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 "THE COMBA'IEYN'IW is an official organ of the PEOPLE'S
 LIBERATION ARMY OF NAMIBIA, ,(PLAN), the military
 wing of the SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANISA-
 TION (SWAPO) ()F NAMIBIA. It is published month 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 fascistjc methods of repression against the
 majority of Namibian people. Moreover. it serves as the main
 vehicle of PLAN in dissemjnatng t0 the Namibian oppressed
 masses and the outside world, information on political and
 military activities by PLAN against the forces of the illegal
 occupationjst racist regime of South Africa in Namibia.

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EDITORIAL

NAMIBIA: HUNDRED YEARS UNDER (Z)OLONIALISM

WE HAVE entered 1984; and, if we look at our count of time, the year precipitates a centenary of colonialism still squatting on the Namibian soil. For the Namibians, the occasion is a painful reality of a 100 years of oppression and exploitation, of suffering and want, of ignorance and frustration in other words, of imperialist plunder and violence.

Germany declared our country its protectorate on 24th April, 1884, defeating British imperialism in the scramble for the conquest of Namibia.

Of course, what prompted the colonialists to seize not only Namibia but the whole of Africa, (except Ethiopia and Liberia) by that time is well-known: the search for raw materials and the expansion of their foreign markets. And so, the claim by the German imperialists of spreading the "divine" message or that of instructing our fore-bearers in the principles of civilized behaviour is nonsensical. All categories of Europeans who came to Africa at that time had an insatiable greed for wealth and power. In Namibia they seized large tracts of arable and pasture lands owned by the indigenous people. This met with fierce and resolute resistance on the part of our people and led to many uprisings such as the ones of 1904-1908 which were savagely quelled by the German colonial army.

SYSTEMATIC PLUNDER

One hundred years after the German occupation, Namibia is still not free. Namibians are in the second phase of colonial occupation sustained this time by the South African racist regime, and entering the 18th year since the UN declared that occupation illegal.

When, in 1920, following Germany's defeat in the First World War, South West Africa, as the territory was known, became a League of Nations mandate under South African administration, Namibians were of the belief that the time had eventually come for the recovery of their lands. They had been encouraged in this conviction by the Allied denunciations of the German colonial system and by the frequent promises made by South Africa. But what our people did not know then was that colonialism, "legalized" or not, remains a product of imperialism, engendering a world of oppression, with its chief

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methods always in conflict with the logic of happiness, stability and freedom. it is, however, proper certifying the striking similarities between the German conquest of Namibia and South Africa's occupation. In both cases, we see the seizure of land and its allocation to white settlers and the restriction of Africans to reservations. the systematic plunder of the labour power and resources of the territory; the wanton extermination of our nation's human and natural resources; perpetuation of slavery and servitude; and their ruthless repression of the struggle of the Namibian people for their right to self-determination.

Secondly, the 1919 Treaty of Versailles had far reaching consequences as regard the colonisation of Namibia. it was initiated for the redivision of defeated Germany's African colonies amongst imperialist powers. This "legitimised" South African occupation of Namibia, as was the case with the original German seizure following the Berlin Conference. Hence both meetings (Berlin and Versailles) aimed at nothing less than the safeguarding of colonial gains.

A CENTURY OF RESISTANCE

It is noteworthy that the UN has made elaborate and tedious efforts to put an end to this act of "legalized" illegality. Well over 100 resolutions have been adopted by the world body, including two cardinal ones - 385 of 1976 and 435 of 1978, the latter being so far the only avenue for the peaceful decolonization of Namibia.

Among Others, during the hundred years of the most brutal colonialism, SWAPO. the sole and authentic representative of the oppressed majority, has emerged and led our fierce popular resistance and revolutionary struggle for 24 years now. Our national liberation movement has brought with it more changes and developments in Namibia's colonial life. In fact no other political party or organisation in Namibia has made such a tangible contribution to those changes and developments as SWAPO has. This is the reality now at the close of hundred years of anti-colonial resistance in Namibia.

Ours remains clear and noble aims: the winning of national independence; the establishment of a democratic. secular government founded upon the will and participation of all Namibian people and the creation of a non-exploitative. classless society. Every battle fought and won, every year of heroic. selfless sacrifices and every effort we make, brings us nearer to those aims.

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HOME t LEWS

Dr Nujoma: t11984 1s

Victory Year1,

IN HIS New Year message, the President of SWAPO and Commander-in-Chief of PLAN, Comrade Dr. Sam Nujoma, reflected invariably on many aspects of the Namibian independence struggle. "Let us declare the year 1984 as the year of united action - the year of Namibia's independence", he said. Our monitoring services sent in a transcription of the Presidential message as relayed by the Voz't'e ()fN/Imibiu (Luanda twrz'l't v) 011 january /, IURH.

ON THE ItN'TERlela SITUA TION, the (l())mmandcrin(lhiel' pointed out Pretorials orchestrated terror campaign against the Namibian masses. "Con, fronted by intensified SWAPO military actions and the active anti-colonial resistance by the Namibian masses, the racist regime has resorted to wholesale campaign of terror against the popular masses and in particular. against members and supporters of SWAPO. Namibia has become a prison and torture house where Namibians are kept as hidden objects behind South Africa's iron curtains and in concentration camps where they suffer terribly".

He also said that it was regrettable and painful that some Namibians have fallen prey to the South African manipulations and intrigues. "Having become instruments of the Pretoria regime, they hysterically concentrate all their reactionary efforts and short-sighted propaganda to wrongly accuse SWAN as the so-called enemy of the Namibian people. They are. in their cowardice afraid to point their fingers at the real culprit, the oppressive racist South African regime", he charged.

Comrade Nujoma made it clear that Namibia would only be free - ill zlll Namibians make patriotic and concerted efforts to fully unite in order to fight the enemy: if we are ready to make supreme sacrifices: and if we defeat the manipulations and intrigues of Pretoria to use some Namibians as its tailpieces, tools, lackeys, and political mercenaries to fight against our own genuine freedom fighters.

()N TH 11 Wlll'111is

Dr. Nujoma accused the Pretoria junta of conducting a false and destructive propaganda aimed at creating suspicions or frightening the Namibian people especially the white community. not to join or support SWAN). 1'()ur struggle has never been and will never be a struggle against an individual or whites as a community", he explained. "()ur struggle has been against the system of apartheid, racism. oppression. foreign colonial domination and exploitation of our natural and human resources".

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The Leader of our Revolution rapped the Pretoria racist rulers and their Washington friends for using our people's grave suffering as their bargaining card to achieve their imperialist and colonialist ambitions in Southern Africa. "We resolutely reject any attempt to impose unacceptable neocolonial solutions on us. Our people will never submit to pressure and bullying", Comrade Nujoma hinted.

"LINKAGE"

On the diplomatic front, the President noted that SWAPO had scored more victories in 1983, resulting in the further isolation of racist South Africa and dissension among its imperialist allies of the western so-called "Contact Group". For example, he said, France has rejected the tying of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and even has announced her withdrawal from the Group.

Of late, Britain and Canada have also followed suit in rejecting this sinister insistence on the "linkage" by the United States and South Africa, he added.

(IRIPPLING RACIST ARMY

Turning to the situation in the enemy army the Commandere in Chin said that there are intelligence reports of confusion, frustration and utter demoralisation in the so-called South African Defence Forces. He further rejected as complete nonsense that SWAPO would kill enemy soldiers who want to lay down their arms and come over to SWAPO, "The South African soldiers in Namibia are practically forced against their wishes to fight the combatants of PLAN. I want to mention here in assuring them that, SWAPO will welcome them with open hands. Nothing wrong will be done to them. Even those whom we have captured can testify to this".

PLAN F0 RMI DA BLE

The President noted with satisfaction that our heroic People's Army has grown into a formidable and battle-tested combat force capable to confront and contain the over 110 thousand man-strong enemy force. Having failed to effectively fight against PLAN inside Namibia the racist Pretoria regime has intensified its aggression against Angola under the cloak of the so-called hotpursuit of and searching for SWAPO. On behalf of the SWAPO leadership inside and outside the country, the (Commander-in-Chief congratulated our brave fighters of PLAN for the brilliant exploits and resounding victories which they are scoring against the enemy at the battle field.

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II()MI'L NEWS

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TO THE NAMIBIAX PEOPLE

()ur Leader called upon the "valiant 21nd gallant sons and daughters of Namibia to unite and rally behind SWAN)" in Urdu 10 fight and end colonialism in our country. Hr further added: "It requires that we (ontinue to mobilise our selves lo the fullest extent to work towards unity of all progressive-minded and patriotic forms of our population: workers. youth students. ('Icrgy-mcn, women, peasants, farmers. progressivc inlellcttuuls. busincssmcn. etc. "Let us show to the world including South Africa that xw Arc mm more Ihzm ever before ready to take power in 1984 and to (letcrminv our own future. or else WC are ready and willing to fight zmd CV en die for our frccdm 41ld nulioxml independence." The President ('ondudcd hi5 mmmgc with the following moving words:

"IIONOL'R ANDGLURY 10AM, THOSE WHO
SILLFLESSLY S.X(IRH'IC1-LI)'1'HLIR LIVES
IN CARRYING OU'I THEIR PA IRIOTIC AND
HISTORIC MISSION FOR 'IHI; TOTAL LIBERA'IVION
OF THEIR MOTHERLAND"!

8 'HwCambatant, january 1984

HOME NEWS

Pension, Bribery And Soaring Cost Of Living In Namibia

A FEW years ago, the racist Pretoria regime introduced pension for the aged Africans in Namibia. Some short-sighted dotties on the payroll of South Africa, among whom are "top officialsh in the bantustan hierarchies, hailed this tricky move as "welcome".

To the overwhelming African majority. however, PretoriaIs pension policy in Namibia does more harm than good. The racist government is using it as a weapon "to conquer the hearts and minds" of the oppressed Namibians. Exploiting the poverty situation existing among Namibia's African population, the regime is using pension money as an article of trade. In other words. there is an attempt at buying (with pension money) the people's support for the rejected buntustans as well as for the wicked racist occupationist troops in our motherland.

In most cases the pension money is issued by white officers who, in the war zones, are military men in South African Army uniforms and often carrying fireriarms, even when in office. They are specifically notorious for harrassing and insulting the pensioneers irrespective of sex or age. Nowadays there is an increasing tendency of making the receiving of pension money conditional upon denouncing one's political support for, and refraining from rendering any other kind of assistance to, SWAPO and its military wing, PLAN. Furthermore, it is conditional upon allowing one'S children and/or grand children to be conscripted into the racist army. This is particularly true in Northern Namibia. In addition to that, the pensioneers are bullied, or, very rarely, softly persuaded into serving as informants and spies for the occupationist force.

PEOPLE SUFFERING

. A. young woman from Oshikunde (Northern Namibian), with the name 01 Francma Ndjulume, told THE COMBA'IIANT that bin some cases people are simply stared long and deep in the eyes by white men and then told that they smell SWAPO.

Hence they should go and receive their pensions from SWAPO." She further told us that many aged were being refused their pension money because

Comrade Francz'na Ndjulume -
one of those courageous
women who have been obser-
ving the .sz'tuatz'on in Namibia,
with keen eyes.

in one way or another information reaching the racist offices that such people
have either Children or relatives in PLAN. There are numerous instances of
people's pensions being suspended out of mere suspicion that they could be
SWAPO members or supporters. she said.

The pension scale (of R40 per month) is criminally inadequate to sustain
one in the face of the soaring cost of living in Namibia which for the fourth year
running has been hard hit by one of the worst registered droughts in the history
of Southern Africa. Essential commodities are extremely expensive. The follow-
ing table will best illustrate the seriousness of the situation.

ITEM PRICE

Maize meal (staple food) R3000 per bag of 25 Kg.

White bread R121 per loaf

Brown bread R087 per loaf

Sugar R285 per 2,5 Kg packet

Coffee R085 3 packet of less than
1 Kg.

Beef R4.00 per Kg.

Chicken (whole) R5.00

Coca cola, Fanta and other soft drinks R1.50 per litre

The racist regime is practically doing nothing to rescue the situation
and alleviate the people's suffering. Instead. it is squeezing them more and more.
One of the methods used to this effect is house renting.

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"In the location, the' municipality is charging R3 per person (not per family) whose age is from 16 years up. This Charge does not include bills for water and electricity (if one can afford it - Ed)", said Tjarama Karumendu, a former resident of Windhoek who recently quited SWANU andjoined the ranks of fighting men and women in SWAPO.

Tjarama Karumendu who recently quit SWANU and joined PLAN to

"practically contribute to the liberation strugglf' under the leadership of SWAPO.

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The soaring cost of living compounded by undernourishment - a misery which has become the order of the day in South African (treated Bantustans.

SWAPO FLAG OVER NAMIBIA

The situation is made all the more resentful by the insulting sales tax which our people are forced to pay. The general sales tax was introduced in Namibia in 1977 by M.T. Steyn (first so-called SATs Administrator-General in our country). Then, the amount of the sales tax was 4c per rand, or 4 percent of the price per item bought. Towards the end of 1983, the sales tax was raised from 6 to 7 percent and is expected to reach 9 percent this year.

The sales tax is compulsory, and there is no way one can avoid paying it unless one decides to starve oneself. The grim effect of this reality is felt most by the have-nots (African majority), and little by the haves (whites), more especially because under SATs discriminatory laws, Africans are the ones most badly affected by unemployment. For example, in December last year, 920 workers were summarily dismissed from the Tsumeb Copper Mine. Some of the dismissed had served the same Mine for more than 20 years. In addition, Africans are the ones whose properties, including crop and food storages, are willfully destroyed by the racist occupationist forces. And there is no law to protect them.

Many people, including church leaders, have voiced their concern about the invrease in the sales tax in a country which finds itself in the grip of war, drought and unemployment. What is particularly nauseating is the knowledge that the sales tax does not go into the social consumption fund, but directly to the military. In this way our people are forced to finance the prolongation of their own oppression,suffering and misery.

Whatever the case, the general sales tax increase is but one of the symp-toms of an empire in decline. The final destruction ofapartheid and capitalism in Namibia has become more certain than everi There is no more turn back.

Only a SWAPO flag over Namibia will save the situation.

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Dr Nujoma Urges Future
Fighters

HEVEN WITHOUT ME, THE STRUGGLE SHOULD CONTINUE"

WAR ZONES, 03-02-84: Dark-grey shapeless clouds threatened to drop heavy rain as the Namibian revolutionary Leader descended from his army vehicle. He was flanked this time by the SWAPO Acting Secretary for Defence, Comrade Richard Kapelwa, and the first PLAN Political Commissar, Comrade Mzee Simon Kaukungua, now the Secretary of the SWAPO Elderly Council.

Nobody seemed worried by the rain. Some, fifty metres away, the trainees (in greenish camouflaged uniforms) were paraded in defiant, and enthusiastic mood as the lightning struck. The latter's accompanying thunder noise, was not only augmented by its echoing but also by the high-spirited welcoming applause given to our Leader as he approached the parade. He reciprocated by raising a power salute. Again the whole Parade was swallowed up in silence as the Commander-in-Chief started to address them.

It was yet one of the most dramatic events of all his traditional on-the-spot inspection of the fighting forces. "We will never rest until we have defeated the Boers. We must fight incessantly to crush those racists and their imperialist mentors. and hoist our flag over Windhoek", he told the crowd.

BRAVE SONS AND DAUGHTERS

Comrade Dr. Nujoma was more vocal and outspoken this time. His address pertained to issues of global, regional and national politics. He warned the trainees of the increasing hostility and desperation of the enemies of our freedom and independence struggle, and urged them to be watchful of enemy Spies and agent provocateurs. "My directives to you are that we should maintain unity of action and purpose, vigilance to timely detect infiltrated enemy agents, discipline and respect among men and women of our heroic People's Army. That is the cornerstone of the SWAPO policy", he pointed out.

The President was doubtless as concerned about PLAN's battle preparedness and fire power. He was also expressive of delight in the excellent exploits of PLAN soldiers inside Namibia. "Boers are themselves reporting that we are advancing between 'Lisumeb and Grootfontein and, of course, we are making headway towards Windhoek".

Showing a sign of gladness, he said: "We have been attacking the Boers from left and right (in those areas). Many racist soldiers have been killed and a score of others crippled. Today the Van Wyks and Van der Merwes are using walking sticks as a result of bullets fired by the brave sons and daughters of Namibia.

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Comrade Dr. Sam Nujr) ma addrmu'ng a parade
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1 We want to show the racists that they are not better human beings than us. For as long as they do not realise this, we will make them suffer the pinch of our blows. 1, he continued.

t This reminded some of the listeners of the remarks once made by an observer: "Sadly, the stupidity of the white minority in South Africa means that white minority elsewhere on the continent sometimes have to pay the price of being white". In Namibia, whites display indifference to the suffering of Africans and they continue to stoke the apartheid machine of colonial occupation.

1 MERCENARIES AND BANDITS

In a calm voice, the President recalled: "I remember once when the then 1 racist foreign minister Muller insulted our unforgettable hero, Chief Hosea P Kutako. Muller told him that "the natives of South West Africa should know that South Africa got the country by force. And if they want it, they can only get it by force".

1 Then, suddenly, in a forceful crescendo of embittered rage he lambasted 1 the Pretoria regime for having resorted to the use of thousands of mercenaries, Unita bandits and the Namibian puppet army in fighting the selfsame 1 'natives'. , 1 We do not employ mercenaries to fight in our army. but we are able to defeat them.

"Our superior guerrilla warfare cannot be matched by the poor racist conventional tactics", he smilingly said as the anger subsided. "Their resort to the use of mercenaries evidently attests to the fact that they have no morale. We must continue to hit them. I do not want to see a single fired bullet transfixing the soil harmlessly. Every bullet must run through the belly and head of a racist soldier".

Comrade Nujoma said that "we have not been fighting and sacrificing in vain for the past 17 years. During those 17 years we have put Namibia on the map of the world. All well-meaning people all over the globe support our just cause with the exception of the Reagan Administration which has adopted the . so-called "constructive engagement" policy in support of the white minority, racist regime of Botha in South Africa"

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PLANE) future fighters. Their inner mood nj huppinms for being addressed by the Cammunderrrt'n-(, 'hz'sj/, llml theirprupurvdnmX In .xhvd their blood for (he liberation of their Motherland zm'n' 1'13!ny deman-straed by the overwhelming ovation with whit ll (/lt' rmpmzde'd (u l/ll' Praxz'denl 3' speerh.

"VIVA SWAN)"

The President hailed the indispensable support and assistance SWAPO receives mainly from Angola and the Soviet Union. At this crucial point of our struggle, he went on to say, a true brother, sister or friend is the one who aids us in our hour of need. "And that is exactly what these two countries are doing for the liberation of Namibia and its people. We thank them for their commitment towards the emancipation of mankind in general".

As the clouds started to burst into a drizzle. the beloved Leader was already concluding with a clarion call: "Today Hainyeko. Nanyemba and many other best sons and daughters of our people are no more. Even if Nujoma has fallen. the aruggle must continue with more vigour to ensure the seizure of power and the establishment of a socialist state in Namibia.

"Let me wish you all furthersuuesses in y our revolutionary endeavours.

So far you have shown dlscipline and commitment

. 1 2lm thcret'ore unmistakably

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sure that you are in a position to further strengthen the combat effectiveness and fire power of PLAN."

Yet, with more amazing unexpectedness the silence was broken by thunderous applause and shouts of "Viva Comrade President Sam NujomaH and "Viva SWAPO"!; and the splendid Parade finished as the ovation faded away.

Pretoria,s Latest Political

Intrigues

A SMOKE-SCREEN FOR ENTRENCHING ITSELF IN NAMIBIA

SOME PUPPETS, notably members of the so-called Multiparty Conference (MPC), were hurriedly summoned to meet in Cape Town with Pretoria's Foreign Minister Pik Botha, this month. Though the substance of their discussions was with-held from the public, it is rather easy to figure out the need for master and puppets to concur with one another in matters pertaining to Namibia's independence prior to USAs Chester Crocker's arrival in Cape Town in his crazy " bid, to find a solution to the territory's problem".

This rash meeting surprised nobody at all because hitherto this has been both the history and practice of all South African puppet political ensembles in Namibia. Sources have it that South Africa was actually prompting the MPC to form a new interim government in Namibia. This speculation was given life when the MPC told newsmen in Namibia that they were bent on drawing up the constitution to be implemented after independence. something which is in sharp contrast with the internationally acceptable settlement for Namibia.

Resolution 435 suggests that an election be held in the territory under UN supervision to elect a Constituent Assembly which will be charged with the task of drawing up the constitution for an independent Namibia. Hence, frankly, the fly-by-night trip to the Cape Town meeting, if anything, only lifted the veil and enabled us to see a bit clearer how puppets and masters are trying to be playful though under watchful eyes.

PUPPETS AND MASTERS

Another reason for which the MPC was summoned is certainly for the puppets to fall in with Pretoria's Offer for a "30day disengagement of hostile forces in Angola", beginning January 31.

The MPC (substituted for the abortive State Council) came into life late last year 'at the initiative" of Pretoria's hand-picked puppets, ostensibly to discuss problems of Namibia's independence. Ever since its birth, there has

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been unending queries about its sponsorship and how exactly it was going to solve the country's thorny problems without being hand-in-glove with the Pretoria racist regime.

How, for example, would the MPC, given its much vaunted independence" from Pretoria, tell the regime to withdraw its colonial troops and administration from Namibia, given the fact that South Africa vehemently refuses to comply with all, including the UN which is the most powerful world body? But till quite recently, both puppets and master have deliberately built around themselves a wall of secrecy, impenetrable to the questioning minds standing outside the MPC.

'L'III-L COMBA'IiAN'I' has in the past published an editorial article in which was sketched PLAN's feeling and viewpoint with regard the MPC. Clarified was the fact that the MPC is a brainchild of Pretoria, and that it cannot take my decision of its own, let alone act out of the blue without the blessing, tune and diktat of its Pretoria godfathers. Hence, not too much should be read into this thing.

'I'WO W A R S

While still maintaining our position in this regard, we reiterate our Movement's willingness for direct talks, with the Pretoria racist government provided these talks centre upon only one thing: the signing of a ceasefire between SWAN) and racist South Africa, and hence pave the way for the implementation of UN Resolution 435. We deplore Pretoria's reference to our quest for seriousness on her part as "provocative". But it is our considered view and strong belief that pC'dCC will come to the waretorn Namibia if, and only if, both SWAN) and racist South Africa come to terms and lay down arms, and (onstquentiy UN's peace plan comes into ei'feet.

it not more, in the region there are at least two wars which are quite different in nature and essent'e. The war in Namibia is for national liberation, waged by the colonized (Numibians) against the ('olonizcr (racist South Africa). Angola, on the other hand, is fighting 'd defensive war (for the protection of her sovereignty tmd territorial integrity) against the forces of destabilisation (South Africa in cahoots with linittt bandits). Hence a ceasefire in Angola should in no way be understood, or be taken for granted as a ceasefire in Namibia.

RACIST 'l'RUMP-CARI)

l'he (K'kISCI-ilik' proposed by racist Pik Bothu (i.e. a B(Lday disengagement of hostilities in Angola) has a meaning which is essentially different from the one proposed by SWAN). To be it hit more specific, the racist government's proposal boils down to lhl' following:

41) u .it) (Im- (Irnzzix'tl'r 4' iii i-lrigulrt,

II) tulle: lu'lrn-t'n l/Ir .UPIHI WI' and ('nilu Imm/I'IA.

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r) elections in Angola aimed at z'nlegratz'ng ('nz'la and other bandits in the Angolan government,

d) wz'lhdrawu/ of Cuban z'nernationalixlx from Angola, and nn/y (I_//('' Ihz'x comes

9) South Afrfttak consideration ofa'z'ret'l I(l/kA zuilh SWJPO and HM implementation of UN Resolution 435 in Namibia,

In other words. South Africa wants to use the changes in Angola as a trump-card for the independence of Namibia. And SWAPO is being asked to be a party to this scheme.

But our decades-old fight has never been for changes in Angola but for an end to racist Pretorials colonialism in Namibia. Afterall there is no guarantee that the racist army once in a ceasefire with Angola, will stop fighting our forces in Namibia bet'ause even South Africa herself will not regard a ceasefire with Angola asa ceasefire with SWAPO.

Judging things from this angle, it becomes abudamly clear that Res, solution 435 is remote from being implemented. The disengagement offer is simply an ossification of the public thoughts and an attempt at creating a favour able atmosphere for South Africa and hsr puppets to impose and entrench them selves in Namibia. It is therefore expedient for us to keep a watchful eye on the playful enemy.

20 Tthombultml, junuary 1084

IN'IhIiRNA'IhIONAI.

ANC - 72nd Anniversary

ON JANUARY 8 this year the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa proudly marked its 72 years of protracted struggle against the Pretoria Boer regime.

An outstanding feature of the SA. political arena today is the overwhelming support for the ANC and at the participation by the oppressed people in the struggle for A better future. The support for the ANC has swelled beyond the racist created colour bar. plunging the Boer regime into a political and economic crisis out of which it cannot pull itself. In this way they prove that there is no other alternative than the triumph of the revolutionary forces. and building of a new society free throm meial discrimination.

'The spirit 01' det'iunee and resisttmte is sweeping all over the country.

'lhis has become pmsihle due to the 72 years experience of the ANC in mass organization and mass mobilisation. lhe People's Movement leads all anti-dpdrtheitl and democratit forces 01' South At'riea for the t'omplete eradication 0f apartheid tmd white minority domination for the creation of a new, democratic, non-ruteial society based on the x isitm ()l' the Freedom (Ihm'tert

Nt'lmn Mandela, u prominent

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INTER NATIONAL

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1 PEOPLES DETERMINATION

As the struggle intensifies and the battle lines draw nearer, so becomes the hated enemy more desperate. It is carrying out a deliberate campaign of murder and pillage. The Pretoria racist regime does not restrict its bloody acts within the South African borders, but expands them beyond it. to peaceful neighbouring states under the guise of combating terrorism. But the 'gestapo-like repression and persecution has failed to break the will of the masses or to deter them from striving for a better future.

3

I The armed struggle waged by Umkonto We Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the ANC, occupies today an important place in the liberation struggle. It forced the enemy to realize the peoples demands for a better future. It is becoming a guarantee for the seizure of power by the exploited and oppressed masses from the racist dictators.

5 The operations of MK are strengthening the political battles. The sophisticated and well co-ordinated blows of MK against the allwhite power structure have proved, not only the determination of the oppressed people to persist in their struggle, but also the vulnerability of the Pretoria regime. In so doing the armed wing of the ANC is fulfilling not only, its national duty, but a duty to rid mankind of the most cursed system of apartheid.

The SWAPO combatants take this opportunity to salute our comrades-in-arms and to express our confidence that they will discharge their mission with the same dedication and discipline that they have displayed so far.

Let the year 1984 be crowned with many victories.

AMANDLA

22 ,lithumImttml, january 1081

NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD

WPretorids False

HUMAN REASON and conscience greatly fail to comprehend the Pretoria hawks' selfcontradiction in matters regarding military activities. Ultimately, after comprehensive analysis of their utterances. one is forced to draw but one conclusion only: that the enemy is in the worst state of confusion.

litirlier this month. for instanee, the Boers rushed to some pre-arranged pmnt ut the border with a handful of carefully selected military journalists under strict military surveillance. The aim was for them to witness the racist troops "withdrawing" from Angola after operation "Askari".

'l'his rash dispatch ofjournalists to the warmone was synchronized with a propaganda Claim released by the Chief of the South African Defence Force. racist (Ionstand Viljoen. who wishes to make the world believe that "SWAPOis eommand structure was disrupted". that at least "a thousand terrorists were sent fleeing to Northern Angola", and that it would "take another year for them to regroup Lind infiltrate Namibia"

With the lies of Viljoen still sending repercussions throughout the world with all its freshness. the presence of dauntiess PLAN combatants is as usual being registered deep inside Namibia The external service of radio South Africa wilfully keeps the world in the dark about the military life in Namibia. However. the home (internal) services. both in the Afrikaans and other languages, report about bOIh the Peran Ol. our fighters and their military activities in the territory ranging from physical contract to landmine explosions.

As we go to press the atmosphere is extremely tense following the registration of a large group of PLAN fighters at 'lisintsabisJust a stone's throw from the town of 'Iisumeh which is definitely not in Northern Angola. Thesf contradictions in reporting render the Boersi much publicised propagzmda vulueless and seli'destructive. and prove once more that SWAPOE name is de-Iiherutely used as a smokesei'een to cover their premeditated eut-throat activities against Angola.

The Combatant, january 1984 23

NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FIELD

PLAN ('adrex marrhz'ng inside Namibia. Their objetlive lls but (221?: 10/?th and liberate their Motherland at all (ml.

PUNITIVE ACTIONS

In fact Pretoriats claim to have reached their objectives in Angola has proved to be a false "eureka" and wishful thinking. In the wake of the enemy's defeated offensive in Angola, PLAN combatants are now undertaking tough punitive actions against the racists occupiers of our motherland. So far the following actions have been registered:

Earlier this month the racist regime was forced to admit the death of 21 of its own troops at the hands of the PLAN combatants. 'l'o our amazement the report was twisted in such a way as to give the impression that they were killed in Angola.

3/ Thu (/mnbulwzt, january 1081
NICWS FROM 'l'HIC B/VIHI'Lii HLH)
M

December 3, 1983: Il/ u/mut IA'IIJU, uur gallant! f'I'IgI/zh'rx umbzu/u'd (l
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january 23, 1984: Ivy: (3) nun/ m/rlz'w'x l('('l (' l:f//e'(/ m u pmvw'fu/
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January 24, 1984: Km lx! lnF/HH'u/ijI/Iull IirnZ/r/A'u' Rudy) frum
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READERS' CORNER

Commander's Order - A

Remedial Measure

Shawakernba

The undivided right of the commander to issue orders to his subordinates, and the duty of the subordinates to carry them out, are a specific feature of service in PLAN. Orders are the main means of exercising military control, for pooling the efforts, knowledge, skill and will power of thousands of men in pursuit of a definite patriotic purpose. The order of the commander is legally binding.

Therefore, regardless of time, demanding conditions or pressing circumstances, once a combatant has received an order, he has no right to ask its expediency or necessity.

PLAN manuals forbid subordinates to discuss the orders of the commanders. Why? And for what purpose?

Just imagine what would happen if subordinates began to discuss a given order of their commander. Automatically one would say that the commander's order is correct, another one would try to prove it wrong, and still another decide that there is no need to hurry with the execution of the order and would do so only when it suits him. Such an alarming disorder and anarchy would result in the failure of the intended mission and would lead to the loss of human lives and defeat.

The Commander's order must be carried out meticulously and punctually. In our liberation struggle, this is a vital requirement of military discipline because it plays a decisive role in securing victory over the enemy. Accuracy and obedience are of utmost importance in military rehearsal, together with combat training and political orientation which mould cadres into gallant soldiers of the Namibian Revolution.

SWAPO soldiers and men are class brothers: they share a common struggle, outlook and political convictions. Practical experience has proved that disciplinary requirements stem from the interest of duty, of the noble cause we are serving, of the immediate liberation of Namibia, and not from personal motives. PLAN combatants are not mechanical executors of orders. Together with their commanders they bear responsibility for the execution and accomplishment of the mission assigned to them and the state of affairs within their sub-units.

Therefore, though implicit obedience is required of subordinates, it is of utmost importance that they should foresee the purpose of the commander's order and instructions, in quality as well as in proportions. That is why an

2/) ThCL'Um/muml, fanuury I(W/
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Hm/ I/IA'

-----u_
READERS' CORNER

_____.--_-____I

racist troopf convoy travelling from Groatfonteirz to Oshivelo. Ixt platoon commander Comrade Ndimuwete .mmmoned his section commanders and gave clear-(ut orders to them. He told them what to do and when to do it, and suggested the best and sharp ways aflaging the ambush. The officer was smartly dressed, he was in complete command ofthe situation and gave clear and brief orders. Hi5 sound tone proved that he had weighed, carefully thought out, and foreseen every domain ofthe situation they were facing with uatour. In his voice and eyes there were no shadow of doubt ax to the success of his assigned mission.

Platoon commander Comrade Nekukutu was quite different. He Kant moned hi3 section commanders for briefing with some delay. Hi5 orders lacked correctness and the very tone of his voice was very dull and thirsty. He turned back without notice and passed water under the Same tree where they were dim fussing. The resultx were different too. The first platoon deployed and ()(cupied its position timely in fulfilling the assignment. just as the minute indicator pointed ttIZ" simultaneously ten 82mm mortar shells fired by the Ist platoon mortar crews were gutting the racist ten truchx which were full of troops and served as the mightiest point within the racist eonvoy which way the prime target ofthe Ist platoon 7 the enemy wax destroyed and smashed.

The men of the second platoon were stack. They were fatally late to occupy their positions. At the time of enemy arrival it was when the 82mm mortars were occupying their firing position, and rampart)! vammander had to intervene to help platoon (ommander Nekukutu to execute the orders. Fortunately enough the enemy who wax in their seetor was only logistical trailers with drivers and few men, who were easy targets. The enemy uas defeated.

But the enemy communication men managed to escape with their radio stations passing through the 2nd ptatoanxs'ector. The enemy airforce commander at Groatfontein major airbaxe was afraid to dispatch the jets and copters to the spot that day and this was why they were fortunate. Other-wise they could have allowed the enemy to mount, counter and follow-up Operations against them.Hence the importance afconzmanderk order.

28 The Comlxlhmt, junzmry NW1

Ri-LAIJERS' CORNER

The Namibia Issue At The

Battle Field

Six years haw clapped mm l/ze H'w/vrn I'Yz'r (now minm France)

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Stanley Sz'talz'

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_____-I_____
READERSY CORNER

m

MA N MA DE NIGHTMA RES

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their bulk ('(mwmii imlullu/imu in HM illc'gally rn'tizipivd lurrilm-y zv/iiilz lhey
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lo offer llum' (f(ulX/A) llum' hm! languigi' Hwy uplvd for. 'l'lii' m'mi-(l xlruggli'
inlcm'ifim evrry Mound and 1/15) faM'iAlA in our (nun/ry haw 11(' (1Hl(' Higiliz'm.
They arv eZ'vr ml 1/u' rim (luv In our in'mlm/mle angi'r. ()ur DHIH'I'y, inlu'ri/Ml
from our fnrvfulhen w/m lml1/ml llzi' (It'mium u'i/lz jmi' nlil ri/lm, will laid in
In naliunhuod.

In tho (IlIXI'NH' of u peau'ful wl/lz'nii'nl in Namibia, 1/Il' Z('I(1/(' imuw
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I'F

dctermincd (11 (11l ((M/A lu fighl uml (lii' fur nur lu'uu/i/u/ inun/ry. Bailli-
hardmu'd (Ind ('nmmilli'a' 10 1/H' irli'ulx (if Im/imml li/n'r/y. u nzmz/u'r (lf i'ii'lur
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I'm (11 11lv lml/lv firld lmz'i' .u'n/ 11zv hvuzi/y IU'HHYl' riu'iaAl lrmip.x in punii. Vl
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gul'x Ilmmugh knm'le-nul in sli/i'iiu. .w'A/i'nl'uy wax SmiI/zR pn/i/iz (1/ (lumin' in
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Tllli S'l'lf ('(i('L/:' (,'().V'l'le 'Iis JNi) VICTOR)' IS (XIiHlIHNI

30 The Cnmlmlant, janullry 1984
READERS (IORNI-LR
Children, Fear Not
Though ZL't' ltlbnur
15mm dawn zm/I'l (link,
BMW! 15 x/znrt. Lhi/(ln'n,
Far from enough.
glnd ynmg/(u m
sl/ruu/y (lre' furmzuu/ by lean
.llml)wur IZUN'C/IKU yyux
Druj and dump
SM ll large
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IA m Ym/nv/ay :um.
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WV 7/ (nnlain Ihr- day '3 min
In (l cunn'w/wl .x/rez'r, WWI! rm! lo! l'!
mmpz'. Wz' A/HIH bridle l/ze river;
A n (I my:
"Hm! 'A your ukayf"
77lsz 'l/ I/))(' _V.

_____,_____
READERS CORNER

_____,_____
We shall have bread then,
My NIH? ones,
Ym, we .x'lza/l have bread!
And your eyex shall he brimming with joy,
If/hereix breadfor me,
There will be breadfor you loo.
lf/herek bread for you
Then (hounlleu folk will befed.
And life then
Shall be a grea/ joy.
And (he days of dewy
Shall be x0 far away
We .x'hal/ sing,
We shall King. ax we work,
Songs ofjoy
To the glory ofman.
And if! too grow old,
I A'ha/l walt'h
The long road
From my window.
17/ watch you tome
S t urdil y xlrria'ing,
And softly exeluum/ "0 how fine ix the world"
Thai ,5 how it shall be,
But today bread is short
And (he breasts' of your mothers-
Are dry.
What is' lhe use oj'complainz'ng?
We .x'ha/l have no complaining!
Yet lam oppressed
By (l deep cruelgn'ef.
Your "Ioday"
Camex me were! Jorrow.
Bul, ('hi/drenfeur not
for (he morrow.
A('hnozu/edgement: This poem wm laken from
the work osz'ko/a Vaplsarozr,
A Soviet wriker.

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