



UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY
COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

S/13473
27 July 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to refer to resolution 447 (1979) of the Security Council by which he was requested to submit to the Council information obtained from the People's Republic of Angola on the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression by South Africa.

In this connexion, it should be noted that, at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions visited Angola in June 1979 in order to discuss questions relating to the preparation of the report.

Enclosed herewith is the text of a letter addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations, transmitting the information requested by the Security Council in paragraph 6 of its resolution 447 (1979).

Enclosure I

Letter dated 25 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a report containing information on the human casualties and the material and other damage resulting from the repeated acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola.

In this report, the Government has sought to bring together all available information pertaining to these matters. However, the information is by no means complete because the task of assembling all relevant facts has been complicated by the vastness of the areas affected, the scattered nature of the population and the numerous acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa.

My Government is continuing to gather additional information, particularly concerning the large number of wounded men, women and children, and this will be made available to the Security Council at a later stage.

I would be grateful if you would submit this report in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 447 (1979) to the Security Council.

(Signed) Elisio DE FIGUEIREDO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure II

PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA:
REPORT ON THE HUMAN CASUALTIES AND MATERIAL AND OTHER DAMAGE
RESULTING FROM REPEATED ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY THE RACIST REGIME
OF SOUTH AFRICA AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

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INTRODUCTION

1. South Africa's hostile policy in respect of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola, as shown by the systematic acts of armed aggression against our country, is a deeply rooted attitude which dates back to the colonial era.
2. Before the Angolan people achieved independence, which they won only after a protracted heroic struggle against Portuguese colonialism, the racist South African régime maintained close ties with the colonial régime in a vain attempt to halt the advance of the national liberation struggle and perpetuate the exploitation of the country's economic resources.
3. When it became obvious that the MPLA was the only movement which had the capacity to form a Government which would defend the true interests and aspirations of the Angolan people, South Africa, acting as the spearhead of other capitalist interests in flagrant violation of international law and order, endangered peace and security in the world by invading Angolan territory with the aim of putting a puppet government in power.
4. That invasion and the subsequent violations, provocations and acts of armed aggression have resulted in the destruction of our country's basic infrastructures and forced our Government to divert a considerable portion of national resources from economic reconstruction to the defence of territorial integrity, for the protection and rehousing of the people who have been victims of the attacks. The systematic series of violations, provocations and acts of aggression are aimed at creating a climate of insecurity and fear, and are part of a concerted plan for the destabilization of political, social and economic life in the People's Republic of Angola in particular and in southern Africa as a whole.
5. In this report the Government of the People's Republic of Angola has brought together all available information on the human casualties and material and other damages resulting from South Africa's continuing acts of aggression. Owing, however, to the vast areas affected, the fact that the population is scattered, and the large number of acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa makes it difficult to arrive at a definitive assessment, the Government of Angola is continuing to gather additional information which it will communicate to the Security Council at a later stage. Among other things, the Government of Angola is at present establishing a list of the large number of Angolans who suffered permanent disablement, or who died subsequently as a result of wounds inflicted during these attacks.

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

6. Angola achieved independence on 11 November 1975. As the United Nations Security Council and the international community are aware, on that day South African armed forces were occupying part of our national territory, and only on 27 March 1976 were they forced to withdraw by the defeat inflicted on them by our

armed forces. Security Council resolution 387 of 31 March 1979 condemned the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and called upon it to compensate our country for the damage and destruction inflicted on our State. The racist régime has ignored that resolution in the same manner as it has ignored all other United Nations resolutions concerning southern Africa.

7. Although it might have been thought that the disastrous effects of that invasion would have made Pretoria give up its belligerent intentions, as from 30 June 1976 a further series of acts of aggression started.

8. These attacks against the People's Republic of Angola affect large areas of the country, involving particularly the provinces of Kuando-Kubango, Cunene, Moçâmedes and Huila. The areas affected have a combined population of about 1,050,000 inhabitants; in addition there are thousands of refugees from Namibia who have been forced to leave their homes because of the illegal occupation of their Territory by the South African Government.

9. These areas are of great economic importance in the fields of agriculture, livestock production, industry and fisheries.

10. In agriculture, mention should be made of the significant role of maize, beans, sorghum and finger millet crops, which, together with milk, constitute the main diet of the people in these areas.

11. With regard to livestock production, it should be pointed out that the country's largest livestock herds, particularly cattle and pigs, are to be found in these areas, and that the areas are important producers of meat and milk.

12. Directly related to these agricultural and livestock resources, there is an industrial infrastructure for the processing of such produce; and in the field of industry mention should also be made of the Cassinga iron mines. It has not been possible to restore production at the mines owing to the permanent instability in the areas where they are located caused by South African aggression.

13. In Moçâmedes Province, the fishing and fish processing industry is of outstanding importance. The Province is the country's most productive area, owing to the wealth of fish in its waters.

II. SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ANGOLA FROM 27 MARCH 1976 TO 11 JUNE 1979

14. As stated, the South African troops were forced to leave the People's Republic of Angola on 27 March 1976. A detailed report on the economic and social consequences of that illegal occupation of our national territory was drawn up, at the appropriate time, and sent to the United Nations. That report assessed the damages sustained by our young country at \$6.7 million.

15. The purpose of the present report is to denounce and seek to assess the human and material losses caused by the troops of the South African Army during the

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period between then and 11 June 1979, a period of about three years during which the South African Army has maintained constant military pressure on our borders, characterized by violations and air bombing of our territory, the landing of heliported troops, border provocations, infantry attacks supported by armoured car units, artillery shelling and the mining of agricultural fields, bridges and highways, in addition to the looting and destruction of varied equipment and means of production.

16. Apart from these actions, which have come to be habitual, there have been combined attacks on settlements and towns, in which it can be seen that there is perfect co-ordination between the UNITA puppets, trained and equipped in military camps situated in Namibia, and the South African troops, which transport UNITA's men and war material inside our national territory and also provide the necessary air cover for such penetration.

A. CASUALTIES RESULTING FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S AGGRESSION

17. In the period under study (27 March 1976 to 11 June 1979), the regular South African Army caused at least 570 confirmed deaths and 594 wounded among the Angolan population, most of them peasants. Among the refugees, they killed 3 and wounded 8 South Africans, killed 198 and wounded 600 Zimbabweans, and killed 612 and wounded 611 Namibians (see annex IV).

18. The loss of human lives described above was the result of 193 armed mining operations, 94 air space violations, 21 infiltrations on the ground, 21 border provocations, 7 artillery bombardments, 25 attacks by ground forces, 24 aerial bombardments and a large-scale combined operation involving ground and air forces.

19. The number of acts of aggression described below may not be complete, since not all acts of aggression have been detected, especially those which may have occurred in 1976 and 1977, for lack of the requisite facilities (see annexes III and IV).

B. ATTACKS MADE BEFORE THE ADOPTION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 447 OF 28 MARCH 1979

20. Since the withdrawal of South African invading troops in 1976, the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola has been systematically and repeatedly violated by the racist régime of South Africa. The number and intensity of these attacks has increased considerably, including particularly brutal attacks at Dombondola and Naulila on 8 February 1977; at markers 12 and 13 (in the direction of Cuamato) on 5 December 1978; at Cassinga on 4 May 1978; at Catengue on 14 March 1979; and at Cahama on 14 March 1979. These attacks and others which have caused tragic losses of life and serious material destruction are described in detail below.

21. Annex I to this report contains a chronological list of the acts of aggression perpetrated by South Africa against Angola from 30 June 1976 to 11 June 1979. The

principal attacks by the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola between the time of the withdrawal after the failure of the invasion until the date of resolution 447 (1979) (28 March 1979) were the following:

Attack on Dombondola and Naulila

22. At 0600 hours (GMT) on 8 February 1977, South African troops estimated as constituting two infantry platoons, transported in jeeps and supported by four AML-60 machine-guns, crossed the frontier and attacked the areas of Naulila and Dombondola. They burned 30 houses and killed 16 Angolan farm workers, including four children, and wounded an additional four civilians. This South African force withdrew after five hours.

Attack on the Cuamato zone

23. At 0500 hours on 5 December 1978, South African artillery launched a violent barrage against the areas located between markers 12 and 13, in the direction of Cuamato, hitting cultivated fields and destroying 15 houses of farm workers and one supply warehouse of the troops of the Frontier Guard. Grenade explosions resulted in 14 deaths and 5 wounded, all Angolan civilians.

Attack on Cassinga

24. The attack on the town of Cassinga, which is located in the province of Huíla and had an estimated population of 4,200, occurred on 4 May 1978 when South African troops penetrated Angolan territory and killed 612 persons. More than 600, most of them children and women, were wounded. Many were severely maimed.

25. The victims included Namibian refugees to whom the Angolan Government had given a haven, Angolan civilians from the nearby town and Angolan soldiers who had hastened to the scene to repel the common enemy. In addition to the loss of lives and destruction of homes, community buildings and health centres, about 160 hectares of cultivated land and 100 head of cattle were destroyed. The direct losses in property, equipment and food supplies are listed in detail below.

26. The attack on Cassinga was also documented by international observers, in particular representatives of UNICEF and WHO, two United Nations specialized agencies which were involved in assisting the victims of this brutal attack. The report of these observers on their analyses of the consequences of the attack, which was transmitted to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all diplomatic missions and voluntary agencies in Angola, is annexed to the present report (see annex V).

27. The brutality of the attack on Cassinga will be realized all the more clearly when it is taken into account that it constituted a "search and destroy operation".

28. The aircraft dropped high-explosive bombs, rockets, fragmentation bombs and paralysing gas, followed by parachutists who indiscriminately killed the stunned inhabitants.

29. The attack began at 0530 hours (GMT) and the enemy forces totalled 200 parachutists, 2 C-130 transport aircraft, 14 Alouette SA-330 "PUMA" helicopters, 9 Mirage III aircraft, and F-1 and 2 CESSNA reconnaissance monoplanes. After laying mines at the approaches to Cassinga, they dropped incendiary and fragmentation bombs. The operation ended at 1200 hours when troops of FAPLA (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) opened fire against the parachutists, who hastily withdrew in helicopters; in the encounter 12 Angolan soldiers died and 63 were wounded.

30. In addition, four Namibian women were abducted by the racist forces and taken to an unknown destination. It is still not known what happened to them. Several persons were also found dead from pistol shots in the nape of the neck.

31. The total number of victims of this brutal attack was as follows:

- 612 Namibians killed (147 men, 167 women and 298 children)
- 12 Angolan soldiers killed
- 3 Angolan civilians killed
- 611 Namibians wounded
- 63 Angolan soldiers wounded
- 15 civilians wounded
- 4 Namibian women abducted

Attack on Boma

32. At 0615 hours (GMT) on 26 February 1979, in a joint Rhodesia/Republic of South Africa operation, jets of the Rhodesian Air Force attacked a refugee school at Boma, situated near the town of Lwena, province of Moxico, with a population of 4,000.

33. Seven aircraft, including four Canberra and three Mirage III aircraft, dropped 30 tons of bombs, mostly anti-personnel fragmentation bombs. It was observed that the Canberra fighter-bombers were protected by the South African Mirage III fighters; in any case, two of the Mirage III aircraft fired rockets against the camp. The material losses in installations, including 47 dwellings and one church, equipment, food-stuffs, clothing, medical and school supplies and transport were estimated at \$US 4,451,957. This does not include the additional costs borne by the Angolan Government for relocating the population elsewhere. The relocation of the population of Boma and of Cassinga, Catengue and other affected areas became imperative for various reasons; the destruction of the infrastructure in the area attacked; fear of new attacks; the moral and emotional condition of the refugees. Casualties amounted to 198 dead and 600 wounded.

Attack on Catengue

34. At 0600 hours (GMT) on 14 March 1979, five South African Mirage aircraft, after a low-altitude approach flight over Angolan territorial waters, attacked and completely destroyed the refugee camp at Catengue, Benguela province, about 500 km from the Angolan frontier with Namibia.

35. As a result of the heavy bombing, three persons died and eight were wounded. After the Cassinga attack, the majority of the refugees at Catengue spent the greater part of each day away from their houses and this precaution proved to be absolutely justified; only 3 of the 600 persons living there lost their lives.

36. However, the material losses were high, for all the equipment at the camp - buildings, adjacent rail line and food-stuffs, clothing and medicines - were destroyed.

37. At Catengue only one wall was left standing, a mute accusation against the racist "way of life".

Attack on Cahama

38. At 1600 hours on 14 March 1979, Canberra and Mirage aircraft of the Republic of South Africa bombed the area around Cahama for about 10 minutes.

39. They destroyed two schools, one people's store, 12 field tents, 4 tons of teaching material, 30 tons of rice, 40 tons of sugar, 35 tons of beans, 20 tons of tinned foods, shoes and other merchandise. In response to that attack, the FAPLA anti-aircraft defence brought down four Canberra aircraft and two Mirage III fighters.

C. FURTHER ATTACKS SINCE ADOPTION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 447 (1979)

Attack in the area of Marker XII

40. At 0600 hours (GMT) on 29 March 1979, two Mirage III aircraft bombed the area of Marker XII with napalm bombs, killing two Angolan herdsmen, burning 150 hectares of cultivated land and destroying about 100 accessories for agricultural machinery. The attack lasted five minutes.

Attack on Cuamato

41. At 0945 hours (GMT) on 12 April 1979, four Mirage III aircraft of the Republic of South Africa attacked the commune of Ombala-Yo-Mungo, Cuamato, killing one civilian and one member of FAPLA and also wounding two Angolan soldiers.

42. They partly destroyed the Communal Commissariat and the frontier guard barracks and completely burned three warehouses containing the possessions of 300 persons.

Attack on Humbe

43. On 11 June 1979, at about 0630 (GMT), three Canberra and three Mirage III aircraft of the South African Air Force bombed the population of Humbe, aiming in particular at the Civil Engineering Camp situated there. The attack, lasting about three minutes, killed eight Angolan civilians, including one woman, and wounded 14 civilians, including three women and one child; four of the wounded are in serious

condition. The material damage resulting from the attack includes the following: 15 brick houses completely destroyed, 6 residences of permanent construction, 1 two-room school for 180 students partly destroyed (there were no student casualties because the bombing took place 30 minutes before school opened) and a three-section permanent building partly destroyed. Losses of equipment were as follows:

- 2 TATRA trucks (with 6,000 km), 16 tons and 20 tons, completely destroyed
- 1 VOLVO truck, 10 tons, completely destroyed
- 1 SCANIA truck, 8 tons, completely destroyed
- 1 40-ton platform partly destroyed
- 1 ISUZU truck, 5 tons, partly destroyed
- 1 "Moto-Scraper" 623 partly destroyed
- 1 MEXICAN 475 P loading shovel partly destroyed

44. Also destroyed were:

- 8,000 litres of gas oil
- 200 litres of S.3.30 oil
- 400 litres of EP.90 valvoline
- 400 litres of P.40 valvoline
- 600 litres of 10 W oil

45. The bombing completely paralysed the normal functioning of the Civil Engineering Camp.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

46. A socio-economic assessment of the material and human losses caused by the constant acts of military aggression referred to above is fairly difficult to make, owing to the vastness of the areas affected, which cover about 401,373 sq km (Kuando-Kubango; 192,076 sq km; Cunene; 75,955 sq km; Huila; 77,393 sq km; Moçâmedes; 55,9486 sq km), and also to the complex nature of the elements needed for certain types of calculation.

47. It should therefore be taken into account that the following estimates to a great extent sin by default, since they cover only the most significant attacks and material and other damages.

Agriculture and livestock

48. The provinces of Huila, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango and Moçâmedes play an important role in the production of maize, beans, wheat, potatoes, sorghum, finger millet, vegetables and fruit. As a result of the repeated aggressions by South Africa, the areas under cultivation have been reduced, and part of the expected crops, as well as various equipment and agricultural machinery, have been destroyed.

49. The areas attacked are also important for livestock, most of the cattle in Angola being located in these four provinces. The indiscriminate stealing and

killing of cattle is delaying the development of meat and milk production, thereby imposing on Angola a high expenditure of foreign exchange for the importation of cattle to reconstitute the herds, and for large imports of food-stuffs to ensure supplies for the population. The damages incurred by our country's agricultural and livestock sector during three years of South African aggression are assessed at \$US 142,500,000.

Construction sector

50. The systematic attacks and violations by the South African armed forces have caused enormous material damage by the destruction of equipment used in civil engineering, such as trucks, caterpillar tractors, motor scrapers and others, and have essentially paralysed the work of the building brigades in the affected areas.

51. The non-completion of newly programmed construction works and the necessary construction, reconstruction and maintenance of roads, bridges, airports, etc. has resulted in enormous losses to the country, estimated at \$US 21,650,000.

Transport facilities, machinery and diverse equipment

52. The destruction of trucks, vehicles, tractors, agricultural equipment, construction equipment, railway lines, communications equipment, equipment for the supply of electric energy, various accessories etc. has resulted in preventing the movement of people and goods, isolating the areas affected from the rest of the country and causing their economic stagnation.

53. Replacement of this equipment, which is essential for the economic reconstruction of those areas and of the country as a whole, will necessitate expenditure by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola of an estimated \$US 52,797,000.

Fisheries

54. The fishing sector in the province of Moçâmedes has not sustained any physical destruction of the means of production, but it has suffered from the climate of instability caused by South African armed attacks which have made normal fishing activity impossible. The long periods during which the fishing boats must remain at their moorings has reduced the fish catch and prevented the people from getting regular supplies, thereby depriving them of an important element of their diet.

55. This situation has blocked the development of this sector, which our Government regards as a starting point in economic development. It also forces the Government to expend large sums of foreign exchange for the import of food-stuffs in order to meet the people's nutritional needs. This expenditure is estimated at \$US 17,750,000.

Commercial sector

56. The efforts made by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola to re-establish the trade and distribution network with a view to improving the living

conditions of the Angolan people, have been completely jeopardized by the destructive actions of the South African Army, which prevent the regular collection of the surplus produced by the population and the free circulation of goods. In addition, a large number of commercial establishments, stores and shops have been destroyed, together with stocks of food-stuffs, clothing, footwear and other consumer items.

57. Total losses in the commercial sector are estimated at \$US 14,285,000.

Administration and public services

58. Destruction of public buildings, hospitals and schools, including their material and equipment, has deprived the population in the affected areas of such essential services as medical care and medicines, education and administrative services. The destruction of the hospitals in those areas has forced the Government to make special efforts to provide alternative health care for the population, including transport of the victims of aggression to hospitals in other parts of the country for treatment of their wounds, at a cost of about \$US 3 million. The total of the material damage in this sector is estimated at \$US 44,322,000.

59. The destruction and damages incurred during the period under study, which are itemized above, amount to an estimated grand total of \$US 293,304,000. To these losses can be added other losses of a human and social character which, because they are so extensive, cannot be assessed in terms of monetary value. These are, for example:

Loss of lives;

Enforced displacement of the population in the affected areas;

Interruption of schooling;

Unemployment caused by the destruction of means of production;

Insufficient provision of social services to the population;

Serious nutritional and material deficiencies among the population of the affected regions;

Non-completion of socio-economic projects and programmes in the affected regions and its reflection in the national economy as a whole.

IV. CONCLUSION

60. Despite these constant acts of aggression and violations, despite the dead and wounded and the material damages sustained by our country, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola continues to be firmly determined to be governed by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly as regards peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

61. It is the most profound desire of the People's Republic of Angola to continue to be the guarantor of the inalienable right of its people to live in peace, to continue freely to determine their political, economic and social life and to enjoy the benefits of their economic resources.

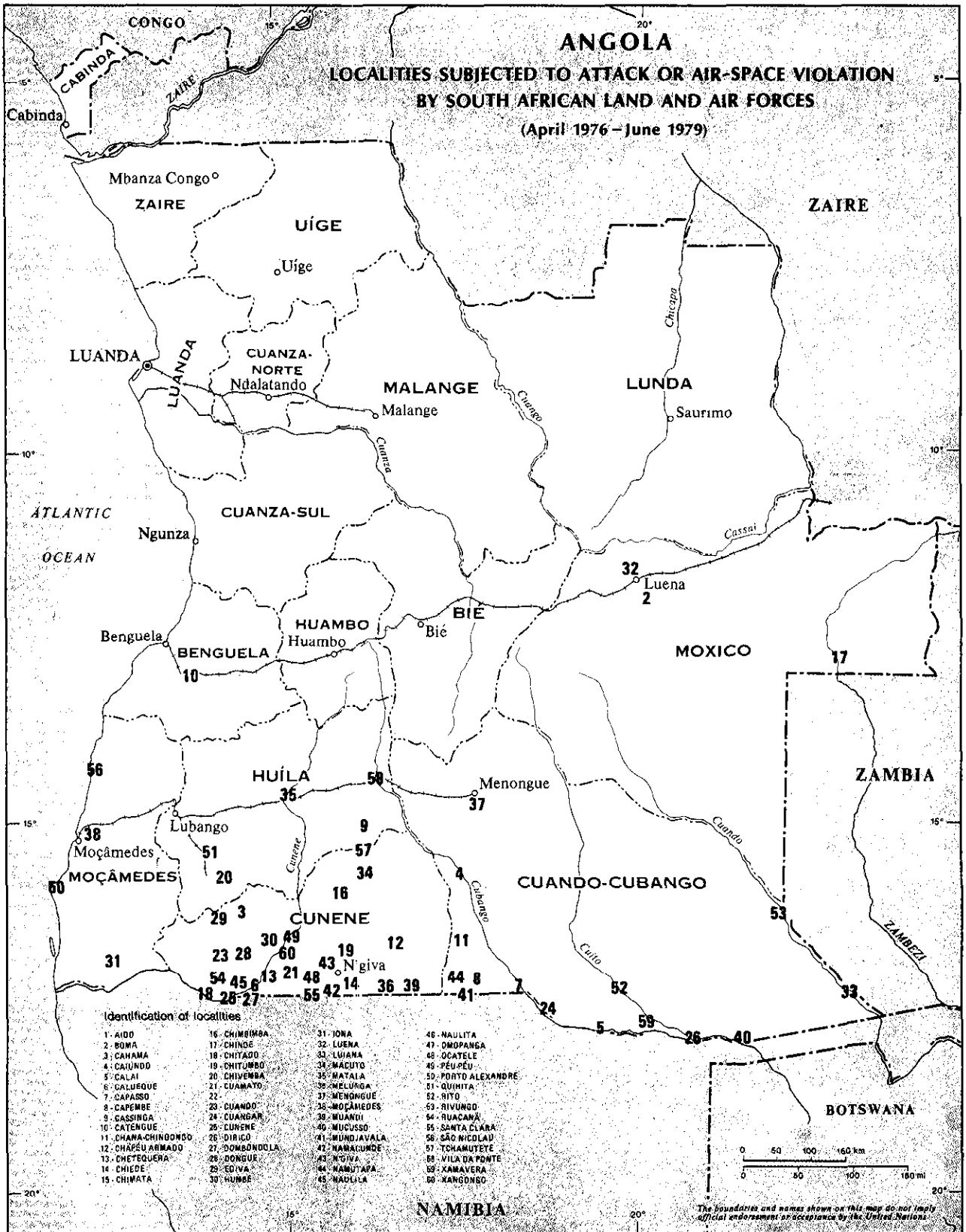
62. Despite the enormous sacrifices they have had to make, the Angolan people reaffirm their intention to give full support to the heroic struggle of the oppressed peoples of the whole world, and particularly of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

63. In conclusion, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola once again calls on the Security Council and the international community to condemn vigorously these acts and take effective measures, using all possible means, to put an end to the aggressive policy of the racist South African régime. The Government of the People's Republic of Angola cannot fail to demand, as its legitimate right, just compensation for all the human and material losses that it has sustained.

64. The People's Republic of Angola will not be deterred from the great and urgent tasks of national reconstruction and nation building, nor from its devout adherence to the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, despite the continued acts of aggression against its territory. The Government of the People's Republic of Angola is confident that, in the pursuit of these objectives, it will receive the support and co-operation of the international community.

Annex I

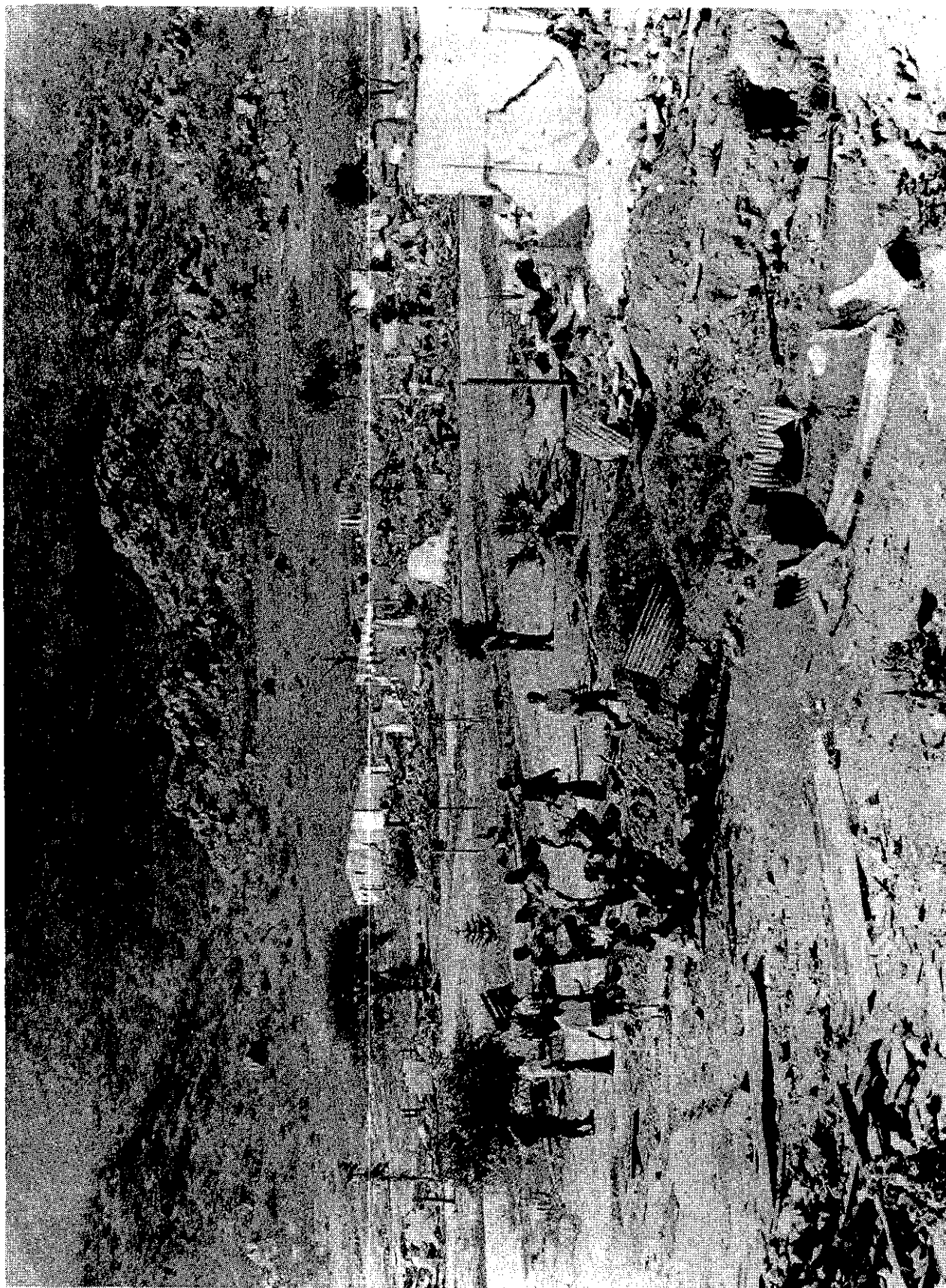
Map of Angola showing localities subjected to attack and/or air
space violation by South African land and air forces (April 1976-
June 1979)



Annex II

Photographs showing some of the devastation caused by
South African attacks against Angola

1. South African attack at Catengue
2. South African attack at Cassinga
3. South African attack at Cassinga
4. South African attack at Humbe



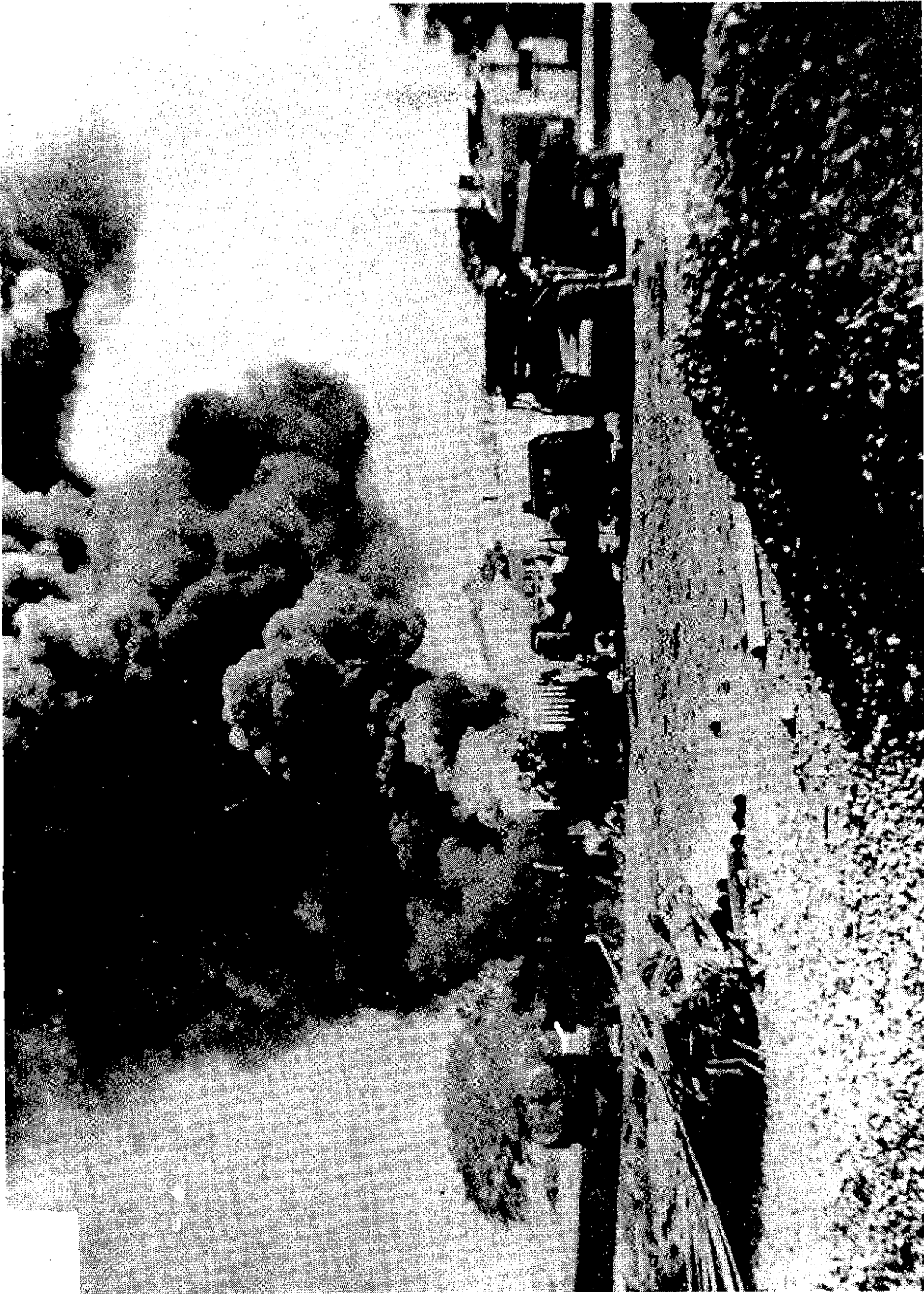
Aftermath of the air attack against Catengue



Bodies of men, women and children killed by South African airborne forces at Cassinga



Destruction of property by South African plane at Cassinga



South African air attack against vehicles and tractors belonging to the Public Works Department at Humbe

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Annex III

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ACTS OF AGGRESSION, 1976-1979

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
1	30/6/76 0330h	Cunene	Aerial violation				One South African aircraft overflew the Ruacanã frontier post.
2	5/7/76 1700h	Cunene	Infiltration				Some 60 South Africans entered Angola at a point 5 km from Santa Clara. They set fire to five villages and threw 25 hand-grenades.
3	6/7/76	Kuando Kubango	Infiltration				South African troops proceeded in the direction of Baixo-Longa.
4	12/7/76	Kuando Kubango	Infiltration				The South Africans set up a base 120 km east of Vila Nova de Armada. They concentrated armoured cars at Savate.
5	20/7/76	Ruacanã	Provocation				South African troops engaged in provocations along the frontier at Ruacanã.
6	23/7/76 0900h	Cunene-Ruacanã	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew the Ruacanã frontier post.
7	23-24/6/76	Kuando Kubango	Infiltration				A group of 140 armed men entered Angola led by a South African captain and two South African lieutenants.
8	7/8/76 2200h	Kuando Kubango - Menengue	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew Menengue.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING		
9	15/8/76	Cunene	Provocation				A South African company took refuge behind the frontier after an operation by our forces.	
10	25/8/76	Kuando Kubango - Dirico	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew Dirico.	
11	26/11/76	Kuando Kubango	Provocation				The South African troops at Cuangar received reinforcements.	
12	27/8/76	Cunene - Santa Clara	Provocation				Two South African trucks (carrying soldiers) patrolled the Santa Clara area and placed three AML-90s 500 metres from the Santa Clara frontier post.	
13	28/8/76 0830h	Kuando Kubango - Cuangar	Infiltration				Four armoured vehicles (two AML-90s, one tank and one AML-60) entered Cuangar and then proceeded towards Calai.	
14	30/8/76	Kuando Kubango	Air violation				A light plane overflew the frontier at Kuando Kubango.	
15	30/8/76	"	Infiltration				Two South African trucks carrying soldiers infiltrated our territory.	
16	28/9/76	Cunene - Ruacaná	Air violation				A South African helicopter overflew the Ruacaná frontier post.	
17	30/9/76 1725h	"	"				A South African aircraft overflew the Ruacaná frontier post.	
18	1/10/76 2145h	"	"				A South African aircraft violated our airspace, overflying the Ruacaná frontier post and then withdrawing towards Calueque.	

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
19	1/10/76	Cunene - Santa Clara	Infiltration				South African troops entered Santa Clara with four 88 mm artillery pieces.
20	10/10/76 2030h	Cunene - Calueque	Air violation				A South African aircraft violated our airspace to a depth of 10 km in the direction of Calueque.
21	16/10/76 1730h	Cunene - Ruacaná	"				A South African aircraft violated our airspace and overflew Ruacaná and Chitado.
22	26/10/76	Cunene - Ruacaná	"				A South African helicopter overflew the Ruacaná frontier post.
23	29/10/76	Cunene - N'giva	"				A South African aircraft overflew the N'giva area.
24	18/11/76 2230h	Cunene - Santa Clara	Ground provocation				South Africans fired on several bungalows on the approaches to our positions at Santa Clara.
25	22/11/76 2000h	Cunene - Calueque	"				South African troops opened fire on our territory and fired flares and mortar shells.
26	23/11/76 1825h	Cunene - Calueque	"				South African troops directed gunfire towards Calueque and fired a number of flares.
27	1/12/76	Cunene - Calueque	"				The South Africans stationed four armoured vehicles at Calueque. Movement of artillery and radio units towards Calueque was noted.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
28	2/12/76	Cunene - Santa Clara	Ground violation				Forty South African vehicles entered our territory at frontier marker XVI and attacked the village of Himbadalunga, where they burned a number of houses.
29	11/12/76	Cunene - Ruacaná	" "				The South Africans stationed a platoon of tanks 1 km south of Ruacaná.
30	11/12/76	Cunene - between frontier markers III and IV	" "				South African troops estimated at two platoons crossed the frontier between frontier markers III and IV.
31	18/12/76	Cunene - Calueque	Air violation				Two Mirage aircraft overflew our positions at Calueque.
32	21/12/76 1035h	Cunene Chitado - Ruacaná	" "				A Mirage aircraft overflew our frontier from Chitado to Ruacaná.
33	21/12/76 2200h- 2230h	Cunene - Chitado	Ground provocation				South African troops opened fire on our post at Chitado.
34	22/12/76	" "	Provocation				South African troops fired eight rounds at our positions at Chitado.
35	22/12/76 0400h- 0800h	" - Ruacaná	" "				There was an exchange of gunfire between TGFA and the South Africans when the latter attacked the frontier post. The South Africans, using loudspeakers, made threats to invade our territory.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
36	22/12/76 0900h- 1100h	Cunene - Ruacaná	Shelling	3 civilians	7 civilians		The South Africans fired 90 mm artillery in the Calueque area.
37	22/12/76	"	Air violation				A South African Mirage overflew the Ruacaná dam at low altitude.
38	23/12/76 2030h	" - Calueque	Provocation				Eight armoured vehicles appeared in central Portão, at Calueque, and threatened our forces. They withdrew without incident.
39	23/12/76	Cunene - Calueque	"				South African forces fired on Calueque with both heavy and light weapons. At the same time, a South African aircraft overflew the position.
40	24/12/76	Cunene	"				The South Africans fortified their positions, claiming that MPLA was planning an attack.
41	28/12/76	Cunene - Ruacaná	Ground provocation				South African reconnaissance vehicles crossed the frontier at Ruacaná
42	9/1/77	Namacunde - Cunene	Air violation		3	TCFA ^{1/}	A helicopter overflew and machine-gunned the NT, wounding 3 FAPLA.
43	10/1/77	Namacunde - Cunene	Air attack	2	1	FAPLA ^{2/}	Five South African helicopters overflew Namacunde and machine-gunned the post, leaving 2 FAPLA dead and 1 wounded.

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1/ Tropes de Guarda - Fronteira de Angola (TCFA) - Troops of the Frontier Guard Force of Angola
 2/ Fuerzas Armadas Populares de Libertação de Angola (FAPLA) - People's Liberation Army of Angola

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING		
44	3/2/77	Luiana Kuando Kubango	Concentration					South African troops concentrated in Luiana, to which they also transported UNITA soldiers.
45	3/2/77 1430h	Frontier marker III - Dombondola	Shelling	3 civilians	19 civilians			South African troops shelled frontier marker III in Dombondola with artillery and mortars for 90 minutes.
46	3/2/77	Luiana Kuando Kubango	Ground violation					South African troops, after violating the frontier, concentrated in Luiana.
47	8/2/77	Dombondola and Maulita Cunene	" "			30 houses burned; 16 persons killed, including 4 children; 4 civilians wounded		The South Africans crossed the frontier with armoured vehicles and jeeps; they remained for five hours.
48	14/2/77	N'giva - Cunene	Air violation					A South African aircraft overflew the town of N'giva at an altitude of less than 3 km.
49	5/3/77 0941h	Ruacaná and Calueque	" "					A South African reconnaissance plane overflew Ruacaná and Calueque for 20 minutes.
50	6/3/77 0900h	Cuangular	Land attack	1 FAPLA 1 civilian	13			South African troops attacked Cuangular at about 0900h, wounding one FAPLA.
51	6/3/77	Cuando River	Air and ground violations					South African troops violated our airspace and territory in the area of the Cuando River.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING		
52	15/4/77	Chindimba and Chimata	Ground attack	2	3		South African troops attacked Chindimba and Chimata with motorized infantry.	
53	24/4/77 1000h	Santa Clara	Frontier provocations	1 TGFA	3 TGFA		The South Africans fired on our positions at the Santa Clara frontier post.	
54	26/4/77	Cunene	Ground attack	8 FAPLA 2 civilians	2 FAPLA 27 civilians		The South Africans attacked the frontier post at frontier marker III, capturing a 75 mm artillery piece and uniforms; they burned food supplies and destroyed the post.	
55	5/5/77	Calueque	Frontier provocations		1 FAPLA		The South Africans appeared at Calueque post No. 1 with three armoured vehicles and a platoon of infantry and fired four rounds.	
56	12/5/77 1400h	Ruacaná frontier post	Ground violation				A South African column made up of 14 armoured vehicles and 4 truck-loads of soldiers crossed the frontier and remained for half an hour.	

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
				DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	
57	30/5/77	Cuene - frontier marker III	Air violation				A South African aircraft violated Angolan airspace, entering at frontier marker III and passing over Roçadas.
58	6/6/77	Mucusso	Bombing attack	7 civilians	3 civilians	3	A serious situation prevailed at Kuando Kubango when the South Africans bombed the town of Mucusso and the barracks; there were a number of persons missing after the attack.
59	11/6/77	Calueque	Concentration				South African troops concentrated along our frontier.
60	29/7/77	Calai	Air violation				A South African helicopter overflew Calai for 20 minutes.
61	29/7/77	Frontier at Calai	" "				Two South African aircraft violated the frontier at Calai.
62	31/7/77	Santa Clara	Ground attack	15 civilians		18	The South Africans directed artillery fire at Santa Clara.
63	10/8/77	Frontier marker II and Santa Clara Calueque	" "	1 TGFA 32 civilians		6 civilians	South African forces supported by armoured vehicles attacked Santa Clara and the frontier post at frontier marker III. At Calueque they carried out a mortar attack lasting 15 minutes.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
				DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	
64	11/8/77	Dirico	Ground attack	21 civilians	4 civilians		South African infantry supported by armoured vehicles and helicopters bombarded and occupied the town of Dirico. Many people were driven from their homes.
65	19/8/77 1150h 1210h and 1300h	Calueque	"	1 FAPLA 10 civilians	5 FAPLA 9 civilians		The South Africans, covered by infantry and mortar fire, occupied positions near the frontier at Calueque.
66	20/8/77 0500h	Dirico	"			2 FAPLA	The South Africans and UNITA launched a joint attack on Dirico.
67	18/9/77 1900h- 1930h	Ruacanó	Ground attack on the frontier	3 TGFA 14 civilians	1 TGFA 3 civilians		The South Africans, using light weapons, fired on the Ruacanó post.
68	18/9/77 1900h	Frontier marker III	Air violation				A South African reconnaissance plane overflew Calueque.
69	6/10/77 1400h	Capasso	Concentration of ground forces				Concentration of four armoured vehicles, one transport vehicle and one platoon of infantry near the frontier.
70	14/10/77 0300h- 0900h	Area of frontier marker III	Ground attack	1 TGFA 1 civilian	3 TGFA		The South Africans fired infantry weapons at our position in the area of frontier marker III.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
				DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	
71	14/10/77 0300h- 0900h	South-east of Calueque	Ground attack	4 FAPLA 15 civilians	7 FAPLA 11 civilians		The South Africans directed light arms fire against FAPLA in the province of Calueque, 40 km south-east of the town of Calueque.
72	15/10/77 0130h	Caundo	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew Caundo for 30 minutes.
73	5/11/77 0500h	Calueque	" "				A South African aircraft overflew the frontier at Calueque.
74	5/11/77	Santa Clara	Ground attack	2 FAPLA 1 civilian	4 FAPLA 17 civilians		The South Africans fired 8 shells to the east of Santa Clara. During the same day, they changed their observation post.
75	7/11/77	Calueque	Air violation				A South African aircraft, flying at an altitude of 100 metres, violated Angolan airspace at Calueque.
76	7/11/77	Frontier marker VI	Ground violation	7 civilians	9 civilians		A South African platoon crossed the frontier and remained in our territory for two hours.
77	19/11/77	Santa Clara	Air violation				A South African aircraft violated Angolan airspace, crossing the frontier at Santa Clara.

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CASUALTIES

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	REMARKS
78	10/12/77	Frontier markers XXII and XXIII	Air violation and attack				South African infantry, supported by helicopter gunfire, entered Angolan territory between frontier markers XXII and XXIII to a depth of 5 km; a number of women were killed or abducted.
79	21/12/77	Santa Clara and Calueque	Frontier provocation				The South Africans concentrated forces on the frontier with the intention of invading Angola in order to destroy SWAPO, as they announced over loud-speakers.
80	23/12/77 0800h	South of N'giva	Ground attack	17 civilians	21 civilians		The South Africans attacked an FAPLA platoon between frontier markers XVI and XVII, using 21 mm mortars and 106 mm artillery. The shells struck farmers' dwellings.
81	2/1/78 2200h	Calueque - Chitado Frontier marker VI	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew Calueque, withdrawing towards Chitado at an altitude of 2,000 feet.
82	6/1/78 0430h and 0500h	Cahama - Cavaláva	" "				A South African aircraft overflew Cahama and Cavaláva, entering Angolan territory in the direction of Humbe and leaving at Chitado.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
				DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	
83	18/1/78	Rucaná	Bombing attack				
84	23/1/78	Village of Cunene, province of Moçâmedes	" "	19 civilians	11 civilians		Three South African Mirage F-1s bombed the village of Cunene.
85	1/2/78	Tchamutete	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew the area at an altitude of 500 metres.
86	14/2/78	Frontier marker VI - Humbe	" "				A South African aircraft violated Angolan airspace, entering at frontier marker VI in the direction of Humbe, overflying Calueque and then withdrawing towards frontier marker III.
87	25/2/78	Along the frontier at Calueque	Concentration				The enemy concentrated a force estimated at 2,000 along the frontier.
88	5/3/78 0600h	Caiundo	Air violation				At 0600h a South African aircraft passed over Caiundo and then headed back towards South Africa.
89	4/4/78	Calueque - frontier marker III	Ground violation				A number of South African soldiers were hit after violating the frontier at Calueque; they were taken to Namibia by their comrades.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
				DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	
90	4/5/78	Town of Moçâmedes, Air violations São Nicolau- Chapéu Armado					A South African aircraft overflew the town of Moçâmedes twice at high altitude, after which it disappeared in the direction of Namibia. During the same day, two aircraft overflew the areas of São Nicolau and Chapéu Armado.
91	4/5/78	Cassinga	Large-scale attack	612	613		The South Africans attacked the SWAPO refugee camp at Cassinga with 14 helicopters, 4 C-130s, 8 Mirages and 2 Cessna reconnaissance planes, causing extensive damage.
92	4/5/78	Dombodola, Cheteguera and Cuamato	Ground attack				South African troops launched an attack with armoured vehicles and flame-throwers, ruining 990 acres of farmland, destroying 5 IFA trucks and stealing 5,000 head of cattle.
93	5/5/78 2245h	Porto Alexandre	Air violation				The South Africans violated Angolan airspace, overflying Porto Alexandre and then flying off in the direction of Namibia.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
94	9/5/78	Quihita, Cahama and Vila da Ponte	Air violations				The South Africans repeatedly violated our airspace at high altitude.
95	24/5/78 0900h	Matala	Air violation				Two South African Mirage aircraft and a South African transport plane overflew Matala.
96	6/6/78 1845h	Tchamutete	" "				A South African Mirage overflew Tchamutete in a south-north direction, returning the way it had come.
97	21/7/78 2100h	Rito - Kuando Kubango	" "				A South African aircraft overflew the position at Rito.
98	23/8/78 1200h	Frontier post at frontier marker VII	Ground attack	4 civilians	11 civilians		South African troops attacked the frontier post at frontier marker VII.
99	24/8/78	Post at frontier marker VIII	" "	5 civilians	11 civilians		The South Africans attacked the post at frontier marker VIII with 81 mm mortars from a distance of 3 km from the frontier.
100	31/8/78 0800h- 1400h	Calai	Air violation				The enemy carried out reconnaissance flights over Calai with a small plane and two helicopters.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING		
101	10/9/78	Frontier markers XXIV and XXV	Ground attack					South African troops stole cattle at a point 10 km inside Angola.
102	10/10/78 0800h	Matala	Air violation					Low-altitude reconnaissance flight over Matala.
103	10/11/78 1240h	Frontier marker III Chitado	" "					Three South African Mirage aircraft overflew Angolan territory along the frontier. They entered in the direction of frontier marker III, leaving at Chitado.
104	11/11/78	Calueque	" "					A South African Mirage aircraft overflew frontier marker VI, passing over Calueque in the direction of Huila province.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING		
105	12/11/78	Santa Clara Namacunde	Air violation					Two South African Mirage aircraft overflew our frontier from 0800h to 1130h east of Santa Clara, penetrating as far as Namacunde.
106	14/11/78 1245h	N'giva, Péu-Péu Ruacanã	" "					A Mirage III aircraft violated our airspace, overflying N'giva, Péu-Péu and Ruacanã.
107	22/11/78 1300h	Ruacanã-Cabama Chivemba	" "					At 1300h, two South African helicopters coming from Namibia violated our airspace in the direction of Ruacanã, overflew Cahama and headed north.
108	25/11/78	N'giva and Roçadas	" "					Two jet fighter planes overflew N'giva and Roçadas and then flew off in the direction of Calueque.
109	5/12/78 0500h	Frontier markers XII and XIII	Shelling	14		5		The South Africans fired artillery between frontier markers XII and XIII in the direction of Cuamato.
110	11/12/78 0820h	Melunga	Air violation					A South African Mirage aircraft overflew the frontier post at Melunga.
111	11/12/78 1050h	Melunga-Cumene	Violation and bombing	10 civilians		10 civilians		Four aircraft coming from Namibia overflew the Melunga post (frontier marker X), bombing it as they left.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING		
112	17/12/78 1110h	Santa Clara	Air violation					A Mirage aircraft overflew Santa Clara and then proceeded in the direction of N'giva.
113	8/1/79 0800h	Santa Clara	Ground violation and mine-laying	3	5			At 0800h, South African armoured forces violated the frontier to the left of Santa Clara to a depth of 1 km. While leaving, they laid A/P mines in the area.
114	8/1/79 0400h	Calueque	Bombing attack	12	3			Bombing attack by three rocket-firing Mirage aircraft which blew up a fuel tank.
115	8/1/79 1600h	Calueque	Air violation and attack	1	2		FAPLA	At 1600h, four Mirage aircraft overflew the position at Calueque. A number of helicopters then bombed the position.
116	8/1/79 1430h	N'giva	Air violation					At 1430h, a South African aircraft overflew N'giva.
117	8/1/79	Frontier marker XXV Melunga	Ground violation					While withdrawing to Namibia, the South Africans burned a collection of 300 huts, 200 livestock carcasses and 6 tons of clothing and destroyed a quantity of agricultural equipment.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING		
118	12/1/79	N'giva	Air violation				A small South African plane violated our airspace, overflying N'giva and even making a landing. It bore the registration No. 28-110.	
119	26/1/79	Chitado Ruacaná	" "				South African aircraft violated the frontier, entering south-east of Chitado and leaving at Ruacaná.	
120	27/1/79 0830h	Chitado Ruacaná	" "				An aircraft entered at Chitado at 0830h and left at Ruacaná.	
121	31/1/79	Santa Clara	Ground attack	10	27		South African ground troops attacked the frontier post at Santa Clara with light weapons, a machine-gun and an 81 mm mortar.	
122	3/2/79 1205h	Omopanda Namacunde	" "	29	21		South African troops launched a joint attack with UNITA on Omopanda and Namacunde.	
123	3/2/79 1600h	Namacunde	Air violation and ground attack	11	31		At 1600h, a small South African plane overflew Namacunde. At 0200h on the same day, UNITA and South African forces attacked the FAPLA post at Namacunde.	

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
				DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	
124	5/2/79	Omopanda Namacunde	Shelling	35	62		South African troops carried out a bombardment with heavy artillery.
125	6/2/79	N'giva	Air violation				South African aircraft entered at Ochicango, overflying Omopanda and N'giva at an altitude of 5,000 metres.
126	19/2/79 0700h	Santa Clara N'giva Péu-Péu	"				At 0700h, two South African aircraft entered at Santa Clara and overflew N'giva, Péu-Péu and Cahama, withdrawing towards the south.
127	23/2/79	Frontier marker XLV	"				A turboprop transport plane entered at frontier marker XLV and proceeded north.
128	23/2/79	Frontier markers XXVI and XXVIII	Bombing attack	35 civilians	3 civilians		Two South African aircraft entered at frontier markers XXVI and XXVIII and carried out a bombing attack at a point 27 km inside our territory.
129	26/2/79	Boma	"	7 FAPLA 198 ZAPU	13 FAPLA 600 ZAPU		Seven South African and Rhodesian Canberra and Mirage aircraft bombed the ZAPU school at the Boma mission 30 km from Iwena.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
				DEAD	WOUNDED	MISSING	
130	26/2/79 1500h	Tchamutete	Air violation	24 civilians	47 civilians		At 1500h, three South African Mirage aircraft overflew the town of Tchamutete and fired two rockets, one of which landed near the airfield.
131	27/2/79 0400h	Tchamutete	"	"	"	"	
132	28/2/79 1039h	Tchamutete	"	"	"	"	At 1039h, a reconnaissance device - probably remote-controlled - was detected overflying the area north of Tchamutete.
133	28/2/79 1720h	Tchamutete	"	"	"	"	Pilotless reconnaissance aircraft overflew the area for two hours.
134	3/3/79 1030h	N'giva	"	"	"	"	A Mirage aircraft overflew the area of N'giva in a south-north direction, after which it flew off in the direction of Namibia.
135	4/3/79 0900h	Calueque and Ruacanã	"	"	"	"	A South African aircraft was detected in the area of Ruacanã and Calueque.
136	6/3/79 0600h	Santa Clara	"	"	"	"	Two South African aircraft overflew Santa Clara.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES			REMARKS
					HOUNDED	MISSING		
137	6/3/79	Capembe Namutapa Muandi	Violation and bombing attack	43	14		Eight South African Mirage aircraft entered at frontier markers XXXIV and XXXVI and bombed Capembe and Namutapa. On their return flight, they bombed Muandi.	
138	6/3/79	Melunga Chitumbo	Air violation				Four Mirage aircraft entered at frontier marker XXV and overflew Melunga and Chitumbo.	

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
139	6/3/79 0605h	Chitumbo	Air violation	2	1		South African aircraft violated Angolan airspace and bombed Chitumbo, partly destroying three houses.
140	6/3/79	N'giva, Okatele and Aido	Violation and bombing attack	15	25		South African aircraft overflew N'giva, Okatele and Aido, dropping seven bombs on the last two localities.
141	6/3/79 0500h	Santa Clara, Namacunde and Chinde	Air violation				Five South African aircraft overflew Santa Clara and Namacunde, proceeding in the direction of Chinde.
142	6/3/79	Lwena	" "				An aircraft coming from Namibia overflew Lwena.
143	7/3/79 1051h	Dongue and Chitado	" "				Three Mirage aircraft entered at frontier marker XII and overflew Dongue, Chitado, Calueque, N'giva, Cuamato and the Dombondola area, leaving our airspace at frontier marker VII.
144	7/3/79	Lwena-Moxico	" "				A South African aircraft overflew Lwena and flew off in the direction of Bié.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
145	8/3/79 1135h	Cuamato-N'giva	Air violation				South African aircraft carried out flights between Cuamato and N'giva, withdrawing towards the south in the direction of Namibia.
146	8/3/79	Melunga, Dombondola, Chetequera, Ruacanã and Cuamato	Simultaneous air violation and bombing attack	22	21		South African aircraft bombed the areas of Melunga, Dombondola, Chetequera and Ruacanã. Thirteen Mirages and 8 Puma helicopters were used in the attacks, which began on 4 March 1979 and continued until 8 March. Two brick houses were totally destroyed, and the roof and interior of a warehouse were demolished, resulting in the loss of 20 tons of rice, 20 tons of sugar and 20 tons of food-stuffs. Three huts were also destroyed.
147	8/3/79	Macuto	Bombing attack	3		FAPLA	A number of Mirage aircraft bombed FAPLA soldiers, killing three and destroying 10 infantry weapons, three barracks and 20 beds.
148	8/3/79	Chitumba	Ground attack				South African infantry units attacked the Chitumba area, where they stole 200 head of cattle.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
149	9/3/79 1046h	Calueque, Maulila, Chetequera, Cuamato and Mundejavala	Air violation				A South African jet airplane entered at Calueque and overflew Maulila, Chetequera, Cuamato and Mundejavala, passing over the latter locality a number of times.
150	10/3/79 0900h	Santa Clara	" "				Two Mirage aircraft overflew the Santa Clara and Namacunde posts at an altitude of 200 metres.
151	11/3/79	Cuamato	" "				Some 12 Mirage aircraft overflew Cuamato for 30 minutes.
152	11/3/79	Chana Chingongo Cunene	Ground violation				South African troops, supported by helicopters, crossed the frontier at frontier marker VIII and proceeded to Chana Chingongo, setting fire to a village.
153	12/3/79 0900h	N'giva	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew N'giva at low altitude.
154	13/3/79	Namacunde Xangongo	Air and ground violation	5	7		Four South African Mirage and Canberra aircraft overflew Namacunde and flew on to Xangongo, where they bombed the area. The operation was co-ordinated with an armoured attack on the Namacunde area.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
155	14/3/79	Cabama, Ediva	Bombing attack	5	12		At 1600h, South African Canberra and Mirage aircraft bombed the area of Cahama. FAPLA forces shot down four Canberras and two Mirages. The planes destroyed 2 schools, 12 barracks, 4 tons of teaching materials, 30 tons of rice, 40 tons of sugar, 35 tons of beans, 20 tons of food-stuffs, shoes and other goods.
156	14/3/79 0700h	Catengue	"	3 ANC	8 ANC		At 0700h, five South African aircraft bombed the ANC refugee camp at Catengue in Benguela province, totally destroying a school and causing the following losses: 10 10-room houses, 5 8-room houses, 5 6-room houses, 2 warehouses containing a six-month supply of food for 600 persons, 1 Landrover, 1 Jeep, 1 Mercedes Benz truck, 1 IFA truck, 1 20-ton Scania truck, 1 10-kv electric generator, 1 20-kv electric generator, 2 hydraulic pumps, 1 air compressor, 1 agricultural tractor, 1.5 tons of gasoline, 1.5 tons of gas oil, 1 small machine repair shop, 500 metres

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
157	14/3/79	Namacunde	Air violation	1	4		of railway track, 25 radios, 12 amplifiers, 6 radio-tape recorders, 12 cabinets and 1 hospital with 20 suitably equipped beds.
158	14/3/79	Chiede	Bombing attack	4			Seven South African helicopters landed at Omwandi, 30 km from Chiede, in Namacunde commune; all the roads and trails were mined.
159	15/3/79 0800h	Cabama	Air violation				South African helicopters bombed Chiede, killing 4 persons and destroying 100 hoes and 4 carts.
160	15/3/79	Xangongo	"				A South African aircraft overflew Cabama and headed north.
161	18/3/79 2000h	Cuangar	"				Two South African aircraft overflew Xangongo and flew off towards N'giva.
162	19/3/79	Chiede-N'giva	Mine-laying	7	24		A South African aircraft overflew Cuangar and then headed for Namibia. South African troops transported by helicopter laid AT and AP mines on the Chiede-N'giva road; they attacked a GAZ-66 vehicle, destroying it together with 59 automatic rifles and 6 machine-guns and leaving 7 persons dead and 24 wounded.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
163	19/3/79	N'giva	Air violation				A Mirage aircraft overflew N'giva in a south-north direction at low altitude.
164	19/3/79	N'giva-Cuamato	Mine-laying	4 FAPLA	3 FAPLA		South African troops transported by helicopter mined the road from Cuamato to N'giva. One ZIL was destroyed.
165	21/3/79 0500h	Xamavera	Bombing attack	2 FAPLA	7 FAPLA		South African troops supported by helicopters bombed and occupied Xamavera.
166	21/3/79 1600h	N'giva	Air violation				Two Mirage aircraft repeatedly overflew N'giva for a period of one hour.
167	23/3/79	Area of frontier marker XII	Infantry and paratrooper attack				South African paratroopers and infantry attacked a village, destroying approximately 20 tons of sugar, 20 tons of beans, 20 tons of rice, 5 tons of clothing, 20 tons of miscellaneous goods, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 machetes and 1,000 hoes.
168	24/3/79 1140h	N'giva	Air violation				Two Mirage aircraft overflew N'giva at an altitude of 3,000 metres and then withdrew in the direction of Namibia.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
169	27/3/79	Frontier marker XII	Ground attack			8	South African infantry attacked a village near frontier marker XII and abducted eight farmers.
170	28/3/79	Cuamato	Air violation				A South African aircraft overflew Cuamato and then withdrew in the direction of Namibia.
171	29/3/79	Frontier marker XII	Napalm bombing	2			South African Mirage aircraft bombed the area of frontier marker XII with napalm, killing two persons and destroying 400 acres of farmland and 100 farm machinery parts.
172	31/3/79	Melunga Chiede	Bombing attack				South African Mirage III aircraft bombed the Melunga and Chiede areas, killing two civilians, wounding eight farmers and destroying 300 metres of paved road.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
173	2/4/79	Calai, Cuangar	Air violation				The South Africans continued their daily violations in the Cuangar and Calai frontier areas.
174	3/4/79 0615h	Santa Clara-Chiede	" "	1 civilian	13 civilians		Two Mirage aircraft violated our airspace, overflying Santa Clara and bombing the Chiede area.
175	6/4/79	Roçadas and Ruacanã	" "				A South African aircraft violated our airspace and overflew Roçadas and Ruacanã at approximately 1530h.
176	8/4/79 0700h	Cuangar and Calai	Shelling	3 civilians	9 civilians		South African artillery bombarded Cuangar and Calai. Our forces repelled the enemy attack.
177	10/4/79	Frontier marker III Melunga	Bombing attack	5 civilians	5 civilians		Four Mirage aircraft bombed Frontier Marker III.
178	12/4/79 1700h	Dombondola	Air violation				Two South African aircraft violated our airspace, overflew Dombondola and bombed a SWAPO camp.
179	12/4/79 1045h	Cuamato	Bombing attack	1 civilian 1 FAPLA	2 FAPLA		The South African racists bombed the Ombelayo Mungo commune, formerly Cuamato, hitting the police station and the IGFA barracks; they also destroyed three huts containing the possessions of 300 persons.
180	13/5/79	Cuamato	Bombing attack	1 civilian	2 civilians		Two aircraft - a bomber and a fighter plane - machine-gunned the Cuamato area.

No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
					WOUNDED	MISSING	
181	18/5/79 1020h	Xangongo	Air violation				A Mirage aircraft violated our airspace, overflying the area south of Xangongo for an hour and a half.
182	19/5/79 0730h	Calai	Ground attack	3 civilians	3 civilians		South African troops launched a joint attack with UNITA and captured Calai with air and artillery support.
183	19/5/79	Xangongo	Air landing	4 civilians	9 civilians		South African aircraft landed special troops 21 km south of Xangongo; mines were laid in the area.
184	19/5/79	Ruacaná	Bombing and shelling	1 civilian	3 civilians		The frontier post at Ruacaná was subjected to bombing and shelling by the South Africans, who destroyed the entire frontier installations.
185	21/5/79 1900h	Porto Alexandre	Air violation				Two South African aircraft violated our airspace, overflying Porto Alexandre and then flying off towards the coast.
186	22/5/79 0800h	Frontier marker III	Shelling and ground attack	3 civilians	9 civilians		South African infantry and artillery attacked and shelled the area of frontier marker III, using AML-60s and mortars of various calibres.
187	25/5/79	Cuamato and Calueque	Air reconnaissance				A South African reconnaissance plane overflew the area between Cuamato and Calueque.
188	29/5/79 1919h	Xangongo	Air violation				A Mirage F-1 aircraft was spotted 70 km south of Xangongo while carrying out a reconnaissance flight at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

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No.	DATE AND TIME	LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		MISSING	REMARKS
					WOUNDED	CIVILIANS		
189	4/6/79 0200h	Frontier marker XXI	Air violation					A South African aircraft violated our airspace near frontier marker XXI, overflying Mamacunde and then withdrawing in the direction of frontier marker VIII.
190	5/6/79 1203h	Frontier marker IV	"					A South African aircraft violated our airspace near frontier marker IV, overflying N'giva and then withdrawing in the direction of frontier marker XII.
191	9/6/79	Iona	Bombing attack	1 civilian	5 civilians			A South African aircraft violated our airspace and bombed a shop in the village of Iona.
192	10/6/79	Frontier markers XX and XXIII	Ground violation	1 civilian	3 civilians			The South African racists entered our territory near frontier markers XX and XXIII, withdrawing after two hours.
193	11/6/79	Humbe	Bombing attack	8 civilians	14 civilians			South African aircraft - three Canberras and three Mirage IIIs - bombed the village of Humbe, aiming especially at the civil engineering encampment there. The resulting damage included: 15 brick houses totally destroyed, six permanent dwellings and a two-room school for 180 students partly destroyed, a three-room permanent building partly destroyed, two Tatra trucks (with 6,000 km) of 16 and 20 tons respectively totally destroyed, a 10-ton Volvo truck totally destroyed, an 8-ton Scania truck totally destroyed, a 40-ton platform partly destroyed, a 5-ton Isuzu truck partly destroyed, a 623 P motor scraper partly destroyed, a "Mexican" 475 P loading shovel partly destroyed. Also destroyed were 8,000 litres of gas oil, 200 litres of

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No.	DATE AND TIME		LOCATION	TYPE OF ACTION	DEAD	CASUALTIES		REMARKS
						WOUNDED	MISSING	
								S.3.30 oil, 400 litres of KP.90 valvoline, 400 litres of P.40 valvoline, and 600 litres of 10 W oil. The bombing brought to a operations at the encampment to a complete halt.

Annex IV

List of Angolan nationals killed

Since the end of the second war of national liberation - 27 March 1976 - when the last South African soldier was forced by the action of our glorious armed forces to withdraw from the soil of our country, the People's Republic of Angola has become the target of systematic South African attacks, which up to June 1979 have killed at least 570 Angolan civilians and soldiers and wounded 694. This list includes only those Angolans killed as a direct result of South African attacks. The names of those who subsequently died or who became permanently disabled as a result of wounds received are not readily available and will be included in a further list which the Government is compiling.

Furthermore, in addition to its approved actions against our peaceful population, South Africa has also carried out attacks and bombing raids against camps housing South African, Namibian and Zimbabwean refugees in our country, causing the verified death of 813 men, women and children and the wounding of 1,221; we do not state their identities here, since their families in their respective countries might become the target of reprisals.

LIST OF ANGOLANS KILLED

No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronological table
1	Rafael Muhumbi	53/Male	Agricultural worker	36
2	Armando Fernando Dongona	13/Male	Student	36
3	Juliao Cambalaca	14/Male	"	36
4	Banto Capoco	39/Male	Soldier	43
5	Silva Lubale	22/Male	"	43
6	Maria Antónia Mbunda	24/Female	Agricultural worker	45
7	Teixeira Koio	18/Male	"	45
8	Isabel Avico	4/Female	-	45
9	Rosa Lutyazi	3/Female	-	47
10	Armindo Antonio Ciyaka	33/Male	Agricultural worker	47
11	Morais Da Silva Campos	5/Male	-	47
12	Manuel Serra	3/Male	-	47
13	Fernando Xavier Barbos	5/Male	-	47
14	Carlos Humbe	21/Male	Agricultural worker	47
15	Mona Quiba	28/Female	"	47
16	Puma Mutembo	17/Male	Mechanic	47
17	António Manuel Cardoso	43/Male	Teacher	47
18	Serpa Tutchoco	19/Male	Agricultural worker	47
19	Carlos Matapa	26/Male	"	47
20	Rosa Maria	17/Female	"	47
21	Lumba Kiore	25/Male	"	47
22	Rosa Paca	17/Female	"	47
23	Roberto Chitato	26/Male	"	47

No.	Name	Age/S ^{ex}	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
24	Fernando Antonio Sobrinho	50/Male	Agricultural worker	47
25	Saturnino Clementino	18/Male	Student	47
26	Rafael Kulhna	19/Male	Soldier	53
27	Joana Pedro	60/Female	Agricultural worker	54
28	Joao Domingos	30/Male	"	54
29	Jerimyas Alberto	19/Male	Soldier	54
30	Panzo Miguel	18/Male	"	54
31	Avaristo da Cunha	27/Male	"	54
32	Sacursante Kalunga	21/Male	"	54
33	Cristino Dias	23/Male	"	54
34	Helder da Concbiçao	21/Male	"	54
35	Manuel Augusto Cafuque	29/Male	"	54
36	Antunes da Ressurrsiçao	25/Male	"	54
37	Luiz Macanga	20/Male	"	91
38	Laurinda Gomes	30/Female	Agricultural worker	58
39	Muhongo	18/Male	"	58
40	Mabiala Kanga	18/Male	"	58
41	Joao Quarta	24/Male	"	58
42	Gaby Santos	17/Male	"	58
43	Júlio José	27/Male	"	58
44	Kamba Mukamba	21/Male	Teacher	58
45	Laurindo Jorge	28/Male	Agricultural worker	62
46	Americo Kissongo	20/Male	"	62
47	Damiao Kuelessi	22/Male	Tractor driver	62
48	Kaunde	20/Male	Agricultural worker	62
49	Joni Ngoni	27/Male	"	62
50	Armando Dindula	19/Male	"	62
51	Joao Cavuli	15/Male	"	62

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
52	Bernardo Kessongo	15/Male	Agricultural worker	62
53	Henriques Kuenha	45/Male	"	62
54	Domingos Niambi	42/Male	"	62
55	Ernesto Tutuvala	33/Male	"	62
56	Manual Soma	38/Male	Merchant	62
57	Mario Dumbuca	20/Male	Student	62
58	Maria Kimbili	22/Female	Agricultural worker	62
59	Joao Rivungo	17/Male	Student	62
60	Fernando Manuel Koisan	24/Male	Agricultural worker	63
61	Beto Camusse	23/Male	"	63
62	Catarina Vasseque	38/Female	"	63
63	Fera Ankala	24/Male	"	63
64	Kunga Manuel Bamba	46/Male	"	63
65	Coma San Luis	35/Male	Teacher	63
66	Rosa Fimda	25/Female	Agricultural worker	63
67	Pedro Vakuanhala	25/Male	"	63
68	Lucas Macacala	27/Male	Civil servant	63
69	Vemona Cancala	16/Female	Agricultural worker	63
70	Mucancala Vacuanca	26/Male	"	63
71	Ngoroolo Qunge	20/Male	"	63
72	Lucas Kuelo	41/Male	"	63
73	Vahinga Bembe	42/Male	"	63
74	Rosa Naimba	16/Female	Student	63
75	Armando Cuendeleno	43/Male	Agricultural worker	63
76	Alexandre Vacuroca	19/Male	Student	63
77	Dimba Maria Dimba	35/Female	Agricultural worker	63
78	Typiumbo José	40/Male	"	63

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
79	Manuel Quilingues	22/Male	Worker	63
80	António Pelongo	20/Male	Agricultural worker	63
81	Mutonbo Capapilo	52/Male	"	63
82	Salonao Capekele	30/Male	"	63
83	Pimentel da Cruz	35/Male	"	63
84	Camália Bangululo	36/Female	"	63
85	Basa de Sousa	28/Female	"	63
86	Josefina Jaime	60/Female	"	63
87	Jimbissa Lupassa	40/Female	"	63
88	Clementina Soni	24/Female	"	63
89	Cristina Muinga	12/Female	-	63
90	Fungo de Calomanga	47/Male	Agricultural worker	63
91	Laurinlo Jorge	22/Male	"	63
92	Americo Kissongo	10/Male	-	63
93	Damiao Kuelessi	60/Male	Agricultural worker	64
94	Domingos Joao	19/Male	"	64
95	Matondo Kimbenge	8/Male	-	64
96	Pedro Futila	20/Male	Agricultural worker	64
97	Arlindo Gangue	15/Male	Worker	64
98	Joana Pembe	25/Female	"	64
99	Jorge André	23/Male	Soldier	91
100	Juliana Jorge	11/Female	-	64
101	Maria Pedro Kinanda	18/Female	Agricultural worker	64
102	Rita Calandulo	18/Female	"	64
103	Francisco Kibila	43/Male	Civil servant	64
104	Domingos Filipe	9/Male	-	64
105	Gomes Hucuse	28/Male	Soldier	91
106	Laurinda da Silva	27/Female	Worker	64

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
107	Manuel da Silva	37/Male	Agricultural worker	64
108	Lourenço Caduco	30/Male	"	64
109	Bala Meola	19/Male	"	64
110	José Domingos José	35/Male	Worker	64
111	Francisco Ngunga António	20/Male	Agricultural worker	64
112	Domingos Kacutela	20/Male	"	64
113	Nhanga Canvula	10/Male	"	64
114	Guerra Engenheiro	28/Male	"	64
115	Capasso Silva	30/Male	"	64
116	Deavir Catumba	23/Female	"	65
117	Waco Cabnucuto	27/Male	"	65
118	Chandele Andre	16/Male	"	65
119	Caiasso Ngongo	37/Male	"	65
120	Vicente Domingos Neto	12/Male	-	65
121	Jorge Conde	21/Male	Agricultural worker	65
122	Calinda Camulimba	50/Male	"	65
123	Joana Adao	35/Female	"	65
124	Ngachi Tunda	26/Female	"	65
125	Brenardo Nunda	14/Male	-	65
126	Simao Neto Lutador	21/Male	Soldier	65
127	José Chiwale	19/Male	Agricultural worker	67
128	Caminnos Rialto	25/Male	"	67
129	António	4/Male	-	67
130	José Neto	13/Male	-	67
131	Cafemana Ndongo	43/Male	Agricultural worker	67
132	Kanini Bunde	35/Male	"	67
133	Kienda Kvula	32/Male	"	67
134	Serafim Paca	28/Male	"	67

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronological table
135	Neto José Neto	17/Male	Agricultural worker	67
136	Silva Adriano	25/Female	"	67
137	Adao ...	3/Male	-	67
138	Maria José	14/Female	Student	67
139	Suku Yangué	49/Male	Agricultural worker	67
140	Sambijica Kuenda	60/Male	"	67
141	Cacelo Necuto	23/Male	"	70
142	António Sangué	23/Male	Soldier	67
143	Pedro Serafin	19/Male	"	67
144	António Lumumba	26/Male	"	67
145	Nguimbo Calulu	40/Male	Agricultural worker	70
146	Lucas Afonso	22/Male	Soldier	71
147	Massarico Matala	25/Male	"	71
148	Muginga Kituba	20/Male	"	71
149	Silva Neto Adao	29/Male	"	71
150	Nbiende Pedro	15/Male	Agricultural worker	71
151	Kutalela Kifua	10/Male	-	71
152	Afamado Kitololo	26/Male	Teacher	71
153	António Zua	17/Male	Agricultural worker	71
154	Gabriel Javita	18/Male	Worker	71
155	Domingos Lambo	26/Male	Agricultural worker	71
156	Serafim Digno	31/Male	"	71
157	Kuxi Pedro Silva	24/Male	"	71
158	Adriano Katombela	11/Male	-	71
159	Maria Kima	26/Female	Agricultural worker	71
160	José Joana	30/Female	"	71
161	Malebo António	60/Male	"	71

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
162	Jacinto Vicente	25/Male	Worker	71
163	Zambo Kima	40/Male	Agricultural worker	71
164	Kadianoa Joao Gabriel	18/Male	"	71
165	Fernando Kizua	19/Male	"	74
166	Paulo Teixeira	23/Male	Soldier	74
167	Mariano Joao	23/Male	"	74
168	Kadianoa António Silva Sousa	37/Male	Agricultural worker	76
169	Tlripoia Kauca	47/Male	"	91
170	Pedro Chipipa	34/Male	"	91
171	Nhanha Cafima	32/Male	"	91
172	Mohongo	25/Male	"	76
173	Mucumbi Securba	16/Female	"	76
174	Chisseia Manuel Zé	18/Female	"	76
175	Nizamba Manguinge	20/Female	"	76
176	Zauamba	5/Male	"	76
177	Fohanga Chiumbe Kauca	40/Female	"	76
178	Kapuenja Kulala	12/Female	-	80
179	Nohanha	6/Female	-	80
180	Aurelio Rossi	7/Male	-	80
181	Kaculete Camila	21/Female	Agricultural worker	80
182	Samuel Tchivuana	19/Male	"	80
183	Manuel Kanini	20/Male	"	80
184	Jorge Tchivela	25/Male	"	80
185	Sangumbe Chisse	30/Male	"	80
186	Cassinda Rosa	12/Female	-	80
187	Tunda Bolo	50/Male	Agricultural worker	80
188	Epalanga Daniel	25/Male	"	80
189	Nundanda	20/Male	"	80

No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronological table
190	Juliana Gomes	20/Female	Agricultural worker	80
191	Tchiquelequnla	23/Male	"	80
192	Kikuxi Kiese	25/Male	Driver	80
193	Xavier Xicuta	18/Male	Agricultural worker	80
194	Vaikení Dombi	22/Male	"	80
195	Kiandi Paulo	20/Male	"	84
196	Sakala Jacinto	30/Male	"	84
197	Paulina Manuel	23/Female	Worker	84
198	Timuakbula Santo	17/Male	Agricultural worker	84
199	Gini Zamba	6/Female	-	84
200	Kinee Nzau	16/Male	Agricultural worker	84
201	António Vungo Banguela	41/Male	"	84
202	Waldemar de Figueiredo	58/Male	"	84
203	Kito Manzamba	7/Male	-	84
204	Teixeira Balanga	39/Male	Agricultural worker	84
205	Minof Pessoa Katambi	73/Male	"	84
206	Inacio Fredrick	11/Male	-	84
207	Antoninho Tingo Gomes	30/Male	Agricultural worker	84
208	N'gana Vulola	69/Female	"	84
209	Mariquinha Kafuna	5/Female	-	84
210	N'gana Sabi	2/Female	-	84
211	N'gana Hoje	27/Female	Agricultural worker	84
212	Gabriel Papagaio	45/Male	"	84
213	Kulimuenho Subia	52/Male	"	84
214	Kapita Pwaty	75/Male	"	98
215	Luango Muhongo	21/Male	"	98
216	Huandi Lutury	13/Female	-	98

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
217	Kasseca Balanga	4/Female	-	98
218	Afonso Dambi	29/Male	Agricultural worker	99
219	Facata N'zamba	49/Male	"	99
220	N'jinji Ya Tunda	74/Male	"	99
221	Hyahyamba Afonso	33/Male	Herdsman	99
222	Catarina Majunta	22/Female	Agricultural worker	99
223	Joao Moreira	17/Male	-	109
224	Goga Mendumo	64/Female	Agricultural worker	109
225	Zanga Hainaili	49/Female	"	109
226	Masculina Limiar	10/Female	-	109
227	Maria Massanga	33/Female	Agricultural worker	109
228	Gural Swa	44/Male	"	109
229	Fernando Miúdo	5/Male	-	109
230	Vizinho Uacuamati	2/Male	-	109
231	Xindanga Gonza	35/Male	Agricultural worker	109
232	Chipalanga Huanga	2/Male	-	109
233	Chipalo Gaspar	3/Male	-	109
234	Lipuachi Pacavira	25/Male	Agricultural technician	109
235	Maria Madaleno	28/Female	Nurse	109
236	Gaxiasossa Mosaga	23/Female	Agricultural worker	109
237	Kamba Chitulipo	10/Female	-	111
238	Muti Mugginga	3/Female	-	111
239	Bumba Vola	9/Female	-	111
240	Inácio Muzumbi	7/Male	-	111
241	Ebo Salustiano	8/Male	-	111
242	Zamba Fuxi	28/Male	Shoemaker	111
243	Isabel Aida	27/Female	Nurse	111

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
244	Malenga Iambala	64/Female	Agricultural worker	111
245	Tucumba Ziba	55/Male	"	111
246	Virgínia Tabita	34/Female	Nurse	111
247	Jonson	39/Male	Agricultural technician	113
248	Banil Sapilinha	24/Male	Agricultural worker	113
249	Migeraque Domingos	7/Male	-	113
250	Zamba Unga	10/Female	-	114
251	Famaroso Puto	5/Male	-	114
252	Damiao Delgado	8/Male	-	114
253	Agostinho Dala	20/Male	Agricultural worker	114
254	Domingos Joao Pipi	13/Male	Student	114
255	Matondo Kimbenje	14/Male	"	114
256	Pedro Futila	4/Male	-	114
257	Arlindo Gangue	15/Male	Student	114
258	Joana Pombe	17/Female	"	114
259	Maria André	13/Female	"	114
260	Jorge André	18/Male	"	114
261	Juliana Jorge	11/Female	"	114
262	Manuel da Silva	28/Male	Soldier	115
263	Juliana Kianda	61/Female	Agricultural worker	121
264	Rita Calandulo	21/Female	"	121
265	Francisco Quibila	18/Male	"	121
266	Domingos Filipe	27/Male	"	121
267	Gomes Humbe	2/Male	-	121
268	Laurinda da Silva	17/Female	Agricultural worker	121
269	Alberto N'dela	24/Male	"	121
270	Fortunato N'gola	33/Male	"	121

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronological table
271	Santos Henrique Amboim	49/Male	Carpenter	121
272	Rui Joao Diego	45/Male	Agricultural worker	121
273	Neto Jaka	52/Male	"	122
274	Isaac Dembo	35/Male	"	122
275	Vasco Chitunda	4/Male	-	122
276	Hacedo Valente	29/Male	Agricultural worker	122
277	Leonel Sabino	37/Male	"	122
278	Maria de Carmo Ciyaka	27/Female	Dressmaker	122
279	Américo Mutangili	39/Male	Carpenter	122
280	Casimiro Muassomba	3/Male	-	122
281	Donama Tchissopa	8/Female	-	122
282	Muatiebiúca Sonhi	17/Female	Student	122
283	Matias Samboloco	22/Male	Agricultural worker	122
284	Joao Matali	39/Male	"	122
285	Domingos Chipeta	52/Male	"	122
286	Bento dos Santos	37/Male	Carpenter	122
287	Adao Videl	21/Male	Agricultural worker	122
288	António Nigeraque	33/Male	"	122
289	Tobia Rarril	44/Male	"	122
290	Teixeira Malongue	2/Male	-	122
291	Júnior Henrique	5/Male	-	122
292	Paulino Alexandre	7/Male	-	122
293	Sebestiao Juvenil	9/Male	-	122
294	Lourenço Kambosa Mateus	20/Male	Agricultural worker	122
295	Constantino Adao Luis	24/Male	"	122
296	Tchipupua José	19/Male	Teacher	122
297	Kiandy Dangaku	26/Male	Automobile electrician	122

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
298	Joao Bartolomen	28/Male	Agricultural worker	122
299	Daniel Joaquim	31/Male	"	122
300	Kafunga Kima	39/Male	"	122
301	Manuel António José	64/Male	"	122
302	Magalhoes Kukuta	29/Male	"	123
303	Kenke Zito	40/Male	"	123
304	Numba Adriano	32/Female	"	123
305	Sakala Jacinto	30/Male	"	123
306	Afonso Paulo	56/Male	"	123
307	Paulino Manuel	23/Male	"	123
308	Missambo Foliz	29/Male	"	123
309	Gimi Samba	2/Male	-	123
310	Timuambufa Santos	4/Male	-	123
311	Joaquim António	63/Male	Agricultural worker	123
312	Muelele Joao	27/Male	"	123
313	Muinga Kifube	33/Female	"	124
314	Maasarico Matala	53/Male	"	124
315	Lucas Afonso	37/Male	"	124
316	Adriano Katembela	16/Male	Student	124
317	Kuxixima Tito	12/Male	"	124
318	Talamona N'Zienda	14/Male	"	124
319	N'kiendo Pedro	15/Male	"	124
320	Afamado Kitelolo	17/Male	Agricultural worker	124
321	Kariata Kifua	5/Male	-	124
322	Kuxiba Katanga	10/Male	-	124
323	Kutalela Kizuaki	2/Male	-	124
324	Kitala Ntima Joao	63/Male	Agricultural worker	124
325	António Zua	19/Male	"	124
326	Fernando Kisma	30/Male	"	124

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
327	Kadianga Kiwa	39/Male	Agricultural worker	124
328	Kifua Tolo	20/Male	"	124
329	Mulobo António	47/Male	"	124
330	Mariano Joao	38/Male	"	124
331	Jacinto Vicente	1/Male	-	124
332	Zamba Kima	2/Male	-	124
333	N'gama Kumila	58/Male	Agricultural worker	124
334	Samuel Kifula	63/Male	"	124
335	Jorge Gabriel	71/Male	"	124
336	Kitembala Javita	3/Male	-	124
337	Kichengue Lando	12/Male	-	124
338	Kidoambo Zua	15/Male	-	124
339	Domingos Lambo	14/Male	-	124
340	Kitoto Dianguela	17/Male	Student	124
341	Mutondo Gapapilo	25/Male	Agricultural worker	124
342	Salomao Gapekele	23/Male	"	124
343	Pimentel da Cruz	19/Male	"	124
344	Cazália Bungululo	13/Female	Student	124
345	Fungo de Calcuenda	11/Female	"	124
346	Basa de Sousa	6/Female	-	124
347	Gimbissa Lupassa	7/Female	-	124
348	Frederico Gonza	2/Male	-	128
349	Clementina Lumbico	27/Female	Agricultural worker	128
350	Cristina Muginga	3/Female	-	128
351	Longa Malamba	29/Female	Agricultural worker	128
352	Santos Caiundo	39/Male	"	128
353	António Maringa	47/Male	"	128
354	Bento Capete	53/Male	"	128

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
355	Gouveia Jutao	39/Male	Agricultural worker	128
356	Afonzo Cabilo	47/Male	"	128
357	Sapalo Tchipitichia	49/Male	"	128
358	Pinto da Concoiçao	35/Male	"	128
359	Ngando Benito	43/Male	"	128
360	Kikas de Almeida	29/Female	Teacher	128
361	Lingango Bunga	37/Male	Agricultural worker	128
362	Bungue Nane	27/Male	"	128
363	Bentisho Gomes	4/Male	-	128
364	Buco Chiteculo	9/Male	-	128
365	Jamba Denji	28/Male	Agricultural worker	128
366	Damino Danouchia	53/Male	"	128
367	Mutumbu Ngaaji	37/Male	"	128
368	Costa Lumba de Jesus	40/Male	"	128
369	Salá Malecu	27/Male	Herdsman	128
370	Kurifutulo M'buta	52/Male	Agricultural worker	128
371	Chiteculo Cannanga	18/Male	Student	128
372	Capitango Tchimbrucusso	7/Male	-	128
373	Capitia Tchisbwaty	45/Male	Herdsman	128
374	Carmelindo Cahembo	16/Male	Student	128
375	Lupassa Abomba	26/Male	Mechanic	128
376	Adriano Penzo	12/Male	Student	128
377	Loponda Pupa	47/Female	Agricultural worker	128
378	Miquinita Catombo	3/Female	-	128
379	Mariquinha N'hango	40/Female	Housewife	128
380	Abel Kiteculo	67/Male	Agricultural worker	128
381	Pascoal Kajiji	43/Male	Shoemaker	128

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronological table
382	Faustino Kambando	53/Male	Bricklayer	128
383	Vicente Muanda	35/Male	Soldier	129
384	Manuel Ringalo	23/Male	"	129
385	Cabango Capitango	25/Male	"	129
386	Sabalo Juliano	24/Male	"	129
387	Luango Pinheiro	27/Male	"	129
388	Victor Pomba	24/Male	"	129
389	Bartolomeu Cabaça	21/Male	"	129
390	Sumaba Pemba	44/Female	Housewife	130
391	Guilhermina Pacata	17/Female	"	130
392	Barnabé Gandeeiro	29/Male	Bricklayer	130
393	Baptista Nimbuanja	47/Male	Agricultural worker	130
394	Martino Cassongue	58/Male	"	130
395	Margarida Defunto	23/Female	"	130
396	Catembo Afonso	43/Male	"	130
397	Jorge Máquina	10/Male	-	130
398	Joaquim Gabriel	4/Male	-	130
399	Joaquima Maurício	5/Female	-	130
400	Pasceal Mutuaía	2/Male	-	130
401	Lopes Kambuta	61/Male	Agricultural worker	130
402	Luis Marques	79/Male	"	130
403	Lusia Biquira	23/Female	Housewife	130
404	José Dies Nove	24/Male	Agricultural worker	130
405	Benjamin Lutary	2/Male	-	130
406	Nupes Cabiste	1/Male	-	130
407	Gaveta Raia	3/Female	-	130
408	Chíco Gouveia	4/Male	-	130
409	Cipriano N'bé	52/Male	Agricultural worker	130
410	Joaquina Kiuondy	49/Female	Housewife	130

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
411	Maria Fernando	27/Female	Agricultural worker	130
412	Josafina Ernesto	31/Female	"	130
413	Josefa Lopenda	3/Female	-	130
414	Paulina Xitequela	24/Female	Agricultural worker	137
415	Tchipoia Kaúca	47/Male	"	137
416	Janja Combi	63/Female	"	137
417	Naibadi Juju	24/Male	Employee of MCH ^{1/}	137
418	Neluaia Jese	76/Male	Agricultural worker	137
419	Rudixa Segunda	4/Male	-	137
420	Muanende	12/Male	Student	137
421	Zamamba	16/Male	"	137
422	Pedro Chipipa	48/Male	Employee of MINCI ^{2/}	137
423	Chissaíá Manual	27/Male	"	137
424	Segunda Alfredo	33/Male	Agricultural worker	137
425	N'samba Manguinji	72/Male	"	137
426	Zita Alfredo	10/Female	Student	137
427	Joao Muhonga	53/Male	Agricultural worker	137
428	Musuabi Chípapu	61/Male	"	137
429	Puhanga Zicha	41/Male	"	137
430	Nhanga Mipotu	18/Male	"	137
431	Moango Jaidan	21/Male	Carpenter	137
432	Sakatambo Chisado	28/Male	Bricklayer	137
433	Tchivemba Gaiaou	19/Male	Agricultural worker	137
434	Vpalanga Daniel	24/Male	"	137
435	Diego Sembos Pamba	27/Male	Conductor	137

1/ Ministério de Construção e Habitação (Ministry of Construction and Housing).

2/ Ministério do Comércio Interno (Ministry of Internal Trade).

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
436	Miupalo Jalanga	51/Male	Driver	137
437	Sacramento Anterio Correia	24/Male	"	137
438	Inasia Cakandala	28/Male	Bricklayer	137
439	Edaliaa Evea	24/Female	Housewife	137
440	Meaisgea Xanaia	36/Male	Agricultural worker	137
441	Vizinha Nklnanda	39/Female	"	137
442	Vingalsao Kingala	16/Male	Student	137
443	Cubiqueleda Samba	30/Male	Agricultural worker	137
444	Boré Mardo	33/Male	Shoemaker	137
445	Rangundela Chiemba	48/Male	Agricultural worker	137
446	Kisard Quiesle	27/Male	Driver	137
447	José Augusto	5/Male	-	137
448	Edmundo da Costa	3/Male	-	137
449	Margarida Wulia	2/Female	-	137
450	Xavier Chieuta	7/Male	-	137
451	Alice Dembo	8/Female	-	137
452	Sara da Silva	13/Female	Student	137
453	Morgado Antuaes	21/Male	Mechanic's helper	137
454	Sundanda Job	28/Male	Agricultural worker	137
455	Margarett Simibili	32/Female	Housewife	137
456	Julian Gauev	39/Female	"	137
457	Lumussa Nguenguela	35/Male	Agricultural worker	139
458	Macancalala Vacuarga	19/Male	Student	139
459	M'gungala Gungo	54/Male	Agricultural worker	140
460	Lucas Qualo	54/Male	"	140
461	Pedro Lucas Maulila	39/Male	"	140
462	Resa N'dimba	35/Female	"	140

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronological table
463	Armando Guendelano	12/Male	Student	140
464	Alexandre Vacoressa Lino	10/Male	"	140
465	Dimbu Maria Dimba	14/Female	"	140
466	Tyipuago Cipungo	19/Male	"	140
467	Annuel Quilongues	20/Male	Agricultural worker	140
468	António Pelongo Sila	23/Male	"	140
469	Guarra Zumba	29/Male	"	140
470	Khasga Canvula	20/Male	"	140
471	Domingos Kacutola	10/Male	Student	140
472	Francisco Nguaga António	15/Male	"	140
473	Mbala Musalacola	28/Male	Agricultural worker	140
474	Joao Kavimbi	14/Male	Student	146
475	Manual Sambo	56/Male	Agricultural worker	146
476	Padro Paz	22/Male	"	146
477	Abula Roque Zito	17/Male	"	146
478	Jorge Manual Combe	10/Male	Student	146
479	Jaza Luçangala	11/Male	"	146
480	Daniel Samba	18/Male	"	146
481	Rodrigues Tabanda	57/Male	Agricultural worker	146
482	Jozra Tembo	28/Female	"	146
483	António Kanhuca	27/Male	"	146
484	Capela Kanvula Jacinta	27/Male	"	146
485	Tchipiquita	68/Male	"	146
486	Jorge Manuel Cardoso	49/Male	Teacher	146
487	Ernesto Conde	5/Male	-	146
488	Peré da Silva	46/Male	Agricultural worker	146
489	Yalombila Vuasaala	70/Male	"	146
490	José Tchifusta	41/Male	"	146

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
491	Paulo Tchinganto	42/Male	Agricultural worker	146
492	Sumbe Yetu	5/Male	-	146
493	Fchipalenga Kabuala	15/Male	Student	146
494	Paulo Cassangalala	3/Male	-	146
495	Calundulo Quipuca	29/Male	Agricultural worker	146
496	Vitoriao Borito Joao	33/Male	Soldier	147
497	Macanico Nzanzo	24/Male	"	147
498	Nbanoeahuabe Zenze	22/Male	"	147
499	Komissaizo Ambula	9/Male	Student	154
500	Kingonga Bliobi	45/Female	Agricultural worker	154
501	Moisan Vopo	15/Female	Student	154
502	Cipaua Iupa	15/Female	"	154
503	Cassakua Tamanto	5/Female	-	154
504	Luciano Honório	7/Male	-	155
505	Karçao Barroso	8/Male	-	155
506	Nandiaba Lunava	3/Female	-	155
507	Viturino Boma	39/Male	Agricultural worker	155
508	Haulita Bjmbe	47/Female	"	155
509	Fernando Quinjili	39/Male	"	157
510	Luta Gabriel	6/Male	-	158
511	Jevesil Songa	4/Male	-	158
512	Hotasajamba Mutuimbili	8/Male	Student	158
513	Lucas Macanba	58/Male	Agricultural worker	158
514	Muturi Kilemba Joao	49/Female	"	162
515	Laprinnda Bitala	35/Female	"	162
516	Paulo Pento	26/Male	"	162
517	Pedro Pipi	38/Male	"	162
518	Lourenço Milonga	29/Male	"	162

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
519	Manuel Eliseu	5/Male	-	162
520	Madalena Filipe	27/Female	Agricultural worker	162
521	Frederico Jamba	25/Male	Soldier	164
522	Joao Ernesto Katendela	23/Male	"	164
523	Kapuanja Culala	32/Male	"	164
524	Kgonguete Tunda Bila	20/Male	"	164
525	Viristo Lemos Rila	48/Male	Agricultural worker	165
526	Rahaha	7/Female	-	165
527	António N'gonguita	14/Male	Student	171
528	Manuel Dungo	26/Male	Agricultural worker	171
529	Gassinda Rosa	30/Male	"	174
530	Peta Kajuli	30/Female	"	176
531	Cavrda	39/Male	"	176
532	Maquili Kalulu	40/Male	"	176
533	Kamulele Cundi	5/Female	-	177
534	Tchipulule Kapela	49/Male	Agricultural worker	177
535	Gamuel Joao	33/Male	"	177
536	Asralio Hossi	11/Male	-	177
537	N'gunza Kabaulele	15/Male	Student	177
538	Kakullet Gassila	21/Male	Soldier	179
539	Jorge Tchivela	40/Male	Agricultural worker	179
540	Augusto Rombilili	19/Male	Bricklayer's helper	180
541	Manuel Kanini	23/Male	Agricultural worker	182
542	Antonio Tchiquevela	50/Male	"	182
543	Tunda Boco	49/Male	"	182
544	Samuel Tunduivala	36/Male	"	183

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No.	Name	Age/Sex	Occupation	Number of item in chronolog- ical table
545	Neriquinha Sambi	8/Female	-	183
546	Joao Kachipuke	12/Male	Student	185
547	Mapuros Manovoko	27/Male	Agricultural worker	183
548	Laurindo Jorge	22/Male	"	184
549	Anarico Kinathidi	60/Male	"	186
550	Banino Enlenaa	40/Male	"	186
551	Joni Nguna	39/Male	"	186
552	Jomo Cavulioa	28/Male	"	191
553	Manuel Sava	25/Male	Carpenter	192
554	Mario Pambuce Lemos	70/Male	Agricultural worker	193
555	Laurango Caduco	37/Male	"	193
556	Maria Cambilica	39/Female	"	193
557	Pedro Domingos	27/Male	Skilled worker	193
558	Adriano Camatala	29/Male	"	193
559	Afonso Elias	38/Male	"	193
560	Evaristo Vamabusuto	26/Male	"	193
561	Guerda Deumosa	34/Male	"	193
562	Tatalusa Josino	24/Male	Soldier	91
563	Jorge Mateque Júlio	22/Male	"	91
564	Lamos Adao Domingos	20/Male	"	91
565	Joaquim Ghissipe Dunbo	21/Male	"	91
566	Joao Calunga Ndangus	27/Male	"	91
567	Carvalho Dangula Bessa	23/Male	"	91
568	Madalano Joao Manico	28/Male	"	91
569	Idelino Netu Ngana	29/Male	"	91
570	Arnaldo Maseca Dambi	24/Male	"	91

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Annex V

Report on the Cassinga attack prepared by a joint UNHCR/WHO
mission on 30 May 1978

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The specialized agencies of the United Nations system represented in People's Republic of Angola present their compliments to all diplomatic missions and voluntary agencies in Luanda and have the honour to transmit, for information, copy of the report on the visit paid by the United Nations representatives to Cassinga after the South African attack of 4 May 1978, report which has been addressed on 30 May 1978 to the cabinet of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the headquarters of UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

The specialized agencies of the United Nations system avail themselves this opportunity to renew to all diplomatic missions and voluntary agencies in Luanda the assurances of their highest consideration.

Luanda, 1st of June 1978

ALL DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

LUANDA

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Luanda, 30 May 1978

JOINT UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES AND WORLD
HEALTH ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES ON THEIR VISIT TO
CASSINGA AND TO THE NAMIBIAN REFUGEES
(translation)

Introduction

Following attack Namibian refugees Cassinga in Huila province southern Angola 4 May 1978 and following United Nations interagency meeting with SWAPO President H.E. Sam Nujoma 11 May 1978 as well as consultations Angolan authorities United Nations mission composed of Mr. Bwakira UNHCR representative, Dr. Ortiz-Blasco WHO co-ordinator PRA/Namibia and Mr. Sellström UNHCR programme officer visited Cassinga as well as new sites Namibian refugees proximity city Lubango between 24 and 28 May 1978.

UNHCR/WHO mission has benefited full co-operation and all facilities Angolan political and administrative authorities at central, provincial and local level as well as excellent co-operation SWAPO. Took part UNHCR/WHO mission representative department external relations MPLA - Workers Party Mr. Mungo and representative department information SWAPO Mr. Nyamu. Mission also accompanied by team journalists GDR/TV Messrs. Schneider and Quade.

TV team made film Cassinga and new sites Namibian refugees Lubango that could be put disposal United Nations system on basis direct negotiations headquarters specialized agencies with GDR/TV.

Profoundly shocked representatives United Nations system have been able establish on spot Cassinga extreme barbarity and spirit systematic extermination and destruction against a population of refugees under UNHCR mandate and beneficiary assistance United Nations specialized agencies.

The civilian character of this population is vouched for by all that United Nations mission has been able verify as it was already well established by preceding mission UNICEF realized from 10 to 14 April before attack.

The spirit of extermination and destruction of South African aviation and airborne troops from Namibia is manifest through:

- (I) Various craters caused by heavy bombs as well as fragmentation and anti-personnel bombs. Members mission have seen more than 10 fragmentation bombs not yet exploded.
- (II) Through complete destruction by bombs and fire of at least 100 buildings and huts of which aggression has left but ashes. Among these buildings mission has seen remnants of hospital, dispensary, schools and warehouses food-stuffs.
- (III) Through destruction medical and social equipment.

- (IV) Burned carcasses of automobile park, jeeps, trucks, ambulances underline savage character this attack.

The destroyed social infrastructures were supplied by host country PRA. Burned social equipments as well as material assistance were supplied bilateral aid and agencies United Nations system as vouched for by fragments assistance SIDA/GDR/UNICEF found on place and of which mission has taken samples.

Cassinga village, which previously housed some 3,000 Namibian refugees living organized social life and having their disposal houses, schools, dispensaries, warehouses and other social installations for population majority composed of children, youth, women and old people, has been completely demolished. According unanimous witnesses and photographic documents number of victims killed by heavy bombs, fragmentation bombs, machine-gun fire as well as paralysing gaz amounts more than 600 persons buried two big mass graves. Number wounded more than 400 of which severely wounded presently under care Luanda and Lubango hospitals while light aid given children and women now refugee sites Lubango. To this should be added unknown number dead and wounded disappeared vicinity Cassinga.

All that United Nations mission has been able verify could only be qualified as criminal in international law and barbaric moral point of view and reminds darkest episodes modern history. Deeply shocked and in spirit of the resolutions of United Nations General Assembly, World Health Assembly and Africa Regional Committee of World Health Organization as well as recent declarations United Nations Secretary-General, United Nations Security Council, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Bwakira of UNHCR and Dr. Ortiz-Blasco of WHO have deposited sheaf of flowers on mass grave making short speech of condolences SWAPO and survivors Cassinga.

During the two weeks following attack Cassinga the survivors as well as other Namibian refugees up to then settled municipality of Jamba at 80 kms Cassinga have been transferred by Angolan authorities in co-operation SWAPO new sites located proximity Lubango, provincial capital Huila, in order guarantee better security refugees.

Present conditions survivors Cassinga and rest Namibian refugees

A population of approximately 12,000 refugees majority of whom children and women presently assembled sites allocated Government PRA. New sites do not have either social infrastructure or shelters and refugees facing severe climatic conditions in coldest area Angola. These conditions particularly severe for babies - of whom 21 born after attack - young children, pregnant women and wounded Cassinga victims.

According SWAPO some 18,000 more Namibian refugees in Angola spread vast area between Lubango and border PRA/Namibia, part of whom spread as consequence South African attack Cassinga and overflights area by South African air force.

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Also according witnesses influx refugees from Namibia continues. During sole night between 26 and 27 May 317 Namibian refugees said to have crossed border.

This population practically lacking everything. Food, shelter, medicines, clothes, medical facilities, school and sanitary installations, transport means, ambulances, all these urgently needed. This situation even more serious as high proportion of already limited number Namibian cadres died Cassinga attack. Fields health and education particularly critical. In health field should be stressed that 28 pupils assistant nurses out of 40 and 4 nurses out of 10 were killed. In spite this the survivors have made efforts establish rudimentary care system with support Angolan authorities. Angolan authorities have allocated proximity Lubango six settlement sites which so far lack equipment or installations and make big efforts assisting them. Based on estimation number presently settled new sites Lubango, considerable number refugees spread vast area southern Angola as well as daily influx, United Nations mission considers plan assistance Namibian refugees Angola to be based 30,000 persons of whom majority children and women.

Recommendations

Emergency phase: general considerations

As immediate emergency measure United Nations mission recommends all concerned parties assist Angolan authorities and SWAPO rapidly deliver on spot different assistance goods that already reached Angola. As goods already in Angola cover far less established needs it is necessary set apart funds immediately for purchase commodities available locally and for importation commodities not available locally. On local level also strongly recommends support efforts national authorities and SWAPO raise transport capacity by strengthening SWAPO's automobile fleet and participating operational costs. In fields of food, shelter and health as well as other specific fields mission recommends specialized agencies and invites international community contribute following measures.

Food

In order balance donations already given necessary urgently cover lack animals proteins through contributions in form of meat, tinned or dried fish. Further to this general food assistance, mission would like underline importance food aid specifically directed towards most vulnerable groups, particularly babies and women.

Shelter and community infrastructure

During this emergency phase characterized severe climatic conditions and pending construction infrastructures more durable nature it is imperatively necessary provide refugees with appropriate shelters, particularly tents in canvas for family units and social services. At same time necessary promote construction of durable collective installations, health centres, schools,

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warehouses and workshops using as much as possible local material and supplying work-tools. Finally clothes and foot-wear should not be forgotten.

Health field

To promote delivery medicines most used as antibiotics, anti-parasites, anti-diarrheas and health equipment. In addition realize immediate improvement water supply. Immediately organize one month crash course in community health.

Domestic means

Promote replacement domestic goods destroyed by attack such as: cooking-pots, pans, dishes, kerosene lamps, jerricans. Likewise necessary supply collective domestic tools such as axes, saws and other tools in order organize settlement sites, gas refrigerators for storage perishable items, etc. In order promote self-supporting socio-economic activities it is desirable inter alia replace the 50 sewing-machines destroyed by South African aggression. In order allow individual and collective hygienic conditions contributions of soap etc., are necessary.

Education

School infrastructures, stationery and didactic equipments having been entirely destroyed it is imperative and urgent they be replaced.

Transport means

As transports play extremely important role and previous SWAPO fleet of vehicles having completely been destroyed, indispensable to urgently provide a minimum number vehicles, rover type, with spare-parts and tyres, particularly for trucks and ambulances.

Short-term actions

In order allow concerted and co-ordinated global short-term action is suggested undertake soonest United Nations interagency mission in co-ordination Angolan Namibian authorities evaluate impact measures taken emergency phase and plan projects of self-supporting activities pending independence Namibia. These projects should where possible be conceived in order permit their transfer and continuation in independent Namibia.

The mission would like to thank national, provincial and local Angolan authorities for protection measures and assistance provided Namibian refugees as well as for all facilities given to the mission in order fulfil its tasks. Finally mission thanks SWAPO for all co-operation and assistance given throughout the mission.

Luanda, 30 May 1978

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N. Bwakira, representative United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
J. Ortiz-Blasco, co-ordinator World Health Organization
T. Sellström, programme officer UNHCR, Luanda

This transmitted Secr. Gen. cabinet and headquarters UNHCR, WHO HQS/Africa, UNDP, UNICEF and distributed Govt. PRA and SWAPO.

Signed: Balcazar/Bwakira/De Mello/Ortiz-Blasco.
