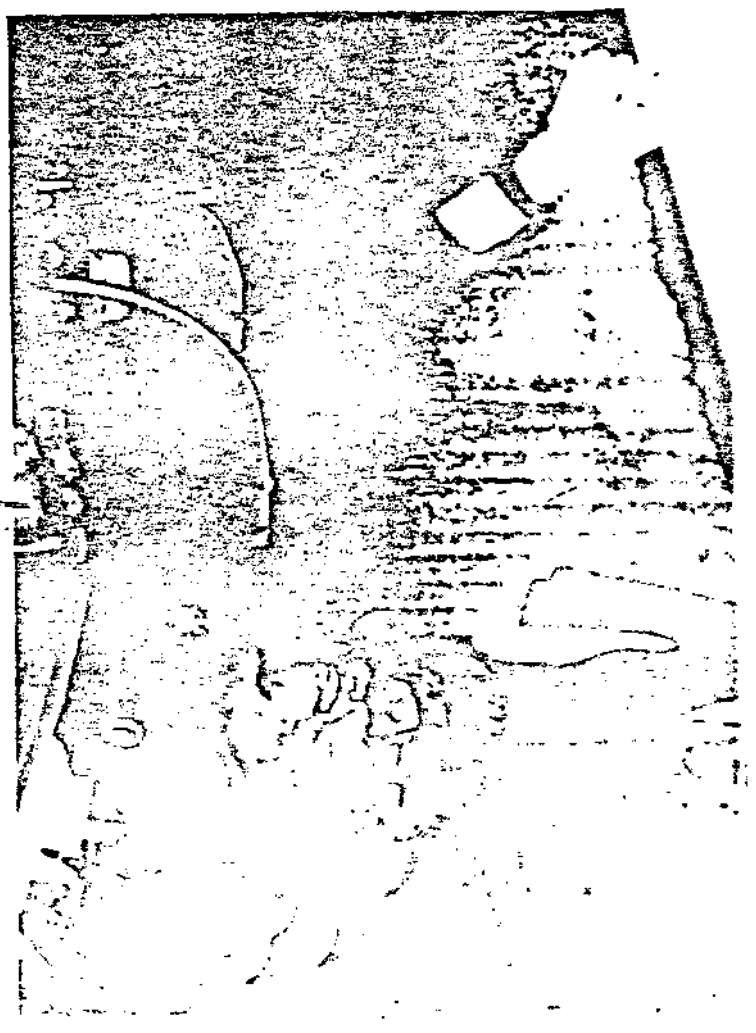
rivers of blood". In the same vein he called upon PLAN combatants to observe a minute of silence in honour of all fallen heroes who had become part of Namibia's glorious history.

Comrade Mweshihange urged all PLAN combatants to observe military discipline which he said "is the key factor that determines the performance of our army and the efficiency in carrying out tasks on the battlefield. Without military discipline no victory or successes will be achieved in our work".

In order to defeat the racist occupationist army of South Africa and to seize power, it was necessary for all combatants of PLAN to be vigilant, honest and truthful in carrying out orders, instructions and directives of SWAPO, he said.

The Secretary for Defence instructed PLAN combatants to carry out daring actions against the enemy during 1986 — Year of General Mobilisation and Decisive Action for Final Victory.

He also instructed PLAN combatants to continue explaining to the Namibian masses the true state of affairs prevailing in the country, because the people played an important role in the Namibian struggle.



*Comrade Peter Mweshihange, Secretary for Defence, vigorously reiterates PLAN's resolve to carry out daring actions.*

Comrade Mweshihange conveyed sincere thanks and appreciations on behalf of SWAPO to the MPLA-Workers Party, the government and the President of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos

and the Angolan people for their all-round support for SWAPO.

**THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES!  
VICTORY IS CERTAIN!**



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## Namibian Heroes Remembered

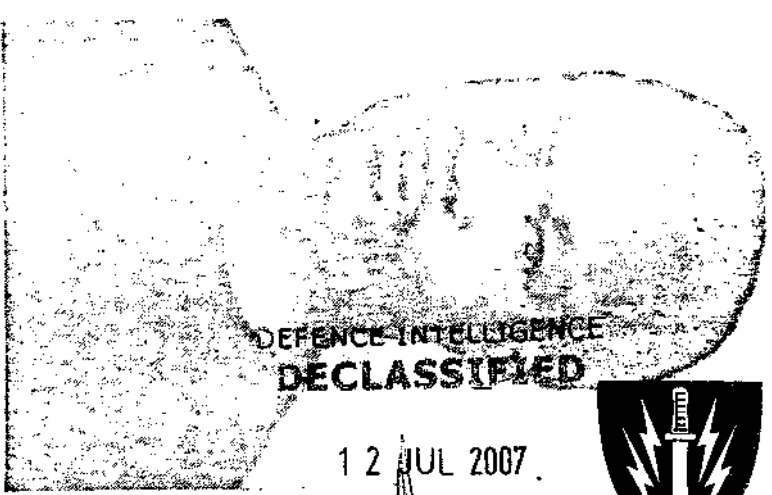
*IN ALL armies, those defending the people's gains and those which form part of national movements still struggling for freedom and national independence as in the case of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), gallant fighters and heroes are constantly produced.*

In the course of the struggle, the broad masses of the Namibian people produce their own heroes and outstanding revolutionaries and commanders.

On May 18, this year, when the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia commemorates the 29th anniversary of the Namibia's Heroes Day, all Namibian revolutionaries remember their heroes and draw inspiration from them. The list of our heroes would be incomplete if we forget the first Commander-in-Chief of the then South West Africa Liberation Army (SWALA), Comrade Tobias Haiyeko Haipale who was born in 1917 at Oshihedi and grew up at Ohahushu in northern Namibia.

Comrade Haiyeko came from a peasant family and experienced all the sufferings and humiliations that every African peasant experiences under the degrading apartheid regime and the local feudal landlords in Namibia. His

story is that of a man with a huge contribution to make to his dehumanised Namibian society, whose compassion and conviction led him



*Comrade Tobias Haiyeko, first SWAPO Army Commander, who sacrificed in action, 18 May 1967.*

into active politics, and whose courage, fidelity and commitment eventually required him to make the absolute personal sacrifice.

### DEVOTED FIGHTER

The fact that Comrade Haiyeko died a convicted opponent of the racist system and an ardent, firm and devoted freedom fighter was as much a confirmation of his undying hatred of oppression and injustice, as it was the natural outcome of a life dedicated to the fight for Namibia's independence.

The People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), can therefore, be counted among those revolutionary armies in the world which have produced gallant fighters for freedom. Today, Tobias Haiyeko Haipale, Eliander Mwale, Abisai Hanghorne, Hangane Kavezeri "Katjipuka", Jason Hamutenya Ndadi, Homateni Kalhenja "Ho", Helao Nalidi "Camillo", Isack Shikongo Pondo, Jonas Haiduwa, Greenwell Matongo Simasiku, Eneas Peter Nanyemba "Ndlimani", Kamati Ka Shepo "Mbolongondjo", John Hamukoto "Kalola", Onesmus Kakoto "Kakuva Ke Mbale Ngonga ya Lushindo" have become household names among our people.

In the same vein, in the ranks of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, these names evoke burning feelings of determination to destroy racist colonial domination in our motherland and ensure freedom, peace and genuine independence for our people.

Moreover, these heroes have

defied death in the name of our people's cause and this is what every PLAN combatant daily strives for. We know that the heroism of these comrades has been a contributory factor in the outstanding achievements of our successful strikes and victories being scored over the enemy. The seeds of revolution which were sowed by these heroes have begun to bear fruits. This can be seen not only in the numerical growth of our revolutionary army, PLAN, but in the quality of every PLAN fighter as well as the contribution made by PLAN under the tested leadership of SWAPO in our people's revolutionary struggle.

### CLARION CALL

In marking this great occasion, Namibian Heroes Day, let us remember the clarion call made by our Commander-in-Chief Comrade President Sam Nujoma at the beginning of this year: "We call upon the workers to turn their factories and industries into arenas of confrontation. We call on all professionals: teachers, lecturers, medical practitioners, lawyers and nurses to mobilise their students and patients respectively, and to resist and thwart the attempts of the enemy to turn them into a collaborationist middle class and to stand firmly with the majority of the people for national and social liberation".

Concomitantly, if there is one truth which the racist regime in Pretoria must know, it is that these heroes and martyrs of Namibia did not die in vain. The idea of freedom cannot be stamped out. No matter what laws racist South

Africa devises for itself, history cannot be denied, nor will the inexorable march of the future be halted by either massacre or genocide.

HONOUR AND GLORY TO  
HEROES AND HEROINES!

# Botha Summons Puppet Cabinet

IN THE middle of this month the puppet cabinet of the so-called "interim government" in Namibia was summoned to Cape Town by its mentor — racist President Pieter Botha.

The immediate question which may be asked is: Why was the puppet cabinet invited to Cape Town?

The answer to this question is straightforward. The puppets in Windhoek were summoned to South Africa to be once more assured of South Africa's continued support. The Katjuonguas, Shipanegas, and the Kozonguizis were, however, not only summoned to be assured of the racists' continued support but also to receive new instructions as to how to continue with Pretoria's designs of imposing a neo-colonial science on the Namibian people.

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from the scene. Similarly, the puppets in Namibia would like to keep clinging onto power illegally as long as the independence of Namibia is blocked, because they dare not participate in free and fair elections supervised and controlled by the UN as stipulated in Resolution 435 (1978).

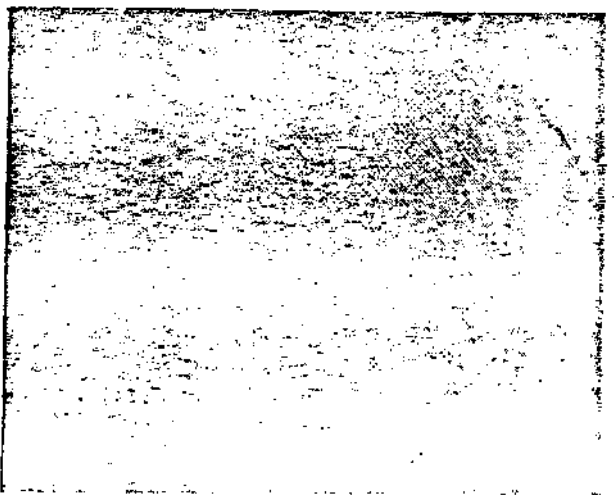
It is against this background, therefore, that the puppet cabinet of the interim government went to Cape Town to receive instructions on a newly-hatched plot concerning what they would do after August 1, 1986 — the day pronounced by Botha as the day he is going to start implementing UN Resolution 435. When Botha made this nonsensical statement, however, he knew no sensible person would accept Namibian independence to be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from the People's Republic of Angola. Consequently no independence for Namibia will be achieved.

Given this line of thinking Botha would then introduce a UDI-style government in Namibia after August 1. This has been proved beyond any doubt by the fact that the racist regime has already started a process of drafting a "constitution" for Namibia. This task has been delegated to the so-called Constitutional Council chaired by a retired racist Judge Victor Hiemstra. Recently Hiemstra visited some European countries among

them West Germany where he consulted imperialist legal experts on racial and neo-colonial constitutions which if applied in Namibia would protect the interests of the imperialist forces and the white community; thus, safeguarding the perpetuation and exploitation of the oppressed Namibians.

## NEW BANTUJUSTANS

Moreover, the so-called interim government is engaged in treacherous political dispensations designed to divide Namibia into



*Racist Botha instructing his ramshackle collection of puppets in the so-called interim government.*

new forms of bantustans and to legitimise the puppet government — a move which has been made against the wishes of the international community as well.

At the same time the Pretoria regime is all out to mislead the Namibian masses into believing in its devious machination aimed at establishing a "government" of its own choice in Windhoek. In this regard fake organisations such as Flango and the Parents' Committee have been created to do a "good job" for Pretoria. The Parents' Committee, for instance, is used by the enemy to spread all sorts of lies and propaganda against SWAPO.

On many occasions one hears the enemy referring to SWAPO as the organisation in Namibia which carries out violence and an unjustified war. But the fact of the matter is that SWAPO, is a national liberation movement waging a genuine armed struggle against colonialism, racism and exploitation of the Namibian masses. SWAPO's aim is to liberate the Namibian people from the yoke of oppression and exploitation. SWAPO was forced to take up arms and fight back after all peaceful avenues were exhausted.

Recently, it has been once again proved that the colonial authority is not wanted in Namibia. Following a 'verson call by SWAPO on all sections of the Namibian

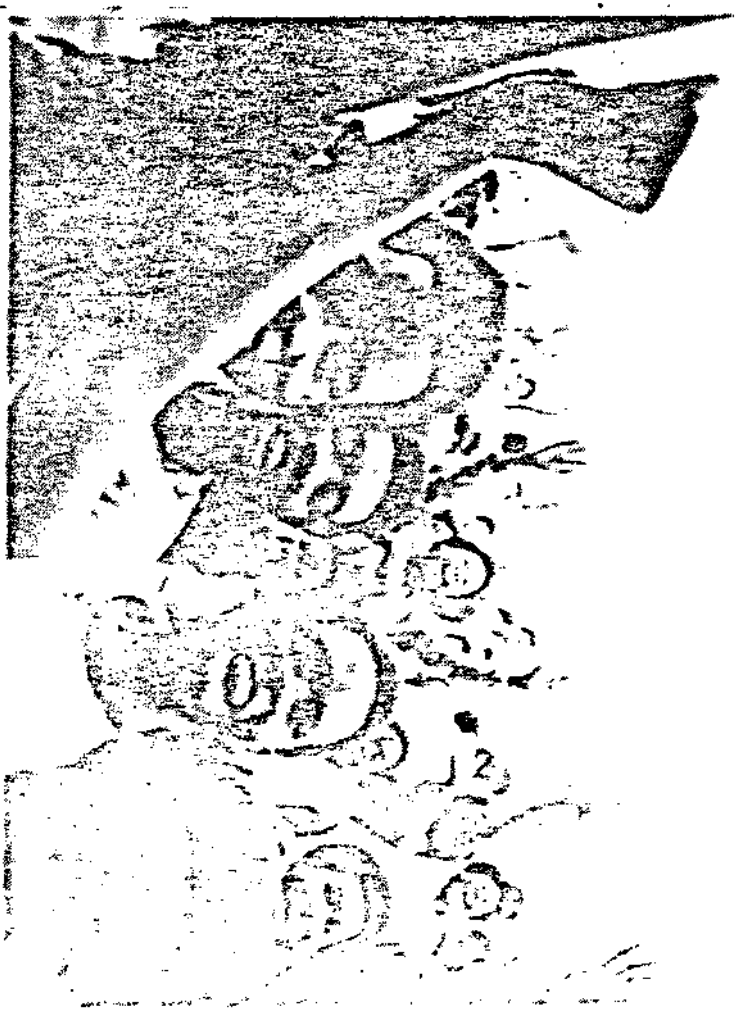
society to turn their places of work, schools etc., into sites of resistance against the colonial regime, students of Augustineum and Orngwe-diva Colleges, Academy and Valombola Vocational School have responded positively to this call.

**LAUGHABLE CLAIMS**

By boycotting classes and staging sit-ins, students are voicing their opposition to the colonial authority and its policy of Bantu education. It is laughable for the so-called Minister of National Education Andrew Matjila to suggest that some organisations were behind the student unrest. Namibians know what they want and that is genuine independence, nothing else.

In the same month a broad alliance of all anti-colonial religious groups and political parties met in Windhoek to work out strategies for countering the colonial authority's wicked designs. Forming an alliance of this kind has once more proved to the enemy that the Namibian people are against its plans and that they are determined to fight in unity against all the enemy's desperate attempts.

However, the enemy is becoming vicious all the time. It is trying to cover up its inability to deliver the goods to the Namibian people. The ensemble of puppets



*Students of the Augustineum College in Windhoek openly challenge the colonial authority and its Bantu education.*

in Windhoek, which is composed of reactionaries, opportunists and turncoats, is currently engaged in squabbles and quarrels. As a result, the so-called interim government has failed to do away with AG 8 because the puppets are only interested in protecting ethnic interests.

Given this kind of situation one would only arrive at one conclusion; that the only thing that



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# Cassinga Massacre: A Product Of Imperialism

IN THE history of mankind, imperialism has presented itself to be the most aggressive stage in mankind's social development. What is surprising, however, is the fact that there are still some ignorant people who do not want to grasp the inhuman nature and inevitable collapse of this doomed system.

Tragic and deplorable events are certainly to take place during the existence of the imperialist system. For in the struggle for its survival, imperialists will always resort to inhuman and brutal methods to suppress those who are engaged in the process of destroying it. Despite all these methods, however, the capitalist system is doomed, because of the socio-economic contradictions inherent in it. The tendency in the capitalist system always moves towards socio-economic crisis resulting in a fierce struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie.

At this stage an acute struggle between divergent social and political forces — of imperialism and the forces of progress emerges. As the forces of political consciousness grow, on the part of the working class, that is, victims of socio-economic alienation and as a result revolt against the oppressor

develops, imperialists try by all means to maintain the status quo. To achieve this end, reactionary forces resort to brute force, intimidation and aggression against the progressive forces.

It is against this background, therefore, that in the history of the Namibian people's resistance against racism, colonialism and oppression there are tragic events of massacres of innocent and defenceless people.

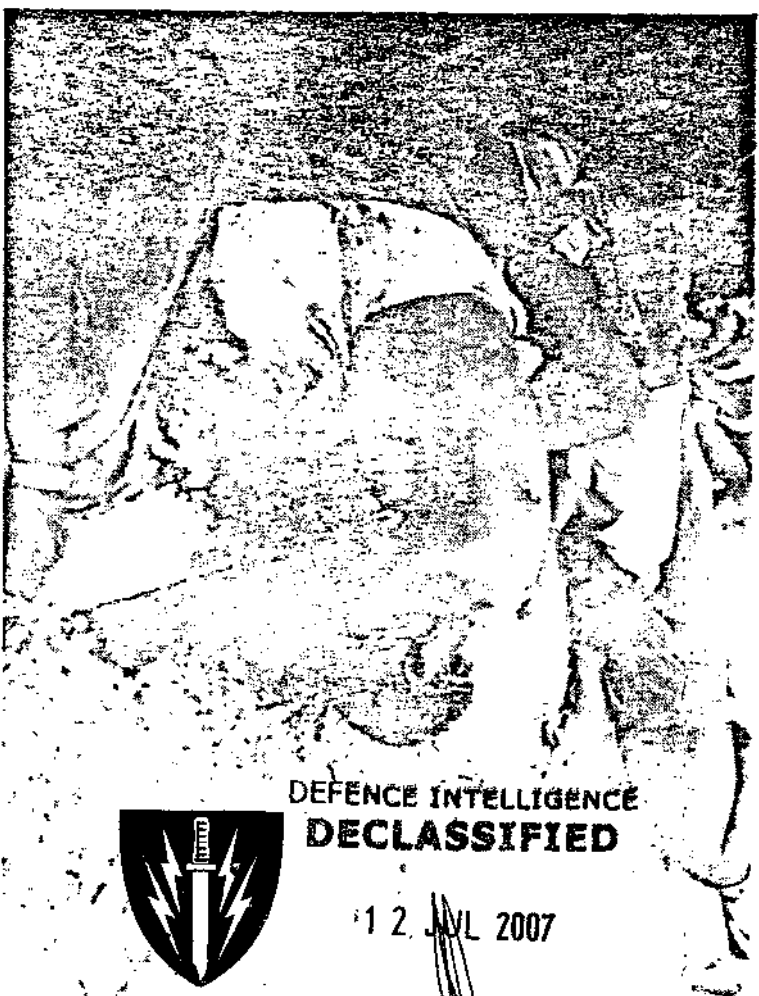
In this regard, Namibian patriots will never forget the massacre of the Bondelswart in 1922, the Windhoek massacre on December 10, 1959, in which peaceful demonstrators including Kakurukeze Mungunda were butchered, the Oshikuku massacre and many others. Above all, the Namibian masses will always reminisce bitterly about the massacre of Namibian children and women at Cassinga on May 4, 1978 by racist troops.

On the morning of May 4, while Namibian refugee children were preparing themselves for classes and women for daily work, racist fighter planes emerged suddenly and started dropping bombs and firing rockets at them. Many of them were killed instantly and those who survived the bombs and

rockets were bayoneted or shot at close range by racist paratroops. At the end of the day at least 600 women and children were killed and more than 1,000 injured. It was a horrible scene to look at.

Faced with this kind of the racist regime's brutality the Namibian people were left with no alternative but to continue with the armed struggle which is the only language the illegal occupationist

regime of South Africa seems to understand better. We will not forget the massacres carried out by the enemy against innocent Namibians while exercising their rights in resisting foreign domination and the perpetuation of the diabolic apartheid system — a policy which is aimed at keeping the African people downtrodden and humiliated citizens in the country of their birth.



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*Racist brutality knows no bounds. Innocent Namibians are massacred daily by the notorious racist army and police.*



1986 should also be taken that imperialism are not only being fought in Namibia but also in other parts of the globe. In the same vein massacres such as the Cassinga massacre are not only confined to Namibia, but there are other nations which have gone through bitter moments like ourselves.

In this respect we may mention the Sharpeville massacre carried out by racist Pretoria against peaceful South African demonstrators in 1960 in South Africa. We also remember very well the massacre of at least 675 Zimbabwean refugees at Nyazonia in 1976 and the butchering of other Zimbabwean refugees, women and children at Chimoiro on September 1, 1978 in Mozambique by the then Rhodesian troops acting in the service of imperialism.

Indeed humanity has not forgotten the cruel bombing of Beirut in 1982 in which many innocent Lebanese people were buried alive. At the same time, the Lebanese Christian militia backed by Zionist-Israel acting on the orders of US-imperialism mercilessly massacred Palestinian refugees at Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps. Similarly humanity will never forgive US imperialism for its war of aggression in Indo-China, during which US troops massacred Vietnamese civilians in May at Lai in 1969. Up to this day millions of Vietnamese people are suffering from the effects of the

wounds they sustained during the adventurist war of US imperialism. The list of massacres carried out by the forces of imperialism and its agents is endless, but these few examples clearly illustrate how imperialism's dirty work is not confined to certain areas, but wherever the forces of progress are engaged in the struggle against it. Hence the aggressiveness of imperialism directed to all peace-loving people, liberation movements, progressive groups in capitalist countries and countries that have chosen a non-capitalist way of development. The aim of imperialism is to thwart the struggle being waged by the oppressed people all over the world.

Despite the aggressive nature of imperialism, however, the fact of the matter is that this system will die a natural death. No matter how much it tries to avert its collapse, its attempts are only the last kicks of a dying horse.

In commemorating the Cassinga Massacre and in the face of all brutal acts being carried out by racist Pretoria, the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO vow to take vengeance on the enemy.

SWAPO is convinced that only genuine independence will end the agony, misery, humiliation, exploitation and above all massacres of innocent and defenceless Namibians.

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# Mandatory Sanctions Are The Only Way

THOSE WHO care about the security and well-being of all humanity irrespective of colour and creed and try hard to maintain and improve these basic and indispensable ingredients of life were once again shocked by racist South Africa's unwarranted attacks on three Frontline States.

On May 19, 1986, racist troops simultaneously attacked Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. In these attacks lives were lost and property destroyed. Perhaps property may be replaced but what about the irreplaceable lives?

From this premise one would only conclude that those responsible for the criminal, unprovoked attacks should be severely punished. It is the only appropriate measure required to help find a solution to the South African problem. It should be remembered that as long as apartheid in South Africa exists, neighbouring countries remain the targets of Pretoria's destabilisation and harassment policy. For, as the forces of liberation advance, the

enemy becomes more violent and brutal in a desperate attempt to save apartheid from the inevitable onslaught, and also to frighten the Frontline States not to render their vital assistance to the ANC and SWAPO. If one therefore, wants to do away with the racist attacks and destabilisation one should uproot the evil breeder of the apartheid system.

Given this kind of situation therefore, the question which may be asked is: What kind of action should be taken against racist Pretoria?

The answer is obvious. As the national liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia is already in process, what is required is to complement it with the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

The attacks on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia have more than ever before demonstrated the urgent need for the imposition of

sanctions against racist South Africa by peace-loving mankind. There is no doubt, economic sanctions are the only peaceful method left to bring down the apartheid regime.

APPLY SANCTIONS

There are unfortunate capitalist countries which are not prepared to apply sanctions, notably the US, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany. Instead, they falsely argue that economic sanctions would not work because they would only hurt most blacks in South Africa and neighbouring countries. However, the fact of the matter is that these imperialist countries argue against the imposition of economic sanction simply because they will have a lot to lose. Firstly, they are not prepared to forego their business interests in both South Africa and Namibia.

Secondly, given such a large involvement of their monopoly capital in the Namibian and South African economies they would have a large number of workers joining millions of unemployed in their countries.

Thus, the US, Britain and West Germany are not arguing against the imposition of sanctions because they care about the oppressed people in Namibia and South Africa, but, because they want to maintain the economic interests and secure the supply of strategic mineral resources.

The imperialist forces should heed the demands of the oppressed people who have shown clearly that they are prepared to sacrifice for the just cause of national liberation and democracy.

A recent survey carried out by the Johannesburg Council of Social Inquiry showed that over 70 per cent of blacks in South Africa are in favour of sanctions. No doubt this convincing support to the application of sanctions rebuffs the assertions put forward by Reagan, Thatcher and Kohl.

BLACKS TIRED

Blacks in South Africa and Namibia are tired of unabated deprivations, humiliation and daily killing at the hands of racist South Africa. They are, therefore, ready to bear a short-term hardship instead of enduring indefinite suffering.

The fact that the bourgeois countries are against the imposition of sanctions against the Pretoria regime while Reagan was quick to apply sanctions against Cuba, Nicaragua and recently Libya, is unprincipled, dishonest and self-centred double standard. Imperialists are only using blacks in South Africa and Namibia and neighbouring countries as their scapegoat. Certainly, if these imperialist countries insist on rejecting the imposition of sanctions their interests will go up in



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flames. Because the armed struggle being waged in Namibia and South Africa is irreversible.

In the face of racist attacks on neighbouring countries, repression at home and the illegal occupation of Namibia, it is reasonable to argue that the time has now come for the imperialist forces, specifically the US, Britain and West Germany, to listen to the

OAU Is 23 Years Old

THE ORGANISATION of African Unity (OAU) which originated from the Pan African Movement is the organised force formed to meet African aspirations for unity in opposition to European domination and enslavement.

When Pan Africanist influence took continental dimension from 1958-1963, the members of the then African independent states sought to form a continental organisation hence the birth of the OAU, on May 25, 1963.

This Organisation was not only formed to unite, defend and to promote intra-African cooperation but also to eradicate all forms of colonialism and technological dependence on imperialist powers.

Since the earliest days of its formation the OAU, has been facing many obstacles. Some of these have considerably affected its role as a spokesman for the African con-

voice of reason and apply sanctions now.

However, if the imperialist countries continue to exercise their veto power, the war of liberation will be intensified. SWAPO and ANC are determined to restore democracy and national independence in their respective countries sooner rather than later.

Others have crippled the inter-state cooperation among some member states. A case in point is the dispute over Chad that paved the way for non-African powers to interfere in strictly African affairs. The conflict has nearly twice shaken the OAU to the verge of disintegration in 1982 and 1983. Thanks to its cohesive work the OAU is still surviving.

In the economic sphere some moves to improve the standards of living have been gaining momentum. In efforts to overcome economic dependence and reduce dependence on metropolitan powers many African countries over the past years have formed regional groupings such as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of

Central African States (ECCAS).

In addition, the OAU, plays a significant role in the liberation struggle of Africa; defending Africa's sovereign states; denouncing the aggressive nature of Western powers and securing peace and stability on the continent.

Today the Namibian people

under the leadership of SWAPO their vanguard movement join all peace-loving nations the world over in celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

LONG LIVE THE OAU!

## Victory Day: Glorious Holiday For Mankind

LIKE THE morning sun, the Victory Day dispersed the hopeless gloom of fascism, heralded the radiant dawn of freedom over the sixth of the world's territory, and ushered in a new era in the history of mankind.

On June 22, 1941, when fascist Germany invaded the Soviet Union the heroic Soviet people inspired by the Great October Socialist Revolution and imbued with the great strength that characterises them as masters of their country, performed a miracle. Together with their allied armed forces they inflicted crushing defeat on Nazi fascists, extended their country's freedom and independence, and brought liberation to the peoples of Europe and other parts of the world.

It was due to the unbending wisdom of the Soviet people who

crushed German fascism that the world socialist system was strengthened and is now the bedrock and bulwark of peace and progress for mankind.

This, however, does not mean that the struggle against imperialism has been brought to its logical conclusion. The imperialists who are still dreaming of regaining their lost ground are becoming more and more vicious as their sphere of influence diminishes. We are all aware of the recent barbaric attacks on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, by US imperialist troops in which innocent Libyan citizens were cold-bloodedly murdered. Nobody needs to be educated about the imperialist inspired counter-revolutionary atrocities in Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan. Likewise nobody can forget racist

imperialist forces in the capitalist countries is successfully fighting against monopoly capital.

Today the forces of progress are advancing everywhere. Socialism prospers while capitalism declines. The liberation movements are on the advance not only in Namibia and South Africa where the oppressed but fighting people are dying every day in the struggle against the most hated tyranny the world has ever known since Hitlerite Germany.

In paying homage to the fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic War, we honour the spirit of revolutionary struggle with which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union — the party of Lenin — inspired freedom fighters everywhere. The spirit of the Victory Day, will never die.

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# Forward With The People's War

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## NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD

type detonated a landmine at Onakaidi and was totally destroyed. Four enemy soldiers were killed and five others seriously wounded.

May 8, 1986: Okanghudi enemy military base, 10 km northwest of Eenhana was attacked with mortars and machine-gun fire by PLAN fighters. About 64 enemy soldiers perished in the attack. Tents and military quarters were reduced to ashes.

J.A.L. STEINMANN  
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An enemy military vehicle known as "Buffel" was blown up by a landmine at

Ohannana, 7 km northeast of Eenhana on the same day. Five enemy soldiers were instantly killed and six others seriously wounded.

May 9, 1986: An enemy patrol unit detonated an anti-personnel mine at Okanghudi, 10 km southeast of Ohangwena. Three enemy soldiers were killed and five others, including the Ohangwena base commander, were seriously wounded.

May 11, 1986: An enemy military truck fell in an ambush of PLAN combatants at Ona-

THE NAMIBIAN people, especially those living in the war zone are daily victimised and intimidated by the South African Defence Force (SADF), which has been granted unlimited power by the "Administrator-General" to kill at random SWAPO members and supporters.

But, despite this campaign of error by the racist army in Namibia which is mainly intended to prevent the Namibian people from assisting their "People's Army" - the "People's Liberation Army" of Namibia (PLAN), the South African Defence Force and its proxy-SWATF and themselves confronted with war they cannot win. Below are the brilliant combat actions of PLAN during May, 1986.

May 1, 1986: Ongha enemy base, 12 km north of Ondangwa was attacked by PLAN combatants with mortars and small arms fire. Many enemy

soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

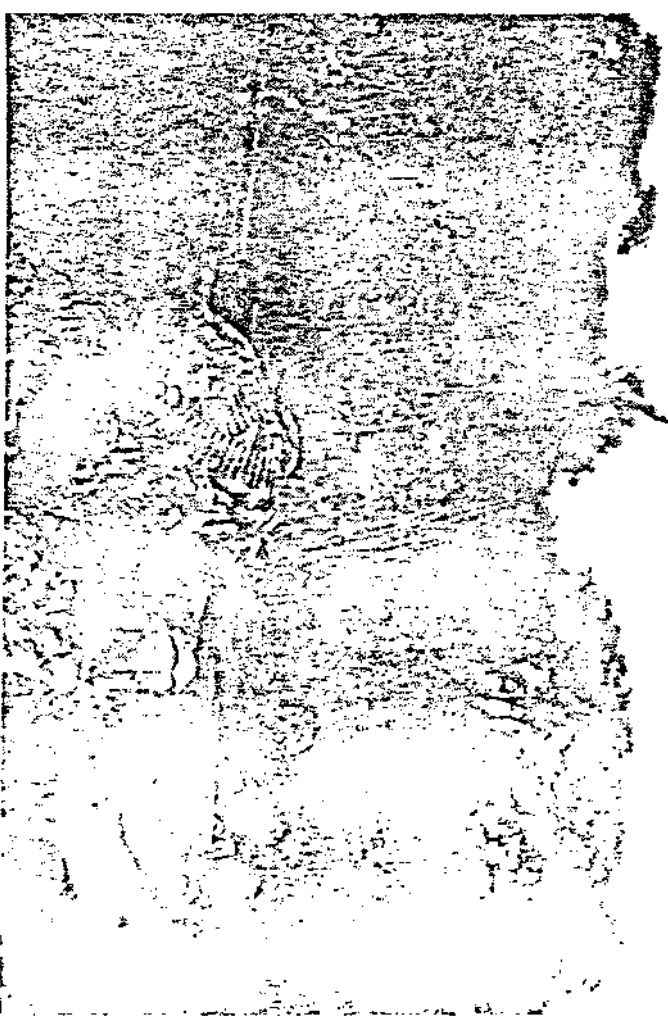
May 2, 1986: Ten telephone poles were demolished along the road between Oshakati and Oshikuku.

May 3, 1986: An enemy Casspir truck detonated a landmine at Eenhana. Three enemy soldiers were killed and four others wounded.

May 4, 1986: PLAN forces made a fire raid on an enemy military base at Ogongo. Twenty-three enemy soldiers were killed.

May 6, 1986: Ohangwena enemy military base, 8 km south of Oshikango was attacked with artillery, mortars and small arms fire. Fifty enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded.

On the same day, an enemy troop carrier of the Casspir



*Gallant combatants of PLAN advancing on enemy positions.*

Buffalo about 5 km north of Oshigambo. The truck was completely destroyed and all its occupants killed. On the same day, four enemy soldiers were killed and three others badly injured when they detonated an anti-personnel mine at Ondangwanda, 17 km south of Eenhana. And a water supply line, feeding an enemy military base at Oshakati was demolished at two different points 32 km northwest of Oshakati. This halted the water supply to the bases for several days.

Also on May 11, a culvert was destroyed at Epala resulting into the closure of the road and delays of enemy traffic to the western areas of Sector 10.

May 15, 1986: An enemy armoured personnel carrier (APC) of the Buffel type detonated a landmine at Oshinumu, 5 km west of Ondobe. All occupants were killed.

Thirteen telephone poles were blown up at Omalala, the same day and an enemy APC detonated a landmine at Eenhaba, 19 km west of Eenhana. Seven enemy soldiers were killed and two others wounded.

On the same day, a Buffel enemy military vehicle detonated a landmine at On-

djengo, 7 km northwest of Endola. All occupants were killed.

May 21, 1986: An enemy military outpost at Omafo, 16 km west of Endola was attacked by PLAN fighters with mortars and small arms. Many soldiers were killed in this attack and light arms captured.

A South African Air Force (SAAF) transport plane C-160 was brought down by PLAN AAD squad at Ontanda in Uukwaluudhi area and all its occupants were killed, on the same day.

And four enemy soldiers were killed and five others seriously wounded when they detonated a landmine at Ollondo. In another incident an enemy soldier was badly injured when he detonated an anti-personnel mine (APM) at Oshikango frontier post.

An enemy Casspir was completely destroyed when it detonated a landmine at Okatale 8 km east of Odibo. All its occupants were killed. One enemy soldier by the name Shambo of Onambala was eliminated by PLAN combatants.

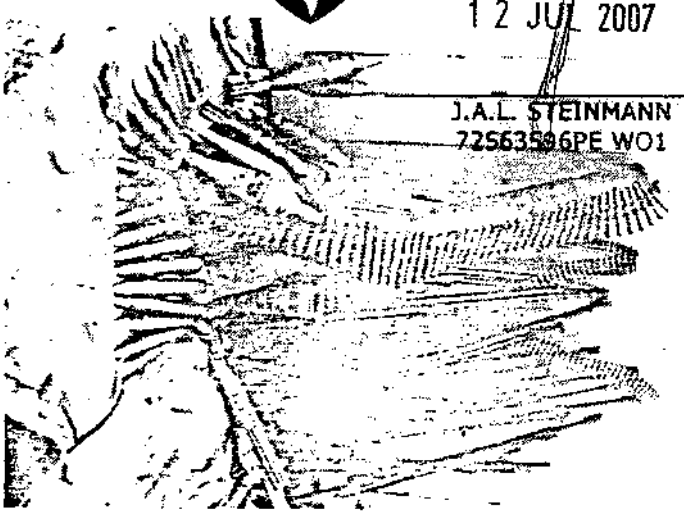
One Casspir combat vehicle was completely destroyed when it detonated a powerful landmine at Omulunga west

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*Captured enemy arms and ammunition.*

of Eenhana. Nine enemy soldiers were killed.

May 26, 1986: Six telephone poles between Ondangwa and Oshakati were blown up by a PLAN engineering unit. On the same day, three enemy Buffalo combat vehicles fell into a PLAN ambush at Ujioka in Onayena area. Two trucks were destroyed beyond repair and all occupants were killed.

And an electric supply generator was blown up by the gallant fighters of PLAN. The action took place at Onayena.

May 27, 1986: An enemy APC Casspir was destroyed in a landmine planted by PLAN combatants at Ruacana. Five enemy soldiers were killed and three others seriously wounded.

On the same day, an enemy Casspir combat vehicle was destroyed by the gallant combatants of PLAN at Okalando 31 km northwest of Oshakati. Two other vehicles were severely damaged. Six enemy soldiers died on the spot and others were seriously wounded.

An enemy military base at Okahao was overrun by the gallant combatants of PLAN killing 13 enemy soldiers and wounding many others. Several war materials were captured.

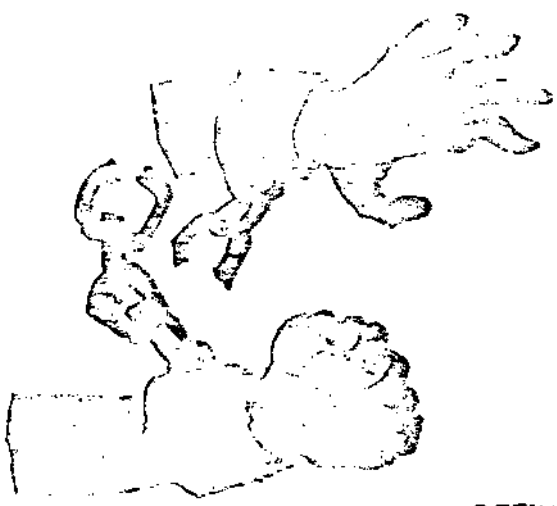
PLAN combatants attacked an enemy temporary base, 17 km west of Oshakati. Five accommodation tents were set ablaze, seven racist soldiers were eliminated and three others wounded.

May 29, 1986: Four enemy combat vehicles fell in a PLAN ambush at Onnungulo, 40 km northwest of Ondangwa. One Casspir vehicle and one Buffel were destroyed. Eleven racist soldiers were killed and many others wounded. On the same day, in an attempt to launch a "follow-up op-

four enemy soldiers were killed when they stepped on an anti-personnel mine.

May 31, 1986: An enemy racist soldier by the name of Valhifa Hangula was eliminated by the gallant fighters of P.L.A.N. On the same day, a bomb

went off in a Kakunya owned cuka-shop at Ondangwa. Four Makakunyas were killed and two others wounded. A water reservoir at Akweenyannga military base in Onkwediva area was completely demolished, on the same day.

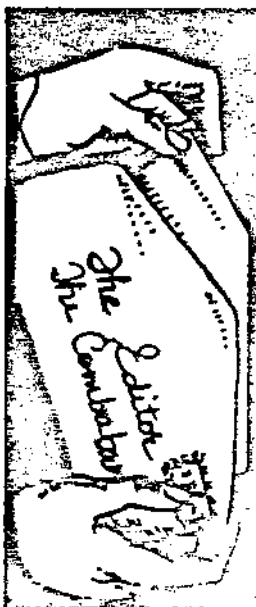


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## Student Unrest

Dear Comrade Editor,

SINCE THE beginning of this year we have been witnessing many patriotic activities by Namibian youth and students at various schools and institutions throughout the country.

In the month of March alone the students of Augustinum College went on strike against the oppressive behaviour of colonial teachers and administrators. This resulted in the dismissal of Kenneth Kemp, the racist principal of the college. This month, too, Ongwe, diva Training College, Valonivola Vocational School and the Academy of Tertiary Education in Windhoek followed suit, thus giving impetus to many anti-colonial and patriotic activities nation-wide.

The struggle being waged by the Namibian youth and students for the democratisation of education is aimed at dismantling the colonial education.

We must turn more and more schools and working places into battlegrounds, in order to

speed up the liberation of Namibia.

I would like to encourage Namibian youth and students to intensify the struggle against the illegal occupation of our motherland.

Petrus Nghinwanhara  
Windhoek  
NAMIBIA.

## Side With SWAPO

I WOULD like to wholeheartedly thank the combatants of P.L.A.N for their resounding victories over the racist occupationist army in Namibia.

The racist regime has been concentrating its troops throughout Namibia, particularly in the northern part, in a desperate attempt to stop the activities of P.L.A.N. Despite this, the war of liberation is intensifying and the courageous fighters of P.L.A.N are



daily scoring victories over the South African troops which illegally occupy Namibia.

During the first week of May this year, the combatants of PLAN attacked an enemy military base at Shangwena. According to eyewitnesses several enemy troops were killed and many others wounded. Also a lot of military equipment was destroyed.

Another enemy military base at Ongwediva, came under the fire of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and heavy casualties were reported on the enemy side. PLAN combatants have also

shot down a South African military transport plane (C-160) in the northwestern part of Namibia.

This intensification of PLAN military activities shows victories over the racist forces and that the liberation of our country will be achieved through the armed struggle.

I urge all Namibian patriots to side with SWAPO and its military wing PLAN and ensure immediate independence of our country.

Justus Nghilund  
Ongwed  
NAMIBIA.



## My Shoes Will Be Too Large For You

THE OTHER day I gatecrashed into a garden party organised by the so-called Administrator-General for Namibia Mr. Louis Pienaar.

Like other parties, it was apparently convened as an informal come-together of the "SWA cabinet" and their families to share gossip off the record while they wine and dined.

Somehow I sneaked in and managed to capture some highlights on film and pieces of conversations amongst men of varied shades of colour high placed in the shambles of our occupied Namibia.

Unfortunately, being in an apartheid ruled territory, the shade of colour also goes together with the shade of opinion.

I arrived having found all the guests already in the thick of it. That was the only opportunity for me, being an uninvited guest perhaps at the same time undesirable.

As the wine was taking its toll from both white and black so-called ministers, everyone acquired the boldness and confidence to say what they could not in a sober state.

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J.A.L. SMITMANN

Characteristic of the atmosphere were two incidents. Mr. Katiuongua was dressed in a suit, shirt and tie like his administrator general save for the fact that he had tucked a white kerchief in the jacket's breast pocket to smartly compensate for his inferiorly complex and to underline his sense of "high culture" as a black minister.

During his rounds of chats with the guests the "AG" approached Katiuongua who was advancing towards a group of other "ministers" flanked by his wife. Ostensibly eager to challenge the way Katiuongua was dressed, Pienaar jokingly complimented him:

"Mr Katiuongua, tonight you look more a minister than almost white ministers I have round here".

To this Katiuongua responded. "This rotation of the interim cabinet chairmanship irritates me. I wish I had been allowed to continue as chairman till independence.

In a diplomatic rebuff and bearing a surprised but cynical smile, Louis Pienaar earnestly pointing his forefinger at Katiuongua advised "I put on size twelve and my shoes will be too large for you".

Katiuongua's wife who was standing just behind him overheard the remark wearing thus an embar-

assed look as the "AG" glanced at her over her husband's shoulder.

Sensing that I had overstayed too close to these "two important people", I thought of joining another scene. I remembered to take a quick shot indicating the moods as old Meers hastily changed the direction of the conversation lest he be misunderstood by his boss. I only heard him as he remarked how beautiful and varied the trees, flowers and everything was in the AG's garden. To which Mr Pienaar gave a triumphant smile as he proceeded to other guests.

As I turned to go, some murmurs came from behind me and I turned to see Andreas Shipanga who was seated together with Andrew Matjila and some two whites whom I recognised as Hans Erick and W.T. Black. Matjila was proposing that the four go to stand in the open air as it was getting a bit cold under the shrubs.

When I saw a cameraman from one of the Windhoek dailies moving in the only open space, I could almost guess what was on Matjila's mind. He certainly was eager not to miss a snap in this majestic atmosphere together with the two colleagues who are still very much his masters.

The three unsuspecting, conceded to go in the open. At that moment, I saw the cameraman disappearing towards the entrance gate of the AG's garden. One could

arly see how disappointed mini-  
f" Matjila was feeling about the  
ature of the pressman.

As they stood clear of their  
le, the two black "ministers"  
k with them their glasses of  
mpagne while the two Boers  
I emptied the glasses which  
y left on the table.

While they were standing in  
open air as Matjila wished, I  
retly took a snap and switched  
my pocket recorder. Mr Shi-  
ya started the ball rolling when  
an open invitation of opinion  
in W. J. Black and Hans Erick,  
wondered why the government  
uld be called interin after all,  
ven on by what might have been  
his mind no one offered any  
ingens and he thus continued:  
"because, if we are here white  
I black socialising together, and  
d you, we sit on one cabinet,  
at other ambition should any  
sible politician have?"

He sipped from his cham-  
one and added: "Today's scene  
inds me of occasions I have  
ended in many independent  
can countries and at the United  
ions itself. Here we are and  
re cannot be any better inde-  
ndence!"

At this stage, Mr Hans Staby  
the need to comment:- "I  
gest when you left Sam Nu-  
a alone in a bush, this was the  
ity you understood long ago".

I was just getting ready to  
take another shot at Mr. Kozongu-  
zi who was engaged in what looked  
like a serious discussion with Mr  
David Bezuidenhout when I was  
approached by another strange  
looking man who asked me whether  
I belonged to the Windhoek Ad-  
vertiser to which with relief I lied  
and said yes.

Fortunately, he did not  
probe further. Not ready for  
another confrontation, I immedi-  
ately left.

But as I was behind the  
wheel of my old VW Beetle, it was  
more than clear to me that, what I  
left in the garden party were men  
who were bound together only by  
the iron will of racist Pretoria and  
the lust for wealth, luxury and  
prestige at the expense of the ex-  
ploited Namibian masses.

Moses Kajiuongua, Andreas  
Shipanga, Pannet Kozonguizi and  
others in their sober moments  
know that they are leading the  
people of Namibia nowhere but are  
betraying them. They are opportu-  
nists who are interested in getting  
rich very quickly while at the same  
time ready to go with their masters  
when SWAPO, the true liberator  
takes over power in Namibia.

Concerned Patriot  
Windhoek  
NAMIBIA.

# Tobias Hainyeko

*I would have been 50 years.  
Alas, death engulfs me!  
My regret is the little I've done  
But I've to die as a revolutionary,  
Fearless, and confident in the future -  
The future of generations to come.*



*I must die a revolutionary,  
Conscious to lay down my life,  
Do not cry nor grieve for me,  
Carry on with the revolution,  
My regret is the little I've done  
No single drop of blood,  
No life to go in vain.*

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*I may be crushed by a single blow,  
A fighter may be shattered in a single bomb  
But revolution marches on.  
We shall lay down our lives if need be.  
We shall go forward and not surrender.*

*Do not blame me  
I did what I had to do,  
I was born to live  
I was born to act  
To fight and die for the revolution.*

*I have seen it in my dream  
I have seen it when I was sleeping  
A big fish in the Zambezi  
Towards me silently swimming.*

*It furiously wags its tail to me  
I open its belly and there was blood  
I wave to my comrades  
And they come on marching  
Pick up my gun and go on marching.*

Ndjambidhithi