In June 1966, Comrade John Nankudhu called a reconnaissance meeting at Omugulu-Ombashe with Comrades Simeon Shixungileni, Victor Nambila, Patrick Iyambo (Shiuzajanga) and others. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the next phase of the military campaign and to establish a military base in the area.

Key players in the Battle of Cuito Cuanavale and the victors. Cuba's first President Fidel Castro, PLAN's Commander-in-Chief, Dr Sam Nujoma, the late SWAPO Secretary for Defence, Peter Nanyumba, and Johan van der Hest of the South African Defence Force (SADF) captured by PLAN.

The following day, 26 August 1966, at around 5 a.m., the South African Security Police led by Captain Swanepoel and, guided by Castro, attacked the military base at Omugulu-Ombashe. During this surprise attack, the South Africans used eight helicopter gunships, accompanied by personnel carriers. Comrade Nankudhu ordered his fellow combatants to return fire. After a brief exchange, Comrade Nankudhu realised they could not continue to counter the enemy fire power, and ordered his unit to retreat. But Comrades Lunguda, Rehabeam Namibanga and Jonas Nalake insisted on fighting. Two Comrades, Akapeke Hparuma and Jonas Nalake, sacrificed their lives in this battle. Later that day, Comrades Lunguda, Rehabeam Namibanga and Jonas Nalake were again fighting. The South African soldiers were killed by Comrades Nankudhu, Comrade Simeon Shixungileni (Kambo) was appointed as their new commander. Comrade Simeon Shixungileni was also wounded and then captured during a battle which took place north of the Omumgulu-Ombashe area and the prison where they were captured was turned into a battlefield. During the same attack, the Portuguese army on the Angolan side, north of Oshikango, was also targeted. This attack was successful because the enemy, on both sides of the borders, had run away, leaving the whole area ablaze. The Portuguese army, which at that time was burning down fuel stations, which was also burnt down. No casualties were suffered on their side, but three Portuguese soldiers were killed and a number of South African security police were injured. After they attacked Oshikango, the group then returned to their base at Lii Jee Holo, and later on moved to Okalongo and Nepinga, south of Ongwediva.

On 16 November 1966, Comrade John Nankudhu was captured at Okalongo area and was injured during this battle. He was taken to Comrade Isak Shoome's house, located a few miles from Omugulu-Ombashe. They arrived at Comrade Isak Shoome's house, and were informed that Castro had just left there. They were then offered some time when they met with Comrades Lunguda and Namibanga. The three guerrillas then proceeded to a place called the Omugulu-Ombashe area and the prison where they were captured was turned into a battlefield. During the same attack, the Portuguese army on the Angolan side, north of Oshikango, was also targeted. This attack was successful because the enemy, on both sides of the borders, had run away, leaving the whole area ablaze. The Portuguese army, which at that time was burning down fuel stations, which was also burnt down. No casualties were suffered on their side, but three Portuguese soldiers were killed and a number of South African security police were injured. After they attacked Oshikango, the group then returned to their base at Lii Jee Holo, and later on moved to Okalongo and Nepinga, south of Ongwediva.

In 1966, Comrade Patrick Nambila left the South African army at Cuito Cuanavale, Chipa and at Cahuaca had great psychological effect on the South African white fighters. In February 1989, P.W. Botha suffered a stroke and after that political demise was inevitable. The end of P.W. Botha did not mean the end of the South African army's modern era to control the situation. The end of P.W. Botha did not mean the end of the South African army's modern era to control the situation.

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